

FINISAR CORP
Form 10-Q
September 09, 2010

Table of Contents

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

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the Quarterly Period Ended August 1, 2010

or

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

For the transition period from

to

Commission file number 000-27999

Finisar Corporation

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

94-3038428

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

1389 Moffett Park Drive

Sunnyvale, California

(Address of principal executive offices)

94089

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:

408-548-1000

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

At August 31, 2010, there were 76,509,441 shares of the registrant's common stock, \$.001 par value, issued and outstanding.

**INDEX TO QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q
For the Quarter Ended August 1, 2010**

	Page
<u>PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1. Financial Statements:</u>	
<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of August 1, 2010 and April 30, 2010</u>	4
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three month periods ended August 1, 2010 and August 2, 2009</u>	5
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three month periods ended August 1, 2010 and August 2, 2009</u>	6
<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	7
<u>Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	23
<u>Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk</u>	30
<u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures</u>	30
<u>PART II OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1. Legal Proceedings</u>	30
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	30
<u>Item 6. Exhibits</u>	43
<u>Signatures</u>	44
<u>EX-31.1</u>	
<u>EX-31.2</u>	
<u>EX-31.3</u>	
<u>EX-32.1</u>	
<u>EX-32.2</u>	
<u>EX-32.3</u>	

Table of Contents

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. We use words like anticipates, believes, plans, expects, future, intends and similar expressions to identify these forward-looking statements. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations and projections about future events; however, our business and operations are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties, and, consequently, actual results may materially differ from those projected by any forward-looking statements. As a result, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements since they may not occur.

Certain factors that could cause actual results to differ from those projected are discussed in Item 1A. Risk Factors. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information or future events.

Table of Contents**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements**

FINISAR CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited, in thousands, except share data)

ASSETS	August 1, 2010	April 30, 2010
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 192,152	\$ 207,024
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1,112 at August 1, 2010 and \$2,085 at April 30, 2010	152,477	127,617
Accounts receivable, other	9,885	12,855
Inventories	154,586	139,525
Deferred tax assets	852	2,238
Prepaid expenses	7,306	6,956
Total current assets	517,258	496,215
Property, plant and improvements, net	93,386	89,214
Purchased technology, net	10,497	11,689
Other intangible assets, net	11,312	11,713
Minority investments	12,289	12,289
Other assets	5,131	5,610
Total assets	\$ 649,873	\$ 626,730
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 79,121	\$ 76,838
Accrued compensation	14,479	18,289
Other accrued liabilities	19,450	21,076
Deferred revenue	6,290	6,571
Current portion of convertible debt (Note 9)	29,214	28,839
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 10)	4,000	4,000
Non-cancelable purchase obligations	756	722
Total current liabilities	153,310	156,335
Long-term liabilities:		
Convertible debt, net of current portion (Note 9)	100,000	100,000
Long-term debt, net of current portion (Note 10)	14,250	15,250
Other non-current liabilities	6,102	6,260
Deferred tax liabilities	255	239
Total liabilities	273,917	278,084
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding at August 1, 2010 and April 30, 2010		

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Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 750,000,000 shares authorized, 76,492,815 shares issued and outstanding at August 1, 2010 and 75,824,913 shares issued and outstanding at April 30, 2010	76	76
Additional paid-in capital	2,038,636	2,030,373
Accumulated other comprehensive income	15,712	15,791
Accumulated deficit	(1,678,468)	(1,697,594)
Total stockholders' equity	375,956	348,646
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 649,873	\$ 626,730

Table of Contents

FINISAR CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited, in thousands, except share and per share data)

	Three Months Ended	
	August 1, 2010	August 2, 2009
Revenues	\$ 207,882	\$ 128,725
Cost of revenues	135,792	98,130
Amortization of acquired developed technology	1,192	1,193
Gross profit	70,898	29,402
Operating expenses:		
Research and development	26,617	21,047
Sales and marketing	9,075	6,819
General and administrative	11,076	9,621
Amortization of purchased intangibles	383	701
Total operating expenses	47,151	38,188
Income (loss) from operations	23,747	(8,786)
Interest income	92	10
Interest expense	(2,155)	(2,434)
Other income (expense), net	(192)	253
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	21,492	(10,957)
Provision for income taxes	2,082	159
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 19,410	\$ (11,116)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	\$ (284)	\$ 37,079
Net income	\$ 19,126	\$ 25,963
Basic:		
Income (loss) per share from continuing operations	\$ 0.26	\$ (0.18)
Income (loss) per share from discontinued operations	\$ (0.00)	\$ 0.62
Net income per share	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.43
Diluted:		
Income (loss) per share from continuing operations	\$ 0.24	\$ (0.18)
Income (loss) per share from discontinued operations	\$ (0.00)	\$ 0.62
Net income per share	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.43

Shares used in computing net income (loss) per share

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Basic		76,111	60,181
Diluted		88,215	60,181
	See accompanying notes.		
	5		

Table of Contents

FINISAR CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited, in thousands)

	Three Months Ended	
	August 1, 2010	August 2, 2009
Operating activities		
Net income	\$ 19,126	25,963
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	8,455	7,418
Stock-based compensation expense	3,258	4,872
Non-cash interest cost on 2.5% convertible senior subordinated notes	375	1,235
Amortization of purchased technology and finite lived intangibles	383	778
Amortization of acquired developed technology	1,192	1,362
Gain on sale of equity investment		(375)
Gain on sale of a product line		(1,250)
Gain on sale of discontinued operations		(36,053)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(24,860)	(17,646)
Inventories	(15,269)	(834)
Other assets	2,846	2,673
Deferred income taxes	1,555	(176)
Accounts payable	2,283	3,843
Accrued compensation	(3,818)	(2,720)
Other accrued liabilities	(1,784)	(5,718)
Deferred revenue	(281)	168
Net cash used in operating activities	(6,539)	(16,460)
Investing activities		
Purchases of property, equipment and improvements	(12,115)	(3,150)
Proceeds from sale of equity investment		375
Purchase of intangible assets		(375)
Proceeds from disposal of product line		1,250
Proceeds from sale of discontinued operation		40,683
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(12,115)	38,783
Financing activities		
Repayments of long-term debt	(1,000)	(1,503)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options and stock purchase plan, net of repurchase of unvested shares	4,782	2,378
Net cash provided by financing activities	3,782	875
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(14,872)	23,198

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Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	207,024		37,221
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 192,152	\$	60,419
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information			
Cash paid for interest	\$ 158	\$	341
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 75	\$	180

See accompanying notes.

6

Table of Contents

FINISAR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation***Description of Business***

Finisar Corporation (the Company) was incorporated in California in April 1987 and reincorporated in Delaware in November 1999. The Company is a leading provider of optical subsystems and components that are used to interconnect equipment in local area networks, or LANs, storage area networks, or SANs, metropolitan area networks, or MANs, fiber-to-the-home networks, or FTTx, cable television, or CATV, networks, and wide area networks, or WANs. The Company's optical subsystems consist primarily of transmitters, receivers, transceivers and transponders which provide the fundamental optical-electrical interface for connecting the equipment used in building these networks, including switches, routers and file servers used in wireline networks as well as antennas and base stations for wireless networks. These products rely on the use of digital and analog RF semiconductor lasers in conjunction with integrated circuit design and novel packaging technology to provide a cost-effective means for transmitting and receiving digital signals over fiber optic cable at speeds ranging from less than 1 gigabit per second, or Gbps, to 100 Gbps using a wide range of network protocols and physical configurations over distances from 70 meters up to 200 kilometers. The Company supplies optical transceivers and transponders that allow point-to-point communications on a fiber using a single specified wavelength or, bundled with multiplexing technologies, can be used to supply multi-gigabit bandwidth over several wavelengths on the same fiber. The Company also provides products known as wavelength selective switches, or WSS, that are used for dynamically switching network traffic from one optical link to another across multiple wavelengths without first converting to an electrical signal. These products are sometimes combined with other components and sold as linecards, also known as reconfigurable optical add/drop multiplexers, or ROADMs. The Company's line of optical components consists primarily of packaged lasers and photodetectors used in transceivers, primarily for LAN and SAN applications, and passive optical components used in building MANs. Demand for the Company's products is largely driven by the continually growing need for additional bandwidth created by the ongoing proliferation of data and video traffic that must be handled by both wireline and wireless networks.

The Company's manufacturing operations are vertically integrated and include internal production, assembly and test capabilities for the Company's optical subsystem products, as well as key components used in those subsystems. The Company produces many of the key components used in making its products including lasers, photodetectors and integrated circuits, or ICs, designed by its own internal IC engineering teams. The Company also has internal assembly and test capabilities that make use of internally designed equipment for the automated testing of the optical subsystems and components.

The Company sells its optical subsystem and component products to manufacturers of storage systems, networking equipment and telecommunication equipment or their contract manufacturers, such as Alcatel-Lucent, Brocade, Cisco Systems, EMC, Emulex, Ericsson, Hewlett-Packard Company, Huawei, IBM, Juniper, Qlogic, Siemens and Tellabs. These customers in turn sell their systems to businesses and to wireline and wireless telecommunications service providers and cable TV operators, collectively referred to as carriers. Three customers, Cisco Systems, Alcatel-Lucent and Huawei, each represented more than 10% of total revenues during the first quarter of fiscal 2011.

The Company formerly provided network performance test systems through its Network Tools Division. On July 15, 2009, the Company consummated the sale of substantially all of the assets of the Network Tools Division to JDS Uniphase Corporation (JDSU). In accordance with accounting guidance provided by Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), the operating results of this business and the associated assets and liabilities are reported as discontinued operations in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements for the periods presented. See Note 3 for further information regarding the sale of the assets of the division.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements as of August 1, 2010 and for the three month periods ended August 1, 2010 and August 2, 2009 have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial statements and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), and include the accounts of Finisar Corporation and its

wholly-owned subsidiaries (collectively, Finisar or the Company). Inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. In the opinion of management, the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair presentation of the

Table of Contents

Company's financial position at August 1, 2010 and its operating results and cash flows for the three month periods ended August 1, 2010 and August 2, 2009. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements and notes for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2010.

Fiscal Periods

The Company maintains its financial records on the basis of a fiscal year ending on April 30, with fiscal quarters ending on the Sunday closest to the end of the period (thirteen-week periods).

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior year financial statements to conform to the current year presentation. These changes had no impact on the Company's previously reported financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

For a description of significant accounting policies, see Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies to the consolidated financial statements included in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2010. There have been no material changes to the Company's significant accounting policies since the filing of the annual report on Form 10-K, except as noted below.

Recent Adoption of New Accounting Standards

In January 2010, the FASB issued revised guidance intended to improve disclosures related to fair value measurements. New disclosures under this guidance require (a) an entity to disclose separately the amounts of significant transfers in and out of Levels 1 and 2 fair value measurements and to describe the reasons for the transfers; and (b) information about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements to be presented separately (i.e. present the activity on a gross basis rather than net) in the reconciliation for fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs). This guidance clarified previous disclosure requirements for the level of disaggregation used for classes of assets and liabilities measured at fair value and requires disclosures about the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure fair value for both recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements using Level 2 and Level 3 inputs. The new disclosures and clarifications of existing disclosure were adopted by the Company beginning May 2010. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. The disclosure requirements related to the purchases, sales, issuances and settlements in the rollforward activity of Level 3 fair value measurements are effective for the Company beginning May 2011.

In June 2009, the FASB issued revised guidance to improve the relevance, representational faithfulness and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about a transfer of financial assets; the effects of a transfer on its financial position, financial performance, and cash flows; and a transferor's continuing involvement, if any, in transferred financial assets. This guidance must be applied as of the beginning of each reporting entity's first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, for interim periods within that first annual reporting period and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is prohibited. It must be applied to transfers occurring on or after the effective date. The adoption of this guidance by the Company effective May 2010 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

Pending Adoption of New Accounting Standards

In April 2010, the FASB issued revised guidance to clarify that an employee share-based payment award with an exercise price denominated in the currency of a market in which a substantial portion of the entity's equity securities trades should not be considered to contain a condition that is not a market, performance or service condition. Therefore, an entity would not classify such an award as a liability if it otherwise qualifies as equity. The amendments in this guidance are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2010. The revised guidance should be implemented by recording a cumulative-

Table of Contents

effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. The cumulative-effect adjustment should be calculated for all awards outstanding as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which the amendments are initially applied, as if the amendments had been applied consistently since the inception of the award. The cumulative-effect adjustment should be presented separately. Earlier application is permitted. The Company believes the adoption of this guidance will not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Computation of Net Income (Loss) Per Share

Basic net income (loss) per share has been computed using the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per share has been computed using the weighted-average number of shares of common stock and dilutive potential common shares from options, restricted stock units and warrants (under the treasury stock method) and convertible notes (on an as-if-converted basis) outstanding during the period.

The following table presents the calculation of basic and diluted net income (loss) per share from continuing operations (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended	
	August	August 2,
	1,	2009
	2010	2009
Numerator:		
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 19,410	\$ (11,116)
Numerator for basic income (loss) per share from continuing operations	\$ 19,410	\$ (11,116)
Effect of dilutive securities:		
Convertible debt	\$ 1,377	
Numerator for diluted income (loss) per share from continuing operations	\$ 20,787	\$ (11,116)
Denominator:		
Denominator for basic income (loss) per share from continuing operations- weighted average shares	76,111	60,181
Effect of dilutive securities:		
Employee stock options and restricted stock units	2,573	
Warrants	36	
Convertible debt	9,495	
Dilutive potential common shares	12,104	
Denominator for diluted income (loss) from continuing operations	88,215	60,181
Basic income (loss) per share from continuing operations	\$ 0.26	(\$0.18)
Diluted income (loss) per share from continuing operations	\$ 0.24	(\$0.18)

For purposes of computing diluted net income per share, weighted average potential common shares do not include potential common shares that are anti-dilutive under the treasury stock method.

The following table presents common stock equivalents related to potentially dilutive securities excluded from the calculation of diluted net income (loss) per share from continuing operations because they are anti-dilutive (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended	
	August	August 2,
	1,	2009
	2010	
Employee stock options		864
Conversion of convertible subordinated notes		1,687
Warrants assumed in acquisition		32
		2,583

Table of Contents**Comprehensive Income**

FASB authoritative guidance establishes rules for reporting and display of comprehensive income or loss and its components and requires unrealized gains or losses on the Company's available-for-sale securities and foreign currency translation adjustments to be included in comprehensive income (loss).

The components of comprehensive income for the three months ended August 1, 2010 and August 2, 2009 were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended	
	August 1, 2010	August 2, 2009
Net income	\$ 19,126	\$ 25,963
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of income taxes	(79)	3,876
Change in unrealized gain (loss) on securities, net of reclassification adjustments for realized loss, net of income taxes		14
Comprehensive income	\$ 19,047	\$ 29,853

The component of accumulated other comprehensive income, net of taxes, was as follows (in thousands):

	August 1, 2010	April 30, 2010
Cumulative translation adjustment	15,712	15,791
Accumulated other comprehensive income	\$ 15,712	\$ 15,791

3. Discontinued Operations

During the three months ended August 2, 2009, the Company completed the sale of substantially all of the assets of its Network Tools Division to JDSU. The Company received \$40.7 million in cash and recorded a net gain on sale of the business of \$35.9 million before income taxes, which is included in income from discontinued operations, net of tax, in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations. The assets and liabilities and results of operation related to this business have been classified as discontinued operations in the condensed consolidated financial statements for both periods presented. The Company has elected not to separately disclose the cash flows associated with the discontinued operations in the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows.

The following table summarizes results from discontinued operations (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended	
	August 1, 2010	August 2, 2009
Net revenue	\$	\$ 6,753
Gross profit		4,892
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(284)	37,079
Gain on sale of discontinued operations		35,888

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes the gain on sale of discontinued operations (in thousands):

Gross proceeds from sale	\$ 40,683
Assets sold	
Inventory	(4,814)
Property and equipment	(2,460)
Intangibles	(845)
Liabilities transferred	
Deferred revenue	3,102
Other accruals	312
Other charges	(90)
	\$ 35,888

The transition services agreement the Company had entered into with the buyer in connection with the sale of the assets of the Network Tools Division, under which the Company agreed to provide manufacturing services to the buyer during the transition period was completed on July 14, 2010. Total operating expenses incurred in relation to the transition services agreement during the three months ended August 1, 2010 was \$284,000.

4. Inventories

Inventories consist of the following (in thousands):

	August 1, 2010	April 30, 2010
Raw materials	\$ 55,256	\$ 46,780
Work-in-process	54,432	54,352
Finished goods	44,898	38,393
Total inventories	\$ 154,586	\$ 139,525

During the three months ended August 1, 2010 and August 2, 2009, the Company recorded charges of \$3.8 million and \$9.2 million, respectively, for excess and obsolete inventory, and sold inventory that was written-off in previous periods with an approximate cost of \$3.6 million and \$2.7 million, respectively. As a result, cost of revenues associated with the sale of this inventory was zero.

The Company has expensed and recorded on the balance sheet as non-cancelable purchase obligations of \$756,000 and \$722,000 as of August 1, 2010 and April 30, 2010, respectively. These purchase obligations are related to materials purchased and held by subcontractors on behalf of the Company to fulfill the subcontractors' obligations at their facilities under the Company's purchase orders.

Table of Contents**5. Property and Equipment**

Property and equipment consist of the following (in thousands):

	August 1, 2010	April 30, 2010
Buildings	\$ 8,356	\$ 8,337
Computer equipment	38,057	36,236
Office equipment, furniture and fixtures	3,922	3,853
Machinery and equipment	188,320	178,894
Leasehold improvements	18,714	18,699
Construction-in-process	3,929	4,190
Total	261,298	250,209
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(167,912)	(160,995)
Property, equipment and improvements (net)	\$ 93,386	\$ 89,214

6. Intangible Assets

The following table reflects intangible assets subject to amortization as of August 1, 2010 and April 30, 2010 (in thousands):

	August 1, 2010		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Purchased technology	\$ 75,936	\$ (65,439)	\$ 10,497
Purchased trade name	1,172	(1,172)	
Purchased customer relationships	15,970	(4,952)	11,018
Purchased patents	375	(81)	294
Total	\$ 93,453	\$ (71,644)	\$ 21,809
	April 30, 2010		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Purchased technology	\$ 75,936	\$ (64,247)	\$ 11,689
Purchased trade name	1,172	(1,172)	
Purchased customer relationships	15,970	(4,569)	11,401
Purchased patents	375	(63)	312
Total	\$ 93,453	\$ (70,051)	\$ 23,402

Estimated remaining amortization expense for each of the next five fiscal years ending April 30, is as follows (in thousands):

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Year	Amount
2011	\$ 4,633
2012	5,410
2013	3,998
2014	2,347
2015 and beyond	5,421
Total	\$ 21,809

Table of Contents**7. Investments**

The following table presents a summary of the Company's investments measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of August 1, 2010 (in thousands):

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis	Quoted Prices in Active Markets For Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant		Total
		Other Observable Remaining Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Cash equivalents:				
Money market funds	\$ 140,075	\$	\$	\$ 140,075
Total cash equivalents	\$ 140,075	\$	\$	\$ 140,075
Cash				52,077
Total cash and cash equivalents				\$ 192,152

The following table presents a summary of the Company's investments measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of April 30, 2010 (in thousands):

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis	Quoted Prices in Active Markets For Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant		Total
		Other Observable Remaining Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Cash equivalents:				
Money market funds	\$ 140,014	\$	\$	\$ 140,014
Total cash equivalents	\$ 140,014	\$	\$	\$ 140,014
Cash				67,010
Total cash and cash equivalents				\$ 207,024

The gross realized gains and losses for the three months ended August 1, 2010 and August 2, 2009 were immaterial. Realized gains and losses were calculated based on the specific identification method.

8. Minority Investments**Cost Method Investments**

The carrying value of minority investments at both August 1, 2010 and April 30, 2010 was \$12.3 million and was comprised of the Company's minority investment in three privately held companies accounted for under the cost

method. The Company's investments in these early stage companies were primarily motivated by its desire to gain early access to new technology. The Company's investments were passive in nature in that the Company generally did not obtain representation on the board of directors of the companies in which it invested. At the time the Company made its investments, in most cases the companies had not completed development of their products and the Company did not enter into any significant supply agreements with any of the companies in which it invested.

Table of Contents**9. Convertible Debt**

The Company's convertible debt balances as of August 1, 2010 and April 30, 2010 were as follows (in thousands):

Description	Carrying Amount	Interest Rate	Due in Fiscal year
As of August 1, 2010			
Convertible senior notes due October 2029	\$ 100,000	5.00%	2030
Convertible subordinated notes due October 2010	3,900	2.50%	2011
Convertible senior subordinated notes due October 2010	25,681	2.50%	2011
Unamortized debt discount	(367)		
Convertible senior subordinated notes, net	25,314		
Total	\$ 129,214		
As of April 30, 2010			
Convertible senior notes due October 2029	\$ 100,000	5.00%	2030
Convertible subordinated notes due October 2010	3,900	2.50%	2011
Convertible senior subordinated notes due October 2010	25,681	2.50%	2011
Unamortized debt discount	(742)		
Convertible senior subordinated notes, net	24,939		
Total	\$ 128,839		

During the first quarter of fiscal 2010, the Company adopted authoritative guidance issued by the FASB for accounting for convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash upon conversion (including partial cash settlement) which requires the issuer of certain convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash (or other assets) on conversion to separately account for the liability (debt) and equity (conversion option) components of the instrument in a manner that reflects the issuer's non-convertible debt borrowing rate. The separation of the conversion option creates an original issue discount in the bond component which is to be accreted as interest expense over the term of the instrument using the interest method, resulting in an increase in interest expense and a decrease in net income and earnings per share. The provisions of this accounting guidance apply to the to the Company's \$25.7 million aggregate principal amount of 2 1/2% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due October 2010, and the Company has accounted for the debt and equity components of the notes to reflect the estimated nonconvertible debt borrowing rate at the date of issuance of 8.59%. The guidance required retrospective application to all periods presented.

The guidance also required the debt issuance costs to be allocated to the equity component based on the percentage split between the liability and equity component of the debt. Accordingly, the Company allocated \$700,000 of the total debt issuance costs of \$1.9 million to the equity component. The remaining \$1.2 million of debt issuance cost would continue to be amortized over the expected life of the debt on a straight line basis.

At August 1, 2010, the if-converted value of the Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes did not exceed the principal balance.

At August 1, 2010, the \$366,890 unamortized debt discount had a remaining amortization period of approximately 3 months.

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The following table provides additional information about the Company's Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes that may be settled for cash (in thousands):

	August 1, 2010	April 30, 2010
Carrying amount of the equity component	\$ 19,283	\$ 19,283
Effective interest rate on liability component	8.59%	8.59%

14

Table of Contents

The following table presents the associated interest expense related to the Company's Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes that may be settled in cash, which consists of both the contractual interest coupon (cash interest cost) and amortization of the discount on the liability (non-cash interest cost) (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended	
	August 1, 2010	August 2, 2009
Non-cash interest cost	\$ 375	\$ 1,235
Cash interest cost	166	601
	\$ 541	\$ 1,836

10. Long-term Debt***Malaysian Bank Loan***

In July 2008, the Company's Malaysian subsidiary entered into two separate loan agreements with a Malaysian bank. Under these agreements, the Company's Malaysian subsidiary borrowed a total of \$20 million at an initial interest rate of 5.05% per annum. The first loan is payable in 20 equal quarterly installments of \$750,000 beginning in January 2009, and the second loan is payable in 20 equal quarterly installments of \$250,000 beginning in October 2008. Both loans are secured by certain property of the Company's Malaysian subsidiary, guaranteed by the Company and subject to certain covenants. The Company and its subsidiary were in compliance with all covenants associated with these loans as of August 1, 2010 and April 30, 2010.

Chinese Bank Loan

In January 2010, the Company's Chinese subsidiary entered into a loan agreement with a bank in China. Under this agreement, the Company's Chinese subsidiary borrowed a total of \$4.5 million at an initial interest rate of 2.6% per annum. In April 2010, the Chinese subsidiary borrowed an additional \$1.0 million from the bank. The loan is payable on January 6, 2013. Interest is payable quarterly.

The following table provides information regarding the current and long-term portion of the remaining principal outstanding under these loans as of the respective dates (in thousands):

	August 01, 2010	April 30, 2010
Malaysian loan		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000
Long-term debt, net of current portion	8,750	9,750
Sub-total	12,750	13,750
Chinese loan		
Long-term debt	5,500	5,500
Total long-term debt	\$ 18,250	\$ 19,250

11. Short-term Debt

On October 2, 2009, the Company entered into an agreement with Wells Fargo Foothill, LLC to establish a four-year \$70 million senior secured revolving credit facility. Borrowings under the credit facility bear interest at rates based on the prime rate and LIBOR plus variable margins, under which applicable interest rates currently range from 5.75% to 7.00% per annum. Borrowings are guaranteed by the Company's U.S. subsidiaries and secured by

substantially all of the assets of the Company and its U.S. subsidiaries. The credit facility matures four years following the date of the agreement, subject to certain conditions. The Company was in compliance with all covenants associated with this facility as of August 1, 2010. As of August 1, 2010, the availability of credit under the facility was reduced by \$3.4 million for outstanding letters of credit secured under the agreement.

Table of Contents**12. Warranty**

The Company generally offers a one-year limited warranty for its products. The specific terms and conditions of these warranties vary depending upon the product sold. The Company estimates the costs that may be incurred under its basic limited warranty and records a liability in the amount of such costs based on revenue recognized. Factors that affect the Company's warranty liability include the historical and anticipated rates of warranty claims. The Company periodically assesses the adequacy of its recorded warranty liabilities and adjusts the amounts as necessary.

Changes in the Company's warranty liability during the following period were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended August 1, 2010
Beginning balance at April 30, 2010	\$ 5,472
Additions during the period based on product sold	1,145
Settlements	9
Changes in liability for pre-existing warranties, including expirations	(966)
Ending balance at August 1, 2010	\$ 5,660

13. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following disclosure of the estimated fair value of financial instruments presents amounts that have been determined using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. The estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments as of August 1, 2010 and April 30, 2010 were as follows (in thousands):

	August 1, 2010		April 30, 2010	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 192,152	\$ 192,152	\$ 207,024	\$ 207,024
Total	192,152	192,152	207,024	207,024
Financial liabilities:				
Convertible notes	129,214	210,213	128,839	188,710
Long-term debt	18,250	17,465	19,250	18,183
Total	\$ 147,464	\$ 227,678	\$ 148,089	\$ 206,893

Cash and cash equivalents The fair value of cash and cash equivalents approximates its carrying value.

Convertible notes The fair value of the 5% Convertible Notes is based on the market price in the open market on July 27, 2010. The fair value of the 2.5% Subordinated Notes and Senior Subordinated Notes has been calculated using a standard convertible model using the stock borrow rate, stock volatility and credit spread on debt securities as inputs.

Long-term debt The fair value of long-term debt is determined by discounting the contractual cash flows at the current rates charged for similar debt instruments.

The Company has not estimated the fair value of its minority investments as it is not practicable to estimate the fair value of these investments because of the lack of a quoted market price and the inability to estimate fair value without incurring excessive costs. As of August 1, 2010, the carrying value of the Company's minority investments was \$12.3 million which management believes is not impaired.

Table of Contents**14. Stockholders Equity**

The following table summarizes stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock options and employee stock purchases for the three months ended August 1, 2010 and August 2, 2009 which was reflected in the Company's operating results (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended	
	August	August 2,
	1,	2009
	2010	2009
Cost of revenues	\$ 746	\$ 1,032
Research and development	1,037	1,521
Sales and marketing	451	578
General and administrative	1,018	1,040
Total	\$ 3,252	\$ 4,171

The total stock-based compensation capitalized as part of inventory as of August 1, 2010 was \$752,000.

During the three months ended August 1, 2010 and August 2, 2009, 355,580 and 801,518 shares of common stock were issued under the Company's Employee Stock Purchase Plan, respectively, and 300,609 and 33,947 stock options were exercised, respectively. The number of restricted stock units released during the three months ended August 1, 2010 and August 2, 2009 were 11,713 and 7,215, respectively.

As of August 1, 2010, total compensation cost, net of estimated forfeitures, related to unvested stock options and restricted stock units not yet recognized was approximately \$28.7 million which is expected to be recognized over the next 42 months.

15. Income Taxes

The Company recorded a provision for income taxes of \$2.1 million and \$159,000, respectively, for the three months ended August 1, 2010 and August 2, 2009. The \$2.1 million provision for income tax expense for the three months ended August 1, 2010 includes state taxes and foreign income taxes arising in certain foreign jurisdictions in which the Company conducts business.

The Company records a valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets for each period in which management concludes that it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Realization of the Company's net deferred tax assets is dependent upon future taxable income, the amount and timing of which are uncertain. Accordingly, substantially all of the Company's net deferred tax assets as of August 1, 2010 have been fully offset by a valuation allowance.

A portion of the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets at August 1, 2010 relates to the tax benefits of stock option deductions, the tax benefit of which will be credited to paid-in capital if and when realized and thereafter, to income tax expense.

Utilization of the Company's net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards may be subject to a substantial annual limitation due to the ownership change limitations set forth by Internal Revenue Code Section 382 and similar state provisions. Such an annual limitation could result in the expiration of the net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards before utilization.

The Company's total gross unrecognized tax benefits as of April 30, 2010 and August 1, 2010 were \$12.6 million. There was no change in the uncertain tax position. Excluding the effects of recorded valuation allowances for deferred tax assets, \$10.6 million of the unrecognized tax benefits would favorably impact the effective tax rate in future periods if recognized.

Due to the Company's taxable loss position since inception, all tax years are subject to examination in the U.S. and state jurisdictions. The Company is also subject to examination in various foreign and state jurisdictions, none of which were individually material. It is the Company's belief that no significant changes in the unrecognized tax benefit positions will occur through April 30, 2011.

The Company records interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. At August 1, 2010, there were no accrued interest or penalties related to uncertain tax positions. The Company recorded no interest or penalties for the quarter ended August 1, 2010.

Table of Contents**16. Segment and Geographic Information**

The Company has one reportable segment consisting of optical subsystems and components. Optical subsystems consist primarily of transceivers sold to manufacturers of storage and networking equipment for SANs and LANs and MAN applications. Optical subsystems also include multiplexers, de-multiplexers and optical add/drop modules for use in MAN applications. Optical components consist primarily of packaged lasers and photo-detectors which are incorporated in transceivers, primarily for LAN and SAN applications.

The following table sets forth revenues by geographic areas based on the location of the entity purchasing the Company's products (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended	
	August	August 2,
	1,	2009
	2010	2009
Revenues from sales to unaffiliated customers:		
United States	\$ 63,003	\$ 49,001
Malaysia	32,855	22,361
China	39,222	17,022
Rest of the world	72,802	40,341
	\$ 207,882	\$ 128,725

Revenues generated in the United States are all from sales to customers located in the United States.

The following is a summary of long-lived assets within geographic areas based on the location of the assets (in thousands):

	August 1,	April 30,
	2010	2010
Long-lived assets		
United States	\$ 70,802	\$ 70,975
Malaysia	35,141	35,575
Rest of the world	26,672	23,965
	\$ 132,615	\$ 130,515

17. Restructuring Charges

During the second quarter of fiscal 2006, the Company consolidated its Sunnyvale facilities into one building and permanently exited a portion of its Scotts Valley facility. As a result of these activities, the Company recorded restructuring charges of approximately \$3.1 million. During fiscal 2009, the Company recorded additional restructuring charges of \$600,000 for lease payments for the remaining portion of the Scotts Valley facility that had been used for a product line of its discontinued operations which was sold in first quarter of fiscal 2009. During fiscal 2010, the Company recorded restructuring charges of \$4.2 million for the non-cancelable facility lease relating to the abandoned and unused portion of its facility in Allen, Texas.

The following table summarizes the activities of the restructuring accrual during the first quarter of fiscal 2011 (in thousands):

Balance as of April 30, 2010	\$ 4,664
Charges	
Cash payments	(207)

Balance as of August 1, 2010

\$ 4,457

As of August 1, 2010, \$4.5 million of committed facilities payments related to restructuring activities remained accrued, of which \$457,000 is expected to be fully utilized in the next twelve months and \$4.0 million is expected to be paid out from fiscal 2012 through fiscal 2020.

Table of Contents**18. Pending Litigation*****Stock Option Derivative Litigation***

On November 30, 2006, the Company announced that it had undertaken a voluntary review of its historical stock option grant practices subsequent to its initial public offering in November 1999. The review was initiated by senior management, and preliminary results of the review were discussed with the Audit Committee of the Company's board of directors. Based on the preliminary results of the review, senior management concluded, and the Audit Committee agreed, that it was likely that the measurement dates for certain stock option grants differed from the recorded grant dates for such awards and that the Company would likely need to restate its historical financial statements to record non-cash charges for compensation expense relating to some past stock option grants. The Audit Committee thereafter conducted a further investigation and engaged independent legal counsel and financial advisors to assist in that investigation. The Audit Committee concluded that measurement dates for certain option grants differed from the recorded grant dates for such awards. The Company's management, in conjunction with the Audit Committee, conducted a further review to finalize revised measurement dates and determine the appropriate accounting adjustments to its historical financial statements. The announcement of the investigation resulted in delays in filing the Company's quarterly reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended October 29, 2006, January 28, 2007, and January 27, 2008, and the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2007. On December 4, 2007, the Company filed all four of these reports which included revised financial statements.

Following the Company's announcement on November 30, 2006 that the Audit Committee of the board of directors had voluntarily commenced an investigation of the Company's historical stock option grant practices, the Company was named as a nominal defendant in several shareholder derivative cases. These cases have been consolidated into two proceedings pending in federal and state courts in California. The federal court cases have been consolidated in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The state court cases have been consolidated in the Superior Court of California for the County of Santa Clara. The plaintiffs in all cases have alleged that certain of the Company's current or former officers and directors caused the Company to grant stock options at less than fair market value, contrary to the Company's public statements (including its financial statements), and that, as a result, those officers and directors are liable to the Company. No specific amount of damages has been alleged, and by the nature of the lawsuits, no damages will be alleged against the Company. On May 22, 2007, the state court granted the Company's motion to stay the state court action pending resolution of the consolidated federal court action. On June 12, 2007, the plaintiffs in the federal court case filed an amended complaint to reflect the results of the stock option investigation announced by the Audit Committee in June 2007. On August 28, 2007, the Company and the individual defendants filed motions to dismiss the complaint. On January 11, 2008, the Court granted the motions to dismiss, with leave to amend. On May 12, 2008, the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint. The Company and the individual defendants filed motions to dismiss the amended complaint on July 1, 2008. The Court granted the motions to dismiss on September 22, 2009, and entered judgment in favor of the defendants. The plaintiffs have appealed the judgment to the United States Court of Appeal for the Ninth Circuit.

Securities Class Action

A securities class action lawsuit was filed on November 30, 2001 in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, purportedly on behalf of all persons who purchased the Company's common stock from November 17, 1999 through December 6, 2000. The complaint named as defendants the Company, Jerry S. Rawls, its President and Chief Executive Officer, Frank H. Levinson, its former Chairman of the Board and Chief Technical Officer, Stephen K. Workman, its Senior Vice President, Corporate Development and Investor Relations and its former Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, and an investment banking firm that served as an underwriter for the Company's initial public offering in November 1999 and a secondary offering in April 2000. The complaint, as subsequently amended, alleges violations of Sections 11 and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933 and Sections 10(b) and 20(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, on the grounds that the prospectuses incorporated in the registration statements for the offerings failed to disclose, among other things, that (i) the underwriter had solicited and received excessive and undisclosed commissions from certain investors in exchange for which the underwriter allocated to those investors material portions of the shares of the Company's stock sold in the offerings and (ii) the underwriter had entered into agreements with customers whereby the underwriter agreed to allocate shares of the

Company's stock sold in the offerings to those customers in exchange for which the customers agreed to purchase additional shares of the Company's stock in the aftermarket at pre-determined prices. No specific damages are claimed. Similar allegations have been made in lawsuits relating to more than 300 other initial public offerings conducted in 1999 and 2000, which were consolidated for pretrial purposes. In October 2002, all claims against the individual defendants were dismissed without prejudice. On February 19, 2003, the Court denied defendants' motion to dismiss the complaint.

In February 2009, the parties reached an understanding regarding the principal elements of a settlement, subject to formal documentation and Court approval. Under the settlement, the underwriter defendants will pay a total of \$486 million, and the issuer defendants and their insurers will pay a total of \$100 million to settle all of the cases. On August 25, 2009, the Company funded approximately \$327,000 with respect to its pro rata share of the issuers contribution to the settlement and certain costs. This amount

Table of Contents

was accrued in the Company's consolidated financial statements during the first quarter of fiscal 2010. On October 2, 2009, the Court granted approval of the settlement and on November 19, 2009 the Court entered final judgment. The judgment has been appealed by certain individual class members.

Section 16(b) Lawsuit

A lawsuit was filed on October 3, 2007 in the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington by Vanessa Simmonds, a purported holder of the Company's common stock, against two investment banking firms that served as underwriters for the initial public offering of the Company's common stock in November 1999. None of the Company's officers, directors or employees were named as defendants in the complaint. On February 28, 2008, the plaintiff filed an amended complaint. The complaint, as amended, alleges that: (i) the defendants, other underwriters of the offering, and unspecified officers, directors and the Company's principal shareholders constituted a group that owned in excess of 10% of the Company's outstanding common stock between November 11, 1999 and November 20, 2000; (ii) the defendants were therefore subject to the short swing prohibitions of Section 16(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and (iii) the defendants engaged in purchases and sales, or sales and purchases, of the Company's common stock within periods of less than six months in violation of the provisions of Section 16(b). The complaint seeks disgorgement of all profits allegedly received by the defendants, with interest and attorneys fees, for transactions in violation of Section 16(b). The Company, as the statutory beneficiary of any potential Section 16(b) recovery, is named as a nominal defendant in the complaint.

This case is one of 54 lawsuits containing similar allegations relating to initial public offerings of technology company issuers, which were coordinated (but not consolidated) by the Court. On July 25, 2008, the real defendants in all 54 cases filed a consolidated motion to dismiss, and a majority of the nominal defendants (including the Company) filed a consolidated motion to dismiss, the amended complaints. On March 19, 2009, the Court dismissed the amended complaints naming the nominal defendants that had moved to dismiss, without prejudice, because the plaintiff had not properly demanded action by their respective boards of directors before filing suit; and dismissed the amended complaints naming nominal defendants that had not moved to dismiss, with prejudice, finding the claims time-barred by the applicable statute of limitation. Also on March 19, 2009, the Court entered judgment against the plaintiff in all 54 cases. The plaintiff has appealed the order and judgments. The real defendants have cross-appealed the dismissal of certain amended complaints without prejudice, contending that dismissal should have been with prejudice because the amended complaints are barred by the applicable statute of limitation.

JDSU/Emcore Patent Litigation

On September 11, 2006, JDSU and Emcore Corporation filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania alleging that certain cable television transmission products acquired in connection with the Company's acquisition of Optium Corporation, specifically the Company's prior generation 1550 nm HFC externally modulated transmitter, infringe two U.S. patents, referred to as the 003 and 071 Patents. On March 14, 2007, JDSU and Emcore filed a second complaint in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania alleging that the Company's prior generation 1550 nm HFC quadrature amplitude modulated transmitter used in cable television applications infringes another U.S. patent, referred to as the 374 Patent.

A trial with respect to the two actions was held in October 2009. On November 1, 2009, the jury delivered its verdict that the Company had infringed the 003 and the 071 Patents as well as the 374 Patent. In addition, the jury found that the Company's infringement of the 003 and the 071 Patents was willful. The jury determined that, with respect to the 003 and the 071 Patents, Emcore was entitled to \$974,364 in damages and JDSU was entitled to \$622,440 in damages, and, with respect to the 374 Patent, Emcore was entitled to \$1,800,000 in damages. The Court declined to enhance the damages award with respect to the 003 and 071 Patents as a result of the jury's determination that the Company's infringement was willful. In addition, the Court declined to issue a permanent injunction against further manufacture or sale of the products found to have infringed the patents-in-suit. The Company is appealing on several grounds.

Based on the Company's review of the record in this case, including discussion with and analysis by counsel of the bases for the Company's appeal, the Company has determined that it has a number of strong arguments available on appeal and, although there can be no assurance as to the ultimate outcome, the Company believes that the judgment against it will ultimately be reversed, or remanded for a new trial in which the Company believes it would prevail. As

a result, the Company has concluded that it is not probable that Emcore and JDSU will ultimately prevail in this matter; therefore, the Company has not recorded any liability for this judgment.

Digital Diagnostics Patent Litigation

On January 5, 2010, the Company filed a complaint for patent infringement in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The complaint alleges that certain optoelectronic transceivers from Source Photonics, Inc., MRV Communications, Inc., Neophotonics Corp. and Oplink Communications, Inc. infringe eleven Finisar patents. As described in further

Table of Contents

detail below, this suit is no longer pending against MRV Communications, NeoPhotonics or Oplink. The complaint asks the Court to enter judgment (a) that the defendants have infringed, actively induced infringement of, and/or contributorily infringed the patents-in-suit, (b) preliminarily and permanently enjoining the defendants from further infringement of the patents-in-suit, or, to the extent not so enjoined, ordering the defendants to pay compulsory ongoing royalties for any continuing infringement of the patents-in-suit, (c) ordering that the defendants account, and pay actual damages (but no less than a reasonable royalty), to the Company for the defendants' infringement of the patents-in-suit, (d) declaring that the defendants are willfully infringing one or more of the patents-in-suit and ordering that the defendants pay treble damages to the Company, (e) ordering that the defendants pay the Company's costs, expenses, and interest, including prejudgment interest, (f) declaring that this is an exceptional case and awarding the Company its attorneys' fees and expenses, and (g) granting such other and further relief as the Court deems just and appropriate, or that the Company may be entitled to as a matter of law or equity.

On March 23, 2010, each defendant filed a first amended answer in which they denied the allegations of the complaint and asserted affirmative defenses including non-infringement, invalidity, statute of limitations, prosecution history estoppel, laches, estoppel and other defenses. Each defendant also asserted counterclaims against the Company seeking declaratory judgment of invalidity for each of the patents asserted in the complaint, declaratory judgment of unenforceability for certain of the patents asserted in the complaint, alleging monopolization of the Digital Diagnostics Technology Market in violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Act, attempted monopolization of the Optical Transceiver Market in violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Act, breach of contract, and unfair competition. Source Photonics, Inc. also asserted counterclaims alleging that certain of the Company's optoelectronic transceivers infringe two of its patents. NeoPhotonics Corp. also asserted counterclaims alleging that certain of the Company's wavelength selective switches infringe two of its patents. Each defendant asked the Court to enter judgment (a) denying the Company relief and dismissing the complaint with prejudice, (b) granting declaratory judgment that the Company's asserted patents are invalid, (c) awarding attorneys' fees and reasonable expenses, (d) awarding compensatory damages for the Company's allegedly anticompetitive conduct, and trebling such damages, (e) permanently enjoining the Company from allegedly monopolizing or attempting to monopolize the United States markets for optical transceiver and digital diagnostics technology for such transceivers, (f) awarding attorneys' fees and costs, (g) granting declaratory judgment that certain of the Company's asserted patents are unenforceable, (h) for damages resulting from the Company's alleged breach of contract, (i) permanently enjoining the Company from engaging in allegedly unfair competition, (j) restoring money and/or property that the Company has allegedly acquired by means of such unfair competition, (k) awarding all costs, expenses and interest, including prejudgment interest, and (l) for such additional relief as the Court may deem just and proper. Source Photonics, Inc. and NeoPhotonics Corp. each asked the Court in addition to enter judgment (m) finding that the Company has infringed, actively induced the infringement of, and/or contributed to the infringement of each of their respective asserted patents, (n) awarding damages not less than a reasonable royalty, and (o) permanently enjoining the Company from such alleged infringement. NeoPhotonics Corp. also asked the Court to enter judgment trebling damages for the Company's allegedly willful infringement of one of its two asserted patents. The Company filed a motion to dismiss the defendants' non-patent counterclaims or, in the alternative, to sever and stay those counterclaims and to strike certain of the defendants' affirmative defenses on April 13, 2010. The defendants filed their opposition to the Company's motion on April 29, 2010, and the Company filed its reply on May 6, 2010.

On May 5, 2010, the Court entered an order finding that the defendants had been improperly joined in a single suit and dismissed each of the defendants except Source Photonics, Inc. without prejudice to the Company's re-filing its claims against the other dismissed defendants in separate suits. On May 18, 2010, Source Photonics, Inc. filed a second amended answer that restated certain of its affirmative defenses and counterclaims, omitted the affirmative defenses of prosecution history estoppel and other defenses, and omitted both patent counterclaims. The relief Source Photonics, Inc. asks from the Court was revised accordingly. Although Source Photonics did not include its patent counterclaims in its Second Amended Answer, Source Photonics' trial counsel subsequently indicated that they would attempt to have these claims added back into the suit.

On May 19, 2010, the Court granted Source Photonics, Inc. leave to file the second amended answer, and bifurcated and stayed all discovery and proceedings related to Source Photonics, Inc.'s counterclaims for declaratory

judgment of unenforceability for certain of the patents asserted in the complaint, alleged monopolization of the Digital Diagnostics Technology Market in violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Act, attempted monopolization of the Optical Transceiver Market in violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Act, breach of contract, and unfair competition pending resolution of the Company's patent infringement claims. The Court allowed the Company to withdraw its motion to dismiss Source Photonics, Inc.'s non-patent counterclaims without prejudice to the Company refiling a motion to dismiss after the stay has been lifted.

A claim construction hearing is currently scheduled for October 6, 2010, and the case is currently scheduled for trial on July 25, 2011.

Table of Contents***Export Compliance***

During mid-2007, Optium became aware that certain of its analog RF over fiber products may, depending on end use and customization, be subject to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations, or ITAR. Accordingly, Optium filed a detailed voluntary disclosure with the United States Department of State describing the details of possible inadvertent ITAR violations with respect to the export of a limited number of certain prototype products, as well as related technical data and defense services. Optium may have also made unauthorized transfers of ITAR-restricted technical data and defense services to foreign persons in the workplace. Additional information has been provided upon request to the Department of State with respect to this matter. In late 2008, a grand jury subpoena from the office of the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania was received requesting documents from 2005 through the present referring to, relating to or involving the subject matter of the above referenced voluntary disclosure and export activities.

While the Department of State encourages voluntary disclosures and generally affords parties mitigating credit under such circumstances, the Company nevertheless could be subject to continued investigation and potential regulatory consequences ranging from a no-action letter, government oversight of facilities and export transactions, monetary penalties, and in extreme cases, debarment from government contracting, denial of export privileges and criminal sanctions, any of which would adversely affect the Company's results of operations and cash flow. The Department of State and U.S. Attorney inquiries may require the Company to expend significant management time and incur significant legal and other expenses. The Company cannot predict how long it will take or how much more time and resources it will have to expend to resolve these government inquiries, nor can it predict the outcome of these inquiries.

Other Litigation

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is a party to litigation, claims and assessments in addition to those described above. Based on information currently available, management does not believe the impact of these other matters will have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

19. Guarantees and Indemnifications

Upon issuance of a guarantee, the guarantor must recognize a liability for the fair value of the obligations it assumes under that guarantee. As permitted under Delaware law and in accordance with the Company's Bylaws, the Company indemnifies its officers and directors for certain events or occurrences, subject to certain limits, while the officer or director is or was serving at the Company's request in such capacity. The term of the indemnification period is for the officer's or director's lifetime. The Company may terminate the indemnification agreements with its officers and directors upon 90 days written notice, but termination will not affect claims for indemnification relating to events occurring prior to the effective date of termination. The maximum amount of potential future indemnification is unlimited; however, the Company has a director and officer liability insurance policy that may enable it to recover a portion of any future amounts paid.

The Company enters into indemnification obligations under its agreements with other companies in its ordinary course of business, including agreements with customers, business partners, and insurers. Under these provisions the Company generally indemnifies and holds harmless the indemnified party for losses suffered or incurred by the indemnified party as a result of the Company's activities or the use of the Company's products. These indemnification provisions generally survive termination of the underlying agreement. In some cases, the maximum potential amount of future payments the Company could be required to make under these indemnification provisions is unlimited.

The Company believes the fair value of these indemnification agreements is minimal. Accordingly, the Company has not recorded any liabilities for these agreements as of August 1, 2010. To date, the Company has not incurred material costs to defend lawsuits or settle claims related to these indemnification agreements.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2009, the Company's Malaysian subsidiary entered into loan agreements with a Malaysian bank (See Note 10. Long-term Debt) for which the Company has provided corporate guarantees. The Company guaranteed loan payments of up to \$23.1 million in the event of non-payment by its Malaysian subsidiary. These guarantees are effective during the term of these loans. The principal balance of this loan outstanding as of August 1, 2010 was \$12.8 million.

20. Related Party Transaction

During the three months ended August 1, 2010, the Company paid \$43,000 in cash compensation to a company owned by Guy Gertel, the brother of the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, for sales and marketing services. In addition, the Company granted to Mr Gertel, for no additional consideration, 2,150 restricted stock units with a fair market value of \$33,841, which vest as follows: 25% on June 23, 2011 and an additional 25% on each of the next 3 anniversaries thereafter, to be fully vested on June, 2014, subject to him continuing to provide services to Finisar. During the three months ended August 2, 2009, the Company paid Mr. Gertel's company \$36,700 in cash compensation. The amounts paid to Mr Gertel represented values considered by management to be fair and reasonable, reflective of an arm's length transaction.

Table of Contents**Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations****Forward-Looking Statements**

The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ substantially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of many factors, including those referred to in Part II, Item 1A. Risk Factors below. The following discussion should be read together with our condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this report.

Business Overview

We are a leading provider of optical subsystems and components that are used to interconnect equipment in short-distance local area networks, or LANs, and storage area networks, or SANs, and longer distance metropolitan area networks, or MANs, fiber-to-the-home networks, or FTTx, cable television, or CATV, networks and wide area networks, or WANs. Our optical subsystems consist primarily of transmitters, receivers, transceivers and transponders which provide the fundamental optical-electrical interface for connecting the equipment used in building these networks, including switches, routers and file servers used in wireline networks as well as antennas and base stations for wireless networks. These products rely on the use of semiconductor lasers and photodetectors in conjunction with integrated circuit design and novel packaging technology to provide a cost-effective means for transmitting and receiving digital signals over fiber optic cable at speeds ranging from less than 1 gigabit per second, or Gbps, to 100Gbps, using a wide range of network protocols and physical configurations over distances of 70 meters to 200 kilometers. We supply optical transceivers and transponders that allow point-to-point communications on a fiber using a single specified wavelength or, bundled with multiplexing technologies, can be used to supply multi-gigabit bandwidth over several wavelengths on the same fiber. We also provide products, known as wavelength selective switches, or WSS, that are used for dynamically switching network traffic from one optical wavelength to another across multiple wavelengths without first converting to an electrical signal. These products are sometimes combined with other components and sold as linecards, also known as reconfigurable optical add/drop multiplexers, or ROADMs. Our line of optical components consists primarily of packaged lasers and photodetectors used in transceivers, primarily for LAN and SAN applications, and passive optical components used in building MANs. Demand for our products is largely driven by the continually growing need for additional bandwidth created by the ongoing proliferation of data and video traffic that must be handled by both wireline and wireless networks.

Our manufacturing operations are vertically integrated and we produce many of the key components used in making our products including lasers, photodetectors and integrated circuits, or ICs, designed by our own internal IC engineering teams. We also have internal assembly and test capabilities that make use of internally designed equipment for the automated testing of our optical subsystems and components.

We sell our optical products to manufacturers of storage systems, networking equipment and telecommunication equipment or their contract manufacturers, such as Alcatel-Lucent, Brocade, Cisco Systems, EMC, Emulex, Ericsson, Hewlett-Packard Company, Huawei, IBM, Juniper, Qlogic, Siemens and Tellabs. These customers, in turn, sell their systems to businesses and to wireline and wireless telecommunications service providers and cable TV operators, collectively referred to as carriers.

Recent Developments***Sale of Network Tools Division***

On July 15, 2009, we completed the sale of substantially all of the assets of our Network Tools Division to JDSU. We received \$40.7 million in cash and recorded a net gain on sale of the business of \$35.9 million before income taxes in the first quarter of fiscal 2010. The assets, liabilities and operating results related to this business have been classified as discontinued operations in the consolidated financial statements for all periods presented. Following the completion of the sale, we no longer offer network performance test products.

Exchange Offers

On August 11, 2009, we completed exchange offers under which we exchanged \$33.1 million aggregate principal amount of our outstanding 2 1/2% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2010 and \$14.4 million aggregate principal amount of our outstanding 2 1/2% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2010 for an aggregate of approximately \$24.9 million in cash and approximately 3.5 million shares of our common stock.

Table of Contents

Reverse Stock Split

On September 25, 2009, we effected a one-for-eight reverse split of our common stock.

Credit Facility

On October 2, 2009, we entered into an agreement with Wells Fargo Foothill, LLC to establish a \$70 million senior secured revolving credit facility to finance working capital and to refinance existing indebtedness, including the repurchase or repayment of our outstanding convertible notes. Borrowings under the credit facility bear interest at rates based on the prime rate and LIBOR plus variable margins, under which applicable interest rates currently range from 5.75% to 7.00% per annum. Borrowings are guaranteed by Finisar's U.S. subsidiaries and secured by substantially all of the assets of Finisar and its U.S. subsidiaries. The credit facility matures four years following the date of the agreement, subject to certain conditions.

Convertible Debt Financing

On October 15, 2009 we sold \$100 million aggregate principal amount of a new series of 5.0% Convertible Senior Notes due 2029.

Repurchase of Convertible Notes

In fiscal 2010, we purchased \$51.9 million aggregate principal amount of our 2 1/2% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2010 and \$13.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 2 1/2% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2010 in privately negotiated transactions.

Common Stock Offering

On March 23, 2010, we completed the sale of 9,787,093 shares of our common stock at a price to the public of \$14.00 per share. Total gross proceeds of the offering were \$137.0 million. Net proceeds to the Company after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses were \$131.1 million.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. We believe there have been no significant changes in our critical accounting policies as discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended April 30, 2010.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations**

The following table sets forth certain statement of operations data as a percentage of revenues for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended	
	August 1, 2010	August 2, 2009
Revenues	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of revenues	65.3	76.2
Amortization of acquired developed technology	0.6	1.0
Gross profit	34.1	22.8
Operating expenses:	12.8	16.4
Research and development		
Sales and marketing	4.4	5.3
General and administrative	5.3	7.5
Amortization of purchased intangibles	0.2	0.5
Total operating expenses	22.7	29.7
Income (loss) from operations	11.4	(6.9)
Interest income		
Interest expense	(1.0)	(1.9)
Other income (expense), net	(0.1)	0.2
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	10.3	(8.6)
Provision for income taxes	1.0	0.1
Income (loss) from continuing operations	9.3	(8.7)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(0.1)	28.8
Net income	9.2%	20.1%

Revenues. Revenues increased \$79.2 million, or 61.5%, to \$207.9 million in the quarter ended August 1, 2010 compared to \$128.7 million in the quarter ended August 2, 2009. The increase reflects the impact of a combination of factors including increased spending on infrastructure by business enterprises and telecommunications companies as they deal with the ongoing growth in bandwidth through their networks as well as improvement in general economic conditions that contributed to an increase in information technology infrastructure spending. Additionally, we believe that we achieved an increase in our market share, particularly for higher speed products, due in part to the qualification of several products for higher speed applications at certain customers and our entry into new markets.

The following table sets forth the changes in revenue by product segment (in thousands):

	August 1, 2010	Three months ended August 2,		% Change
		2009	Change	
Transceivers, transponders & components Greater than 10 Gbps:				

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LAN/SAN	\$ 29,845	\$ 13,479	\$ 16,366	121.4%
Metro/Telecom	64,230	38,424	25,806	67.2%
Subtotal	94,075	51,903	42,172	81.3%
Less than 10 Gbps:				
LAN/SAN	48,983	37,003	11,980	32.4%
Metro/Telecom	30,051	25,140	4,911	19.5%
Subtotal	79,034	62,143	16,891	27.2%
Total transceivers, transponders & components	173,109	114,046	59,063	51.8%
ROADM linecards and WSS modules	30,477	10,945	19,532	178.5%
CATV	4,296	3,734	562	15.1%
Total revenues	\$ 207,882	\$ 128,725	\$ 79,157	61.5%

Amortization of Acquired Developed Technology. Amortization of acquired developed technology, a component of cost of revenues, was \$1.2 million each in the quarter ended August 1, 2010 and the quarter ended August 2, 2009.

Table of Contents

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased \$41.5 million, or 141.1%, to \$70.9 million in the quarter ended August 1, 2010 compared to \$29.4 million in the quarter ended August 2, 2009. Gross profit as a percentage of revenues increased by 11.3%, from 22.8% in the quarter ended August 2, 2009 to 34.1% in the quarter ended August 1, 2010. We recorded charges of \$3.8 million for obsolete and excess inventory in the quarter ended August 1, 2010 compared to \$9.2 million in the quarter ended August 2, 2009. We sold inventory that was written-off in previous periods resulting in a benefit of \$3.6 million in the quarter ended August 1, 2010 and \$2.7 million in the quarter ended August 2, 2009. As a result, we recognized a net charge of \$0.2 million in the quarter ended August 1, 2010 compared to \$6.5 million in the quarter ended August 2, 2009. Manufacturing overhead includes stock-based compensation charges of \$746,000 in the quarter ended August 1, 2010 and \$1.0 million in the quarter ended August 2, 2009. Excluding amortization of acquired developed technology, the net impact of excess and obsolete inventory charges and stock-based compensation charges, gross profit would have been \$73.0 million, or 35.1% of revenue, in the quarter ended August 1, 2010 compared to \$38.1 million, or 29.6% of revenue in the quarter ended August 2, 2009. The increase in gross margin primarily reflects the benefits of higher manufacturing unit volume and the increase in sales of higher margin high speed components and ROADM products partially offset by the unfavorable impact of lower pricing on some products. Manufacturing overhead costs increased by 3.0% compared to the 11.3% increase in revenues.

Research and Development Expenses. Research and development expenses increased \$5.6 million, or 26.5%, to \$26.6 million in the quarter ended August 1, 2010 compared to \$21.0 million in the quarter ended August 2, 2009. The increase was due to increases in employee related expenses and costs of materials associated with new product development. Included in research and development expenses were stock-based compensation charges of \$1.0 million in the quarter ended August 1, 2010 and \$1.5 million in the quarter ended August 2, 2009. Research and development expenses as a percent of revenues decreased to 12.8% in the quarter ended August 1, 2010 compared to 16.4% in the quarter ended August 2, 2009.

Sales and Marketing Expenses. Sales and marketing expenses increased \$2.3 million, or 33.1%, to \$9.1 million in the quarter ended August 1, 2010 compared to \$6.8 million in the quarter ended August 2, 2009. The increase was primarily due to increased sales commissions as a result of the increase in revenues. Included in sales and marketing expenses were stock-based compensation charges of \$451,000 in the quarter ended August 1, 2010 and \$578,000 in the quarter ended August 2, 2009. Sales and marketing expenses as a percent of revenues decreased to 4.4% in the quarter ended August 1, 2010 compared to 5.3% in the quarter ended August 2, 2009.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses increased \$1.4 million, or 15.1%, to \$11.1 million in the quarter ended August 1, 2010 compared to \$9.6 million in the quarter ended August 2, 2009. The increase was primarily due to increases in personnel related costs and legal costs. Included in general and administrative expenses were stock-based compensation charges of \$1.0 million each in the quarter ended August 1, 2010 and in the quarter ended August 2, 2009. General and administrative expenses as a percent of revenues decreased to 5.3% in the quarter August 1, 2010 compared to 7.5% in the quarter ended August 2, 2009.

Amortization of Purchased Intangibles. Amortization of purchased intangibles decreased \$318,000, or 45.4%, to \$383,000 in the quarter ended August 1, 2010 compared to \$701,000 in the quarter ended August 2, 2009. The decrease was primarily due to the full amortization of certain purchased intangibles acquired in Optium merger.

Interest Income. Interest income increased \$82,000 to \$92,000 in the quarter ended August 1, 2010 compared to \$10,000 in the quarter ended August 2, 2009. The increase was primarily due to an increase in our cash balances reflecting the receipt of \$131.1 million in net proceeds from our common stock offering in March 2010.

Interest Expense. Interest expense decreased \$279,000, or 11.5%, to \$2.2 million in the quarter ended August 1, 2010 compared to \$2.4 million in the quarter ended August 2, 2009. The decrease was primarily related to lower outstanding debt due to repayment of \$47.5 million of aggregate principal amount of our 2 1/2% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2010 and our 2 1/2% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2010 pursuant to exchange offers in the second quarter of fiscal 2010 and repurchases of \$13.0 million principal amount of our 2 1/2% Convertible Subordinated Notes and \$51.9 million of our 2 1/2% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes in the second quarter of fiscal 2010. Interest expense for the quarter ended August 1, 2010 included \$1.3 million related to our 5% Convertible Subordinated Notes due October 2029, \$500,000 related to various other debt instruments and a non-cash charge of \$375,000 due to the adoption of authoritative accounting guidance which requires us to separately account

for the liability (debt) and equity (conversion option) components of our 2.5% senior subordinated convertible notes that may be settled in cash (or other assets) on conversion in a manner that reflects our non-convertible debt borrowing rate. The separation of the conversion option created an original issue discount in the bond component which is accreted as interest expense over the term of the instrument using the interest method, resulting in an increase in interest expense. Interest expense for the quarter ended August 2, 2009 included \$927,000 related to our convertible subordinated notes due in 2010, \$262,000 related to various other debt instruments and a non-cash charge of \$1.2 million related to the accounting for our senior convertible notes.

Table of Contents

Other Income (Expense), Net. Other expense was \$192,000 in the quarter ended August 1, 2010 compared to other income of \$253,000 in the quarter ended August 2, 2009. Other expense in quarter ended August 1, 2010 primarily consisted of \$248,000 of amortization of issuance costs for our 5% Convertible Subordinated Notes and unrealized non-cash foreign exchange losses of \$390,000 related to the re-measurement of a \$12.8 million note re-payable in U.S. dollars which is recorded on the books of our subsidiary in Malaysia whose functional currency is the Malaysian ringgit. These expenses were partially offset by realized foreign exchange gains of \$457,000. Other income in quarter ended August 2, 2009 was primarily due to gains on the sale of an equity investment.

Provision for Income Taxes. We recorded income tax provisions of \$2.1 million and \$159,000, respectively, for the quarters ended August 1, 2010 and August 2, 2009. The income tax provision for the quarter ended August 1, 2010 primarily represents current state and foreign income taxes arising in certain jurisdictions in which we conduct business. Due to the uncertainty regarding the timing and extent of our future profitability, we have recorded a valuation allowance to offset our deferred tax assets which represent future income tax benefits associated with our operating losses because we do not believe it is more likely than not these assets will be realized.

Income from Discontinued Operation, Net of Taxes. The transition services agreement we had entered into with JDSU in connection with the sale of the assets of the Network Tools Division, under which we agreed to provide manufacturing services to them during the transition period, was completed on July 14, 2010. Total operating expenses incurred in relation to the transition services agreement during the quarter was \$284,000.

Liquidity and Capital Resources*Cash Flows from Operating Activities*

Net cash used in operating activities was \$6.5 million in the quarter ended August 1, 2010, compared to \$16.5 million in the quarter ended August 2, 2009. Cash used in operating activities in the quarter ended August 1, 2010 consisted of our net income, as adjusted to exclude depreciation, amortization and other non-cash items totaling to \$13.7 million, and cash used for working capital requirements primarily related to increases in accounts receivable and inventory. Accounts receivable primarily due to increase in revenues. Inventory increased primarily to support higher levels of sales. Cash used in operating activities in the quarter ended August 2, 2009 consisted of net income, as adjusted to exclude depreciation, amortization and other non-cash items totaling to \$15.7 million, and cash used for working capital, primarily related to increase in accounts receivable and a decrease in other accrued liabilities. Accounts receivable increased by \$17.6 million primarily because we discontinued the sales of accounts receivable under our previous arrangement with Silicon Valley Bank during the first quarter of fiscal 2010. Other accrued liabilities decreased by \$5.7 million due to repayment of \$5.7 million to Silicon Valley Bank borrowed against the line of credit available under the accounts receivable purchase arrangement.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities totaled \$12.1 million in the quarter ended August 1, 2010 compared to net cash provided by investing activities of \$38.8 million in the quarter ended August 2, 2009. Net cash used in investing activities in the quarter ended August 1, 2010 represented expenditures for capital equipment. Net cash provided by investing activities in the quarter ended August 2, 2009 was primarily due to the \$40.7 million in cash received from sale the assets of our Network Tools Division to JDSU on July 15, 2009. We also received \$1.2 million in cash from the sale of a product line in the first quarter of fiscal 2009 which was recorded as a gain from sale of a product line in the first quarter of fiscal 2010. These gains were partially offset by \$3.2 million of expenditures for capital equipment.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities totaled \$3.8 million in the quarter ended August 1, 2010 compared to \$875,000 in the quarter ended August 2, 2009. Cash provided by financing activities for the quarter ended August 1, 2010 primarily reflected proceeds from the exercise of stock options and purchases under our stock purchase plan totaling \$4.8 million, partially offset by repayments of borrowings totaling \$1.0 million. Cash provided by financing activities for the quarter ended August 2, 2009 primarily reflected

Table of Contents

proceeds from the exercise of stock options and purchases under our stock purchase plan totaling \$2.4 million, partially offset by repayments of borrowings totaling \$1.5 million.

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitment

At August 1, 2010 we had contractual obligations of \$213.0 million as shown in the following table (in thousands):

	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years
Contractual Obligations					
Long-term debt	\$ 18,250	\$ 4,000	\$ 13,500	\$ 750	\$
Convertible debt	129,581	29,581			100,000
Interest on debt	24,011	5,915	10,589	7,507	
Operating leases (a)	40,434	6,291	9,205	7,197	17,741
Purchase obligations	756	756			
Total contractual obligations	\$ 213,032	\$ 46,543	\$ 33,294	\$ 15,454	\$ 117,741

(a) Includes operating lease obligations that have been accrued as restructuring charges.

At August 1, 2010, total long-term debt and principal amounts due under convertible debt were \$147.8 million, compared to \$148.8 million at April 30, 2010.

Long-term debt principally consists of borrowings by our Malaysian subsidiary under two separate loan agreements entered into with a Malaysian bank in July 2008. The first loan is payable in 20 equal quarterly installments of \$750,000 beginning in January 2009 and the second loan is payable in 20 equal quarterly installments of \$250,000 beginning in October 2008. Both loans are secured by certain property of our Malaysian subsidiary, guaranteed by us and subject to certain covenants. We and our subsidiary were in compliance with all covenants associated with these loans as of August 1, 2010. At August 1, 2010, the principal balance outstanding under these loans was \$12.8 million. Long-term debt also includes borrowings by our Chinese subsidiary under a loan agreement entered in with a bank in China in January 2010. Under this agreement, our Chinese subsidiary borrowed a total of \$5.5 million at an initial interest rate of 2.6% per annum. The loan is payable in full on January 6, 2013. Interest is payable quarterly.

Convertible debt consists of a series of convertible subordinated notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$3.9 million due October 15, 2010, a series of convertible senior subordinated notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$25.7 million due October 15, 2010 and a series of convertible senior notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$100.0 million due October 15, 2029. The notes are convertible by the holders at any time prior to maturity into shares of our common stock at specified conversion prices. The senior subordinated notes due October 15, 2029 are redeemable by us, in whole or in part at any time on or after October 22, 2014 if the last reported sale price per share of our common stock exceeds 130% of the conversion price for at least 20 trading days within a period of 30 consecutive trading days ending within five trading days of the date on which we provide the notice of redemption. These notes are also subject to redemption by the holders in October 2014, 2016, 2019 and 2024. Aggregate annual interest payments on all series of the notes are approximately \$5.7 million.

Interest on debt consists of the scheduled interest payments on our long-term and convertible debt.

Operating lease obligations consist primarily of base rents for facilities we occupy at various locations.

Purchase obligations are related to materials purchased and held by subcontractors on our behalf to fulfill the subcontractors' purchase order obligations at their facilities. Our policy with respect to all purchase obligations is to record losses, if any, when they are probable and reasonably estimable. We believe we have made adequate provision for potential exposure related to inventory purchased by subcontractors which may go unused. Estimated losses on purchase obligations of \$756,000 have been expensed and recorded on the condensed consolidated balance sheet as non-cancelable purchase obligations as of August 1, 2010.

Sources of Liquidity and Capital Resource Requirements

At August 1, 2010, our principal sources of liquidity consisted of \$192.2 million of cash and cash equivalents and an aggregate of \$66.6 million available for borrowing under our credit facility with Wells Fargo Foothill, LLC, subject to certain restrictions and limitations.

Table of Contents

On October 2, 2009, we entered into an agreement with Wells Fargo Foothill, LLC to establish a four-year \$70 million senior secured revolving credit facility to finance working capital and to refinance existing indebtedness, including the repurchase or repayment of our remaining outstanding convertible notes. Borrowings under the credit facility bear interest at rates based on the prime rate and LIBOR plus variable margins, under which applicable interest rates currently range from 5.75% to 7.00% per annum. Borrowings are guaranteed by our U.S. subsidiaries and secured by substantially all of our assets and those of our U.S. subsidiaries. The credit facility matures four years following the date of the agreement, subject to certain conditions. As of August 1, 2010, the availability of credit under the facility was reduced by \$3.4 million for outstanding letters of credit secured under this agreement.

We believe that our existing balances of cash and cash equivalents, together with the cash expected to be generated from future operations and borrowings under our bank credit facility, will be sufficient to meet our cash needs for working capital and capital expenditures for at least the next 12 months. We may, however, require additional financing to fund our operations in the future or to repay or otherwise retire all of our outstanding 5% convertible notes due 2029, in the aggregate principal amount of \$100 million which is subject to redemption by the holders in October 2014, 2016, 2019 and 2024. A significant contraction in the capital markets, particularly in the technology sector, may make it difficult for us to raise additional capital if and when it is required, especially if we experience disappointing operating results. If adequate capital is not available to us as required, or is not available on favorable terms, our business, financial condition and results of operations will be adversely affected.

Off-Balance-Sheet Arrangements

At August 1, 2010 and April 30, 2010, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements or relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which are typically established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

Table of Contents

Item 3. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk*

For quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk affecting Finisar, see Item 7A: Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2010. Our exposure related to market risk has not changed materially since April 30, 2010.

Item 4. *Controls and Procedures*

Evaluation of Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, we evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined under Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended August 1, 2010 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. *Legal Proceedings*

Reference is made to Part I, Item I, Financial Statements Note 18. Pending Litigation for a description of pending legal proceedings, including material developments in certain of those proceedings during the quarter ended August 1, 2010.

Item 1A. *Risk Factors*

OUR FUTURE PERFORMANCE IS SUBJECT TO A VARIETY OF RISKS, INCLUDING THOSE DESCRIBED BELOW. IF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING RISKS ACTUALLY OCCUR, OUR BUSINESS COULD BE HARMED AND THE TRADING PRICE OF OUR COMMON STOCK COULD DECLINE. YOU SHOULD ALSO REFER TO THE OTHER INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT, INCLUDING OUR CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE RELATED NOTES. THE RISK FACTORS DESCRIBED BELOW DO NOT CONTAIN ANY MATERIAL CHANGES FROM THOSE PREVIOUSLY DISCLOSED IN ITEM 1A OF OUR ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 2010.

Our quarterly revenues and operating results fluctuate due to a variety of factors, which may result in volatility or a decline in the price of our stock.

Our quarterly operating results have varied significantly due to a number of factors, including:
fluctuation in demand for our products;

the timing of new product introductions or enhancements by us and our competitors;

the level of market acceptance of new and enhanced versions of our products;

the timing or cancellation of large customer orders;

the length and variability of the sales cycle for our products;

pricing policy changes by us and our competitors and suppliers;

the availability of development funding and the timing of development revenue;

Table of Contents

changes in the mix of products sold;

increased competition in product lines, and competitive pricing pressures; and

the evolving and unpredictable nature of the markets for products incorporating our optical components and subsystems.

We expect that our operating results will continue to fluctuate in the future as a result of these factors and a variety of other factors, including:

fluctuations in manufacturing yields;

the emergence of new industry standards;

failure to anticipate changing customer product requirements;

the loss or gain of important customers;

product obsolescence; and

the amount of research and development expenses associated with new product introductions.

Our operating results could also be harmed by:

the continuation or worsening of the current global economic slowdown or economic conditions in various geographic areas where we or our customers do business;

acts of terrorism and international conflicts or domestic crises;

other conditions affecting the timing of customer orders; or

a downturn in the markets for our customers' products, particularly the data storage and networking and telecommunications components markets.

We may experience a delay in generating or recognizing revenues for a number of reasons. Orders at the beginning of each quarter typically represent a small percentage of expected revenues for that quarter and are generally cancelable with minimal notice. Accordingly, we depend on obtaining orders during each quarter for shipment in that quarter to achieve our revenue objectives. Failure to ship these products by the end of a quarter may adversely affect our operating results. Furthermore, our customer agreements typically provide that the customer may delay scheduled delivery dates and cancel orders within specified timeframes without significant penalty. Because we base our operating expenses on anticipated revenue trends and a high percentage of our expenses are fixed in the short term, any delay in generating or recognizing forecasted revenues could significantly harm our business. It is likely that in some future quarters our operating results will again decrease from the previous quarter or fall below the expectations of securities analysts and investors. In this event, it is likely that the trading price of our common stock would significantly decline.

As a result of these factors, our operating results may vary significantly from quarter to quarter. Accordingly, we believe that period-to-period comparisons of our results of operations are not meaningful and should not be relied upon as indications of future performance. Any shortfall in revenues or net income from levels expected by the investment community could cause a decline in the trading price of our stock.

We may lose sales if our suppliers or independent contract manufacturers fail to meet our needs or go out of business.

We currently purchase a number of key components used in the manufacture of our products from single or limited sources, and we rely on several independent contract manufacturers to supply us with certain key components and subassemblies, including lasers, modulators, and printed circuit boards. We depend on these sources to meet our production needs. Moreover, we depend on the quality of the components and subassemblies that they supply to us,

over which we have limited control. Several of our suppliers are or may become financially unstable as the result of current global market conditions. In addition, from time to time we have encountered shortages and delays in obtaining components. We are currently encountering such shortages and expect to encounter additional shortages and delays in the future. Recently, many of our suppliers have extended lead times for many of their products as the result of

Table of Contents

significantly reducing capacity in light of the global slowdown in demand. This reduction in capacity has reduced the ability of many suppliers to respond to increases in demand. If we cannot supply products due to a lack of components, or are unable to redesign products with other components in a timely manner, our business will be significantly harmed. We generally have no long-term contracts with any of our component suppliers or contract manufacturers. As a result, a supplier or contract manufacturer can discontinue supplying components or subassemblies to us without penalty. If a supplier were to discontinue supplying a key component or cease operations, our business may be harmed by the resulting product manufacturing and delivery delays. We are also subject to potential delays in the development by our suppliers of key components which may affect our ability to introduce new products. Similarly, disruptions in the services provided by our contract manufacturers or the transition to other suppliers of these services could lead to supply chain problems or delays in the delivery of our products. These problems or delays could damage our relationships with our customers and adversely affect our business.

We use rolling forecasts based on anticipated product orders to determine our component and subassembly requirements. Lead times for materials and components that we order vary significantly and depend on factors such as specific supplier requirements, contract terms and current market demand for particular components. If we overestimate our component requirements, we may have excess inventory, which would increase our costs. If we underestimate our component requirements, we may have inadequate inventory, which could interrupt our manufacturing and delay delivery of our products to our customers. Any of these occurrences could significantly harm our business.

If we are unable to realize anticipated cost savings from the transfer of certain manufacturing operations to our overseas locations and increased use of internally-manufactured components our results of operations could be harmed.

As part of our initiatives to reduce the cost of revenues planned for the next several quarters, we expect to realize significant cost savings through (i) the transfer of certain product manufacturing operations to lower cost off-shore locations and (ii) product engineering changes to enable the broader use of internally-manufactured components. The transfer of production to overseas locations may be more difficult and costly than we currently anticipate which could result in increased transfer costs and time delays. Further, following transfer, we may experience lower manufacturing yields than those historically achieved in our U.S. manufacturing locations. In addition, the engineering changes required for the use of internally-manufactured components may be more technically-challenging than we anticipate and customer acceptance of such changes could be delayed. If we fail to achieve the planned product manufacturing transfer and increase in internally-manufactured component use within our currently anticipated timeframe, or if our manufacturing yields decrease as a result, we may be unsuccessful in achieving cost savings or such savings will be less than anticipated, and our results of operations could be harmed.

Failure to accurately forecast our revenues could result in additional charges for obsolete or excess inventories or non-cancelable purchase commitments.

We base many of our operating decisions, and enter into purchase commitments, on the basis of anticipated revenue trends which are highly unpredictable. Some of our purchase commitments are not cancelable, and in some cases we are required to recognize a charge representing the amount of material or capital equipment purchased or ordered which exceeds our actual requirements. In the past, we have sometimes experienced significant growth followed by a significant decrease in customer demand such as occurred in fiscal 2001, when revenues increased by 181% followed by a decrease of 22% in fiscal 2002. Based on projected revenue trends during these periods, we acquired inventories and entered into purchase commitments in order to meet anticipated increases in demand for our products which did not materialize. As a result, we recorded significant charges for obsolete and excess inventories and non-cancelable purchase commitments which contributed to substantial operating losses in fiscal 2002. Should revenues in future periods again fall substantially below our expectations, or should we fail again to accurately forecast changes in demand mix, we could be required to record additional charges for obsolete or excess inventories or non-cancelable purchase commitments.

If we encounter sustained yield problems or other delays in the production or delivery of our internally-manufactured components or in the final assembly and test of our transceiver products, we may lose sales and damage our customer relationships.

Our manufacturing operations are highly vertically integrated. In order to reduce our manufacturing costs, we have acquired a number of companies, and business units of other companies, that manufacture optical components incorporated in our optical subsystem products and have developed our own facilities for the final assembly and testing of our products. For example, we design and manufacture many critical components including all of the short wavelength VCSEL lasers incorporated in transceivers used for LAN/SAN applications at our wafer fabrication facility in Allen, Texas and manufacture a portion of our internal requirements for longer wavelength lasers at our wafer fabrication facility in Fremont, California. We assemble and test most of our transceiver products at our facility in Ipoh, Malaysia. As a result of this vertical integration, we have become increasingly dependent on our internal production capabilities. The manufacture of critical components, including the fabrication of wafers, and the assembly and testing of our products, involve highly complex processes. For example, minute levels of contaminants in the manufacturing

Table of Contents

environment, difficulties in the fabrication process or other factors can cause a substantial portion of the components on a wafer to be nonfunctional. These problems may be difficult to detect at an early stage of the manufacturing process and often are time-consuming and expensive to correct. From time to time, we have experienced problems achieving acceptable yields at our wafer fabrication facilities, resulting in delays in the availability of components. Moreover, an increase in the rejection rate of products during the quality control process before, during or after manufacture, results in lower yields and margins. In addition, changes in manufacturing processes required as a result of changes in product specifications, changing customer needs and the introduction of new product lines have historically significantly reduced our manufacturing yields, resulting in low or negative margins on those products. Poor manufacturing yields over a prolonged period of time could adversely affect our ability to deliver our subsystem products to our customers and could also affect our sale of components to customers in the merchant market. Our inability to supply components to meet our internal needs could harm our relationships with customers and have an adverse effect on our business.

We are dependent on widespread market acceptance of our optical subsystems and components, and our revenues will decline if the markets for these products do not expand as expected.

We derive all of our revenue from sales of our optical subsystems and components. Accordingly, widespread acceptance of these products is critical to our future success. If the market does not continue to accept our optical subsystems and components, our revenues will decline significantly. Our future success also ultimately depends on the continued growth of the communications industry and, in particular, the continued expansion of global information networks, particularly those directly or indirectly dependent upon a fiber optics infrastructure. As part of that growth, we are relying on increasing demand for voice, video and other data delivered over high-bandwidth network systems as well as commitments by network systems vendors to invest in the expansion of the global information network. As network usage and bandwidth demand increase, so does the need for advanced optical networks to provide the required bandwidth. Without network and bandwidth growth, the need for optical subsystems and components, and hence our future growth as a manufacturer of these products, will be jeopardized, and our business would be significantly harmed.

Many of these factors are beyond our control. In addition, in order to achieve widespread market acceptance, we must differentiate ourselves from our competition through product offerings and brand name recognition. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in making this differentiation or achieving widespread acceptance of our products. Failure of our existing or future products to maintain and achieve widespread levels of market acceptance will significantly impair our revenue growth.

We depend on large purchases from a few significant customers, and any loss, cancellation, reduction or delay in purchases by these customers could harm our business.

A small number of customers have consistently accounted for a significant portion of our revenues. For example, sales to our top five customers represented 47% of our revenues in the first quarter of fiscal 2011, 43% of our revenues in fiscal 2010 and 42% of our revenues in fiscal 2009. Our success will depend on our continued ability to develop and manage relationships with our major customers. Although we are attempting to expand our customer base, we expect that significant customer concentration will continue for the foreseeable future. We may not be able to offset any decline in revenues from our existing major customers with revenues from new customers, and our quarterly results may be volatile because we are dependent on large orders from these customers that may be reduced or delayed.

The markets in which we have historically sold our optical subsystems and components products are dominated by a relatively small number of systems manufacturers, thereby limiting the number of our potential customers. Recent consolidation of portions of our customer base, including telecommunications systems manufacturers and potential future consolidation, may have a material adverse impact on our business. Our dependence on large orders from a relatively small number of customers makes our relationship with each customer critically important to our business. We cannot assure you that we will be able to retain our largest customers, that we will be able to attract additional customers or that our customers will be successful in selling their products that incorporate our products. We have in the past experienced delays and reductions in orders from some of our major customers. In addition, our customers have in the past sought price concessions from us, and we expect that they will continue to do so in the future.

Expense reduction measures that we have implemented over the past several years, and additional action we are taking to reduce costs, may adversely affect our ability to introduce new and improved products which may, in turn, adversely affect our relationships with some of our key customers. Further, some of our customers may in the future shift their purchases of products from us to our competitors or to joint ventures between these customers and our competitors. The loss of one or more of our largest customers, any reduction or delay in sales to these customers, our inability to successfully develop relationships with additional customers or future price concessions that we may make could significantly harm our business.

Table of Contents

Because we do not have long-term contracts with our customers, our customers may cease purchasing our products at any time if we fail to meet our customers' needs.

Typically, we do not have long-term contracts with our customers. As a result, our agreements with our customers do not provide any assurance of future sales. Accordingly:

our customers can stop purchasing our products at any time without penalty;

our customers are free to purchase products from our competitors; and

our customers are not required to make minimum purchases.

Sales are typically made pursuant to inventory hub arrangements under which customers may draw down inventory to satisfy their demand as needed or pursuant to individual purchase orders, often with extremely short lead times. If we are unable to fulfill these orders in a timely manner, it is likely that we will lose sales and customers. If our major customers stop purchasing our products for any reason, our business and results of operations would be harmed.

We may not be able to obtain additional capital in the future, and failure to do so may harm our business.

We believe that our existing balances of cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, together with the cash expected to be generated from future operations and borrowings under our bank credit facility, will be sufficient to meet our cash needs for working capital and capital expenditures for at least the next 12 months. We may, however, require additional financing to fund our operations in the future or to repay or otherwise retire our outstanding 5% convertible debt in the aggregate principal amount of \$100 million which is subject to redemption by the holders in October 2014, 2016, 2019 and 2024. Due to the unpredictable nature of the capital markets, particularly in the technology sector, we cannot assure you that we will be able to raise additional capital if and when it is required, especially if we experience disappointing operating results. If adequate capital is not available to us as required, or is not available on favorable terms, we could be required to significantly reduce or restructure our business operations. If we do raise additional funds through the issuance of equity or convertible debt securities, the percentage ownership of our existing stockholders could be significantly diluted, and these newly-issued securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of existing stockholders.

The markets for our products are subject to rapid technological change, and to compete effectively we must continually introduce new products that achieve market acceptance.

The markets for our products are characterized by rapid technological change, frequent new product introductions, substantial capital investment, changes in customer requirements and evolving industry standards with respect to the protocols used in data communications, telecommunications and cable TV networks. Our future performance will depend on the successful development, introduction and market acceptance of new and enhanced products that address these changes as well as current and potential customer requirements. For example, the market for optical subsystems is currently characterized by a trend toward the adoption of pluggable modules and subsystems that do not require customized interconnections and by the development of more complex and integrated optical subsystems. We expect that new technologies will emerge as competition and the need for higher and more cost-effective bandwidth increases. The introduction of new and enhanced products may cause our customers to defer or cancel orders for existing products. In addition, a slowdown in demand for existing products ahead of a new product introduction could result in a write-down in the value of inventory on hand related to existing products. We have in the past experienced a slowdown in demand for existing products and delays in new product development and such delays may occur in the future. To the extent customers defer or cancel orders for existing products due to a slowdown in demand or in the expectation of a new product release or if there is any delay in development or introduction of our new products or enhancements of our products, our operating results would suffer. We also may not be able to develop the underlying core technologies necessary to create new products and enhancements, or to license these technologies from third parties. Product development delays may result from numerous factors, including:

Table of Contents

changing product specifications and customer requirements;

unanticipated engineering complexities;

expense reduction measures we have implemented, and others we may implement, to conserve our cash and attempt to achieve and sustain profitability;

difficulties in hiring and retaining necessary technical personnel;

difficulties in reallocating engineering resources and overcoming resource limitations; and

changing market or competitive product requirements.

The development of new, technologically advanced products is a complex and uncertain process requiring high levels of innovation and highly skilled engineering and development personnel, as well as the accurate anticipation of technological and market trends. The introduction of new products also requires significant investment to ramp up production capacity, for which benefit will not be realized if customer demand does not develop as expected. Ramping of production capacity also entails risks of delays which can limit our ability to realize the full benefit of the new product introduction. We cannot assure you that we will be able to identify, develop, manufacture, market or support new or enhanced products successfully, if at all, or on a timely basis. Further, we cannot assure you that our new products will gain market acceptance or that we will be able to respond effectively to product announcements by competitors, technological changes or emerging industry standards. Any failure to respond to technological change would significantly harm our business.

Continued competition in our markets may lead to an accelerated reduction in our prices, revenues and market share.

The end markets for optical products have experienced significant industry consolidation during the past few years while the industry that supplies these customers has experienced less consolidation. As a result, the markets for optical subsystems and components are highly competitive. Our current competitors include a number of domestic and international companies, many of which have substantially greater financial, technical, marketing and distribution resources and brand name recognition than we have. Increased consolidation in our industry, should it occur, will reduce the number of our competitors but would be likely to further strengthen surviving industry participants. We may not be able to compete successfully against either current or future competitors. Companies competing with us may introduce products that are competitively priced, have increased performance or functionality, or incorporate technological advances and may be able to react quicker to changing customer requirements and expectations. There is also the risk that network systems vendors may re-enter the subsystem market and begin to manufacture the optical subsystems incorporated in their network systems. Increased competition could result in significant price erosion, reduced revenue, lower margins or loss of market share, any of which would significantly harm our business. Our principal competitors for optical transceivers sold for applications based on the Fibre Channel and Ethernet protocols include Avago Technologies (formerly part of Agilent Technologies) and JDSU. Our principal competitors for optical transceivers sold for MAN, WAN and telecom applications based on the SONET/SDH protocols include Oclaro (formed with the merger of Bookham and Avanex), Opnext and Sumitomo. Our principal competitors for WSS ROADM products include CoAdna, JDSU, Oclaro and Oplink. Our principal competitors for cable TV products include AOI and Emcore. Our competitors continue to introduce improved products and we will have to do the same to remain competitive.

Decreases in average selling prices of our products may reduce our gross margins.

The market for optical subsystems is characterized by declining average selling prices resulting from factors such as increased competition, overcapacity, the introduction of new products and increased unit volumes as manufacturers continue to deploy network and storage systems. We have in the past experienced, and in the future may experience, substantial period-to-period fluctuations in operating results due to declining average selling prices. We anticipate that average selling prices will decrease in the future in response to product introductions by competitors or us, or by other

factors, including pricing pressures from significant customers. Therefore, in order to achieve and sustain profitable operations, we must continue to develop and introduce on a timely basis new products that incorporate features that can be sold at higher average selling prices. Failure to do so could cause our revenues and gross margins to decline, which would result in additional operating losses and significantly harm our business.

Table of Contents

We may be unable to reduce the cost of our products sufficiently to enable us to compete with others. Our cost reduction efforts may not allow us to keep pace with competitive pricing pressures and could adversely affect our margins. In order to remain competitive, we must continually reduce the cost of manufacturing our products through design and engineering changes. We may not be successful in redesigning our products or delivering our products to market in a timely manner. We cannot assure you that any redesign will result in sufficient cost reductions to allow us to reduce the price of our products to remain competitive or improve our gross margins.

Shifts in our product mix may result in declines in gross margins.

Our optical products sold for longer distance MAN and telecom applications typically have higher gross margins than our products for shorter distance LAN or SAN applications. Gross margins on individual products fluctuate over the product's life cycle. Our overall gross margins have fluctuated from period to period as a result of shifts in product mix, the introduction of new products, decreases in average selling prices for older products and our ability to reduce product costs, and these fluctuations are expected to continue in the future.

Our customers often evaluate our products for long and variable periods, which causes the timing of our revenues and results of operations to be unpredictable.

The period of time between our initial contact with a customer and the receipt of an actual purchase order may span a year or more. During this time, customers may perform, or require us to perform, extensive and lengthy evaluation and testing of our products before purchasing and using the products in their equipment. These products often take substantial time to develop because of their complexity and because customer specifications sometimes change during the development cycle. Our customers do not typically share information on the duration or magnitude of these qualification procedures. The length of these qualification processes also may vary substantially by product and customer, and, thus, cause our results of operations to be unpredictable. While our potential customers are qualifying our products and before they place an order with us, we may incur substantial research and development and sales and marketing expenses and expend significant management effort. Even after incurring such costs we ultimately may not sell any products to such potential customers. In addition, these qualification processes often make it difficult to obtain new customers, as customers are reluctant to expend the resources necessary to qualify a new supplier if they have one or more existing qualified sources. Once our products have been qualified, the agreements that we enter into with our customers typically contain no minimum purchase commitments. Failure of our customers to incorporate our products into their systems would significantly harm our business.

We will lose sales if we are unable to obtain government authorization to export certain of our products, and we would be subject to legal and regulatory consequences if we do not comply with applicable export control laws and regulations.

Exports of certain of our products are subject to export controls imposed by the U.S. Government and administered by the United States Departments of State and Commerce. In certain instances, these regulations may require pre-shipment authorization from the administering department. For products subject to the Export Administration Regulations, or EAR, administered by the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security, the requirement for a license is dependent on the type and end use of the product, the final destination, the identity of the end user and whether a license exception might apply. Virtually all exports of products subject to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations, or ITAR, administered by the Department of State's Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, require a license. Certain of our fiber optics products are subject to EAR and certain of our RF over fiber products, as well as certain products developed with government funding, are currently subject to ITAR. Products developed and manufactured in our foreign locations are subject to export controls of the applicable foreign nation.

Given the current global political climate, obtaining export licenses can be difficult and time-consuming. Failure to obtain export licenses for these shipments could significantly reduce our revenue and materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Compliance with U.S. Government regulations may also subject us to additional fees and costs. The absence of comparable restrictions on competitors in other countries may adversely affect our competitive position.

During mid-2007, Optium became aware that certain of its analog RF over fiber products may, depending on end use and customization, be subject to ITAR. Accordingly, Optium filed a detailed voluntary disclosure with the United States Department of State describing the details of possible inadvertent ITAR violations with respect to the export of

a limited number of certain prototype products, as well as related technical data and defense services. Optium may have also made unauthorized transfers of ITAR-restricted technical data and defense services to foreign persons in the workplace. Additional information has been provided upon request to the Department of State with respect to this matter. In late 2008, a grand jury subpoena from the office of the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania was received requesting documents from 2005 through the present referring to, relating to or involving the subject matter of the above referenced voluntary disclosure and export activities.

While the Department of State encourages voluntary disclosures and generally affords parties mitigating credit under such circumstances, we nevertheless could be subject to continued investigation and potential regulatory consequences ranging from a no-action letter, government oversight of facilities and export transactions, monetary penalties, and in extreme cases, debarment from

Table of Contents

government contracting, denial of export privileges and criminal sanctions, any of which would adversely affect our results of operations and cash flow. The Department of State and U.S. Attorney inquiries may require us to expend significant management time and incur significant legal and other expenses. We cannot predict how long it will take or how much more time and resources we will have to expend to resolve these government inquiries, nor can we predict the outcome of these inquiries.

We depend on facilities located outside of the United States to manufacture a substantial portion of our products, which subjects us to additional risks.

In addition to our principal manufacturing facility in Malaysia, we operate smaller facilities in Australia, China, Israel and Singapore. We also rely on several contract manufacturers located in Asia for our supply of key subassemblies. Each of these facilities and manufacturers subjects us to additional risks associated with international manufacturing, including:

unexpected changes in regulatory requirements;

legal uncertainties regarding liability, tariffs and other trade barriers;

inadequate protection of intellectual property in some countries;

greater incidence of shipping delays;

greater difficulty in overseeing manufacturing operations;

greater difficulty in hiring and retaining direct labor;

greater difficulty in hiring talent needed to oversee manufacturing operations;

potential political and economic instability; and

the outbreak of infectious diseases such as the H1N1 influenza virus and/or severe acute respiratory syndrome, or SARS, which could result in travel restrictions or the closure of our facilities or the facilities of our customers and suppliers.

Any of these factors could significantly impair our ability to source our contract manufacturing requirements internationally.

Our future operating results may be subject to volatility as a result of exposure to foreign exchange risks.

We are exposed to foreign exchange risks. Foreign currency fluctuations may affect both our revenues and our costs and expenses and significantly affect our operating results. Prices for our products are currently denominated in U.S. dollars for sales to our customers throughout the world. If there is a significant devaluation of the currency in a specific country relative to the dollar, the prices of our products will increase relative to that country's currency, our products may be less competitive in that country and our revenues may be adversely affected.

Although we price our products in U.S. dollars, portions of both our cost of revenues and operating expenses are incurred in foreign currencies, principally the Malaysian ringgit, the Chinese yuan, the Australian dollar and the Israeli shekel. As a result, we bear the risk that the rate of inflation in one or more countries will exceed the rate of the devaluation of that country's currency in relation to the U.S. dollar, which would increase our costs as expressed in U.S. dollars. To date, we have not engaged in currency hedging transactions to decrease the risk of financial exposure from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

Table of Contents

Our business and future operating results are subject to a wide range of uncertainties arising out of the continuing threat of terrorist attacks and ongoing military actions in the Middle East.

Like other U.S. companies, our business and operating results are subject to uncertainties arising out of the continuing threat of terrorist attacks on the United States and ongoing military actions in the Middle East, including the economic consequences of the war in Afghanistan and Iraq or additional terrorist activities and associated political instability, and the impact of heightened security concerns on domestic and international travel and commerce. In particular, due to these uncertainties we are subject to:

increased risks related to the operations of our manufacturing facilities in Malaysia;

greater risks of disruption in the operations of our China, Singapore and Israeli facilities and our Asian contract manufacturers, including contract manufacturers located in Thailand, and more frequent instances of shipping delays; and

the risk that future tightening of immigration controls may adversely affect the residence status of non-U.S. engineers and other key technical employees in our U.S. facilities or our ability to hire new non-U.S. employees in such facilities.

Past and future acquisitions could be difficult to integrate, disrupt our business, dilute stockholder value and harm our operating results.

In addition to our combination with Optium in August 2008, we have completed the acquisition of ten privately-held companies and certain businesses and assets from six other companies since October 2000. We continue to review opportunities to acquire other businesses, product lines or technologies that would complement our current products, expand the breadth of our markets or enhance our technical capabilities, or that may otherwise offer growth opportunities, and we from time to time make proposals and offers, and take other steps, to acquire businesses, products and technologies.

The Optium merger and several of our other past acquisitions have been material, and acquisitions that we may complete in the future may be material. In 13 of our 17 acquisitions, we issued common stock or notes convertible into common stock as all or a portion of the consideration. The issuance of common stock or other equity securities by us in connection with any future acquisition would dilute our stockholders' percentage ownership.

Other risks associated with acquiring the operations of other companies include:

problems assimilating the purchased operations, technologies or products;

unanticipated costs associated with the acquisition;

diversion of management's attention from our core business;

adverse effects on existing business relationships with suppliers and customers;

risks associated with entering markets in which we have no or limited prior experience; and

potential loss of key employees of purchased organizations.

Not all of our past acquisitions have been successful. In the past, we have subsequently sold some of the assets acquired in prior acquisitions, discontinued product lines and closed acquired facilities. As a result of these activities, we incurred significant restructuring charges and charges for the write-down of assets associated with those acquisitions. Through fiscal 2009, we have written off all of the goodwill associated with our past acquisitions. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in overcoming problems encountered in connection with potential future acquisitions, and our inability to do so could significantly harm our business. In addition, to the extent that the economic benefits associated with any of our future acquisitions diminish in the future, we may be required to record additional write downs of goodwill, intangible assets or other assets associated with such acquisitions, which would adversely affect our operating results.

We have made and may continue to make strategic investments which may not be successful, may result in the loss of all or part of our invested capital and may adversely affect our operating results.

Since inception we have made minority equity investments in early-stage technology companies, totaling approximately \$56 million. Our investments in these early stage companies were primarily motivated by our desire to gain early access to new technology. We intend to review additional opportunities to make strategic equity investments in pre-public companies where we

Table of Contents

believe such investments will provide us with opportunities to gain access to important technologies or otherwise enhance important commercial relationships. We have little or no influence over the early-stage companies in which we have made or may make these strategic, minority equity investments. Each of these investments in pre-public companies involves a high degree of risk. We may not be successful in achieving the financial, technological or commercial advantage upon which any given investment is premised, and failure by the early-stage company to achieve its own business objectives or to raise capital needed on acceptable economic terms could result in a loss of all or part of our invested capital. Between fiscal 2003 and 2010, we wrote off an aggregate of \$26.8 million in six investments which became impaired and reclassified \$4.2 million of another investment to goodwill as the investment was deemed to have no value. We may be required to write off all or a portion of the \$12.3 million in such investments remaining on our balance sheet as of August 1, 2010 in future periods.

Our ability to utilize certain net operating loss carryforwards and tax credit carryforwards may be limited under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code.

As of August 1, 2010, we had net operating loss, or NOL, carryforward amounts of approximately \$485 million for U.S. federal income tax purposes and \$160.5 million for state income tax purposes, and U.S. federal and state tax credit carryforward amounts of approximately \$14.7 million for U.S. federal income tax purposes and \$10.1 million for state income tax purposes. The federal and state tax credit carryforwards will expire at various dates beginning in 2010 through 2029, and \$2.2 million of such carry forwards will expire in the next five years. The federal and state NOL carryforwards will expire at various dates beginning in 2011 through 2029, and \$94.6 million of such carryforwards will expire in the next five years. Utilization of these NOL and tax credit carryforward amounts may be subject to a substantial annual limitation if the ownership change limitations under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code and similar state provisions are triggered by changes in the ownership of our capital stock. Such an annual limitation could result in the expiration of the NOL and tax credit carryforward amounts before utilization.

Because of competition for technical personnel, we may not be able to recruit or retain necessary personnel.

We believe our future success will depend in large part upon our ability to attract and retain highly skilled managerial, technical, sales and marketing, finance and manufacturing personnel. In particular, we will need to increase the number of technical staff members with experience in high-speed networking applications as we further develop our product lines. Competition for these highly skilled employees in our industry is intense. In making employment decisions, particularly in the high-technology industries, job candidates often consider the value of the equity they are to receive in connection with their employment. Therefore, significant volatility in the price of our common stock may adversely affect our ability to attract or retain technical personnel. Our failure to attract and retain these qualified employees could significantly harm our business. The loss of the services of any of our qualified employees, the inability to attract or retain qualified personnel in the future or delays in hiring required personnel could hinder the development and introduction of and negatively impact our ability to sell our products. In addition, employees may leave our company and subsequently compete against us. Moreover, companies in our industry whose employees accept positions with competitors frequently claim that their competitors have engaged in unfair hiring practices. We have been subject to claims of this type and may be subject to such claims in the future as we seek to hire qualified personnel. Some of these claims may result in material litigation. We could incur substantial costs in defending ourselves against these claims, regardless of their merits.

Our failure to protect our intellectual property may significantly harm our business.

Our success and ability to compete is dependent in part on our proprietary technology. We rely on a combination of patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret laws, as well as confidentiality agreements to establish and protect our proprietary rights. We license certain of our proprietary technology, including our digital diagnostics technology, to customers who include current and potential competitors, and we rely largely on provisions of our licensing agreements to protect our intellectual property rights in this technology. Although a number of patents have been issued to us, we have obtained a number of other patents as a result of our acquisitions, and we have filed applications for additional patents, we cannot assure you that any patents will issue as a result of pending patent applications or that our issued patents will be upheld. Additionally, significant technology used in our product lines is not the subject of any patent protection, and we may be unable to obtain patent protection on such technology in the future. Any infringement of our proprietary rights could result in significant litigation costs, and any failure to adequately protect

our proprietary rights could result in our competitors offering similar products, potentially resulting in loss of a competitive advantage and decreased revenues.

Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, existing patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret laws afford only limited protection. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries do not protect our proprietary rights to the same extent as do the laws of the United States. Attempts may be made to copy or reverse engineer aspects of our products or to obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary. Accordingly, we may not be able to prevent misappropriation of our technology or deter others from developing similar technology. Furthermore, policing the unauthorized use of our products is difficult and expensive. We are currently engaged in pending litigation to enforce certain of our patents, and additional litigation may be necessary in the future to enforce our intellectual property rights or to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. In connection with the pending litigation, substantial management time has been, and will continue to be, expended. In addition, we have incurred, and we expect to continue to incur, substantial legal expenses in connection with these pending lawsuits. These costs and this diversion of resources could significantly harm our business.

Table of Contents***Claims that we infringe third-party intellectual property rights could result in significant expenses or restrictions on our ability to sell our products.***

The networking industry is characterized by the existence of a large number of patents and frequent litigation based on allegations of patent infringement. We have been involved in the past as a defendant in patent infringement lawsuits, and we were recently found liable in a patent infringement lawsuit filed against Optium by JDSU and Emcore Corporation. This suit involved two of our cable television products, each of which has been redesigned. In addition, in connection with a patent infringement lawsuit that we initiated in January 2010 against Source Photonics, MRV Communications, NeoPhotonics and Oplink, each of Source Photonics and NeoPhotonics raised counterclaims alleging patent infringement by us. The Source Photonics counterclaims were raised against certain of our transceiver products and the NeoPhotonics counterclaims were raised against certain of our WSS products. While, as a result of various procedural events in this lawsuit, these patent counterclaims are not currently being asserted against us, such claims may be re-asserted against us in the future. From time to time, other parties may assert patent, copyright, trademark and other intellectual property rights to technologies and in various jurisdictions that are important to our business. Any claims asserting that our products infringe or may infringe proprietary rights of third parties, if determined adversely to us, could significantly harm our business. Any claims, with or without merit, could be time-consuming, result in costly litigation, divert the efforts of our technical and management personnel, cause product shipment delays or require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements, any of which could significantly harm our business. In addition, our agreements with our customers typically require us to indemnify our customers from any expense or liability resulting from claimed infringement of third party intellectual property rights. In the event a claim against us was successful and we could not obtain a license to the relevant technology on acceptable terms or license a substitute technology or redesign our products to avoid infringement, our business would be significantly harmed.

Numerous patents in our industry are held by others, including academic institutions and competitors. Optical subsystem suppliers may seek to gain a competitive advantage or other third parties may seek an economic return on their intellectual property portfolios by making infringement claims against us. In the future, we may need to obtain license rights to patents or other intellectual property held by others to the extent necessary for our business. Unless we are able to obtain those licenses on commercially reasonable terms, patents or other intellectual property held by others could inhibit our development of new products. Licenses granting us the right to use third party technology may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. Generally, a license, if granted, would include payments of up-front fees, ongoing royalties or both. These payments or other terms could have a significant adverse impact on our operating results.

Our products may contain defects that may cause us to incur significant costs, divert our attention from product development efforts and result in a loss of customers.

Our products are complex and defects may be found from time to time. Networking products frequently contain undetected software or hardware defects when first introduced or as new versions are released. In addition, our products are often embedded in or deployed in conjunction with our customers' products which incorporate a variety of components produced by third parties. As a result, when problems occur, it may be difficult to identify the source of the problem. These problems may cause us to incur significant damages or warranty and repair costs, divert the attention of our engineering personnel from our product development efforts and cause significant customer relation problems or loss of customers, all of which would harm our business.

Table of Contents***We are subject to pending shareholder derivative legal proceedings.***

We have been named as a nominal defendant in several purported shareholder derivative lawsuits concerning the granting of stock options. These cases have been consolidated into two proceedings pending in federal and state courts in California. The plaintiffs in all of these cases have alleged that certain current or former officers and directors of Finisar caused it to grant stock options at less than fair market value, contrary to our public statements (including statements in our financial statements), and that, as a result, those officers and directors are liable to Finisar. No specific amount of damages has been alleged and, by the nature of the lawsuits no damages will be alleged, against Finisar. On May 22, 2007, the state court granted our motion to stay the state court action pending resolution of the consolidated federal court action. On August 28, 2007, we and the individual defendants filed motions to dismiss the complaint which were granted on January 11, 2008. On May 12, 2008, the plaintiffs filed a further amended complaint in the federal court action. On July 1, 2008, we and the individual defendants filed motions to dismiss the amended complaint. On September 22, 2009, the Court granted the motions to dismiss. The plaintiffs are appealing this order. We will continue to incur legal fees in this case, including expenses for the reimbursement of legal fees of present and former officers and directors under indemnification obligations. The expense of continuing to defend such litigation may be significant. The amount of time to resolve these lawsuits is unpredictable and these actions may divert management's attention from the day-to-day operations of our business, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations and cash flows.

Our business and future operating results may be adversely affected by events outside our control.

Our business and operating results are vulnerable to events outside of our control, such as earthquakes, fire, power loss, telecommunications failures and uncertainties arising out of terrorist attacks in the United States and overseas. Our corporate headquarters and a portion of our manufacturing operations are located in California. California in particular has been vulnerable to natural disasters, such as earthquakes, fires and floods, and other risks which at times have disrupted the local economy and posed physical risks to our property. We are also dependent on communications links with our overseas manufacturing locations and would be significantly harmed if these links were interrupted for any significant length of time. We presently do not have adequate redundant, multiple site capacity if any of these events were to occur, nor can we be certain that the insurance we maintain against these events would be adequate.

The conversion of our outstanding convertible subordinated notes would result in substantial dilution to our current stockholders.

As of August 1, 2010, we had outstanding 5.0% Convertible Senior Notes due 2029 in the principal amount of \$100.0 million, 2 1/2% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2010 in the principal amount of \$25.7 million and 2 1/2% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2010 in the principal amount of \$3.9 million. The \$100.0 million in principal amount of our 5.0% Senior Notes are convertible, at the option of the holder, at any time on or prior to maturity into shares of our common stock at a conversion price of \$10.68 per share. The \$3.9 million in principal amount of our 2 1/2% Convertible Subordinated Notes are convertible, at the option of the holder, at any time on or prior to maturity into shares of our common stock at a conversion price of \$29.64 per share. The \$25.7 million in principal amount of our 2 1/2% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes are convertible at a conversion price of \$26.24, with the underlying principal payable in cash, upon the trading price of our common stock reaching \$39.36 for a period of time. An aggregate of approximately 9,821,000 shares of common stock would be issued upon the conversion of all outstanding convertible notes at these exchange rates, which would dilute the voting power and ownership percentage of our existing stockholders. We have previously entered into privately negotiated transactions with certain holders of our convertible notes for the repurchase of notes in exchange for a greater number of shares of our common stock than would have been issued had the principal amount of the notes been converted at the original conversion rate specified in the notes, thus resulting in more dilution. We may enter into similar transactions in the future and, if we do so, there will be additional dilution to the voting power and percentage ownership of our existing stockholders.

Delaware law, our charter documents and our stockholder rights plan contain provisions that could discourage or prevent a potential takeover, even if such a transaction would be beneficial to our stockholders.

Some provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, as well as provisions of Delaware law, may discourage, delay or prevent a merger or acquisition that a stockholder may consider favorable. These include

provisions:

authorizing the board of directors to issue additional preferred stock;

prohibiting cumulative voting in the election of directors;

limiting the persons who may call special meetings of stockholders;

prohibiting stockholder actions by written consent;

41

Table of Contents

creating a classified board of directors pursuant to which our directors are elected for staggered three-year terms;

permitting the board of directors to increase the size of the board and to fill vacancies;

requiring a super-majority vote of our stockholders to amend our bylaws and certain provisions of our certificate of incorporation; and

establishing advance notice requirements for nominations for election to the board of directors or for proposing matters that can be acted on by stockholders at stockholder meetings.

We are subject to the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law which limit the right of a corporation to engage in a business combination with a holder of 15% or more of the corporation's outstanding voting securities, or certain affiliated persons.

In addition, in September 2002, our board of directors adopted a stockholder rights plan under which our stockholders received one share purchase right for each share of our common stock held by them. Subject to certain exceptions, the rights become exercisable when a person or group (other than certain exempt persons) acquires, or announces its intention to commence a tender or exchange offer upon completion of which such person or group would acquire, 20% or more of our common stock without prior board approval. Should such an event occur, then, unless the rights are redeemed or have expired, our stockholders, other than the acquirer, will be entitled to purchase shares of our common stock at a 50% discount from its then-Current Market Price (as defined) or, in the case of certain business combinations, purchase the common stock of the acquirer at a 50% discount.

Although we believe that these charter and bylaw provisions, provisions of Delaware law and our stockholder rights plan provide an opportunity for the board to assure that our stockholders realize full value for their investment, they could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control, even under circumstances that some stockholders may consider beneficial.

We do not currently intend to pay dividends on Finisar common stock and, consequently, a stockholder's ability to achieve a return on such stockholder's investment will depend on appreciation in the price of the common stock.

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on Finisar common stock and we do not currently intend to do so for the foreseeable future. We currently intend to invest our future earnings, if any, to fund our growth. Therefore, a stockholder is not likely to receive any dividends on such stockholder's common stock for the foreseeable future. In addition, our credit facility with Wells Fargo LLC contains restrictions on our ability to pay dividends.

Our stock price has been and is likely to continue to be volatile.

The trading price of our common stock has been and is likely to continue to be subject to large fluctuations. Our stock price may increase or decrease in response to a number of events and factors, including:

trends in our industry and the markets in which we operate;

changes in the market price of the products we sell;

changes in financial estimates and recommendations by securities analysts;

acquisitions and financings;

quarterly variations in our operating results;

the operating and stock price performance of other companies that investors in our common stock may deem comparable; and

purchases or sales of blocks of our common stock.

Part of this volatility is attributable to the current state of the stock market, in which wide price swings are common. This volatility may adversely affect the prices of our common stock regardless of our operating performance. If any of the foregoing occurs, our stock price could fall and we may be exposed to class action lawsuits that, even if unsuccessful, could be costly to defend and a distraction to management.

Table of Contents

Item 6. *Exhibits*

The exhibits listed in the Exhibit Index are filed as part of this report (see page 45).

43

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

FINISAR CORPORATION

By: /s/ JERRY S. RAWLS

Jerry S. Rawls

Chairman of the Board (Co-Principal Executive Officer)

By: /s/ EITAN GERTEL

Eitan Gertel

Chief Executive officer (Co-Principal Executive Officer)

By: /s/ KURT ADZEMA

Kurt Adzema

Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

Dated: September 9, 2010

Table of Contents

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.3	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.3	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002