

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

FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

**REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

OR

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

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

OR

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

Date of event requiring this shell company report _____

Commission file number: 0-30204

Kabushiki Kaisha Internet Initiative

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Internet Initiative Japan Inc.

(Translation of Registrant's Name Into English)

Japan

(Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

**Jinbocho Mitsui Bldg.
1-105 Kanda Jinbo-cho
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0051, Japan**
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:
Title of Each Class _____ Name of Each Exchange On Which Registered _____

Common Stock

The NASDAQ Stock Market

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

Common Stock, no par value

(Title of Class)

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:

None

(Title of Class)

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

As of March 31, 2007, 204,300 shares of common stock were outstanding, including 27,409 shares represented by an aggregate of 10,963,600 American Depositary Shares.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

Note—Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 from their obligations under those Sections.

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 is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-Accelerated Filer

Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow:

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

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Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This annual report contains forward-looking statements about us and our industry that are based on our current expectations, assumptions, estimates and projections. These forward-looking statements are subject to various risks and uncertainties. These statements discuss future expectations, identify strategies, discuss market trends, contain projections of results of our operations and our financial condition, and state other forward-looking information. Known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors could cause our actual results to differ materially from those contained in or suggested by any forward-looking statement. We cannot provide any assurance that our expectations, projections, anticipated estimates or other information expressed in these forward-looking statements will turn out to be correct. We do not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Important risks and factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from our forward-looking statements are generally provided in Item 3.D. and elsewhere in this annual report on Form 20-F and include, without limitation:

- that we may not be able to achieve or sustain profitability in the near future,
- that we may not be able to compete effectively against competitors which have greater financial, marketing and other resources, and
- that we may not be able to attract and retain qualified personnel.

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As used in this annual report, references to “IIJ”, “the Company”, “we”, “our”, “our group” and “us” are to Internet Initiative Japan Inc. and its subsidiaries except as the context otherwise requires.

PART I

Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers.

Not required.

Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable.

Not applicable.

Item 3. Key Information.

A. Selected Financial Data.

You should read the selected consolidated financial data below together with Item 5. “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects”, of this annual report on Form 20-F and our consolidated financial statements and the notes to our consolidated financial statements beginning on page F-1. The consolidated statement of operations data and per share and American Depositary Shares (“ADS”) data below for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007, the consolidated balance sheet data below as of March 31, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 and consolidated statements of cash flows for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 under operating data below are derived from our audited financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“U.S. GAAP”), and audited by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, an independent registered public accounting firm.

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	As of and for the fiscal year ended March 31,						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007	
		(millions of yen, except per share and ADS data)					(thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share and ADS data ⁽¹⁾)
Statement of Operations Data:							
REVENUES:							
Connectivity and value-added services:							
Dedicated access	¥13,815	¥12,862	¥11,373	¥10,625	¥10,792	\$ 91,797	
Dial-up access	3,155	3,088	2,937	2,674	2,416	20,554	
Value-added services	3,603	4,296	5,005	6,250	7,416	63,079	
Other	1,726	2,118	3,169	3,674	3,729	31,725	
Total	22,299	22,364	22,484	23,223	24,353	207,155	
Systems integration	15,013	11,848	15,854	23,505	30,527	259,672	
Equipment sales	6,706	4,567	3,365	3,085	2,175	18,496	
Total revenues	44,018	38,779	41,703	49,813	57,055	485,323	
COST AND EXPENSES:							
Cost of connectivity and value-added services	20,387	20,047	19,484	20,078	20,545	174,765	
Cost of systems integration	13,090	9,852	12,200	18,120	23,529	200,145	
Cost of equipment sales	6,417	4,346	3,111	2,818	1,894	16,104	
Total cost	39,894	34,245	34,795	41,016	45,968	391,014	
Sales and marketing	3,176	3,528	2,795	3,080	3,439	29,251	
General and administrative	2,205	2,098	2,666	3,147	3,971	33,776	
Research and development	414	358	199	159	177	1,508	
Total cost and expenses	45,689	40,229	40,455	47,402	53,555	455,549	
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(1,671)	(1,450)	1,248	2,411	3,500	29,774	
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES):							
Interest income	67	38	13	13	23	196	
Interest expense	(733)	(702)	(686)	(437)	(397)	(3,381)	
Other — net	(603)	1,646	2,573	3,392	1,923	16,356	
Other income (expenses) — net	(1,269)	982	1,900	2,968	1,549	13,171	
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT), MINORITY INTERESTS AND EQUITY IN NET LOSS OF EQUITY METHOD INVESTEES							
	(2,940)	(468)	3,148	5,379	5,049	42,945	
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT)	23	33	100	257	(804)	(6,839)	
MINORITY INTERESTS IN (EARNINGS) LOSSES OF SUBSIDIARIES							
	153	236	(109)	(354)	(233)	(1,979)	
EQUITY IN NET LOSS OF EQUITY METHOD INVESTEES:⁽²⁾							
Equity method net loss	(5,625)	(286)	(33)	(14)	(210)	(1,788)	
Impairment loss on investment, advance and deposits for Crosswave	(7,153)	(1,720)	—	—	—	—	

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	As of and for the fiscal year ended March 31,					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007
	(millions of yen, except per share and ADS data)					(thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share and ADS data ⁽¹⁾)
Total equity in net loss of equity method investees	¥ (12,778)	¥ (2,006)	¥ (33)	¥ (14)	¥ (210)	\$ (1,788)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	<u>¥ (15,588)</u>	<u>¥ (2,271)</u>	<u>¥ 2,906</u>	<u>¥ 4,754</u>	<u>¥ 5,410</u>	<u>\$ 46,017</u>
Per Share and ADS Data⁽³⁾:						
Basic net income (loss) per share	¥(138,689)	¥(14,321)	¥ 15,172	¥ 24,301	¥ 26,519	\$ 226
Diluted net income (loss) per share	(138,689)	(14,321)	15,172	24,258	26,487	225
Basic net income (loss) per ADS equivalent	(346.72)	(35.80)	37.93	60.75	66.30	0.57
Diluted net income (loss) per ADS equivalent	(346.72)	(35.80)	37.93	60.65	66.22	0.56
Basic weighted average number of shares	112,400	158,554	191,559	195,613	203,992	
Diluted weighted average number of shares	112,400	158,554	191,559	195,955	204,244	
Basic weighted average number of ADS equivalents (thousands)	44,960	63,422	76,624	78,245	81,597	
Diluted weighted average number of ADS equivalents (thousands)	44,960	63,422	76,624	78,382	81,698	
Balance Sheet Data:						
Cash and cash equivalent	¥ 3,588	¥ 12,284	¥ 5,286	¥ 13,727	¥ 13,555	\$ 115,299
Total assets	32,064	42,737	37,116	50,705	47,693	405,691
Short-term borrowings	4,824	6,564	4,725	4,555	6,050	51,463
Current portion of long-term borrowings, including capital lease obligations	4,660	3,936	5,511	4,994	3,243	27,588
Long-term borrowings, including capital lease obligations	7,092	5,188	5,869	5,271	4,318	36,733
Convertible notes ⁽⁴⁾	15,000	11,832	—	—	—	—
Common stock	7,082	13,765	13,765	16,834	16,834	143,194
Total shareholders' equity (capital deficiency)	(10,004)	6,214	11,615	20,222	20,112	171,079
Operating Data:						
Capital expenditures, including capitalized leases ⁽⁵⁾	¥ 4,893	¥ 3,523	¥ 5,011	¥ 4,762	¥ 3,953	\$ 33,622
Operating margin ratio ⁽⁶⁾	(3.8)%	(3.7)%	3.0%	4.8%	6.1%	
Net cash provided by (used in):						
Operating activities	¥ 1,582	¥ 1,923	¥ 5,238	¥ 6,559	¥ 7,402	\$ 62,959
Investing activities	(7,878)	(852)	1,974	1,805	(3,014)	(25,635)
Financing activities	(872)	7,669	(14,213)	39	(4,560)	(38,786)

(1) The U.S. dollar amounts represent translations of yen amounts at the rate of ¥117.56 which was the noon buying rate in New York City for cable transfers in foreign currencies as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York prevailing as of March 31, 2007.

(2) Of total equity method net loss of ¥5,625 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2003, ¥5,514 million was based on unaudited financial information made publicly available by Crosswave Communications Inc. ("Crosswave") and the impairment loss on investment and deposits for Crosswave was determined to be the amount required to reduce

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the carrying amount of investment in and deposits for Crosswave at March 31, 2003 to zero. The audit report of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu in respect of our financial statements as of and for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2003 was qualified as to the effects of such adjustments, if any, as might have been determined to be necessary if sufficient evidence regarding the equity method loss, the impairment loss on investment, advance to and deposits for Crosswave and the related summary information of Crosswave for the year ended March 31, 2003 was available. As described elsewhere in this annual report, Crosswave filed a voluntary petition for corporate reorganization proceedings in Japan in August 2003 and has not prepared audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2003 or other sufficient evidence of its results of operations to permit the independent registered public accounting firm to issue an audit report on our financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2003 without such qualification.

- (3) We conducted a 1 to 5 stock split effective on October 11, 2005. The per share data is calculated based on the assumption that the stock split was made at the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2003. We did not declare any dividends during the five year period presented. On June 26, 2007, our shareholders approved the payment of a cash dividend to shareholders of record as of March 31, 2007 of ¥1,500 per share, an aggregate amount of ¥306 million.
- (4) In April 2000, we issued 1.75 percent unsecured convertible yen notes due March 2005 in the aggregate principal amount of ¥15,000 million. In November 2003 and June 2004, we repurchased and cancelled a portion of the aforementioned notes, in the aggregate principal amount of ¥3,168 million and ¥744 million, respectively. We redeemed the remainder of the unsecured convertible notes in March 2005.
- (5) Further information regarding capital expenditures, including capitalized leases and a reconciliation to the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measure can be found below.
- (6) Operating income (loss) as a percentage of total revenues.

Reconciliations of the Disclosed Non-GAAP Financial Measures to the Most Directly Comparable GAAP Financial Measures

Capital expenditures

We define capital expenditures as purchases of property and equipment plus acquisition of assets by entering into capital leases. We have included the information concerning capital expenditures because our management monitors our capital expenditure budgets and believes that it is useful to investors to know the trends of our capital expenditures and analyze and compare companies on the basis of such investments. Capital expenditures, as we have defined it, may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies.

The following table summarizes the reconciliation of capital expenditures to purchases of property and equipment and acquisition of assets by entering into capital leases as reported in our consolidated statements of cash flows prepared and presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Capital expenditures:			(millions of yen)		
Acquisition of assets by entering into capital leases	¥ 3,578	¥ 1,866	¥ 4,434	¥ 3,843	¥ 2,665
Purchases of property and equipment	1,315	1,657	577	919	1,288
Total capital expenditures	<u>¥ 4,893</u>	<u>¥ 3,523</u>	<u>¥ 5,011</u>	<u>¥ 4,762</u>	<u>¥ 3,953</u>

Exchange Rates

Fluctuations in exchange rates between the Japanese yen and the U.S. dollar and other currencies will affect the U.S. dollar and other currency equivalent of the yen price of our shares and the U.S. dollar amounts received on conversion of any cash dividends, which in turn will affect the U.S. dollar price of our ADSs. We

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have translated some Japanese yen amounts presented in this annual report into U.S. dollars solely for your convenience. Unless otherwise noted, the rate used for the translations was ¥117.56 per U.S. \$1.00, which was the noon buying rate in New York City for cable transfers in foreign currencies as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York prevailing as of March 31, 2007, the date of our most recent consolidated balance sheet contained in this annual report. Translations do not imply that the yen amounts actually represent, or have been or could be converted into, equivalent amounts in U.S. dollars.

The following table presents the noon buying rates for Japanese yen per U.S. \$1.00 in New York City for cable transfers in foreign currencies as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York:

	High	Low	Average ⁽¹⁾	Period-end
Fiscal year ended March 31,				
2003	¥133.40	¥115.71	¥121.10	¥118.07
2004	120.55	104.18	112.75	104.18
2005	114.30	102.26	107.28	107.22
2006	120.93	104.41	113.67	117.48
2007	121.81	110.07	116.55	117.56
Calendar year 2007				
January	¥121.81	¥118.49	¥120.45	¥121.02
February	121.77	118.33	120.50	118.33
March	118.15	116.01	117.26	117.56
April	119.84	117.69	118.93	119.44
May	121.79	119.77	120.77	121.76
June	124.09	121.08	122.69	123.39
July (through July 3, 2007)	122.40	122.32	122.36	122.40

(1) For fiscal years, calculated from the average of the exchange rates on the last day of each month during the period. For calendar year months, calculated based on the average of daily exchange rates.

The noon buying rate on July 3, 2007 was ¥122.40 per \$1.00.

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness.

Not required.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds.

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors.

You should carefully consider the following information, together with the other information contained in this annual report on Form 20-F, including our financial statements and the related notes, before making an investment decision. Any risks described below could result in a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We may not maintain our current level of revenues or achieve our expected revenues and profits in the future.

Although we recorded operating income and net income in and after the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005, we incurred operating losses and net losses in each of the prior six fiscal years, with the exception of

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positive operating income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2002, and our accumulated deficit as of March 31, 2007 amounted to ¥24.3 billion.

If the Japanese economy deteriorates or does not improve, and it results in significantly lower levels of network-related investment or corporate customers respond to conditions by putting a priority on low price rather than quality, it may make it difficult to maintain our current level of revenues or achieve our expected revenues and profits.

In addition to factors related to general economic conditions in Japan, we may not be able to maintain our current level of revenues and profits or achieve our expected levels of revenues and profits due to several other factors, including, but not limited to:

- a decrease in revenues from our Internet connectivity services because of lower unit prices per bandwidth and cancellation of large accounts especially due to severe price competition,
- lower revenue growth and lower margins in our growing value-added services and systems integration, if we fail to successfully differentiate our services from those of our competitors, or experience a significant decrease in systems integration revenues from period to period due to the cancellation of one or more large projects or changes in the number of projects resulting from a seasonal fluctuation in the systems integration business in Japan,
- an increase in backbone costs due to increased volume of Internet traffic and demand for leasing backbone lines, or a decline in the profitability of connectivity services if we contract for more capacity than we actually utilize to serve our customers,
- an increase in expenses for network infrastructure, research and development and other similar investments which we may be forced to make in the future in order to remain competitive, or increased expenses relating to the leasing of additional equipment,
- an increase in outsourcing costs, especially in our systems integration, if outsourcing costs increase, or we fail to manage outsourcing projects effectively or fail to cover outsourcing costs by raising enough revenues from outsourced projects,
- an increase in SG&A costs, such as personnel expenses and advertising expenses, in conjunction with our expected or planned or continued business expansion,
- the recording of an impairment loss as a result of an impairment test on the non-amortized intangible assets such as goodwill that is recorded related to any mergers and acquisitions,
- a decline in the value and trading volume of our holding of available-for-sale securities from which we expect gains on sale or impairment losses on stocks of companies,
- an increase of equity in net loss of equity method investees affected by an increase of net loss of our equity method investees, and
- an amount and timing of recognition of deferred tax benefits or expenses resulting from a release or an increase of valuation allowance against deferred income tax assets related to tax operating loss carryforwards and others.

Please see Item 5, “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” for more detailed information concerning our operations and other results.

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We may not be able to compete effectively, especially against competitors with greater financial, marketing and other resources.

The major competitors of our connectivity and value-added services are major telecommunications carriers like NTT Communications Corporation (“NTT Communications”) and KDDI Corporation (“KDDI”). Price competition for Internet connectivity services is still severe and may increase. For value-added services, price competition may also increase. This competition may adversely affect our revenues and profitability and may make it difficult for us to retain existing customers or attract new customers. The major competitors of our systems integration business are systems integrators like IBM Japan, NEC Corporation, Fujitsu Limited, NTT Data Corporation and their affiliates. Our major competitors have the financial resources to reduce prices in an effort to gain market share. There is strong competition among systems integrators that may adversely affect our revenues and profitability. Even though Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (“NTT”) and NTT Communications purchased shares of our company in September 2003, which resulted in the NTT Group becoming our largest shareholder, we plan to continue to operate our company separately and independently from the NTT Group, and will therefore continue to compete with the NTT Group.

Our competitors have advantages over us, including, but not limited to:

- substantially greater financial resources,
- more extensive and well-developed marketing and sales networks,
- higher brand recognition among consumers,
- larger customer bases, and
- more diversified operations which allow profits from some operations to support operations with lower profitability, such as the network services, for which we are a competitor.

With these advantages, our competitors may be better able to:

- sustain downward pricing pressure, including pressure on low-price Internet connectivity services offered to corporate customers, which are our target customers,
- develop, market and sell their services,
- adapt quickly to new and changing technologies,
- obtain new customers, and
- aggressively pursue mergers and acquisitions to enlarge their customer base and market share.

If we fail to attract and retain qualified personnel, we may not be able to achieve our expected business growth.

Our network, services, products and technologies are complex, and as a result, we depend heavily on the continued service of our engineering, research and development, and other personnel. As our business grows, we need to hire additional engineering, research and development, and other personnel. In particular, in order to continue to increase our revenues from value-added services and systems integration, we require more sales and engineering personnel to achieve our expectations. We are not sure that we will be able to

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keep or attract these human resources and control human resources cost adequately. Competition for qualified engineers, research and development personnel and employees in the telecommunications service industry in Japan is intense, and there is a limited number of persons with the necessary knowledge and experience. None of our employees are bound by any employment or noncompetition agreement. The realization of any or all of these risks may result in a failure to achieve our expected business growth.

Our business may be adversely affected if our network suffers interruptions, errors or delays.

Interruptions, errors or delays with respect to our network may be caused by a number of man made or natural factors, many of which are beyond our control, including, but not limited to, damage from fire, earthquakes or other natural disasters, power loss, sabotage, computer hackers, human error, computer viruses and other similar events. Much of our computer and networking equipment and the lines that make up our network backbones are concentrated in a few locations that are in earthquake-prone areas. Any disruption, outages, or delays or other difficulties experienced by any of our technological and information systems and networks could result in a decrease in new or existing accounts, loss or exposure of confidential information, reduction in revenues and profits, costly repairs or upgrades, reputational damage and decreased consumer confidence in our business, any or all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we fail to keep and manage our confidential customer information, we could be subject to lawsuits, incur expenses associated with our security systems or suffer damage to our reputation.

We keep and manage confidential information and trade secrets obtained from our customers. We exercise care in protecting the confidentiality of such information and take steps to ensure the security of our network, in accordance with the law protecting personal information that came into effect in April 2005 and the requirements set by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (“MIC”), and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. However, our network, like all Information Technology systems, is vulnerable to external attack from computer viruses, hackers or other such sources. In addition, despite internal controls, misconduct by an employee could result in the improper use or disclosure of confidential information. If any material leak of such information were to occur, we could be subject to lawsuits for damages from our customers, incur expenses associated with repairing or upgrading our security systems and suffer damages to our reputation that could result in a severe decline in new customers as well as an increase in service cancellations. The realization of these or similar risks may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and result of operations.

Business growth and a rapidly changing operating environment may strain our limited resources.

We have limited operational, administrative and financial resources, which could be inadequate to sustain the growth we want to achieve. As the number of our customers and their Internet usage increases, as traffic patterns change and as the volume of information transferred increases, we will need to increase expenditures for our network and other facilities in order to adapt our services and to maintain and improve the quality of our services. If we are unable to manage our growth and expansion, the quality of our services could deteriorate and our business may suffer.

If we fail to keep up with the rapid technological changes in our industry, our services may become obsolete and we may lose customers.

Our markets are characterized by:

- rapid technological change,
- frequent new product and service introductions,

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- continually changing customer requirements, and
- evolving industry standards.

If we fail to obtain access to new or important technologies or to develop and introduce new services and enhancements that are compatible with changing industry technologies and standards and customer requirements, we may lose customers.

Our pursuit of necessary technological advances may require substantial time and expense. Many of our competitors have greater financial and other resources than we do and, therefore, may be better able to meet the time and expense demands of achieving technological advances. Additionally, this may allow our competitors to respond more quickly to new and emerging technologies and standards or invest more heavily in upgrading or replacing equipment to take advantage of new technologies and standards.

We depend on our executive officers, and if we lose the service of our executive officers, particularly Mr. Koichi Suzuki, our business and our relationships with the customers, major shareholders of IJ and other IJ Group companies and our employees could suffer.

Our future success depends on the continued service of our executive officers, particularly Mr. Koichi Suzuki, who is our president, chief executive officer and representative director, as well as the president and chief executive officer and representative director of our major subsidiaries. We rely in particular on his expertise in the operation of our businesses and on his relationships with our shareholders, the shareholders of the IJ Group companies, our business partners and our employees. None of our executive officers, including Mr. Suzuki, is bound by an employment or noncompetition agreement.

Our investments in our subsidiaries and affiliated companies may not produce the returns we expect and may require additional funding.

As part of our business strategy and for the purpose of maintaining various strategic business relations, we have, in the past, invested in a number of companies. There can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain or enhance the value or performance of such companies in which we have invested or may invest in the future, or that we will achieve the returns or benefits sought from these investments. Our substantial investment in Crosswave, our former equity method investee, for example, became worthless due to Crosswave's commencement of corporate reorganization proceedings. In August 2003, Crosswave filed a voluntary petition for the commencement of corporate reorganization proceedings in Japan, and as a result of our equity method net loss and an impairment loss taken in respect of our investment in Crosswave, our net loss for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2003 was ¥15.6 billion, the highest net loss that we have ever experienced. We also wrote off ¥2.1 billion of loans and accounts receivable outstanding from Crosswave for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2004. We also had an impairment loss relating to our investment in Asia Internet Holding Co., Ltd. ("AIH") for the fiscal year ended March 2004. To the extent that these investments are accounted for by the equity-method and to the extent that the investee companies have net losses, our financial results will be adversely affected to the extent of our pro rata portion of these losses. Furthermore, we may lose all or part of our investment in these companies if their value decreases as a result of their financial performance or if these companies go bankrupt. If our interests differ from those of other investors in entities over which we do not exercise control, we may not be able to enjoy synergies with the investees and it may adversely affect our financial results or financial condition.

We have invested in new subsidiaries and affiliated companies to expand our business and service offerings available to our customers. In February 2006, we invested ¥750 million in Internet Revolution Inc. ("i-revo"), a joint venture that we established with Konami Corporation, and i-revo is our equity method investee. In August 2006, we invested ¥110 million and established Net Chart Japan Inc. ("NCJ") as our wholly owned subsidiary and NCJ succeeded the network construction business of Net Chart Japan

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Corporation for ¥75 million. In April 2007, we invested ¥300 million in GDX Japan, K.K. (“GDX”) to acquire 51% of the equity of GDX and GDX became our consolidated subsidiary. GDX is a joint venture established with GDX Network, Inc. which is a company in the United States, to provide a message exchange network service in Japan. In June 2007, we acquired 100% of the equity of hi-ho, Inc. (“hi-ho”) from Panasonic Network Services Inc. (“PNS”) to take over PNS’s Internet service business for personal users and its solution business for its corporate customers for ¥1,200 million. In July 2007, we invested ¥235 million in Taihei Computer Co., Ltd (“TCC”) to acquire 45% of the equity of TCC, which manages customer loyalty reward program systems. TCC became our equity method investee. We may provide additional financial support in the form of loans to or additional equity investments in these subsidiaries and affiliated companies to enhance or maintain our business synergies with these subsidiaries and affiliated companies.

We have reorganized our subsidiaries. In October 2005, IJ Media Communications Inc. (“IJ-MC”), our former subsidiary, was merged into us after a portion of IJ-MC’s business was transferred to IJ Technology Inc. (“IJ-Tech”) and we have acquired AIH, our former equity method investee, after AIH became our wholly owned consolidated subsidiary. In May 2007, we made our two subsidiaries, IJ-Tech and Net Care, Inc., wholly owned through share exchanges to increase synergies among our group companies and allocate group resources more efficiently to provide our total network solutions to our customers. However, there is no guarantee that we will be able to achieve the benefit of the transactions as expected.

We may have an impairment loss as a result of an impairment test on the non-amortized intangible assets that is recorded related to mergers and acquisitions.

As of March 31, 2007, our intangible assets such as goodwill were approximately ¥2.8 billion. If the business operations of our subsidiaries and others are adversely affected by factors such as a significant adverse change in their business climate, we may have an impairment loss as a result of an impairment test on the non-amortized intangible assets such as goodwill. The realization of any impairment losses on the non-amortized intangible assets may result in material adverse effects on our financial condition and results of operations.

The amounts and timing of recognition of deferred tax benefits or expenses related to tax operating loss carryforwards may adversely affect our financial results.

As of March 31, 2007, the Company had tax operating loss carryforwards of ¥17.1 billion. The loss carryforwards are available to offset future taxable income and will expire as shown in Note 9 to our consolidated financial statements. We recorded ¥1.5 billion of deferred tax benefit resulting from a release of valuation allowance against deferred income tax assets related to tax operating loss carryforwards for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. The amounts and timing of recognition of the deferred tax benefits or expenses may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Fluctuations in the stock prices of companies or impairment losses on stocks of companies in which we have invested may significantly influence our financial condition.

We have invested in non-affiliated companies in order to further our business relationships with these companies. We recorded gross realized gains from the sale of available-for-sale securities of ¥3.2 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 and the book value of our remaining available-for-sale securities was ¥1.3 billion at March 31, 2007. We may acquire additional securities of non-affiliated companies. However, the book value can change significantly due to changes in the financial condition of non-affiliated companies, general economic conditions in Japan or fluctuations in the Japanese stock markets. Fluctuations in the stock prices of companies in which we have invested may have a significant effect on our financial results. As a result, we may not be able to achieve our expected gains on the sale of available-for-sale securities. In addition, should we choose to sell all or a portion of these shares, it is

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not certain that we will be able to do so on favorable terms. Furthermore, we may have an impairment loss on stocks of companies in which we have invested. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, we recorded an impairment loss of ¥ 1.4 billion on unlisted securities, including an impairment loss of ¥1.0 billion on the securities of IPMobile Incorporated.

NTT, our largest shareholder, could exercise substantial influence over us in a manner which may not necessarily be in our interest or that of our other shareholders.

NTT and its affiliates currently own 29.7% of our outstanding shares as of March 31, 2007. In September 2003, we entered into a subscription agreement with NTT. Under this subscription agreement, we have agreed to allow NTT to nominate up to three persons as either directors or company auditors, subject to approval by our shareholders at our first general shareholders' meeting after NTT's investment. At our general shareholders' meeting on June 24, 2004, two directors nominated from NTT Group were appointed, one of whom was nominated as an executive vice president. At our general shareholders' meeting on June 28, 2006, our executive vice president, Mr. Fukuzo Inoue, completed his term and retired, and an other director, Mr. Takashi Hiroi was reapproved to be an outside director. As our largest shareholder, NTT may be able to exercise substantial influence over us. In addition, as part of this subscription agreement, we have agreed to collaborate with NTT in various businesses. While we intend to conduct our day-to-day operations independently of NTT and its group companies and believe that NTT also plans for us to operate independently, NTT may decide to exercise substantial influence over us in a manner which could impair our ability to operate independently. Furthermore, NTT may take actions that are in its best interests, which may not be in our interest or that of other shareholders.

We rely greatly on other telecommunications carriers and other suppliers, and could be affected by disruptions in service or delays in the delivery of their products and services.

We rely on telecommunications carriers such as NTT Communications and KDDI for a significant portion of our network backbone and Nippon Telegraph and Telephone East Corporation and Nippon Telegraph Telephone West Corporation and electric power companies and their affiliates for local access lines for our customers. After the transfer of operating lease agreements from Crosswave, our former equity method investee, following its filing for corporate reorganization, we now procure significant portions of our network backbone and data center facilities pursuant to operating lease agreements with NTT Communications, our largest provider of network infrastructure. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, 66.2% in costs for our domestic network backbone was for NTT Communications. We are subject to potential disruptions in these telecommunications services and, in the event of such disruption, we may have no means of replacing these services, on a timely basis or at all.

In the Asia-Pacific region, we depend on telecommunications carriers in various countries including less-developed countries whose quality of service may not be stable or who are more susceptible to economic or political instability.

We also depend on third-party suppliers of hardware components like routers that are used in our network. We acquire certain components from limited sources, typically from Cisco Systems, Inc. A failure by one of our suppliers to deliver quality products on a timely basis, or the inability to develop alternative sources if and as required, may delay our ability to expand the capacity and scope of our network.

Any problems experienced by our telecommunications carriers and other suppliers could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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The risks inherent in international markets and other risks associated with our international business may adversely affect our future international expansion and our financial results.

By operating our network internationally, we expose ourselves to the risks of international markets and to other risks that do not exist or are less significant in Japan. One of the components of our strategy is to continue to expand our network reach through our network between the United States and Japan to maintain our network quality. In addition, we have invested in the data center businesses in South Korea. Our international business operations continue to require management attention and financial resources, both of which are in limited supply. We face significant exposure to risks in connection with our international operations, including:

- the impact of economic conditions outside Japan,
- unexpected changes in or delays resulting from regulatory requirements,
- the rate of the development of the Internet industry in countries in Asia,
- political and economic instability, and
- potential unsatisfactory financial returns from our investments in Asia, including the data center businesses in which we have invested in South Korea.

These factors could adversely affect our future international expansion and, consequently, our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we fail to execute our systems integration projects in a timely or satisfactory manner or if we fail to manage customer data in a professional manner, we could be sued and our reputation could suffer.

A significant portion of our future revenue depends on systems integration projects which we, in cooperation with IJJ-Tech and Net Care, have been contracted to perform. We may not be able to perform our responsibilities under these contracts to the satisfaction of our customers, or at all, if we lack a sufficient number of qualified engineers, lack sufficient task-management capabilities for software-development vendors or fail to manage customer data adequately. If we do not execute these services and projects as contracted or fail to manage customer data in a professional manner, our receipt of revenues may be delayed or lost altogether and we could be sued by our counterparties, which could in turn have an adverse impact on our reputation, results of operation and financial condition.

Regulatory matters and new legislation could impact our ability to conduct our business.

The licensing, construction and operation of telecommunications systems and services in Japan are subject to regulation and supervision by the MIC. We operate pursuant to licenses and approvals that have been granted by the MIC.

Our licenses have an unlimited duration, but are subject to revocation by the MIC if we violate any telecommunications laws and regulations in a manner that is deemed to harm the public interest, if we or any of our directors are sentenced to a fine or any more severe penalty under the telecommunications laws, if we employ a director who was previously sentenced to a fine or more severe penalty thereunder or if we have had a license revoked in the past.

Existing and future governmental regulation may substantially affect the way in which we conduct business. These regulations may increase the cost of doing business or may restrict the way in which we offer products and services. As a result of the amendment in April 2004 of the Telecommunication Business Law

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and deregulation including elimination of the regulatory distinction between carriers providing telecommunications services through networks owned by other telecommunication carriers and carriers which own or have long-term leases for the networks through which they offer telecommunication services, competition may increase. Furthermore, we cannot predict future regulatory changes which may affect our business. Any changes in laws, such as those described above, or regulations or MIC policy affecting our business activities and those of our competitors could adversely affect our financial condition or results of operations. For more information, see Item 4., “Business Overview — Regulation of the Telecommunications Industry in Japan”.

We may be named as defendants in litigation, which could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are involved in normal claims and other legal proceedings in the ordinary course of our business. We believe that there are no cases currently pending which would have a significant financial impact on us, but we cannot be certain that we will not be named in a future lawsuit. Any judgment against us in such a lawsuit, or in any future legal proceeding, could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In the event we need to raise capital, we may sell additional shares of our common stock or securities convertible into our common stock, which may cause shareholders to incur substantial dilution.

We may raise additional funds in the future to raise additional working capital and for other financial needs. We completed private placements in June and September 2003 of an aggregate of 15,880 shares of our common stock to investors in Japan in order to raise funds for working capital and repayment of convertible notes. We issued 12,500 new shares of our common stock along with our listing on the Mothers market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange in December 2005, after conducting a 1 to 5 split of our shares of common stock in October 2005. On May 11, 2007, we issued 2,178 shares of common stock to make our two consolidated subsidiaries wholly owned through share exchanges. If we choose to raise such funds from the issuance of equity shares of our common stock or securities convertible into our common stock, existing shareholders may incur substantial dilution.

Item 4. Information on the Company.

A. History and Development of the Company.

We are incorporated in Japan as a joint stock corporation under the name Internet Initiative Japan Inc. (“IIJ”). We were incorporated in December 1992 and operate under the laws of Japan. We began operations in July 1993, making us one of the first commercial providers in Japan to offer Internet connectivity services. In February 1994, we acquired a Type II Telecommunications license, which enables us to operate our own international backbone networks. We became a public company in August 1999 with our initial public offering of American Depositary Shares (“ADSs”) on the Nasdaq National Market.

On August 20, 2003, Crosswave Communications Inc. (“Crosswave”), our former equity method investee and primary provider of data communication services, and two of its subsidiaries filed voluntary petitions with the Tokyo District Court for the commencement of corporate reorganization proceedings, which are proceedings to rehabilitate an insolvent company similar in some respects to Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States. As a result, we wrote-off our investment in Crosswave and no longer consider Crosswave to be an IIJ Group company. On December 15, 2003, the business operations of Crosswave, including its network on which we relied to provide our network services, were transferred to NTT Communications Corporation (“NTT Communications”). We have contracted with NTT Communications for the continued use of the network it acquired from Crosswave.

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On June 26 and September 16, 2003, we completed private placements of a total of 15,880 shares of our common stock to investors in Japan for an aggregate amount of ¥13.3 billion for working capital and repayment of our outstanding 1.75% convertible notes due on March 31, 2005. As a result of these transactions, the total number of our issued shares of common stock increased to 38,360 and shareholding of the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (“NTT”) Group increased to 31.6%. We have also agreed with NTT that it has the right to nominate three persons to serve as either our directors or company auditors, subject to shareholder approval of any nomination at our first general shareholders’ meeting after NTT’s investment. In addition, we and NTT agreed to undertake efforts to jointly engage in the development of broadband and Information Technology and other related business, to expand the business relationship between us and NTT in connection with new business opportunities and to discuss secondment of employees to each other.

On October 1, 2005, IJ Media Communications Inc. (“IJ-MC”), our former consolidated subsidiary, was merged into us after a portion of IJ-MC’s business was transferred to IJ Technology Inc. (“IJ-Tech”), our consolidated subsidiary. Asia Internet Holding Co., Ltd., our former equity method investee, became our wholly owned consolidated subsidiary, and was merged into us on October 1, 2005. In each of the mergers, we became the surviving company. On May 11, 2007, we made our two subsidiaries, IJ-Tech and Net Care, Inc. (“Net Care”) wholly owned through share exchanges to increase synergies among our group companies and allocate group resources more efficiently to provide our total network solutions to our customers.

On December 2, 2005, we listed on the Mothers market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange (“TSE”). In connection with the listing, we issued 12,500 new shares of common stock for an amount of ¥6.0 billion. As we conducted a 1 to 5 split of our shares of common stock on October 11, 2005, the total number of our issued shares of common stock increased to 204,300. On December 14, 2006, we moved to the First Section of the TSE for our listing in Japan, without the issuance of new shares.

On February 1, 2006, we established a joint venture company, Internet Revolution Inc. (“i-revo”) with Konami Corporation, with the purpose of operating comprehensive portals sites. We invested ¥750 million and hold 30.0% of the company. i-revo is our equity method investee. On August 10, 2006, we invested ¥110 million and established Net Chart Japan Inc. (“NCJ”) as our wholly owned subsidiary to provide network construction that is mainly related to Local Area Networks. In April 2007, we invested ¥300 million in GDX Japan, K.K. (“GDX”) to acquire 51% of the equity of GDX and GDX became our consolidated subsidiary to provide a message exchange network service in Japan. On June 1, 2007, we acquired 100% of the equity of hi-ho, Inc. (“hi-ho”) for ¥1,200 million from Panasonic Network Services Inc. (“PNS”) to take over PNS’s Internet service business for personal users and its solution business for its corporate customers. In July 2007, we invested ¥235 million in Taihei Computer Co., Ltd (“TCC”) to acquire 45% of the equity of TCC, which manages customer loyalty reward program systems. TCC became our equity method investee.

Our head office is located at Jinbo-cho Mitsui Bldg., 1-105 Kanda Jinbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0051, Japan, and our telephone number at that location is (813) 5259-6500. Our agent in the United States is IJ America Inc., 1211 Avenue of the Americas, Suite 2900, New York, New York 10036 and the telephone number at that location is (212) 440-8080. We have a web site that you may access at <http://www.ij.ad.jp/>. Information contained on our web site does not constitute part of this annual report on Form 20-F.

For a discussion of capital expenditures and divestitures currently in progress and those for the past three years, see “Capital Expenditures” in Item 4.B.

B. Business Overview.

We offer a comprehensive range of Internet connectivity services and network solutions to our customers in Japan. We offer our services on one of the most advanced and reliable Internet networks

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available in Japan. Our services are based upon high-quality networking technology tailored to meet the specific needs and demands of our customers.

We offer, together with other companies or independently, a variety of services to our customers as part of our total network solutions. Our primary services are our Internet connectivity services, value-added services and systems integration. Our Internet connectivity services range from low-cost dial-up access to high-speed access through dedicated lines for individual and corporate customers. Our value-added services include security-related outsourcing services that protect customers' internal networks from unauthorized access and secure remote connections to internal networks, network-related outsourcing services such as provision, monitoring and maintenance of network equipment and Virtual Private Network ("VPN"), and server-related outsourcing services such as provision of e-mail and web servers and operation and management of e-mail systems, in addition to Internet data center services. Our systems integration are tailored to our customers' requirements, which include consulting, project planning, systems design, construction of network systems and systems outsourcing. We also sell a significant amount of network-related equipment to our systems integration customers as part of our provision of total network solutions.

Most of our revenues are generated in Japan and are denominated in Japanese yen. The table below provides a breakdown of the percentage of total revenues among our primary services over the past three fiscal years.

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
Connectivity services	34.3%	26.7%	23.1%
Value-added services	12.0%	12.5%	13.0%
Systems integration	38.0%	47.2%	53.5%

The variety of Internet connectivity services, value-added services and systems integration we offer enables our customers to purchase all of their Internet-related services and products through a single source. To support our services and for the convenience of our customers, we also offer a variety of hardware, software and other products, such as network equipment, which are sourced mostly from third-party vendors. We aim to be the leading supplier of total network solutions in Japan.

We have created an Internet network that extends throughout Japan by leasing lines from telecommunications carriers. Our backbone is one of the highest capacity Internet backbones in Japan. As of July 3, 2007, we operated 12 points of presence ("POPs") for dedicated access, 17 POPs for dial-up access and 13 Internet data centers. POPs are the main points at which our customers connect to our backbone, throughout Japan. Our policy on the management of our backbone is that we upgrade the bandwidth depending on demand and with maximum cost effectiveness. Our backbone network also extends to the United States, with a total capacity of 7.2 Gbps (3 STM-16 trunk lines) as of July 3, 2007.

Total network solutions

We are a provider of total network solutions. We provide our customers with tailored, end-to-end Internet and private network solutions. The diversity of services we offer permits each customer to purchase individual services or a bundle of services that we believe provide the most efficient, reliable and cost-effective solution for that customer's particular needs.

The primary resources that we use to provide total network solutions to our customers include:

- our Internet connectivity services,

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- our line-up of value-added services, including security, network and server-related outsourcing,
- our Internet data center services,
- our systems integration, including ongoing consulting, systems design, construction, operation and management, and
- other network and application services that our group companies provide.

Our total network solutions for business users are a primary focus of our business. We consult with businesses and other customers to identify their particular needs. We then draw upon our extensive resources to address those needs.

Internet Connectivity Services

We offer two categories of Internet connectivity services: dedicated access services and dial-up access services. Dedicated access services are based mainly on dedicated local-line connections provided by carriers between our backbone and customers. Dial-up access services mainly require customers to connect to our POPs through the publicly-switched telephone network. The Internet connectivity part of our total network solutions ranges from low-cost, entry-level dial-up connections from home personal computers to customized wide-area network solutions deploying a range of the dedicated and dial-up services listed below to connect headquarters, data centers, branch offices and mobile personnel. Currently, large telecommunications carriers such as Nippon Telegraph and Telephone East Corporation (“NTT East”) and Nippon Telegraph and Telephone West Corporation (“NTT West”) and other providers are rapidly increasing the variety of last-mile access with ADSL, fiber optic and Ethernet-based lines. Such new lines provide inexpensive high-speed, high-capacity last mile access, and we continue to introduce new variations to our Internet connectivity service to accommodate such developments.

The following table shows the number of our Internet connectivity service subscribers as of the dates indicated:

	As of March 31,				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Dedicated access service contracts:					
IP service:					
Low Bandwidth (64 kbps — 768 kbps)	147	93	89	85	64
Medium Bandwidth (1 Mbps — 99 Mbps)	473	565	660	654	687
High Bandwidth (100 Mbps —)	43	80	114	157	224
Total IP Service	663	738	863	896	975
IIJ T1 Standard and IIJ Economy	939	504	276	109	45
IIJ Data Center Connectivity Service	156	196	231	247	282
IIJ FiberAccess/F and IIJ DSL/F (Broadband Services)	3,550	5,788	9,873	13,297	16,418
Total dedicated access service contracts	5,308	7,226	11,243	14,549	17,720
Dial-up access service contracts:					
Under IIJ Brand	86,183	75,136	68,068	62,176	57,480
OEM	443,601	620,731	625,908	568,307	476,483
Total dial-up access service contracts	529,784	695,867	693,976	630,483	533,963

As of July 3, 2007, we mainly offer the following Internet connectivity services.

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Service Type	Summary Description	Pricing (excluding consumption tax)
<i>Dedicated access services</i>		
IP Service	Full-scale dedicated line service with high-speed access for businesses and other network operators with demanding bandwidth requirements.	Setup and monthly fees vary according to carrier, line speed, line type and distance involved.
IIJ T1 Standard	Packaged dedicated line service offering 1.5 Mbps connection (no longer promoted).	Initial setup fee of ¥50,000. Monthly access fee of ¥117,000 for up to 8 IP addresses and ¥167,000 for up to 16 IP addresses.
IIJ Economy	Service for dedicated line access to the Internet with inexpensive monthly fees primarily for small- and medium-sized businesses and local and regional offices of corporate groups (no longer promoted).	Initial setup fee of ¥40,000. Monthly access fees of ¥38,000 for 64 kbps service and ¥45,000 for 128 kbps service.
IIJ Data Center Connectivity Service	Full-scale dedicated line service for customers hosted in IIJ Data Centers, with asymmetrical speeds of upstream (from the Internet to data center) and downstream (from the data center to the Internet) transmissions.	Initial setup fee of ¥100,000. Monthly fees range from ¥400,000 to ¥10,000,000, depending on the speed of upstream transmissions.
IIJ FiberAccess/F	Service for dedicated line Internet-access using optical lines at speeds of up to 10 Mbps or 100 Mbps, targeted primarily at small- and medium-sized enterprises requiring high-capacity, high-speed transmissions. Optical fiber access is limited to “FLET’S” lines provided by NTT East and West.	Initial setup fee of ¥50,000. Monthly fees range from ¥14,000 to ¥190,000, depending on the speed of connection and the number of IP addresses allocated. Monthly fees do not include optical line charges, which are paid directly by the customer to the optical line provider.
IIJ DSL/F	Service for dedicated line Internet-access using ADSL lines at speeds of up to 47 Mbps, targeted primarily at small- and medium-sized offices and home offices. ADSL access is limited to “FLET’S” lines provided by NTT East and West.	Initial setup fee of ¥30,000. Monthly fees range from ¥9,800 to ¥49,800, depending on the number of allocated IP addresses. Monthly charges do not include ADSL charges, which are paid directly by the customer to the ADSL service provider.
IIJ DSL/A	Service for dedicated line Internet-access using ADSL lines at speeds of up to 47 Mbps, targeted primarily at small- and medium-sized offices and home offices. ADSL access is limited to ADSL services provided by ACCA Networks, Co., Ltd.	Initial setup fee of ¥75,000. Monthly fees range from ¥12,000 to ¥52,000, depending on the number of allocated IP addresses. Monthly charges do not include ADSL charges, which are paid directly by the customer to the ADSL service provider.

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Service Type	Summary Description	Pricing (excluding consumption tax)
IIJ ISDN/F	(“ACCA Networks”) Service for dedicated line Internet-access using ISDN lines at speeds of up to 64 kbps, targeted primarily at small- and medium-sized offices and home offices where ADSL lines are not available. ISDN access is limited to “FLET’S” lines provided by NTT East and West.	Initial setup fee of ¥5,000. Monthly fees range from ¥4,800 to ¥6,800, depending on the number of allocated IP addresses. Monthly charges do not include ISDN charges, which are paid directly by customers to ISDN providers.
IIJ Line Management/F	Service for us to prepare optical fiber or ADSL access provided by NTT East and West for IIJ FiberAccess/F, IIJ DSL/F and IIJ ISDN/F on behalf of customers. We provide customer support functions for the access lines.	Initial setup fee range from ¥5,000 to ¥43,400. Monthly fees range from ¥2,300 to ¥44,700, depending on the optional services.
<i>Dial-up access services</i>		
IIJ Dial-up Standard	Service for corporate users permitting simultaneous Internet-access from several dial-up lines under a single contract.	Initial setup fee of ¥5,000. Monthly basic fee of ¥2,000 plus access charges of ¥10 per minute.
Enterprise Dial-up IP Service	Service for corporate users offering multiple dial-up accounts at a fixed monthly fee.	Initial setup fee of ¥20,000. Monthly basic fees range from ¥3,000 to ¥4,900 per account depending on the number of accounts.
IIJ Dial-up Advanced	Service for corporate users offering bundled low-cost dial-up accounts.	Initial setup fee of ¥5,000. Monthly basic fee of ¥10,000 for the first 50 e-mail accounts including the first two hours access per account, plus ¥5 per minute after two hours. This service does not charge an initial setup fee. Monthly service fee of ¥800 for the first eight hours and a charge of ¥5 per minute, with a ceiling of ¥4,100.
IIJ4U	Service for individual users, which includes Internet-access and 5 megabytes of disk space for personal Web pages and e-mail account options for multiple users. Various access options such as ISDN, ADSL and optical fiber access are available.	
IIJmio DSL/DF Service	Service for individual users offering Internet connectivity over ADSL at speeds of up to 47 Mbps. ADSL access is limited to “FLET’S” lines provided by NTT East and West. The IP address is changed every time a connection	No initial setup fee. Monthly charge is ¥1,400. Monthly charges do not include ADSL charges, which are paid directly by the customer to NTT East and West.

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Service Type	Summary Description	Pricing (excluding consumption tax)
IIJmio FiberAccess/DF Service	is made. Service for individual users offering Internet connectivity over optical fiber network at maximum 10 Mbps or 100 Mbps. Optical fiber access is limited to “FLET’S” lines provided by NTT East and West. The IP address is changed every time a connection is made.	No initial setup fee. Monthly charges range from ¥2,000 to ¥7,000. Monthly charges do not include optical fiber access charges, which are paid directly by the customer to NTT East and West.
IIJmio DSL/SF Service	Service for individual users offering Internet connectivity over ADSL at speeds of up to 47 Mbps. ADSL access is limited to “FLET’S” lines provided by NTT East and West. A fixed IP address is provided with this service.	No initial setup fee. The monthly charge is ¥4,800. Monthly charges do not include ADSL charges, which are paid directly by the customer to NTT East and West.
IIJmio FiberAccess/DC Service	Service for individual users offering Internet connectivity over optical fiber network at speeds of up to 50 Mbps or 100 Mbps. Optical fiber access is limited to “Access Commufa” lines provided by Chubu Telecommunications Co., Inc.	No initial setup fee. The monthly charge is ¥2,000. Monthly charges do not include optical fiber access charges, which are paid directly by the customer to Chubu Telecommunications Co., Inc.
IIJmio FiberAccess/SF Service	Service for individual users offering Internet connectivity over optical fiber network at speeds of up to 10 Mbps or 100 Mbps. Optical fiber access is limited to “FLET’S” lines provided by NTT East and West. A fixed IP address is provided with this service.	No initial setup fee. The monthly charges range from ¥8,000 to ¥12,000, depending on the type of access line. The monthly charges do not include optical fiber access charges, which are paid directly by the customer to NTT East and West.
IIJmio MobileAccess Service	Service for individual users offering mobile Internet connectivity through several data communications services provided by mobile telecommunication companies.	No initial setup fee. The monthly charge is ¥300 and does not include service charges to IIJ’s access points, which are paid directly by the customer to the mobile telecommunication companies.

Dedicated Access Services

Our lineup of dedicated line access services includes: IP Service, IIJ T1 Standard, IIJ Economy, IIJ Data Center Connectivity Service, IIJ FiberAccess/F, IIJ DSL/F, IIJ DSL/A, IIJ ISDN/F and IIJ Line Management/F. The total bandwidth allocated to our dedicated access services has increased 66.0% to 323.5 Gbps as of March 31, 2007, up from 194.9 Gbps a year earlier.

IP Service. Our IP Service is a full-scale, high-speed access service that connects a customer’s network to our network and the Internet. The service is used by corporate customers mainly for critical purposes, such as Internet connectivity for corporate headquarters or data centers. As of March 31, 2007, we had 975

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contracts for our IP Service compared to 896 for our IP Service as of March 31, 2006. The customer chooses the level of service it needs based upon its bandwidth requirements. As of July 3, 2007, we offered service at speeds ranging from 64 kbps to 10 Gbps.

Our IP Service revenues, including revenues of IJ Data Center Connectivity Service, represented 14.8% of our total revenues for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 and 16.6% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006. We believe that as businesses continue to develop Internet capabilities, this service will continue to be the foundation of our total network solutions offerings.

Subscribers pay a monthly fee for the leased local access line from the customer's location to one of our POPs. The amount of this fee varies depending on the carrier used and the distance between the customer's site and our POPs. Customers subscribing to greater bandwidths use ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode) or an Ethernet local access line, which supports over 2 Mbps. We collect the usage fee from the customer and pay this amount to the carrier.

Although fees are charged on a monthly basis, the minimum contract length is one year. For contracts of at least three years, a 10% per month discount is given.

We also offer various IPv6-capable Internet connectivity services, namely IPv6 Tunnel, IPv6 Native and IPv6/IPv4 Dual Stack Services. In addition to corporate users, IPv6 Tunnel Service has been available to individual users. IPv6 is the next generation Internet Protocol, which allows IPv6 technology to overcome the problems, such as limited IP address availability, of IPv4, the protocol generally used. IPv6 Tunnel Service is a service to enable customers to use IPv6 technology via IPv4 access network, by encapsulating IPv6 data with IPv4 data. IPv6 Native and IPv6/IPv4 Dual Stack Services are services which provide IPv6 environment to customers without encapsulating it with IPv4 data. IPv6 technology enables customers to connect a vast range of electronic appliances and equipment, including cellular phones, AV equipment, car navigation devices and home electronics. We are the first commercial Internet Service Provider, or ISP in Japan to offer IPv6 service and our management believes that we will reap "first-mover" benefits from our initiative. In an effort to promote the dissemination and use of IPv6, we are not currently charging service fees for IPv6 Tunnel Service.

For our IP Service, we offer Service Level Agreements to our customers to better define the quality of services our customers receive. We were the first ISP in Japan to introduce this type of agreement.

We guarantee the performance of the following elements under our Service Level Agreements:

- 100% availability of our network,
- the maximum average latency, or time necessary to transmit a signal, between designated POPs, and
- prompt notification of outage or disruption.

We are able to offer these Service Level Agreements because of the high quality and reliability of our network. Our Service Level Agreements provide customers with credit against the amount invoiced for the services if our service quality fails to meet the prescribed standards.

Subscribers to our IP Service receive technical support 24 hours a day and seven days a week.

IJ T1 Standard. Our IJ T1 Standard is a connectivity service at 1.5 Mbps that we introduced in October 1999. It is a packaged dedicated line service limited to static routing and allocations of 8 or 16 IP addresses. As of March 31, 2007, we had 45 customers for IJ T1 Standard and IJ Economy. We are no

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longer promoting the service since customers demand for a higher speed than the one that the service provides.

IIJ Economy. IIJ Economy is a packaged Internet connectivity service via a dedicated line at 64 kbps or 128 kbps, targeting small- and medium-sized businesses. We are no longer promoting the service since customers demand for a higher speed than the one that the service provides.

IIJ Data Center Connectivity Service. We also provide connectivity services with respect to our data centers. Our data center connectivity services are an important part of being able to provide high-quality, high-speed, seamless service to our customers. Our connectivity services are asymmetric, meaning that transmission speeds are not the same in both directions— with the downstream transmission being faster to accommodate greater amounts of information being accessed from the Internet versus being sent to the Internet. The fee structure depends on the transmission capacity required for upstream and downstream transmissions. For downstream transmissions, we offer either 10BASE-T connectivity (10 Mbps) or 100BASE-T connectivity (100 Mbps). For upstream transmissions, we offer bandwidths from 1 Mbps to 4 Mbps for 10BASE-T connectivity, and 6 Mbps to 48 Mbps for 100BASE-T connectivity. In addition to the above, we offer IPv6-capable data center services, which offer the same services using IPv6. As of March 31, 2007, we had 282 Internet data center connectivity contracts, compared with 247 as of March 31, 2006. We support this service by providing the same three guarantee elements, availability, maximum average latency and prompt notification of outage or disruption, as the IP Service above under Service Level Agreements.

IIJ FiberAccess/F. IIJ FiberAccess/F Service is a dedicated Internet-access service that uses “BFLET’S” fiber optic access lines provided by NTT East and West allowing service at maximum 10 Mbps or 100 Mbps on a best-efforts basis. The service is available in several variations (Business, Basic, Family, Mansion and others), optimizing each customer’s needs in speed and connection interface. Customers can also choose the number of allocated IP addresses from: 1, 4, 8, 16, 32 and 64. We support this service by providing guarantees of latency rates under Service Level Agreements. As of March 31, 2007, we had 16,418 customers for IIJ FiberAccess/F, IIJ DSL/F, IIJ DSL/A, IIJ ISDN/F and IIJ Line Management/F.

IIJ DSL/F and IIJ DSL/A. IIJ DSL/F Service provides dedicated line Internet connectivity via ADSL with speeds of up to 47 Mbps. IIJ DSL/F Service is primarily targeted at small- and medium-sized offices and home offices that have access to ADSL lines provided by NTT East and West under the name of “FLET’S ADSL”. We support this service by providing guarantees of latency rates under Service Level Agreements. In May 2006, we began offering IIJ DSL/A, using ADSL lines provided by ACCA Networks.

IIJ ISDN/F. IIJ ISDN/F Service provides dedicated line Internet-access via ISDN lines with speeds of up to 64 kbps. IIJ ISDN/F Service is primarily targeted at small- and medium-sized offices and home offices where ADSL lines are not available but have access to ISDN lines provided by NTT East and West under the name of “FLET’S ISDN”.

IIJ Line Management/F. IIJ Line Management/F Service is a service for us to prepare optical fiber or ADSL lines provided by NTT East and West for IIJ FiberAccess/F, IIJ DSL/F and IIJ ISDN/F on behalf of customers. We provide customer support functions for the access lines.

Dial-up Access Services

We offer a variety of dial-up access services. Our dial-up access services are an important resource in offering total Internet solutions to corporate customers. Our dial-up services allow employees out of the office or frequent travelers to access our network or their own corporate networks through one of our POPs or through our roaming access points. The dial-up services are usually provided with VPN function, that is provided by our value-added services or systems integration to access customers’ own corporate network securely. We also offer dial-up access service for individuals and an OEM service (where we provide

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services for other companies which sell those services under their own name) for other network operators.

Our main dial-up access services are our IJ Dial-up Standard, Enterprise Dial-up IP Service, IJ Dial-up Advanced, IJ4U, IJmio DSL/DF Service, IJmio FiberAccess/DF Service, IJmio DSL/SF Service, IJmio FiberAccess/DC Service, IJmio FiberAccess/SF Service and IJmio MobileAccess Service, all as described in the table above. We also provide Terminal-type Dial-up IP Service to customers, but we are no longer promoting this service.

Value-Added Services

Our customers are increasingly seeking additional network-related services, in addition to Internet connectivity. We provide our customers with a broad range of value-added services and products such as security, network, server-related outsourcing services in addition to Internet data center services. Generally, the service period is for one year and customers are billed monthly. We recognize revenues for these services on a straight-line basis during the service period. Any initial set-up fees received in connection with our value-added services are deferred and recognized over the contract period or estimated average period of estimated to customers.

We believe that business customers will continue to increase their use of the Internet as a business tool and will increasingly rely on an expanding range of value-added services to enhance productivity, reduce costs and improve service reliability.

Our value-added services include:

- **Security-related outsourcing services.** As of July 3, 2007, we offer six main security-related outsourcing services (described below) that protect customers' internal networks from unauthorized access and secure remote connections to internal networks. We were the first ISP in Japan to provide firewall services, which we introduced in 1994.

IJ DDoS Solution Service. In October 2005, we began offering IJ DDoS Solution Service to protect customers' internal networks from distributed denial of service ("DDoS") attacks, a type of unauthorized access from Internet. The fee depends on the type of service that we provide and the initial fee starts at ¥650,000 and the monthly fee starts at ¥498,000.

IJ Security Scan Service. In March 2002, we began offering IJ Security Scan Service, a package of services targeting small- and medium-sized enterprises to identify security weaknesses in order to prevent illicit access from external networks and to avert virus infection of in-house servers. It is available in two forms: regular monthly scans and one-time spot checks. The form of service can be selected to meet the specific needs of the customer, such as checks for protocol and network configuration or for vulnerability to specific illegal network intrusion. The service was developed with NRI Secure Technologies Ltd., a Japanese security assessment and auditing solutions provider. For the regular monthly scan service, the initial charge is ¥5,000. The monthly charge for scanning is ¥25,000 for one IP address, and ¥24,000 will be added for every additional IP address. For the spot scan service, the basic charge for scanning one IP address is ¥30,000, and ¥29,000 will be added for every additional IP address.

IJ Network Intrusion Detection Service. In April 2001, we began offering IJ Network Intrusion Detection Service, which offers around-the-clock, non-stop network monitoring and intrusion-detection capabilities, as well as packet information for analyzing detected illicit accesses. The initial cost for the service is ¥300,000, and the monthly fee starts from ¥300,000, depending on the customer's traffic volume.

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IIJ Managed IPS Service. In July 2006, we began offering IIJ Managed IPS Service, which offers around-the-clock, non-stop monitoring of a company's network using an intrusion prevention system ("IPS") to detect unauthorized access on such company's network in real time and terminate such authorized access. The initial cost for the service is ¥900,000 and the minimum monthly fee starts from ¥380,000.

IIJ Managed Firewall Service. In October 2006, we began offering IIJ Managed Firewall Service, which offers around-the-clock, non-stop monitoring of firewalls with Service Level Agreements, real-time reporting and an anomaly detection system. The initial cost for the service is ¥100,000 and the minimum monthly fee starts from ¥50,000. The service replaced our previous firewall services, such as IIJ Security Premium, IIJ Security Standard and IIJ Security Lite.

IIJ Secure Remote Access. IIJ Secure Remote Access is a packaged service combining the IIJ Dial-up Advanced with ID Gateway, which controls remote access to in-house servers protected by firewalls. In addition to the 50 dial-up accounts covered by the base rate, the service ensures a secure remote environment by controlling accessible servers and utilization protocols for each dial-up account. In May 2002, IIJ Secure Remote Access was upgraded by adding a remote VPN function. The upgrade enables remote users to transmit and receive data with encryption, offering a secure enterprise network environment with a greater variety of access options, such as connections from overseas via local ISPs. In June 2005, IIJ Secure Remote Access was upgraded by adding an Authentication Service Link Option, which enables customers to use a greater variety of authentication methods.

- *Network-related outsourcing services.* As of July 3, 2007, we offer seven main network-related outsourcing services (described below), including provision, monitoring and maintenance of network equipment and VPN to connect customers' branch and remote offices.

IIJ Internet-LAN Service. IIJ Internet-LAN Service is a service which provides connectivity among a company's branch and remote offices. With this service, customers can use functions provided by Wide-area Ethernet over the Internet.

IIJ SMF sx Service. IIJ SMF sx Service is a centralized network management system developed by IIJ based on the SEIL Management Framework ("SMF"). This system enables centralized management of network configuration, administration, and maintenance. We received patent approval in March 2006 for SMF. When a customer at a remote site connects a router to the circuit, the router is automatically configured and connected to the network. System integrators utilizing this technology can reduce configuration and maintenance costs at the remote site.

IIJ Managed VPN PRO Service. IIJ Managed VPN PRO Service is a service which provides connectivity among a company's branch and remote offices, utilizing SEIL Series or other routers.

IIJ VPN Standard. IIJ VPN Standard is a service which provides Internet VPN connectivity among a company's branch and remote offices based on encryption technology. We no longer promote this service because we provide similar functions with other services.

SEIL Rental Service. SEIL Rental Service is a service through which we rent the SEIL Series, a product developed by IIJ. There are several products depending on the Wide Area Network ("WAN") Interface. Optional services such as fixed format configuration and on-site maintenance are provided.

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Managed Router Service. Managed Router Service provides customers with router equipment together with maintenance, operation and administration of routers. We provide SEIL Series routers or CISCO routers depending on customer requirements.

IIJ NetLightning. IIJ NetLightning is a service based on Netli, Inc.'s technology that improves web application performance. By utilizing this service, end users can access customer websites faster, without any settings, and customers can thereby reduce the cost of placing mirror sites. We no longer promote this service.

- *Server-related outsourcing services.* As of July 3, 2007, we offer 14 main server-related outsourcing services (described below), including provision of e-mail and web services and operation and management of e-mail systems.

IIJ Mail Gateway Service. In November 2002, we renovated IIJ Mail Gateway Service to expand the service from large corporate customers to other corporate segments. The service has three options. The first one is virus protection to check the viruses on incoming and outgoing e-mails. The second one is audit to detect the keyword set in advance on the outgoing e-mails. The third one is antispam to check spam for incoming e-mails, which we started to provide in October 2004. Customers can take all or a selection of the options. The initial cost is ¥10,000, and the monthly fee ranges from ¥30,000 to ¥70,000 for the first 50 e-mail accounts and an additional fee per account after the first 50 e-mail accounts ranges from ¥200 to ¥850.

IIJ Post Office Service. IIJ Post Office Service is an e-mail operation outsourcing service performed by our e-mail server, enabling a customer to allocate and maintain a number of e-mail accounts under its own domain name for its employees, members or other relevant users. The customer can administer e-mail accounts online through our customer support Web interface. In December 2002, we added a virus checking option for incoming and outgoing e-mails and an "audit option" to check the content of outgoing e-mails and suspend the ones containing keywords specified in advance. In addition, we added a spam checking option which we started to provide in October 2004 for no additional charge to customers contracting the virus checking option or an "audit option".

IIJ Mail Box Service. IIJ Mail Box Service is also an e-mail operation outsourcing service performed by our e-mail server. Unlike IIJ Post Office Service, customers do not have to obtain their own domain names. A customer can administer e-mail accounts online through our customer support Web interface.

E-mail distribution services. We offer other e-mail outsourcing services, such as services for e-mail distribution to large numbers of e-mail addresses and mailing list functions.

IIJ Secure MX Service. In September 2006, we started offering IIJ Secure MX Service which is an Application Service Provider type of service that operates through an IIJ gateway server established between a customer's e-mail system and the Internet. The service offers comprehensive e-mail security functions including anti-spam, sender authentication, e-mail transmission route encryption, and full-text e-mail storage. IIJ support engineers provide 24-hour, 365-day monitoring of redundant gateway servers located at the data center, ensuring a safe and stable e-mail environment.

IIJ Web Standard Service. The IIJ Web Standard allows customers to use their own domain names while providing them with up to 200 megabytes of web hosting space. By limiting specifications, the pricing of the service is kept to a minimum ¥5,000 per month. Additionally, careful traffic management of the storage space ensures a high-performance web-server

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environment for users is ensured. This service mainly targets small- and medium-sized enterprises.

Web hosting services. We offer other web hosting services, such as customized web hosting services and functions to distribute computer files using our ftp servers.

IIJ Download Site Service. IIJ Download Site Service is a hosting service dedicated to high-volume content downloads from the Internet. The service started on a trial basis in November 2001, and the full-fledged service was launched in February 2002. A dedicated hosting server and dedicated bandwidth are established for each contract to ensure constant stable performance. With disk capacity of 500 megabytes per contract on our hosting servers, access is provided at a maximum transmission bandwidth per contract of up to 80 Mbps. The initial charge for the service is ¥50,000. The monthly charge ranges between ¥60,000 and ¥340,000, depending upon the bandwidth. In April 2003, we added the option of 1 Gbps maximum transmission speed for an additional fee.

IIJ URL Filtering Service. IIJ URL Filtering Service is a service enabled by the use of IIJ's proxy server which blocks access to websites deemed inappropriate. The initial cost for the service is ¥30,000, and the monthly fee is ¥40,000 as a basic fee plus an additional fee depending on the number of users in the customer's internal network.

IIJ SSL Certificate Management Service. In April 2007, we began offering IIJ SSL Certificate Management Service which offers a proxy registration service that performs all actions necessary to acquire and use Secure Socket Layer certificates. The initial cost for the service is ¥50,000, and the additional fee to acquire the certificate ranges from ¥75,000 to ¥240,000 depending on which certificate is acquired and the length of the period for which the certificate is valid.

IIJ Document Exchange Service. This service is an online storage service with which customers can upload files onto IIJ's storage server and share them with authorized users. The initial cost is ¥40,000 and the monthly fee is ¥20,000, which includes 1GB of disk space and 50 accounts. The fee for each additional set of 10 accounts is ¥3,000, and each 1GB of additional disk space is ¥10,000 per month.

IIJ DNS Service. We offer domain name related services that consist of domain name administration services and domain name server outsourcing services. Domain names such as “.jp”, “.com”, “.net” and “.org” are available.

Streaming services. We offer Internet streaming services for live broadcasts over the Internet, as well as streaming server hosting services.

IIJmio Safety Mail Service. IIJmio Safety Mail Service, launched in December 2001, is a standard e-mail service with an anti-virus function for individual users. The service employs the InterScan VirusWall developed by Trend Micro Incorporated, and features POP/SMTP over SSL which provides secure e-mail transmission by encrypting the e-mail transmission between the users and our mail server, in addition to SMTP authentication, which ensures a higher level of encryption and authorization than what is currently available for general use. In February 2005, we started to provide spam check function without an additional charge. There is no initial charge for IIJmio Safety Mail Service and the monthly charge is ¥500.

- Internet data center services. Our Internet data center services include three primary services which are typically bundled together for our customers: IIJ data

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center facility services, IJ data center connectivity services and management and monitoring services. Our Internet data center facility services are co-location services which allow companies to house their servers and routers off-site on our premises. Our Internet data center facilities are leased from third parties such as NTT Communications and are equipped with robust security systems, 24-hours-a-day non-stop power supplies and fire extinguishing systems, and have earthquake-resistant construction and high-speed Internet connectivity with IJ backbones. We also offer basic monitoring and maintenance services for the equipment. This service enhances reliability because we provide 24-hours-a-day monitoring and have specialized maintenance personnel and facilities. We offer management and monitoring services tailored to our customers' requirements.

- **Customer support and help desk solutions.** We provide comprehensive customer support and help desk solutions that include network monitoring and trouble-shooting services. Most of our customer support services are provided as an integral part of other services we sell.
- **IP Phone.** We began IP Phone service for individual users of IJ4U and IJmio in May 2003, and for corporate users who are using IJ's Internet connectivity services through NTT FLET'S network in December 2003. The telephone service is provided via NTT FLET'S network and customers can make telephone calls with other users connected to NTT FLET'S network or legacy telephones by interconnection with the Publicly Switched Telephone Network, the legacy telephone network.

Systems Integration

We offer systems integration tailored to our customers' requirements, which include consulting, project planning, systems design, construction of network systems and systems and operations outsourcing. Our systems integration mainly focus on Internet business systems and Intranet and Extranet corporate information systems. We have built a strong record in various business fields.

Examples of systems integration are:

- connecting over a hundred locations such as gas stations, bank branches and retail shops via Internet-VPN, transmission of data over the Internet with an encryption feature and our proprietary SEIL Series routers and SMF,
- outsourcing of large scale e-mail servers or systems to detect or delete e-mails with viruses or spam or record all of e-mails incoming to and outgoing from customers,
- online brokerage systems for securities firms,
- outsourcing of websites for online businesses,
- re-construction of overall corporate network systems suited to increased traffic data,
- voice over IP systems to transmit voice among customer branch offices over Internet,
- construction of wireless local area network ("LAN"), and
- consultation on corporate network security.

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The fee structure of our systems integration is based upon the complexity and scale of the project. We bill our customers for these services on a fixed-fee basis and recognize the revenue when the network systems and equipment are delivered and accepted by the customer. Maintenance, monitoring and operating service revenues are recognized ratably over the separate contract period, which is generally for one year.

In the planning phase of a systems integration project, we form special project management teams formulated for every new assignment from the customer. We analyze and design the customer's network and systems with three engineering focuses: reliability, flexibility and extendibility.

In the network systems construction phase, we procure equipment such as servers and manage application development and software programming tasks which are outsourced to third parties. Network systems construction usually incorporates many of our other connectivity and value-added services.

In the operation phase, by utilizing data center facilities directly linked to our network, we provide a range of outsourcing services, which take maximum advantage of the Internet system, network operation and management know-how of the IJ Group companies. Rather than simply looking after the customer's content, we take care of the customer's entire computing environment and provide around-the-clock operation and management services, as well as custom-designed monitoring systems. These outsourcing services enable customers to free themselves from the burden of operating the network systems, which demands professional operation and maintenance to ensure prompt and flexible responses to unexpected system problems.

We also provide our customers with basic, easy-to-order systems integration, which we refer to as IBPS, including provision of network resources such as network equipment, data storage systems, network monitoring and systems operation management, on demand and on a monthly basis, therefore enabling our customers to launch their internal network system securely and cost effectively.

Equipment Sales

In addition to the Internet connectivity and value-added services and systems integration, we sell our network equipment for connection to the Internet and usage of additional features, which was developed in-house.

SEIL Series. We started to sell our high-end routers SEIL Series, which was developed in-house, in October 2001 through sales agents. The series includes four types, SEIL/Turbo, SEIL/plus, SEIL/neu 128 and SEIL DOCK 2. SEIL/Turbo has a high throughput and enhanced VPN features and is placed in customer's main office or data center when a customer connects its branch and remote offices. SEIL/plus is suitable for broadband connection and is placed mainly in customer's branch and remote offices. SEIL/neu 128 is suitable for ISDN or 64 k/128 kbps leased line based Internet connection. SEIL DOCK 2 is equipment to provide a back-up feature to customers. By combining SEIL/Turbo and other SEIL Series routers, we are able to provide Internet-VPN solutions connecting corporate branches and remote offices of medium and small enterprises. In addition, we provide rental services for these routers directly to customers.

We also sell third-party equipment to meet the one-stop needs of our customers.

Network

Our network is one of our most important assets. We have developed and currently operate a high-capacity network that has been designed to provide reliable, high-speed, high-quality Internet connectivity services.

We are able to achieve and maintain high speeds through our advanced network architecture, routing technology and load balancing that optimize traffic on our multiple Internet connections.

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The primary components of our network are:

- our backbone, which includes leased lines and network equipment, such as advanced Internet routers,
- Points of Presence (“POPs”) in major metropolitan areas in Japan,
- Internet data centers, and
- a network operations center (“NOC”).

Backbone

Leased lines

Our network is anchored by our extensive Internet backbone in Japan and between Japan and the United States. As of July 3, 2007, we had a total capacity of 7.2 Gbps between Japan and the United States. We use our expertise in developing and operating our network to organize and connect these leased lines to form a backbone that has substantial transmission capacity.

We lease high-capacity, high-speed digital transmission lines in Japan from various carriers. The table below shows our backbone cost.

Backbone Cost

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Backbone cost (thousand yen)	¥5,235,517	¥4,719,638	¥3,550,885	¥3,516,322	¥3,515,934

Network upgrades

As a policy, we put a high priority to maintain the quality of our networks and continuously examine the necessity of upgrades of our networks.

Network equipment

We use advanced equipment in our network. Our primary routers in our network are Cisco routers. The size of our routers varies depending on the number of customers and volume of traffic served by our POPs. At each POP we connect our dedicated line and dial-up access routers to Cisco backbone routers which then transmit and receive information throughout our network. We primarily lease our network equipment under capital lease arrangements.

Points of Presence. POPs are the main points at which our customers connect to our backbone. We provide Internet connectivity from our POPs to commercial and residential customers through leased lines and dial-up connections over local exchange facilities. As of July 3, 2007, we had 12 primary POPs which allow for dedicated access and include the main Internet backbone routers that form our network. As of the same date, we also had 17 POPs for dial-up access. The number of POPs for dial-up access include one POP that can be accessed from anywhere in Japan with the minimum local telephone charge.

Many of our POPs are located in, or in close physical proximity to, “carrier hotels”. Carrier hotels are facilities where we and other major carriers and ISPs have POPs. These are mainly located at facilities of various carriers in Japan like NTT Communications and KDDI Corporation (“KDDI”). We lease the physical

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space from these carriers or use such space under other arrangements with terms ranging from one to two years and terminable by either party on three to six months' notice. We maintain our routers and other networking equipment at these POPs. Our POPs are in, or in close proximity to, the same buildings in which the switches and routers of these carriers and ISPs are located enabling quick and easy interconnection of our equipment with theirs.

Internet Data Centers. We operate 13 Internet data centers which we use to offer our value-added data center services, four in Tokyo, two in Yokohama, and one each in Osaka, Sapporo, Sendai, Kawaguchi, Nagoya, Kyoto and Fukuoka. These data centers are specifically designed for application hosting, co-location services and high capacity access to our networks. These data centers are mainly leased from NTT Communications, ITOCHU Techno-Solutions Corporation, and KDDI.

These data centers have 24-hours-a-day, seven-days-a-week operations and security and are equipped with uninterruptible power supplies and backup generators, anti-seismic damage precautions, fire suppression equipment and other features to optimize our ability to offer high-quality services through these data centers.

In addition, we have invested in data center development outside Japan. We have entered into the "i-Heart" joint venture with Samsung Corp., which operates in Korea with a total investment by us of ¥89 million in May 2000.

Network operations center and technical and customer support. Our NOC in Tokyo operates 24 hours a day and seven days a week. From our NOC, we monitor the status of our network, the traffic on the network, the network equipment and components and many other aspects of our network including our customers' dedicated access lines leased from carriers. From our NOC, we monitor our networks to ensure that we meet our commitments under our Service Level Agreements.

Our Group Companies

We offer our services directly and together with our group companies. Our group companies work closely together in providing total network solutions to our customers. We collaborate on the development of various services and products and market our services and products together as a group. However, our group companies specialize in different aspects of the Internet and networking. Our customers' main point of contact is IJ itself. We then draw upon the resources and special capabilities of the group companies to offer total Internet solutions.

The table below sets out our group companies, including our subsidiaries and principal equity method investees and our direct and indirect ownership of each of them as of July 6, 2007:

Company Name	Proportion of ownership and voting interest
IJ Technology Inc.	100.0%
IJ America Inc.	100.0%
Net Care, Inc.	100.0%
IJ Financial Systems Inc.	100.0%
Net Chart Japan Inc.	100.0%
hi-ho, Inc.	100.0%
GDX Japan, K.K	51.0%
Internet Multifeed Co.	30.0%
Internet Revolution Inc.	30.0%
Taihei Computer Co., Ltd.	45.0%

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IIJ Technology Inc.

IIJ-Tech is an important element in our provision of total network solutions to our customers. IIJ-Tech is incorporated under the laws of Japan. IIJ-Tech provides comprehensive network systems integration and consulting services, focusing on design, operation, and consulting for corporate networks and their security systems. IIJ-Tech assists customers in creating private IP networks, such as Intranets or virtual private networks, that securely isolate internal network traffic from public Internet traffic and provide each site on the private IP network access to other sites as well as to the Internet. IIJ-Tech can integrate an organization's multiple sites in different locations in Japan.

In October 2005, IIJ-Tech issued 1,235 new shares of common stock to IIJ-MC, our former consolidated subsidiary, when a portion of IIJ-MC's business was transferred to IIJ-Tech. As IIJ-MC was merged into us, the new shares of IIJ-Tech were succeeded to us and our ownership increased from 69.0% to 72.1%.

On May 11, 2007, we made IIJ-Tech wholly owned through a share exchange. Before the share exchange, our ownership in IIJ-Tech increased to 95.2% as of April 5, 2007 through our purchase of IIJ-Tech shares from IIJ-Tech's minority shareholders.

IIJ-Tech had revenues of approximately ¥22,515 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. As of March 31, 2007, IIJ-Tech had 297 full-time employees, and 25 were seconded from us.

IIJ America Inc.

IIJ America Inc. ("IIJ-A") is a U.S.-based ISP, catering mostly to U.S.-based operations of Japanese companies. IIJ-A is incorporated under the laws of the state of California.

Reflecting the fact that IIJ-Tech, IIJ-A's minority shareholder, became wholly owned by us on May 11, 2007, IIJ-A became our wholly owned consolidated subsidiary in indirect ownership.

IIJ-A had revenues of \$10,089 thousand for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006. As of March 31, 2007, IIJ-A had 16 employees, 5 of whom were seconded from us.

Net Care, Inc.

Net Care provides a broad array of support services, from monitoring and troubleshooting to network operations and an end-user help desk.

On April 27, 2006, our Board of Directors approved purchase of 450 shares of Net Care from its minority shareholders. We purchased the shares on April 28, 2006. As a result, our ownership increased from 57.0% to 59.3%.

On May 11, 2007, we made Net Care a wholly owned subsidiary through a share exchange. Before the share exchange, our ownership in Net Care increased to 92.5% as of April 5, 2007 through our purchase of Net Care shares from Net Care's minority shareholders.

Net Care had revenues of approximately ¥2,762 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. As of March 31, 2007, Net Care had 173 employees, 12 of whom were seconded from us.

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IIJ Financial Systems Inc.

IIJ Financial Systems Inc. (“IIJ-FS”) is a company wholly owned by IIJ-Tech, whose business was acquired from Yamatane Co., Ltd. in October 2004. IIJ-FS provides integration and operation of security systems.

IIJ-FS became our wholly owned consolidated subsidiary through indirect ownership due to the fact that it is wholly owned by IIJ-Tech and IIJ-Tech became our wholly owned subsidiary on May 11, 2007.

IIJ-FS had revenues of ¥3,429 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. As of March 31, 2007, IIJ-FS had 77 employees.

Net Chart Japan Inc.

NCJ was established on August 10, 2006 as a company wholly owned by us for ¥110 million. NCJ commenced its business operations after it succeeded the business operations of Net Chart Japan Corporation on October 1, 2006 for ¥75 million. NCJ provides network construction services that are mainly related to Local Area Networks, such as installation and configuration of equipment, wiring following network installation, and installation and operation support for applications.

NCJ had revenues of ¥775 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 since its establishment in August 2007. As of March 31, 2007, NCJ had 32 employees.

hi-ho Inc.

hi-ho is a company wholly owned by us. In June 2007, we acquired 100% of the equity of hi-ho from PNS to take over PNS’s Internet service business for personal users and its solution business for its corporate customers. We acquired the equity of hi-ho for ¥1,200 million.

GDX Japan, K.K.

In April 2007, we and GDX Network, Inc., a company incorporated in the United States, established a joint venture company, GDX, to provide a message exchange network service in Japan. We invested ¥300 million in GDX and GDX became our consolidated subsidiary.

Internet Multifeed Co.

Internet Multifeed Co. (“Multifeed”) provides location and facilities for directly connecting high-speed Internet backbones with content servers to make distribution on the Internet more efficient. Multifeed is incorporated under the laws of Japan. Its technology was developed jointly with the NTT Group. Multifeed launched new IX (Internet eXchange — where major ISPs exchange network traffic) services named JPNAP in Tokyo in May 2001 and expanded the service to Osaka in December 2001.

Multifeed had revenues of ¥2,839 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. As of March 2007, Multifeed had 24 full-time employees, and 4 employees were seconded from us.

Internet Revolution Inc.

On February 1, 2006, we and Konami Corporation established a joint venture company, i-revo, to operate comprehensive sites. We invested ¥750 million in i-revo. We account i-revo as an equity method investee in our consolidated financial statements.

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i-revo had revenues of approximately ¥1,211 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. As of March 31, 2007, i-revo had 43 employees, 12 of whom was seconded from us.

Taihei Computer Co., Ltd.

In July 2007, we invested ¥235 million in TCC, a subsidiary of one of the subsidiaries of Hirata Corporation, which manages customer loyalty reward program systems. As a result of this investment, TCC became our equity method investee.

Capital Expenditures

The table below shows our capital expenditures, which we define as amounts paid for purchases of property and equipment plus acquisition of assets by entering into capital leases, for the last three years.

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
Capital expenditures, including capitalized leases ⁽¹⁾	¥5,011	(millions of yen) ¥4,762	¥3,953

(1) Further information regarding capital expenditures, including capitalized leases and a reconciliation to the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measure, can be found in Item 3.A., “Selected Financial Data— Reconciliations of the Disclosed Non-GAAP Financial Measures to the Most Directly Comparable GAAP Financial Measures”.

Our future capital expenditures are difficult to predict given the rapid changes and uncertainties in our business environment. Most of our capital expenditures relate to the expansion and improvement of our existing network, including the installation of the routers and servers necessary to offer services on our network.

We have not made any material divestitures in the current or past three fiscal years. We recorded losses on disposal of property and equipment of ¥144 million, ¥119 million and ¥151 million for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively. The loss for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005 was mainly due to disposal of back-office systems and telephone rights. The loss for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 was mainly due to disposal of software, such as for back-office systems. The loss for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 was mainly due to the disposal of software, such as back-office systems and network equipment related to the closing of a network operation center.

Seasonality

See Item 5.D., “Trend Information — Factors Affecting Our Future Financial Results — Systems integration revenues, including related equipment sales revenues”.

Sales and Marketing

Our sales headquarters are in Tokyo. In addition, we have ten branch offices in Osaka, Nagoya, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Toyama, Hiroshima, Yokohama, Toyota and Okinawa in order to cover the major metropolitan areas in which the majority of large Japanese companies operate. As of March 31, 2007, we had approximately 130 people working in sales and marketing.

We organize our sales personnel into four distinct, separate departments: the Sales Department, the Product Marketing Department, the Operation Management and Coordination Division, and Strategic Sales.

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Also, our Sales Department is divided into four divisions:

- Three divisions focus on our total network solutions and work with large corporate clients, including telecommunications carriers and ISPs, financial institutions, manufacturers, government institutions, universities and other schools, or focus on the expansion of sales agents for our services and network equipment. In order to provide total network solutions, personnel in our sales divisions work closely with other IJ Group companies such as IJ-Tech as well as with other important service providers.
- One division focuses on total network solutions and works with governmental institutions.

Our Product Marketing Department mainly makes and conducts promotion plans on our products and services. Our Operation Management and Coordination Division handles administrative issues. Strategic Sales is responsible for the planning and management on the sales figures, processes and other information.

Customers

We have approximately 6,500 business and other institutional customers and approximately 530,000 individual subscribers, which includes individuals subscribing to OEM services, as of March 31, 2007. Our main customers continue to be major corporations, including ISPs.

Research and Development

We have always focused on advancing the use of networking technologies, including the Internet, in Japan. Many of our engineers are regularly engaged in the research and development activities related to Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6), e-mail related technologies and network traffic analysis. These engineers have continued to develop innovative services, applications and products, many of which have set the standard for the Internet industry in Japan. In addition to our efforts to develop innovative services, we have engaged in the research and development of new basic technology since the establishment of IJ Research Laboratory in 1998.

Our research and development expenses averaged less than 1.0% of total revenues for the past three consecutive years. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, our research and development expenses were ¥199 million, ¥158 million and ¥177 million, respectively, most of which was personnel expense. The level of research and development expenditures is low in relation to our total costs primarily because we do not engage in extensive research and development of new technologies and products that require large investments. Rather, as noted above and as set forth in more detail below, we are intensively engaged in research and development related to our ongoing business. We focus on monitoring developments in the industry and in developing new and innovative services and applications by using and modifying existing technologies and products.

As of March 31, 2007, we had 8 people in IJ Research Laboratory. Our research and development staff works very closely with our sales and marketing personnel and technical engineers to ensure that our research and development efforts are closely aligned with the demands of our customers.

Research and Development Organization

We have organized our research and development staff to promptly and effectively address the rapidly changing technological environment of the Internet. Research and development on practical applications of new and developing technologies is the responsibility of the Applied Research and Development Department.

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IIJ Research Laboratory. We established the IIJ Research Laboratory in April 1998 to engage in the research and development of new basic network technologies. Through the IIJ Research Laboratory, we participate in various research and development activities in cooperation with organizations from the private and academic sectors to promote the deployment and implementation of IPv6. IIJ Research Laboratory is also engaged in the research and development activities related to e-mail technologies and network traffic analysis.

Applied Research and Development Department. Applied Research and Development Department engages in the research and development of technologies to be applied to our services and solutions, collects information on, evaluates on the new technology and conducts business expansion based on the technology IIJ Research Laboratory developed.

Research and Development Strategy

Our primary research and development objective is to continue to develop innovative services, applications and products that will meet the current and future demands of our customers and that will continue to be at the forefront of the Internet industry in Japan. In furtherance of this objective, our research and development efforts currently are focused on a variety of projects, including:

- continued improvement of our SEIL router and SMF, systems which we developed specifically to be integrated into IIJ's network-related services,
- research relating to the methodology of configuration of routers and other servers,
- research relating to behavior of Internet routing systems,
- software development for management of border gateway protocol, or BGP, which is protocol that allows routers to exchange routing information on the TCP/IP network,
- research for Internet traffic monitoring and management,
- development of software and evaluation of hardware relating to improving the operations of routers located on our customers' premises, and
- research and development of IPSec, which is a secure version of IP that provides secure communication channels over the Internet.

A second research and development objective is to continue participating in or otherwise closely monitoring the new products, developments and initiatives of manufacturers and standards-setting and research groups. Through these efforts, we seek to ensure that we have timely and effective access to new technologies and that we implement these technologies effectively. Because the rate of change in technology relevant to our business is so rapid, we believe that the sophistication and experience of our research and development personnel is an important part of our success.

Proprietary Rights

Although we believe that our success is more dependent upon our technical, marketing and customer service expertise than our proprietary rights, we rely on a combination of trademark and contractual restrictions to establish and protect our technology.

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Licenses

For us to provide certain services to our customers, we have been a licensee under agreements with other suppliers, such as Check Point Software Technologies Ltd., WatchGuard Technologies, Inc., Trend Micro Incorporated, RSA Security Inc., NRI Secure Technologies, Ltd. and MX Logic, Inc.

We have purchased licenses from the companies in accordance with customer demands for our services.

Trademarks

We have applied for trademark registrations of our corporate name, “Internet Initiative Japan Inc.” and certain other corporate and product names in Japan, the United States and certain European countries. As of July 3, 2007, 46 registrations have been granted, with 6 pending applications.

Patents

We have applied for patent registrations in relation to our technology in Japan and the United States. As of July 3, 2007, 4 registrations have been granted, with 8 pending applications. The latest acquired patent is for centralized network management system originally developed by us and is implemented in one of our competitive services, SMF (SEIL Management Framework).

Legal Proceedings

We are involved in normal claims and other legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business. Except as noted below, we are not involved in any litigation or other legal proceedings that, if determined adversely to us, we believe would individually or in the aggregate have a material adverse effect on us or our operations.

In December 2001, a class action complaint alleging violations of the federal securities laws was filed against the Company, naming the Company, certain of its officers and directors as defendants, and underwriters of the Company’s initial public offering. Similar complaints have been filed against over 300 other issuers that have had initial public offerings since 1998 and such actions have been included in a single coordinate proceeding in the Southern District of New York. An amended complaint was filed on April 24, 2002 alleging, among other things, that the underwriters of the Company’s initial public offering violated the securities laws (i) by failing to disclose in the offering’s registration statement certain alleged compensation arrangements entered into with the underwriters’ clients, such as undisclosed commissions or tie in agreements to purchase stock in the after market, and (ii) by engaging in manipulative practices to artificially inflate the price of the Company’s stock in the after market subsequent to the initial public offering. On July 15, 2002, the Company joined in an ‘omnibus’ motion to dismiss the amended complaint filed by the issuers and individuals named in the various coordinated cases. On February 19, 2003, the Court ruled on the motions to dismiss. The Court granted the Company’s motion to dismiss the claims against it under Rule 10b-5 promulgated under the Exchange Act due to the insufficiency of the allegations against the Company. The motions to dismiss the claims under Section 11 of the Securities Act were denied for virtually all of the defendants in the consolidated cases, including the Company. In June 2003, the Company conditionally approved a proposed partial settlement with the plaintiffs in this matter. The Company, along with the settling issuer defendants, filed a motion seeking the court’s preliminary approval of the settlement. The settlement would have provided, among other things, a release of the Company and of the individual officer and director defendants for the alleged wrongful conduct in the Amended Complaint in exchange for a guarantee from the Company’s insurers regarding recovery from the underwriter defendants and other non-monetary consideration from the Company. The plaintiffs have continued to litigate against the underwriter defendants. The District Court directed that the litigation proceed with a number of “focus cases” rather than all of the

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310 cases that have been consolidated. The Company's case is not one of these focus cases. On October 13, 2004, the district court certified the focus cases as class actions in the ongoing litigation. The underwriter defendants appealed that ruling, and on December 5, 2006, the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit reversed the district court's class certification decision. On April 6, 2007, the Second Circuit denied plaintiffs' petition for rehearing, and on May 18, 2007, the Second Circuit denied the plaintiffs' petition for rehearing en banc. In light of the Second Circuit opinion, liaison counsel for all issuer defendants, including the Company, informed the District Court that this settlement cannot be approved, because the defined settlement class, like the litigation class, cannot be certified. We cannot predict whether we will be able to renegotiate a settlement that complies with the Second Circuit's mandate. Due to the inherent uncertainties of litigation, we cannot accurately predict the ultimate outcome of the matter.

Regulation of the Telecommunications Industry in Japan

The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications ("MIC") regulates the Japanese telecommunications industry. Carriers, including us, are regulated by the MIC primarily under the Telecommunications Business Law.

The Telecommunications Business Law

The Telecommunications Business Law, which became effective in 1985, was established for the purpose of privatization and deregulation in telecommunications business. After several amendments, the Telecommunications Business Law was considerably amended in July 2003. The amendments to the Telecommunications Business Law, which came into force on April 1, 2004, include, among other things:

- the elimination of the classification of Type I Carriers and Type II Carriers;
- deregulation of regulations on charges and terms and conditions for providing services by Carriers; and
- the introduction of certain terminal-equipment-supplier's declaration system regarding technical standard conformity.

The Prior Telecommunications Business Law stipulated that the Carriers shall be classified as either Type I Carrier or Type II Carrier, and imposed regulations in accordance with such classification of Carriers. Prior Type I Carriers, such as NTT East, NTT West, provided telecommunications services by establishing their own telecommunications circuit facilities. Prior Type II Carriers, including us, engaged in the businesses of telecommunications circuit resale and the provision of Internet services by using the telecommunications facilities of Type I Carriers.

However, from the viewpoint of encouraging telecommunications carriers to carry out diverse business, etc, the Telecommunications Business Law was amended so as to abolish the classification of Type I Carriers and Type II Carriers, and thereupon the rules pertaining to services (i.e., start-up, abolition, charges and tariffs, etc.) were deregulated in principle while establishing rules to protect the users, and the rules pertaining to infrastructure were reviewed as necessary while maintaining the basic framework stipulated under the prior Telecommunications Business Law. For example, (i) the approval system for business entries and withdrawals was replaced by a registration/notification system, (ii) regulations pertaining to service offerings, tariff setting and interconnection between carriers were liberalized, (iii) regulations to protect service users such as announcement of withdrawal, explanation of important matters on services and swift processing of complaints were introduced, and (iv) an authorization system allowing priority usage of public utilities conducive to facilitation of circuit facilities deployment was introduced.

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The following table summarizes changes by the amendment above in some of the major regulatory requirements applicable to telecommunications carriers:

(Before Amendment)

	Type I Carriers	Type II Carriers	
		Special Type II	General Type II
Start-up of services	Permission from MIC required	Registration with MIC required	Notification to MIC required
Rates and charges	Notification* to MIC required	Notification to MIC required	Unregulated
Share acquisition by foreign investors	Unregulated**	Unregulated	Unregulated

* Type I Carriers which operate Category I Designated Telecommunications Facilities are required to receive MIC approval for their Interconnection charges.

** Prior notification is required under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law. This is not applicable to purchasers of ADSs. A one-third foreign ownership restriction is applicable only to NTT (which was changed from a 20% foreign ownership restriction on November 30, 2001).

(After Amendment)

	Telecommunications Carriers	
	Registration required	Registration exempted
Start-up of services	Registration with MIC required*	Notification to MIC required****
Rates and charges	Notification to MIC required**	Unregulated
Share acquisition by foreign investors	Unregulated***	Unregulated

Before the amendments to the Telecommunications Business Law, we were classified as a Special Type II Carrier. After the amendments, we are deemed by the effect of Supplementary Provisions to the amended Telecommunications Business Law to have filed the notification to MIC under the amended Telecommunications Business Law. In practice, we filed an actual notification to MIC in April 2004 according to the request of MIC.

* Applicable to telecommunications carriers which install certain large scale circuit facilities unless an exemption applies as designated by the applicable ministerial ordinance of MIC from the viewpoint of the scale of the telecommunications circuit facilities and the scope of areas where such telecommunications circuit facilities are installed.

** Applicable to universal services and services which have the control power over the market provided by the telecommunications carriers which install what is called the “bottle-neck facilities”.

Telecommunications carriers which operate Category I Designated Telecommunications Facilities are required to receive MIC approval for their Interconnection terms and charges.

*** Prior notification is required under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law for acquisition of shares of telecommunications carriers to which registration for start-up services is applicable. This is not applicable to purchasers of ADSs. A one-third foreign ownership restriction is applicable only to NTT.

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**** Currently, carriers which meet the following two requirements established by the ministerial ordinance of MIC are exempted from registration with MIC: (i) areas of installation of terminal-related transmission facilities are limited to only within a single municipal (city, town or village) and (ii) areas of installation of relay-related transmission facilities are limited to only within a single prefecture.

Regulations of telecommunications carriers

The following regulations apply to telecommunications carriers defined in the Telecommunication Business Law.

Start-up of Services

- Carriers with registration

Registration with the MIC required for telecommunications carriers which exceed criteria established by MIC's ordinance in relation to the scale of the telecommunications circuit facilities and the scope of areas where such telecommunications circuit facilities are installed.

- Other Carriers

Notification to the MIC required for telecommunications carriers other than the above. We do business under this category.

Charges and Tariffs

- Unregulated, in general. The requirement that standard terms and conditions be applied equally to all users was repealed.
- Prior notification to the MIC required for Basic Telecommunications Services (universal services such as basic fee, local call and emergency telecommunication service) and Designated Telecommunications Services (i.e., services which have the controlling power over the market provided by the telecommunications carriers which install what is called the "bottle-neck facilities"). Among the Designated Telecommunications Services, the telecommunications services to be specified by MIC at least once a year will be subject to price cap regulations, under which carriers will be required to obtain approval from the MIC if a proposed change of charge exceeds the price cap. Providing these telecommunications services other than pursuant to the terms and conditions notified to the MIC is prohibited, unless minor exceptions apply.

Articles of Interconnection Agreements

- Unregulated, in general.
- Approval from the MIC required for Category I Designated Telecommunications Facilities.
- Prior notification to the MIC required for Category II Designated Telecommunications Facilities.

Telecommunications Facilities of Carriers.

- A telecommunications carrier that owns telecommunications circuit facilities must maintain its telecommunications facilities (except telecommunications facilities stipulated in MIC's ordinances as those having a minor influence on the users' benefit in the cases of damage or

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failure thereof) in conformity with the technical standards provided in the applicable MIC's ordinances. Such Carriers shall confirm itself that said telecommunications facilities are in compliance with such technical standards specified in the applicable MIC's ordinances.

- A telecommunications carrier that provides Basic Telecommunications Services must maintain their telecommunications facilities for provision of their Basic Telecommunications Services in conformity with the technical standards provided in the applicable MIC's ordinances.
- Telecommunications Carriers that own telecommunications circuit facilities or provide Basic Telecommunications Services must establish their own administrative rules in accordance with MIC's ordinances in order to secure the reliable and stable provision of telecommunications services. These administrative rules must regulate the operation and manipulation of telecommunications facilities and the safeguarding, inspecting and testing regarding the construction, maintenance and administration of telecommunications facilities, etc. as provided for by the ministerial ordinance of MIC. Such administrative rules must be submitted to the MIC prior to the commencement of operations, and changes must be submitted to the MIC after they are implemented without delay.

Order to Improve Business Activities

- The Minister for MIC may, if it is deemed that business activities of a telecommunications carrier falls under the inappropriate items set forth in the Telecommunications Business Law, insofar as necessary to ensure the users' benefit or the public interest, order said telecommunications carrier to take actions to improve operations methods or other measures.

Right of Way Privilege for Authorized Carriers

- Authorization on the entire or a part of a carrier's telecommunications business by MIC for the privileged use of land or other public utilities for circuit facilities deployment is required. Right of Way privilege is available to carriers irrespective of registration.

Merger, Business Transfer or Divestiture of Carriers

- Post facto notification to MIC without delay is required.

Business Suspension, Abolition or Dissolution of Carriers

- Post facto notification to MIC without delay is required. Prior announcement of withdrawals to service users is required in accordance with MIC's ordinance.

Foreign Capital Participation

- Unregulated. Prior notification is required under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law for acquisition of shares of telecommunications carriers to which registration for start-up services is applicable. This is not applicable to purchasers of ADSs. The one-third foreign ownership restriction is applicable only to NTT.

C. Organizational Structure.

The information required by this item is in “ — Our Group Companies” above.

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D. Property, Plants and Equipment.

The information required by this item is in “ — Network” above.

Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.

A. Operating Results.

You should read the following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations together with Item 3.A. of this annual report on Form 20-F and our consolidated financial statements and the notes to those financial statements beginning on page F-1 of this annual report. This discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of factors including but not limited to those in Item 3.D. of this annual report on Form 20-F.

Overview

We are a provider of a comprehensive range of Internet connectivity services and network solution services in Japan. We were founded in December 1992 and began offering Internet connectivity services commercially in July 1993. We were one of the first commercial ISPs in Japan.

Our primary sources of revenues are connectivity services, value-added services, systems integration and equipment sales. Connectivity services consist of dedicated Internet-access services and dial-up Internet-access services. For value-added services, we provide services such as network security services, mail and web server hosting services, managed router services and Internet data center services. For systems integration, we provide systems development and integration for business-to-business and business-to-consumer-networks, and outsourcing projects. For equipment sales, we provide equipment as part of our provision of total network. Substantially all of our revenues are from our customers in Japan, and we are the main point of contact for customers for these various services.

Total revenues were ¥41.7 billion, ¥49.8 billion and ¥57.1 billion for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively. The increases in revenues for each of the two years ended March 31, 2007 as compared to the previous fiscal years mainly reflect an increase in value-added services and systems integration revenues.

Operating income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 was ¥3.5 billion, an improvement from operating income of ¥2.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 and ¥1.2 billion in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005. The improvement compared to the previous year is mainly due to an increase in relatively higher-margin value-added services and systems integration.

Net income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 was ¥5.4 billion, an improvement from net income of ¥4.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 and ¥2.9 billion for the year ended March 31, 2005. The improvement in net income is mainly due to an increase in operating income and a release of valuation allowance against deferred income tax assets related to tax operating loss carryforwards and others.

We have generated cash in the last three fiscal years from sales of equity. On December 2, 2005, we listed on the Mothers market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange (“TSE”). In connection with the listing, we issued 12,500 new shares of common stock for an amount of ¥6.0 billion. As we conducted a 1 to 5 stock split on

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October 11, 2005, the total number of our issued shares of common stock increased to 204,300. On December 14, 2006, we moved to the First Section of the TSE for our listing in Japan, without the issuance of new shares.

In order to provide our customers with total network solutions, we provide our services directly or by working together with the subsidiaries and affiliates of IJJ Group. We refer to our subsidiaries and certain affiliates as our group companies, and we have invested heavily in and exercise significant influence over these companies. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, we consolidated the results of operations of five subsidiaries included among our group companies — IJJ Technology Inc. (“IJJ-Tech”), IJJ Financial Systems Inc., Net Care, Inc. (“Net Care”), Net Chart Japan Inc. (“NCJ”) and IJJ America Inc. (“IJJ-A”). We account for our investments in the affiliated companies by the equity method.

On October 1, 2005, IJJ Media Communications Inc. (“IJJ-MC”), our former consolidated subsidiary, was merged into us after a portion of IJJ-MC’s business was transferred to IJJ-Tech, our consolidated subsidiary. Asia Internet Holding Co., Ltd. (“AIH”), our former equity method investee, became our wholly owned consolidated subsidiary, and was merged into us on October 1, 2005. In each of the mergers, we were the surviving company.

On February 1, 2006, we established a joint venture company, Internet Revolution Inc. (“i-revo”), with Konami Corporation, with the purpose of operating comprehensive portal sites. We invested ¥750 million and hold 30.0% of the company. i-revo is an equity method investee.

On August 10, 2006, we invested ¥110 million and established a new consolidated subsidiary, NCJ. NCJ is fully owned by the Company. NCJ commenced its business operations after it succeeded to the business operations of Net Chart Japan Corporation on October 1, 2006 for ¥75 million. NCJ provides network construction that is mainly related to Local Area Networks.

On March 30, 2007, we purchased additional shares of IJJ-Tech from its minority shareholders for ¥2.7 billion in cash, in order to acquire additional interest in IJJ-Tech.

For a discussion of factors affecting our future financial results, see “Item. 5.D. Trend Information”.

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Results of Operations

As an aid to understanding our operating results, the following tables show items from our statement of income for the periods indicated in millions of yen amounts (or thousands of U.S. dollars) and as a percentage of total revenues.

	Fiscal year ended March 31,						(thousands of U.S. dollars)
	2005	2006		2007			
	(millions of yen except for percentage data)						
REVENUES:							
Connectivity and value-added services:							
Dedicated access	¥ 11,373	27.3%	¥ 10,625	21.3%	¥ 10,792	18.9%	\$ 91,797
Dial-up access	2,937	7.0	2,674	5.4	2,416	4.2	20,554
Value-added services	5,005	12.0	6,250	12.5	7,416	13.0	63,079
Other	3,169	7.6	3,674	7.4	3,729	6.6	31,725
Total	22,484	53.9	23,223	46.6	24,353	42.7	207,155
Systems integration	15,854	38.0	23,505	47.2	30,527	53.5	259,672
Equipment sales	3,365	8.1	3,085	6.2	2,175	3.8	18,496
Total revenues	41,703	100.0	49,813	100.0	57,055	100.0	485,323
COST AND EXPENSES:							
Cost of connectivity and value-added services:							
Backbone cost	3,551	8.5	3,516	7.0	3,516	6.2	29,908
Local access line cost	4,040	9.7	4,558	9.2	4,616	8.1	39,269
Other connectivity cost	1,361	3.3	815	1.6	331	0.6	2,813
Depreciation and amortization	2,938	7.0	2,721	5.5	2,639	4.6	22,450
Other	7,594	18.2	8,468	17.0	9,443	16.5	80,325
Total cost of connectivity and value-added services	19,484	46.7	20,078	40.3	20,545	36.0	174,765
Cost of systems integration:							
Cost of equipment sales related to systems integration	1,759	4.2	3,591	7.2	4,206	7.3	35,774
Other	10,441	25.0	14,529	29.2	19,323	33.9	164,371
Total cost of systems integration	12,200	29.2	18,120	36.4	23,529	41.2	200,145
Cost of equipment sales	3,111	7.5	2,818	5.7	1,894	3.4	16,104
Total cost	34,795	83.4	41,016	82.4	45,968	80.6	391,014
Sales and marketing	2,795	6.7	3,080	6.2	3,439	6.0	29,251
General and administrative	2,666	6.4	3,147	6.3	3,971	7.0	33,776
Research and development	199	0.5	159	0.3	177	0.3	1,508
Total cost and expenses	40,455	97.0	47,402	95.2	53,555	93.9	455,549
OPERATING INCOME	1,248	3.0	2,411	4.8	3,500	6.1	29,774
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES):							
Interest income	13	0.0	13	0.0	23	0.0	196
Interest expense	(686)	(1.6)	(437)	(0.9)	(397)	(0.7)	(3,381)
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	6	0.0	3	0.0	0	(0.0)	(3)
Net gain on other investments	2,439	5.9	3,198	6.5	1,867	3.3	15,877
Other — net	128	0.3	191	0.4	56	0.1	482
Other income — net	1,900	4.6	2,968	6.0	1,549	2.7	13,171
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT), MINORITY INTERESTS AND EQUITY IN NET LOSS OF EQUITY METHOD INVESTEEs							
	¥ 3,148	7.6%	¥ 5,379	10.8%	¥ 5,049	8.8%	\$ 42,945
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT)							
	¥ 100	0.2%	¥ 257	0.5%	¥ (804)	(1.4)%	\$ (6,839)
MINORITY INTERESTS IN EARNINGS OF SUBSIDIARIES							
	(109)	(0.3)	(354)	(0.7)	(233)	(0.4)	(1,979)
EQUITY IN NET LOSS OF EQUITY METHOD INVESTEEs							
	(33)	(0.1)	(14)	(0.0)	(210)	(0.3)	(1,788)

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	Fiscal year ended March 31,					
	2005	2006		2007		(thousands of U.S. dollars)
	(millions of yen except for percentage data)					
NET INCOME	<u>¥ 2,906</u>	<u>7.0%</u>	<u>¥ 4,754</u>	<u>9.6%</u>	<u>¥ 5,410</u>	<u>\$ 46,017</u>

Year Ended March 31, 2007 Compared to the Year Ended March 31, 2006

Total revenues

Our total revenues increased 14.5% to ¥57.1 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 from ¥49.8 billion for the previous fiscal year. These increases were primarily due to an increase in value-added services and systems integration revenues.

Connectivity and value-added services revenues. Revenues from connectivity services and value-added services, which comprise our dedicated access, dial-up access, value-added services and other services, increased 4.9% to ¥24.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 from ¥23.2 billion for the previous fiscal year.

- *Dedicated access.* Revenues from dedicated access services increased 1.6% to ¥10.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 from ¥10.6 billion for the previous fiscal year. The increase was mainly due to an increase in revenues from broadband services along with the expansion of broadband utilization in the corporate internal network and an increase in revenues from IP Services, the services mainly used for corporate headquarters and data centers, along with customers' shift to higher speeds.
- *Dial-up access.* Revenues from dial-up access services decreased 9.6% to ¥2.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 from ¥2.7 billion for the previous fiscal year. This decrease was primarily the result of declining revenues from services for individuals such as IJ4U Service, as well as the discontinuance of services of certain large customers to which we provided our services as OEM.
- *Value-added services.* Our value-added services revenues increased 18.7% to ¥7.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 from ¥6.2 billion for the previous fiscal year. This increase was mainly due to a steady increase in revenues from solutions such as data center services, security and e-mail related outsourcing services and network related solutions such as SEIL and SEIL Management Framework, along with projects to connect customers' multiple operational sites. The steady increase is affected by an increase in demand for outsourcing services by corporate customers.
- *Other.* Other revenues, which included rental fees for network equipment, customer support service, and sale of Wide-area Ethernet services, amounted to ¥3.7 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, a 1.5% increase from the previous fiscal year.

Systems integration revenues. Our revenues from systems integration, which include equipment sales related to systems integration, increased 29.9% to ¥30.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 from ¥23.5 billion for the previous fiscal year. The increase was mainly due to a significant increase in one-time revenues from the design and construction of large-scale network systems for corporate customers and a continuous increase in recurring revenues from the operation and maintenance of the systems.

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Equipment sales. Our equipment sales decreased 29.5% to ¥2.2 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 from ¥3.1 billion for the previous fiscal year.

Total cost of revenues

Total cost of revenues increased 12.1% to ¥46.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 from ¥41.0 billion for the previous fiscal year. The increase was mainly because cost of systems integration revenues increased corresponding with the significant increase in systems integration revenues, while the cost of connectivity and value-added services revenues slightly increased compared to the previous fiscal year.

Cost of connectivity and value-added services revenues. Cost of connectivity and value-added services revenues increased 2.3% to ¥20.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 from ¥20.1 billion for the previous fiscal year. The gross margin ratio in connectivity and value-added services revenues, which is the ratio of (1) the amount obtained by subtracting cost of connectivity and value-added services revenues from connectivity and value-added services revenues to (2) connectivity and value-added services revenues, increased 15.6% from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 from 13.5% for the previous fiscal year. This increase is mainly a result of an increase in revenues from relatively higher-margin value-added services. Backbone costs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 were ¥3.5 billion, almost the same as the previous fiscal year. Local access line costs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 were ¥4.6 billion, almost the same as the previous fiscal year.

Cost of systems integration revenues. Our cost of systems integration revenues increased 29.8% to ¥23.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 from ¥18.1 billion for the previous fiscal year. The increase is mainly due to the increase in systems integration revenues. The gross margin ratio in systems integration revenues, which is the ratio of (1) the amount obtained by subtracting cost of systems integration revenues from systems integration revenues to (2) systems integration revenues, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 was 22.9%, almost the same as compared to the previous fiscal year.

Cost of equipment sales. Our cost of equipment sales decreased 32.8% to ¥1.9 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 from ¥2.8 billion for the previous fiscal year. The decrease is mainly due to the decrease in equipment sales revenues. The gross margin ratio, as the figure subtracting cost of equipment sales from equipment sales revenues to equipment sales revenues, in equipment sales increased to 12.9% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 from 8.7% for the previous fiscal year.

Total costs and expenses

Total costs and expenses, which include total cost of revenues, sales and marketing expenses, general and administrative expenses and research and development expenses, increased 13.0% to ¥53.6 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 from ¥47.4 billion for the previous fiscal year. The increase in total costs and expenses was primarily a result of an increase in the cost of systems integration, sales and marketing expenses and general and administrative expenses.

Sales and marketing. Sales and marketing expenses increased 11.7% to ¥3.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 from ¥3.1 billion for the previous fiscal year. The increase was mainly due to an increase in personnel expenses of ¥0.2 billion and advertising expenses of ¥0.1 billion that increased along with the business expansion.

General and administrative. General and administrative expenses increased 26.2% to ¥4.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 from ¥3.1 billion for the previous fiscal year. The increase was mainly due to an increase in personnel expenses of ¥0.5 billion including a provision for retirement benefits for

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directors of ¥0.2 billion related to an introduction of retirement benefits rules, and an increase in outsourcing expenses of ¥97 million resulting from business expansion.

Research and development. Research and development expenses increased 12.1% to ¥177 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 from ¥158 million for the previous fiscal year.

Operating income

As a result of the foregoing factors, operating income increased 45.2% to ¥3.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 from ¥2.4 billion for the previous fiscal year.

Other income-net

Other income-net of ¥1.5 billion was recorded for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, compared to ¥3.0 billion for the previous fiscal year.

Interest income. Interest income was ¥23 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, compared to ¥13 million for the previous fiscal year.

Interest expense. Interest expense, comprised of interest expense in respect of bank borrowings and capital lease obligations, amounted to ¥397 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 compared to ¥437 million for the previous fiscal year. The decrease is mainly due to a decrease in borrowings.

Foreign exchange gains (losses). Foreign exchange loss amounted to ¥0.3 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 compared to gain of ¥3 million for the previous year.

Net gain on other investments. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, we recorded gain on other investments of ¥1.9 billion, which included gains of ¥3.2 billion from the sale of certain available-for-sale securities, compared to gains of ¥3.2 billion for the previous year, offset by an impairment loss of ¥1.4 billion on unlisted securities, including an impairment loss of ¥1.0 billion on the securities of IPMobile Incorporated.

Other-net. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, we recorded other income of ¥57 million, most of which is dividend income of ¥102 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, compared to income of ¥191 million for the previous year.

Income from operations before income tax expense (benefit), minority interests and equity in net loss of equity method investees

We recorded income from operations before income tax benefit, minority interests and equity in net loss of equity method investees of ¥5.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 compared to income from operations before income tax expense, minority interests and equity in net loss of equity method investees of ¥5.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006. The decrease primarily reflects the decrease in other income-net mainly due to the impairment loss on unlisted securities above.

Income tax expense (benefit)

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, we recorded an income tax benefit of ¥804 million compared to an income tax expense of ¥257 million for the previous fiscal year. The income tax benefit for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 was mainly due to deferred tax benefits of ¥1.5 billion resulting from a release of valuation allowance against deferred income tax assets related to tax operating loss carryforwards and others.

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Minority interests in earnings of subsidiaries

Minority interests in earnings of subsidiaries decreased by ¥121 million to ¥233 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. The decrease was mainly due to a decrease in net income of IJJ-Tech, which was mainly affected by the absence of the income tax benefit for IJJ-Tech that was recorded in the previous fiscal year.

Equity in net loss of equity method investees

Equity in net loss of equity method investees increased to ¥210 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 from ¥14 million for the previous fiscal year. Although equity in net income of equity method investees was recorded in Internet Multifeed Co., equity in net loss of equity method investees was recorded in i-revo.

Net income

Net income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 was ¥5.4 billion compared with ¥4.8 billion for the previous fiscal year. The improvement primarily reflects the increase in operating income and a release of valuation allowance against deferred income tax assets related to tax operating loss carryforwards and others.

Year Ended March 31, 2006 Compared to the Year Ended March 31, 2005

Total revenues

Our total revenues increased 19.4% to ¥49.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 from ¥41.7 billion for the previous fiscal year. These increases were primarily due to an increase in value-added services and systems integration revenues.

Connectivity and value-added services revenues. Revenues from connectivity services and value-added services, which comprise our dedicated access, dial-up access, value-added services and other services, increased 3.3% to ¥23.2 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 from ¥22.5 billion for the previous fiscal year.

- *Dedicated access.* Revenues from dedicated access services decreased 6.6% to ¥10.6 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 from ¥11.4 billion for the previous fiscal year. This decrease reflected a decrease of revenues of ¥468 million from the interconnection of the Company's network with AIH, our former equity method investee, which resulted from the consolidation of AIH's revenues following the merger of AIH into the Company. The decrease is also due to the decline in unit price per bandwidth.
- *Dial-up access.* Revenues from dial-up access services decreased 9.0% to ¥2.7 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 from ¥2.9 billion for the previous fiscal year. This decrease was primarily the result of declining revenues from services for individuals such as IJJ4U Service. The revenues from IJJ4U decreased by ¥0.1 billion from the previous fiscal year.
- *Value-added services.* Our value-added services revenues increased 24.9% to ¥6.2 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 from ¥5.0 billion for the previous fiscal year. This increase was mainly due to a steady increase in revenues from solutions such as data center services, security and e-mail related outsourcing services and network related solutions such as SEIL and SEIL Management Framework, along with projects to connect customers' multiple operational sites. The steady increase is affected by an increase in demand for outsourcing services by corporate customers.

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- *Other.* Other revenues, which included rental fees for network equipment, customer support service, and sale of Wide-area Ethernet services, amounted to ¥3.7 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006, a 15.9% increase from the previous fiscal year. The increase was mainly due to a continuous increase in sales of Wide-area Ethernet services which increased by 43.8% compared to the previous fiscal year.

Systems integration revenues. Our revenues from systems integration, which include equipment sales related to systems integration, increased 48.3% to ¥23.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 from ¥15.9 billion for the previous fiscal year. The increase was mainly due to a significant increase in one-time revenues from the design and construction of large-scale network systems for corporate customers and a continuous increase in recurring revenues from the operation and maintenance of the systems.

Equipment sales. Our equipment sales decreased 8.3% to ¥3.1 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 from ¥3.4 billion for the previous fiscal year.

Total cost of revenues

Total cost of revenues increased 17.9% to ¥41.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 from ¥34.8 billion for the previous fiscal year. The increase was mainly because cost of systems integration revenues increased corresponding with the significant increase in systems integration revenues, while the cost of connectivity and value-added services revenues slightly increased compared to the previous fiscal year.

Cost of connectivity and value-added services revenues. Cost of connectivity and value-added services revenues increased 3.0% to ¥20.1 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 from ¥19.5 billion for the previous fiscal year. The gross margin ratio in connectivity and value-added services revenues increased to 13.5% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 from 13.3% for the previous fiscal year. This increase is mainly a result of an increase in revenues from relatively higher-margin value-added services and a decrease in backbone costs. Local access line costs increased due to steady revenue growth in Wide-area Ethernet services. Backbone costs decreased 1.0% to ¥3.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 from ¥3.6 billion for the previous fiscal year. Local access line costs increased 12.8% to ¥4.6 billion from ¥4.0 billion for the previous fiscal year.

Cost of systems integration revenues. Our cost of systems integration revenues increased 48.5% to ¥18.1 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 from ¥12.2 billion for the previous fiscal year. The increase is mainly due to the increase in systems integration revenues. The gross margin ratio in systems integration revenues was 22.9% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006, compared to 23.0% for the previous fiscal year. Revenues from the construction of large-scale network systems, which has a lower-margin compared to systems operation and maintenance, increased.

Cost of equipment sales. Our cost of equipment sales decreased 9.4% to ¥2.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 from ¥3.1 billion for the previous fiscal year. The decrease is mainly due to the decrease in equipment sales revenues. The gross margin ratio in equipment sales increased to 8.7% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 from 7.5% for the previous fiscal year.

Total costs and expenses

Total costs and expenses, which include total cost of revenues, sales and marketing expenses, general and administrative expenses and research and development expenses, increased 17.2% to ¥47.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 from ¥40.5 billion for the previous fiscal year. The increase in total costs and expenses was primarily a result of an increase in the cost of systems integration, sales and marketing expenses and general and administrative expenses.

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Sales and marketing. Sales and marketing expenses increased 10.2% to ¥3.1 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 from ¥2.8 billion for the previous fiscal year. The increase was mainly due to an increase in advertising expenses, personnel expenses and outsourcing expenses that increased along with the business expansion.

General and administrative. General and administrative expenses increased 18.1% to ¥3.1 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 from ¥2.7 billion for the previous fiscal year. The increase was mainly due to increases in personnel expenses and rent expenses. The increase in rent expenses is mainly due to an expansion of the office for the administrative section, necessitated by an enhancement of administrative functions.

Research and development. Research and development expenses decreased 20.5% to ¥158 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 from ¥199 million for the previous fiscal year. The decrease is primarily due to reduced development expenses relating to the SEIL Series.

Operating income

As a result of the foregoing factors, operating income increased 93.3% to ¥2.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 from ¥1.2 billion for the previous fiscal year.

Other income (expenses)-net

Net other income of ¥3.0 billion was recorded for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 compared to ¥1.9 billion for the previous fiscal year.

Interest income. Interest income was ¥13 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006, almost the same as ¥13 million for the previous fiscal year.

Interest expense. Interest expense, comprised of interest expense in respect of bank borrowings, convertible notes and capital lease obligations, amounted to ¥437 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 compared to ¥686 million for the previous fiscal year. Interest expense decreased due to an absence of interest payments related to the convertible notes that we redeemed in March 2005.

Foreign exchange gains. Foreign exchange gains amounted to ¥3 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 compared to gains of ¥6 million for the previous year.

Net gain on other investments. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006, we recorded net gain on other investments of ¥3.2 billion, which included gains of ¥3.2 billion generated by the sale of certain available-for-sale securities, compared to gains of ¥2.4 billion for the previous year.

Other-net. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006, we recorded other income of ¥191 million, most of which was dividend income of ¥120 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006, compared to income of ¥128 million for the previous year.

Income from operations before income tax expense, minority interests and equity in net loss of equity method investees

We recorded income from operations before income tax expense, minority interests and equity in net loss of equity method investees of ¥5.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 compared to income from operations before income tax expense, minority interests and equity in net loss of equity method investees of ¥3.1 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005. The improvement primarily reflects the increase in operating income and the increase of gains from the sale of available-for-sale securities.

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Income tax expense

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006, we recorded an income tax expense of ¥257 million compared to an income tax expense of ¥100 million for the previous fiscal year. The income tax expense for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 increased mainly due to the reserve for tax contingencies related to the use of tax operating loss carryforwards by IJJ-A and income taxes payable related to taxable income of our consolidated subsidiaries.

Minority interests in earnings of subsidiaries

Minority interests in earnings of subsidiaries increased by ¥245 million to ¥354 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006. Earnings of subsidiaries increased mainly due to improved performance of IJJ-Tech and Net Care.

Equity in net loss of equity method investees

Equity in net loss of equity method investees decreased to ¥14 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 from ¥33 million for the previous fiscal year. Although equity in net income of equity method investees was recorded in Internet Multifeed Co., equity in net loss of equity method investees was recorded in our new equity method investee, i-revo.

Net income

Net income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 was ¥4.8 billion compared with ¥2.9 billion for the previous fiscal year. The improvement primarily reflects the increase in operating income and the increase of gains from the sale of available-for-sale securities.

Application of Critical Accounting Policies

In reviewing our financial statements, you should consider the sensitivity of our reported financial condition and results of operations to changes in the conditions and assumptions underlying the estimates and judgments made by our management in applying critical accounting policies.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the periods presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates, judgments and assumptions. Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements includes a summary of the significant accounting policies used in the preparation of our financial statements. Certain accounting policies are particularly critical because of their significance to our reported results and because of the possibility that future events may differ significantly from the conditions and assumptions underlying the estimates used and judgments made by our management in preparing our financial statements.

We have discussed the development and selection of critical accounting policies and estimates with our Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors has reviewed the disclosure relating to these, which are included in this “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.” For all of these policies, we caution that future events rarely develop exactly as forecast, and even the best estimates may require adjustment.

Revenue recognition

Revenues from connectivity services consist principally of dedicated access and dial-up access. The term of these contracts is one year for dedicated access and generally one month for dial up access. All these services are billed and recognized monthly on a straight line basis.

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Value-added service revenues consist principally of sales of various Internet access-related services. Value-added services also include monthly fees from data center services. Other revenues under connectivity and value-added services consist principally of Wide-area Ethernet services and call-center customer support. The terms of these services are generally for one year and revenues are recognized on a straight-line basis during the service period.

Initial set up fees received in connection with connectivity services and value-added services are deferred and recognized over the contract period.

Systems integration revenues consist principally of the development of Internet network systems and related maintenance, monitoring and other operating services. Systems integration service is subject to the Emerging Issues Task Force (“EITF”) Issue No. 00-21, “Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables”. For deliverables in multiple-element arrangements, the guidance below is applied for separability and allocation. A multiple-element arrangement is separated into more than one unit of accounting if all of the following criteria are met:

- The delivered item(s) has value to the client on a stand-alone basis,
- There is objective and reliable evidence of the fair value of the undelivered item(s), and
- If the arrangement includes a general right of return relative to the delivered item(s), delivery or performance of the undelivered item(s) is considered probable and substantially in the control of the company.

If these criteria are not met, the arrangement is accounted for as one unit of accounting which would result in revenue being recognized on a straight-line basis or being deferred until the earlier of when such criteria are met or when the last undelivered element is delivered. If these criteria are met for each element and there is objective and reliable evidence of fair value for all units of accounting in an arrangement, the arrangement consideration is allocated to the separate units of accounting based on each unit’s relative fair value.

The period for the development of the systems is less than one year and revenues are recognized when network systems and equipment are delivered and accepted by the customer. When the equipment or system is delivered prior to other elements of the arrangement, revenue is deferred until other service elements are completed and accepted by the customer because the customer may return all of the equipment or system in the event that the Company does not complete other service elements. Maintenance, monitoring and operating service revenues are recognized ratably over the separate contract period, which is generally for one year.

Equipment sales are reported on a gross or net basis in accordance with EITF Issue No. 99-19 “Reporting Revenue Gross as a Principal versus Net as an Agent”. Revenues are recognized when equipment is delivered and accepted by the customer. Title to equipment passes when equipment is accepted by the customer.

Useful lives of property and equipment

Property and equipment, net recorded on our balance sheet was ¥9,832 million at March 31, 2007, representing 20.6% of our total assets. The values of our property and equipment, including purchased software and property and equipment under capital leases, are recorded in our financial statements at acquisition cost, and are principally depreciated or amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or estimated useful life of the asset. Our depreciation and amortization expenses for property and

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equipment for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007 were ¥4,109 million, ¥4,207 million and ¥4,228 million, respectively.

We estimate the useful lives of property and equipment in order to determine the amount of depreciation and amortization expense to be recorded in each fiscal year. We determine the useful lives of our assets at the time the assets are acquired and base our determinations on expected use, experience with similar assets, established laws and regulations as well as taking into account anticipated technological or other changes. Estimated useful lives at March 31, 2007, were as follows:

Item	Useful Lives
Data communications, office and other equipment	2 to 15 years
Leasehold improvements	3 to 15 years
Purchased software	5 years
Capitalized leases	4 to 7 years

If technological or other changes were to occur more rapidly or in a different form than anticipated or new laws or regulations are enacted or the intended use changes, the useful lives assigned to these assets may need to be shortened, or we may need to sell or write off the assets, resulting in recognition of increased depreciation and amortization or losses in future periods. Our losses on disposal of property and equipment for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007 were ¥144 million, ¥119 million and ¥151 million, respectively. The loss on disposal of property and equipment for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005 was mainly related to the relocation of branch offices and disposal of telephone rights as a result of a decrease in revenues from dial-up access services. The loss on disposal of property and equipment for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 was mainly related to disposal of software, such as back-office systems. The loss on disposal of property and equipment for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 was mainly related to disposal of software, such as back-office systems and network equipment related to the closing of a network operation center.

A one-year change in the useful life of these assets would have increased or decreased depreciation expense by approximately ¥1.3 billion and ¥0.8 billion, respectively.

Ordinary maintenance and repairs are charged to income as incurred. Major replacements and improvements are capitalized. When properties are retired or otherwise disposed of, the property and related accumulated depreciation accounts are relieved of the applicable amounts and any differences are included in operating cost and expenses.

We determined the useful lives of customer relationship intangible assets recognized during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 as indefinite, as we believe that it is not rational for us to set useful lives to customer relationship intangible assets since the contract renewal rate for services are very high.

Impairment of long-lived assets

Long-lived assets consist primarily of property and equipment, including capitalized leases, and goodwill and intangible assets. We perform an impairment review for our long-lived assets, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. This analysis is separate from our analysis of the useful lives of our assets, but it is affected by some similar factors. Factors that we consider important which could trigger an impairment review include, but are not limited to, the impact of the following trends or conditions:

- significant decline in the market value of an asset,
- current period operating cash flow loss,

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- introduction of competing technologies or services,
- significant underperformance of expected or historical cash flows,
- significant or continuing decline in subscribers,
- changes in the manner or use of an asset,
- disruptions in the use of network equipment under capital lease arrangements, and
- other negative industry or economic trends.

When we determine that the carrying amount of specific assets may not be recoverable based on the existence or occurrence of one or more of the above or other factors, we estimate the future cash inflows and outflows expected to be generated by the assets over their expected useful lives. We estimate the sum of expected undiscounted future cash flows based upon historical trends adjusted to reflect our best estimate of future market and operating conditions. If the sum of the expected undiscounted future net cash flows is less than the carrying value of the assets, we record an impairment loss based on the fair values of the assets. Such fair values may be based on established markets, independent appraisals and valuations or discounted cash flows. If actual market and operating conditions under which assets are used are less favorable or shorter than those projected by management, resulting in reduced cash flows, additional impairment charges for assets not previously written-off may be required. An impairment loss of ¥26 million on telephone rights was recorded for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005 because NTT reduced the price of telephone rights by 50 percent after March 31, 2005. There was no impairment loss for long-lived assets for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2006 and 2007. There was no impairment loss for long-lived assets, including goodwill and intangible assets other than the telephone rights above, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005.

Allowance for doubtful accounts and uncollectible contractual prepayments

We maintain allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. At March 31, 2006 and 2007, we maintained allowances for doubtful accounts of ¥114 million and ¥123 million, respectively. Management specifically analyzes accounts and loans receivable including historical bad debts, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends when evaluating the adequacy of the allowances for doubtful accounts. If the financial condition of our customers or debtors were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required.

Deferred tax assets

To date, our deferred tax assets have been offset by a valuation allowance. We record a valuation allowance to reduce our deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. As of March 31, 2007, the Company had tax operating loss carryforwards of ¥17.1 billion. The loss carryforwards are available to offset future taxable income and will expire as shown in Note 9 to our consolidated financial statements. The deferred tax benefit resulting from a release of valuation allowance against deferred income tax assets related to tax operating loss carryforwards for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 was ¥1.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. While we have considered future taxable income and ongoing prudent and feasible tax planning strategies in assessing the need for the valuation allowance, in the event we were to determine that we would be able to realize the deferred tax assets in the future in excess of the net recorded amount, an adjustment to the valuation allowance and deferred tax benefit would increase income in the period such determination was made.

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Valuation of investments

Our investment in securities is significant, and the valuation of such investments, requires us to make judgments using information that is generally uncertain at the time, such as assumptions regarding future financial conditions and cash flows. As at March 31, 2007, we had investments in securities classified as other investments in the amount of ¥2,842 million. We routinely assess the impairment of our investments by considering whether any decline in value is other-than-temporary. The factors we consider are:

- the length of time and the extent to which the market value has been less than cost,
- the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, including any specific events which may influence the operations of the issuer such as changes in technology that may impair the earnings potential of the investment, and
- our intent and ability to retain the investment in the issuer for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in market value. If a decline in value occurs and is deemed to be other-than-temporary, an impairment loss will be recorded to write-down the carrying value of the investment to fair value. If, after taking into account these considerations, the decline is judged to be other than temporary, the cost basis of the individual security is written down to a new cost basis and the amount of the write-down is accounted for as a realized loss.

Our unrealized loss on investments in marketable equity security relates to a management company which owns and operates golf courses and a Japanese commercial bank. The fair value of each investment is 26% and 25% less than its cost, respectively. The duration of the unrealized loss position was less than 6 months. Based on our ability and intent to hold the investment for a reasonable period of time sufficient for a recovery of fair value, we do not consider the investment to be other-than-temporary impaired at March 31, 2007.

Losses on write-down of investments in certain marketable and nonmarketable equity securities, included in other income (expenses), were recognized to reflect the decline in value considered to be other than temporary, which were ¥34 million and ¥118 million, respectively, for the year ended March 31, 2005. Such losses in certain nonmarketable equity securities, included in other income (expenses), were ¥30 million and ¥1,363 million for the years ended March 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively.

In addition to investments in securities, we also have investments in equities and loans for which we have significant influence over the investee's operations and financial policies and are accounted for by the equity method. For other than temporary declines in the value of such investments below the carrying amount, the investment is reduced to fair value and an impairment loss is recognized.

Pension benefits costs

Employee pension benefit costs and obligations are dependent on certain assumptions including discount rate, retirement rate and rate of increase in compensation levels, which are based upon current statistical data, as well as expected long-term rate of return on plan assets and other factors. Specifically, the discount rate and expected long-term rate of return on assets are two critical assumptions in the determination of periodic pension cost and pension liabilities. Assumptions are evaluated at least annually and when events occur or circumstances change which could have a significant effect on these critical assumptions. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, actual results that differ from the assumptions are accumulated and amortized over future periods. Therefore, actual results generally affect recognized expenses and the recorded obligations for pensions in future periods. While management believes that the assumptions used are appropriate, differences in actual experience or changes in assumptions may affect our pension obligations and future expenses.

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We used a discount rate of 1.9% for the pension plan as of March 31, 2007. The discount rate was determined by using the market yield of Japanese Government Bonds with a term matched against the average remaining service period of employees.

We used an expected long-term rate of return on pension plan assets of 2.7% as of March 31, 2007. To determine the expected long-term rate of return on pension plan assets, we consider a combination of historical returns and prospective return assumptions derived from pension trust funds' managing company. The actual return on pension plan for the year ended March 31, 2007 was 3.2%.

The following table illustrates the sensitivity to a change in the discount rate and the expected return on pension plan assets, while holding all other assumptions constant, for our pension plan as of March 31, 2007.

Change in Assumption	Pre-Tax PBO	Pension Expense (millions of yen)	Equity (Net of Tax)
50 basis point increase/decrease in discount rate	(135)/150	(22)/27	13/(16)
50 basis point increase/decrease in expected return on assets	—	(5)/ 5	— / (3)

New Accounting Standards

In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued FASB Interpretations ("FIN") No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an interpretation of FASB statement No. 109" ("FIN No. 48") which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income tax recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with Statements of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." This interpretation prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. This interpretation also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest, and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. FIN No. 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The adoption of FIN No. 48 will not have a material effect upon the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements," which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This Statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements and is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this Statement.

In September 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") staff published Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, "Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements" ("SAB No. 108"). SAB No. 108 provides guidance on the consolidation of the effects of prior year misstatements in quantifying current year misstatements for the purpose of a materiality assessment. SAB No. 108 requires quantification of the effects of financial statements errors on each of the balance sheets and statements of income and the related financial statements disclosures. The Company adopted SAB No. 108 effective March 31, 2007. The adoption of SAB No. 108 did not have a material effect upon the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, an amendment of FASB statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R)" ("SFAS No. 158"). SFAS No. 158 requires an employer that sponsors one or more defined benefit pension plans or other postretirement plans to (1) recognize the funded status of a plan, measured as the difference between plan assets at fair value and the benefit obligation, in its balance sheet; (2) recognize in shareholders' equity as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax, the gains and losses and prior

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service costs or credits that arise during the period but are not yet recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost; (3) measure defined benefit plan assets and obligations as of the date of the employers' fiscal year-end balance sheet; and (4) disclose in the notes to our consolidated financial statements additional information about the effects on net periodic benefit cost for the next fiscal year that arise from delayed recognition of the gains or losses, prior service costs or credits, and transition asset or obligation. The Company adopted SFAS No. 158 effective March 31, 2007. The adoption of SFAS No. 158 resulted in a decrease in total shareholders' equity of ¥112 million (\$950 thousand) as of March 31, 2007. For further information regarding the impact of the adoption of SFAS 158, refer to Note 10 to our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities," which permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. This Statement's objective is to improve financial reporting by providing entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this Statement.

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources.

Liquidity and Capital Requirements

Our principal capital and liquidity needs in recent years have been for capital expenditures for the development, expansion and maintenance of our network infrastructure, lease payments, payment of principal and interest on outstanding borrowings, investments in current and former group companies and, other working capital.

Capital expenditures. Our capital expenditures relate primarily to the development, expansion and maintenance of our network. The table below shows our capital expenditures, which we define as amounts paid for purchases of property and equipment plus acquisition of assets by entering into capital leases, for the last three years.

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
	(millions of yen)		
Capital expenditures, including capitalized leases ⁽¹⁾	¥ 5,011	¥ 4,762	¥ 3,953

(1) Further information regarding capital expenditures, including capitalized leases and a reconciliation to the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measure, can be found in Item 3.A., "Selected Financial Data— Reconciliation of the Disclosed Non-GAAP Financial Measures to the Most Directly Comparable GAAP Financial Measures".

Most of our capital expenditures relate to the expansion and improvement of our existing network, including the installation of the routers and servers necessary to offer services on our network.

We have not made any material divestitures in the current or past three fiscal years. We recorded a loss on disposal of property and equipment of ¥144 million, ¥119 million and ¥151 million for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively. The loss for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005 was mainly due to the relocation of branch offices and disposal of telephone rights. The loss for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 was mainly due to disposal of software, such as back-office systems. The loss for the

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fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 was mainly due to the disposal of software, such as back-office systems and network equipment related to the closing of a network operation center.

Lease payments. We have operating lease agreements with telecommunications carriers and others for the use of connectivity lines, including our domestic and international backbone as well as local access lines that customers use to connect to IJ's network. The leases for our domestic backbone are generally non-cancelable for a minimum one-year lease period. The leases for our international backbone connectivity during one-year lease period are substantially non-cancelable. We also lease office premises and certain office equipment under non-cancelable operating leases which expire on various dates through the year 2009 and also lease network operation centers under non-cancelable operating leases.

Lease expenses related to backbone lines for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, amounted to ¥3,551 million, ¥3,516 million and ¥3,516 million, respectively. Lease expenses for local access lines for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, which are only attributable to dedicated access revenues, amounted to ¥4,040 million, ¥4,558 million and ¥4,616 million, respectively. Other lease expenses for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, amounted to ¥3,304 million, ¥3,654 million and ¥4,382 million, respectively.

We conduct our connectivity and other services by using data communications and other equipment leased under capital lease arrangements. The fair values of the assets at the execution of the capital lease agreements and accumulated depreciation amounted to ¥14,459 million and ¥6,820 million at March 31, 2006 and ¥13,001 million and ¥6,102 million at March 31, 2007.

As of March 31, 2007, future lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases, including the aforementioned non-cancelable connectivity lease agreements (but excluding dedicated access lines which we charge outright to customers), and capital leases were as follows:

	Total contractual amount	Payment due by period (millions of yen)			
		Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Connectivity lines operating leases	¥ 134	¥ 39	¥ 76	¥ 19	¥ —
Other operating leases	2,226	1,468	680	38	40
Capital leases	7,700	3,202	3,808	683	7
Total minimum lease payments ⁽¹⁾	<u>¥ 10,060</u>	<u>¥ 4,709</u>	<u>¥ 4,564</u>	<u>¥ 740</u>	<u>¥ 47</u>

(1) See note 7 to our consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

Payments of principal and interest on outstanding borrowings. We require cash for payments of interest and principal on our outstanding borrowings.

Short-term borrowings. As of March 31, 2007, our short-term borrowings consisted of bank overdrafts of ¥6.1 billion. The weighted average interest rate of our short-term borrowings was 1.141%. We increased our short-term borrowings by ¥1.5 billion. We also had an unused balance of ¥13.4 billion in borrowings as of March 31, 2007 under our bank overdraft agreements.

Long-term borrowings. As of March 31, 2007, we had ¥0.3 billion of outstanding long-term borrowings, all of which were current portions and which consisted of: unsecured, variable-rate loans from banks of ¥40 million with a weighted average interest rate of 3.815% and unsecured, variable-rate loans from banks of ¥250 million with a weighted average interest rate of 1.706%. We entered into interest rate swap contracts to manage our interest rate exposure resulting in a fixed interest rate for a portion of our long-term

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debt. The effective weighted average interest rate for ¥250 million of the long-term loans outstanding at March 31, 2007 after giving effect to such swap agreements was 1.670%.

Collateral for borrowings. Substantially all of our short-term and long-term borrowings are made under agreements which, as is customary in Japan, provide that under certain conditions the banks may require us to provide collateral or guarantees with respect to the borrowings. We did not provide banks with any collateral for outstanding loans as of March 31, 2007. Our primary banking relationships are with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd., Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. and Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation. The banks are also shareholders and customers of ours.

Payable under securities loan agreement. Since August 2004, we had been a party to a securities loan agreement with a Japanese financial institution. We loaned available-for-sale securities to the financial institution and received cash in return in the transaction. These transactions were accounted for as secured borrowings and the cash received was recorded as payable under the securities loan agreement and securities lent were recorded as other investments. The agreement required us to provide certain marketable securities as collateral at the commencement of the transaction. We were required to make a partial payment or receive additional borrowings depending on the market value of securities pledged. We paid the interest on the payables with a variable rate. The interest rate was 0.76 percent as of March 27, 2007. On March 27, 2007, we paid off the loan and took back the available-for-sale securities loaned to the financial institution since the agreement expired on that date.

Investments in current and former group companies. In the past, we have made substantial investments in current and former group companies. We may need to provide additional investment in our group companies to enhance or maintain our business synergy with our affiliated companies in the future. See Item 4.B., “— Our Group Companies” for information on investment in equity method investees.

Working capital needs. Our principal working capital requirements are for operating lease payments for our domestic and international backbone and local access lines. We also require working capital requirements for personnel expenses, office rents and other operating expenses.

Capital Resources

We seek to manage our capital resources and liquidity to provide adequate funds for current and future financial obligations. We have traditionally met our capital and liquidity requirements through cash flows from operating activities, long-term and short-term borrowings from financial institutions, capital leases and issuances of equity securities. At March 31, 2007, we had cash of ¥13.6 billion and available-for-sale securities of ¥1.3 billion. We expect that cash from operating activities, any proceeds from the sale of available-for-sale securities, our other sources of liquidity will be sufficient to meet our requirements through the year ending March 31, 2008.

Short-term and long-term Borrowings. Short-term and long-term borrowings provide us with an important source for maintaining adequate level of working capital, acquisition of fixed assets and investments. We plan to continue to refinance our short-term borrowings or use the unused balance outstanding of ¥13.4 billion as of March 31, 2007 of bank overdraft for maintaining adequate level of working capital, acquisition of fix assets and investments. See — Payments of principal and interest on outstanding borrowings.

Cash flows from operating activities. We generated ¥7.4 billion by operating activities for the year ended March 31, 2007. See — Cash Flows.

Capital Leases. Capital leases also provide us with an important source of financing. See note 7 to our consolidated financial statements included in this annual report on Form 20-F.

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Issuances of Equity Securities. On December 2, 2005, we listed on the Mothers market of the TSE. In connection with the listing, we issued 12,500 new shares of common stock for an amount of ¥6.0 billion.

Cash Flows

We had cash of ¥13.6 billion at March 31, 2007 compared to ¥13.7 billion at March 31, 2006.

The following table presents information about our cash flows during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007:

	Fiscal year ended March 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
		(millions of yen)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	¥ 5,238	¥ 6,559	¥ 7,402
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	1,974	1,805	(3,014)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(14,212)	39	(4,560)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	2	38	(0)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(6,998)	8,441	(172)
Cash at beginning of the year	12,284	5,286	13,727
Cash at end of the year	<u>¥ 5,286</u>	<u>¥ 13,727</u>	<u>¥ 13,555</u>

Year Ended March 31, 2007 as Compared to the Year Ended March 31, 2006

Net cash provided by operating activities was ¥7.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 compared to ¥6.6 billion for the previous fiscal year. The increase of net cash provided by operating activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 consisted of an increase of ¥1.2 billion in net income from continuing operations adjusted for non-cash income and expenses such as depreciation and amortization, loss (gains) on other investments, and equity method net loss, and a decrease of ¥0.3 billion in operating assets and liabilities (cash provided). This improvement in cash provided by operating activities mainly resulted from the increase in operating income before depreciation and amortization which was derived from an increase in revenues from value-added services and systems integration.

Net cash used in investing activities was ¥3.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 compared to ¥1.8 billion provided by investing activities for the previous fiscal year. Net cash used in investing activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 reflected an increase of ¥2.9 billion in purchase of subsidiary stock from minority shareholders, an increase of ¥1.9 billion in purchase of short-term and other investments including available-for-sale securities and an increase of ¥0.4 billion in purchase of property and equipment compared to the previous fiscal year. The increase in net cash used in investing activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 was partly offset by an absence of investment in an equity method investee of ¥0.8 billion and an increase of ¥0.6 billion in proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities compared to the previous fiscal year.

Net cash used in financing activities was ¥4.6 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 compared to ¥39 million provided by financing activities for the previous fiscal year. Net cash used in financing activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 reflected an absence of proceeds from issuance of common stock, net of an issuance cost, of ¥6.0 billion, an increase of ¥4.7 billion in repayments of short-term borrowings with initial maturities over three months and long-term borrowings, a decrease of ¥3.8 billion in proceeds from securities loan agreement and an increase of ¥3.2 billion in short-term borrowings compared to the previous fiscal year. The increase in net cash used in financing activities for the fiscal year

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ended March 31, 2007 was partly offset by an increase of ¥9.5 billion in proceeds from issuance of short-term borrowings with initial maturities over three months and long-term borrowings and a decrease of ¥3.6 billion in repayments of securities loan agreement compared to the previous fiscal year.

Year Ended March 31, 2006 as Compared to the Year Ended March 31, 2005

Net cash provided by operating activities was ¥6.6 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 compared to ¥5.2 billion for the previous fiscal year. The increase of net cash provided by operating activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 consisted of an increase of ¥0.9 billion in net income from continuing operations adjusted for non-cash income and expenses such as depreciation and amortization, gains on other investments, and equity method net loss, and an increase of ¥0.4 billion in operating assets and liabilities (cash provided). This improvement in cash provided by operating activities mainly resulted from the increase in operating income before depreciation and amortization which was derived from an increase in revenues from value-added services and systems integration and the decrease in backbone costs.

Net cash provided by investing activities was ¥1.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 compared to ¥2.0 billion provided by investing activities for the previous fiscal year. The decrease of net cash provided by investing activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 reflected primarily increases of ¥0.3 billion in purchases of property and equipment, ¥0.7 billion in purchases of short-term and other investments and ¥0.8 billion in investment in an equity method investee. The increase of cash used was partly offset by an increase of ¥0.6 billion in proceeds from sales and redemption of short-term and other investments, including certain available-for-sale securities, and an increase of ¥0.5 billion in refunds of guarantee deposits.

Net cash provided by financing activities was ¥39 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 compared to ¥14.2 billion used in financing activities for the previous fiscal year. The increase of net cash provided by financing activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 primarily reflected a redemption of convertible notes of ¥11.1 billion that was recorded in the previous fiscal year, proceeds of ¥6.0 billion from the issuance of common stock related to our listing on the Mothers market of the TSE, and an increase of ¥2.4 billion in proceeds from security loan agreements. The increase was partly offset by an increase of ¥4.8 billion in repayments of securities loan agreements, a decrease of ¥1.3 billion in proceeds from issuance of long-term borrowings, and an increase of ¥1.1 billion in repayments of long-term borrowings.

Contingencies

We did not have any material contingent liabilities as of March 31, 2007.

C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses, etc.

See the information in Item 4.B., “Business Overview — Research and Development.”

D. Trend Information.

Factors Affecting Our Future Financial Results

We expect that the following are the most significant factors likely to affect our financial results and those of our consolidated subsidiaries. You should also consult Item 3.D., “Risk Factors” and the other portions of this annual report on Form 20-F for additional factors affecting our financial results.

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Revenues

We derive our revenues primarily from recurring monthly fees from our Internet connectivity services and our value-added services, as well as one-time project fees and monthly operating fees from systems integration services. We have been enhancing and will continue to enhance our Internet connectivity services through the introduction of a greater variety of access options and bandwidth options, by expanding our value-added services and systems integration under our total network solutions strategy, and by focusing our efforts on capturing market share in high-end corporate markets that are most attractive to us.

Connectivity and value-added services revenues

Connectivity and value-added services revenues consist of our dedicated access services revenues, our dial-up access services revenues, our value-added services revenues and other services revenues. Our connectivity and value-added services revenues accounted for 42.7% of our revenues for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, 46.6% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006, and 53.9% of our revenues for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005. As our connectivity services customers tend to use our value-added services or systems integration services as their network needs develop, connectivity services are also important for the growth of our value-added services or systems integration business.

Dedicated access services

Dedicated access services accounted for 18.9% of our revenues for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, 21.3% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006, and 27.3% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005. Dedicated access service revenues depend on the size of our customer base, the average contracted bandwidth and unit price of our services. The market for dedicated access services is generally following two trends:

- *Increased contracted bandwidth.* Total contracted bandwidth for dedicated access services including Internet Data Center Connectivity Services increased to 323.5 Gbps for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 from 194.9 Gbps for the previous fiscal year. The number of IP Service contracts for the bandwidth over 100Mbps increased to 224 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 from 157 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006. This increase is mainly due to an increase in customers' demand for higher bandwidth for their Internet connectivity. The average revenues per contract for IP Service was approximately ¥0.6 million at the end of March 2007, compared to the revenues per contract of ¥0.6 million at the end of March 2006. Though we do not expect that revenue per contract come to a growing trend for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2008 due to the continuing competition, we believe that customer demand for higher bandwidth will continue as the use of broadband by corporate customers expands, and we will try to acquire new customers and increase the bandwidth of existing customers as well as maintain the quality of our services and differentiate them from those of our competitors.
- *Increased demand for broadband services.* Demand for broadband services, IJ FiberAccess/F, IJ DSL/F and IJ DSL/A are increasing rapidly as the services are coming to be used to connect corporate branches and remote offices. The services uses ADSL lines at maximum 47 Mbps speed or optical lines at maximum 10 Mbps or 100 Mbps as access lines. The number of contracts for IJ FiberAccess/F and IJ DSL/F increased to 16,418 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 from 13,297 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006. We also expect that it will also contribute to the increase of value-added services and systems integration revenues as usage and implementation of these connectivity services will increase the demand for value-added services such as security services and network systems integration.

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Dial-up access services

Dial-up access services, which include both services for corporate customers and individual users, accounted for 4.2% of our revenues for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, 5.4% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006, and 7.0% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005. Dial-up service revenues depend on the size of our customer base and pricing. The size of our customer base depends primarily on the popularity of OEM services, and the attractiveness of our service offerings which is measured primarily by the quality of service provided to subscribers and our ability to attract new customers by offering remote access solutions in combination with dial-up access and security services.

Although we also market some services under the IJ name, due to our limited brand name recognition among consumers not familiar with the Internet and our limited marketing budget, a primary focus of our efforts to increase our revenues from individual consumers is our range of OEM services. For example, Excite Japan markets and sells Internet connectivity services to individual customers under their own names but provides such services through our Internet network infrastructure.

Value-added services revenues

Our value-added services consist of network security services, data center facility services and operation and management services. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, value-added services revenues increased to ¥7,416 million from ¥6,250 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 and from ¥5,005 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005. The increase is primarily due to the increasing demand for these services from our corporate connectivity customers.

The growth of these services is primarily due to the increase in demand for security services and network outsourcing services such as e-mail and web server hosting services. We expect that business customers will continue to increase their usage of Internet as a business tool and will increasingly rely on an expanding range of value-added services to enhance productivity, reduce costs and improve service reliability. As a result, we expect our revenue from value-added services to grow.

Other

Other revenues, which included rental fees for network equipment, customer support service, and sale of Wide-area Ethernet services accounted for 6.5% of our revenues for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, 7.4% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006, and 7.6% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005.

Systems integration revenues, including related equipment sales revenues

We are currently targeting systems integration to drive growth in revenues and operating income. Systems integration revenues, including related equipment sales revenues for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 increased by 29.9% from the previous fiscal year. The increase is primarily due to the steady increase in outsourced operation revenues, which are monthly recurring revenues, and in one-time revenues due to the provision of a wider range of consulting, network and system design, project management, implementation of integration compared to the past, such as system utilizing broadband lines to connect customers' shops or branches with lower cost and higher speeds, or consulting on network design and operation, and network security. The increase in revenues is primarily due to the increasing demand for these services from our connectivity customers.

Due to the increase in monthly recurring revenues from outsourcing operations, we expect the revenues from systems integration will continue show a steady increase annually, though the one-time systems integration has the trend of seasonal fluctuation in the fiscal year. The primary seasonal variations in systems integration revenues appear to relate to budgetary cycles of Japanese companies and typically result in

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greater revenues from systems integration at the end of the fiscal year as companies attempt to complete large systems integration projects during those periods. Systems integration revenues can fluctuate significantly, in accordance with the absence or addition of a single large order, and are accordingly difficult to forecast.

Other equipment sales revenues

Our other equipment sales revenues consist primarily of sales of networking and other related equipment, other than that provide in connection with our systems integration services. Other equipment sales revenues can fluctuate significantly, in accordance with the absence or addition of a single large order, and are accordingly difficult to forecast.

Additional factors affecting revenues

A number of other factors may affect demand for our services and in turn our revenues, including overall increases in business usage of Internet and network solutions and our range of service offerings.

- *Increase in business usage.* Our revenues will be affected by the extent and speed with which businesses in Japan exploit the Internet and network solutions to their full potential, including, for example, electronic transactions between businesses and expanding the range of devices that access the Internet. Such services require high-quality and high-capacity connectivity services for both businesses and individuals. Such services also require provision of total network solutions including various Internet connectivity services, systems integration and other value-added services which we believe we are well positioned to provide. The degree of business usage will also depend upon a variety of factors including:
 - technological advances, reliability of security systems and users' familiarity with and confidence in new technologies,
 - the rate at which Japanese companies in certain industries significantly increase their Internet usage, particularly the financial, manufacturing and retail segments, and
 - corporate budgets for expenditures for information technologies, including Internet-related items.
- *Range of service offerings.* To increase our revenues from business users, we have increased the access and connectivity options to include fiber optic lines and ADSL lines. We have also completed our multi-site Internet data centers and expanded our service offerings to include systems management and monitoring. We believe these steps will allow us to sell a greater variety of services to our high-end corporate users and to capture a greater amount of the current growth and demand. However, we will still be strongly dependent on increasing acceptance of our services by large Japanese companies and by increases in their Information Technology budgets. We expect Internet usage to continue to grow rapidly in Japan and that businesses will continue to diversify their uses of the Internet. Our ability to offer a broad range of services to meet our customers' demands will significantly influence our future revenues.
- *Synergies between connectivity services, value-added services and systems integration.* Most of our systems integration customers become Internet connectivity service customers as well, and we expect these relationships to continue. As part of our systems integration business, we offer solution services for corporate information network systems, consulting, project planning, system design and systems/operation outsourcing or Internet VPN solution services which combines the FLET'S Internet connectivity services with the SEIL, adopted by customers who have multiple locations, such as branches, offices and factories. The number of contracts

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concerning these services is steadily increasing and we seek to enlarge these network integration services with relatively high gross margin services. The ability to introduce a wide range of services, including solutions necessary to build corporate information network systems, like disaster recovery services and Internet VPN, Voice over IP (VoIP), SEIL and the network service operating system SMF, wireless LAN, is an important competitive factor.

Costs and expenses

Costs and expenses include cost of connectivity and value-added services revenues, cost of systems integration revenues and equipment sales, sales and marketing, general and administrative and research and development expenses.

Cost of connectivity and value-added services revenues

Our primary cost of connectivity services and value-added services revenues is the leasing fees that we pay for the leased lines which comprise our network and for the dedicated local access lines that our subscribers use to connect with our network. Other primary components of our costs are depreciation and amortization of capital leases for network equipment, personnel and other expenses for technical and customer support staff and network operation center costs. Most of our network equipment is leased rather than purchased to take advantage of the financing provided by a capital lease arrangement.

We have invested heavily in the past few years in developing and expanding our network, however, due to a decrease in procurement prices for international backbone lines, our costs have decreased as a result. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, our leased line and other connectivity costs were equal to ¥8.5 billion or 34.8% of our connectivity and value-added services revenues. For the previous fiscal year, these costs were equal to ¥8.9 billion, or 38.3% of our connectivity and value-added services revenues.

- *Backbone cost.* Backbone cost for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 was ¥3.5 billion, almost the same as the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006. We do not expect that our backbone cost will increase significantly as compared with recent fiscal years.
- *Dedicated local access line costs.* We collect dedicated local access line fees from subscribers and pay these fees over to the carriers. Dedicated local access line costs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 were ¥4.6 billion, almost the same as the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006. Other connectivity costs were ¥0.3 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 compared to ¥0.8 billion for the previous fiscal year.

Depreciation and amortization cost decreased to ¥2.6 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 from ¥2.7 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006. Capital expenditures for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 decreased to ¥4.0 billion from ¥4.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006. We do not expect that the depreciation and amortization will change significantly compared with recent fiscal years.

Costs of systems integration revenues and equipment sales

Our cost of systems integration revenues and equipment sales generally increases or decreases in tandem with systems integration revenues and equipment revenues. In addition, as we incur significant systems integration costs up front in connection with the provision of new types of systems integration service or commencement of a systems integration project, our margins tend to improve as the number of our customers grows and to the extent we provide ongoing systems integration work for existing customers. The main determinant of whether our costs will be high relative to our revenues is whether we are able to generate significantly higher margin systems integration work. To do so, we must generate systems integration work that relies more heavily on our engineering and technological expertise instead of systems integration work

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that primarily focuses on the delivery of networking equipment. By doing more planning, designing and engineering-related work rather than just equipment procurement, we believe that not only will we be able to increase our margins, but we will also be able to increase customer satisfaction and our subscriber retention and repeat business rates because we will be able to provide our customers with advanced and cost-effective total Internet solutions.

Over the long term, we seek to improve gross margins through systems integration sales. The gross margin ratio for systems integration services was 22.9% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 in comparison with 22.9% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006. We seek to retain our systems integration customers as our customers for higher-margin consulting, operation and maintenance, software development and upgrades included in systems integration.

Sales and marketing

Our sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of costs related to marketing and general advertising, written-off accounts receivable, sales and marketing and personnel expenses. Our sales and marketing expenses will increase to the extent that we expand our operations and increase our sales and marketing activities. We expect the sales and marketing expenses will increase for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2008 in accordance with our business expansion.

General and administrative

Our general and administrative expenses include primarily expenses associated with our management, accounting, finance and administrative functions, including personnel expenses. Our general and administrative expenses will increase to the extent that we grow our business and add staff. We expect the general and administrative expenses will increase for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2008 in accordance with our business expansion.

Research and development

Our research and development expenses include primarily expenses associated with personnel expenses related to research and development activities. Our research and development expenses will increase to the extent that we expand our research and development activities. We expect the research and development expenses will increase for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2008 in accordance with our business expansion.

Other income (expenses)

Our other income and expenses include, interest income and expenses and other items such as foreign exchange gains or losses, impairment losses on available-for-sale securities and gain on sale of other investments.

- *Interest expense.* Most of our interest expense is from bank borrowing and capital leases. Interest income and interest expenses are also affected by the fluctuation of market interest rates and our total amount of outstanding borrowings. As we increase capital leases or borrowings in order to finance further development of our backbone and data centers and for other investments, interest expenses will also increase.
- *Impairment losses.* We also hold other investments, including available-for-sale securities. The book value of other investments are affected by the fluctuation in the market price or the decrease in fair values of non-marketable investments. If a decrease below cost in the market

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price or fair value of an investment is judged to be other than temporary, we will have impairment losses on other investments.

- *Gain on sale of other investments.* Gain on sales of other investment is mostly raised from a sale of available-for-sale securities. We expect that we will continue a sale of available-for-sale securities to raise the gain for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2008.

E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements.

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as is defined for purposes of Item 5.E. of Form 20-F.

F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations.

The following table shows our contractual payment obligations under our agreements as of March 31, 2007:

Contractual Obligations	Payments due by period (in million of yen)				
	Total	less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	more than 5 years
Long-term debt obligations	¥ 290	¥ 290	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Capital lease obligations	7,700	3,202	3,808	683	7
Operating lease obligations	2,360	1,507	757	56	40
Total ^{(1) (2)}	¥ 10,350	¥ 4,999	¥ 4,565	¥ 739	¥ 47

(1) In addition to the above, we plan to contribute ¥173 million to our pension plan for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2008. On January 17, 2007, we made an agreement for investing in funds which invest in unlisted stocks mainly in Europe, Asia and Israel, with an investment advisory company. We committed to provide \$5 million for the fund at its request in the future several years. We provided \$140 thousand for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. (Please refer to Note 14 to our consolidated financial statements). In June 2007, we acquired 100% of the equity of hi-ho, Inc. from Panasonic Network Services Inc. (“PNS”) to take over PNS’s Internet service business for personal users and its solution business for its corporate customers for ¥1,200 million.

(2) The table above does not include obligations for interest payments on debt.

Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees.

A. Directors and Senior Management.

The following table provides information about our directors, executive officers and company auditors as of July 3, 2007:

Name	Position	Date of birth	Current term expires	Initial date of appointment as director, executive officer or company auditor	Number of IIJ shares owned as of July 3, 2007
Koichi Suzuki	President, Chief Executive Officer and Representative Director	Sep. 3, 1946	June 2009	Dec. 1992	12,783
Toshiya Asaba	Executive Vice President	June 12, 1962	June 2009	June 1999	*
Yoshiaki Hisamoto	Executive Vice President	Dec. 14, 1954	June 2008	June 2006	—
Hideshi Hojo	Senior Managing Director	Dec. 22, 1957	June 2009	June 2000	*

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Name	Position	Date of birth	Current term expires	Initial date of appointment as director, executive officer or company auditor	Number of IJ shares owned as of July 3, 2007
Takamichi Miyoshi	Director	May 5, 1963	June 2008	June 2002	*
Akihisa Watai	Director, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer	Sep. 30, 1965	June 2008	June 2004	*
Hiroyuki Hisashima	Director	Oct. 11, 1959	June 2009	June 2005	*
Kazuhiro Tokita	Director	Apr. 25, 1969	June 2009	June 2005	*
Junichi Shimagami	Director	Apr. 17, 1967	June 2009	June 2007	*
Yasurou Tanahashi	Director	Jan. 4, 1941	June 2008	June 2004	—
Takashi Hiroi	Director	Feb. 13, 1963	June 2008	June 2004	—
Yoshifumi Nishikawa	Director	Aug. 3, 1938	June 2009	June 2005	—
Junnosuke Furukawa	Director	Dec. 5, 1935	June 2009	June 2005	—
Senji Yamamoto	Director	Apr. 14, 1946	June 2008	June 2006	—
Junichi Tate	Company Auditor	Nov. 6, 1949	June 2008	June 2006	—
Masaki Okada	Company Auditor	Jan. 9, 1959	June 2008	June 2004	—
Masaaki Koizumi	Company Auditor	Oct. 4, 1964	June 2008	June 2004	—
Hirofumi Takahashi	Company Auditor	Sep. 1, 1939	June 2009	June 2005	*

* Owns less than 1% of outstanding shares of IJ's common stock.

Koichi Suzuki has been our president and representative director since April 1994, and has over 20 years of experience in the computer and communications industries. In addition, Mr. Suzuki is chairman of IJ Technology Inc. ("IJ-Tech") and hi-ho Inc. ("hi-ho"), and representative director of Net Care, Inc. ("Net Care"), Internet Multifeed Co. ("Multifeed") and GDX Japan, K.K. He also serves as chairman of IJ America Inc. ("IJ-A") and a director of i-Heart, Inc. From December 1992 to April 1994, Mr. Suzuki was a director of IJ. Prior to joining us, Mr. Suzuki was employed at Japan Management Association where he served as a general manager.

Toshiya Asaba has served as an executive vice president and division director of the Network Service Department since April 2006. Mr. Asaba is also a director of IJ-A, Multifeed and NTT Resonant Inc. Mr. Asaba was a managing director of IJ from June 2002 to June 2004. Mr. Asaba was an executive vice president and division director of the Solution Department from June 2004 to March 2006. From April 1995 to June 1999, Mr. Asaba was a general manager of the Network Engineering Division. Mr. Asaba joined us in 1992. Mr. Asaba has over ten years of Internet experience including three years of Internet-related research experience and seven years of Internet backbone engineering experience, including network design, routing and traffic management.

Yoshiaki Hisamoto has served as an executive vice president and as division director of the Administrative Department since June 2006. Mr. Hisamoto joined Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation in April 1978 and was a senior manager of the Global Business Department and Corporate Planning Department of NTT Communications Corporation ("NTT Communications"). Mr. Hisamoto was general manager of the Accounts and Finance Department of NTT Communications.

Hideshi Hojo has served as senior managing director of IJ since June 2006 and as division director of the Sales Department since August 2003. Mr. Hojo is also a director of Net Care and Internet Revolution Inc. ("i-revo"). From February 1998 to June 2000, Mr. Hojo acted as general manager of the Sales Division, from June 2000 to June 2002, as a director and from June 2002 to August 2003, as managing director and division director of the Sales & Marketing Department. Mr. Hojo joined us in 1996. Prior to joining us, Mr. Hojo had 16 years of experience in the field of sales working for the Itochu Group.

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Takamichi Miyoshi has served as a director of IJ since June 2002 and as director and general manager of the Strategy Planning Division since April 2004. Mr. Miyoshi is a director of Multifeed. Mr. Miyoshi joined us in April 1993. From October 1994, Mr. Miyoshi acted as general manager of the Network Operations and Systems Administration Division.

Akihisa Watai has served as a director, chief financial officer and chief accounting officer since June 2004. Mr. Watai is a director of Net Chart Japan Inc. (“NCJ”) and a company auditor of i-revo. Mr. Watai joined The Sumitomo Bank, Limited (currently Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation) in April 1989 and was temporarily transferred to IJ from August 1996. In February 2000, Mr. Watai joined IJ permanently and has been general manager of the Finance Division since April 2004.

Hiroyuki Hisashima has served as a director since June 2005 and has been division director of the Applied Research and Development Department since April 2006. Mr. Hisashima is a director of IJ-Tech. Mr. Hisashima was general manager of the Technology Department since April 2004. Mr. Hisashima joined us in May 1996. Prior to joining us, Mr. Hisashima had 12 years of experience in the field of software development.

Kazuhiro Tokita has served as a director since June 2005 and has been division director of the Solution Department since April 2006. Mr. Tokita is a director of IJ-Tech. Mr. Tokita was a deputy division director of the Sales Department since April 2005. Mr. Tokita joined us in May 1995. Prior to joining us, Mr. Tokita was employed at Yasuda Kasai Systems Co., Ltd (Currently Sampo Japan Systems Solutions Inc.).

Junichi Shimagami was appointed a director in June 2007 and has been division director of the Network Service Department since April 2007. Mr. Shimagami is a director of Multifeed and hi-ho. Mr. Shimagami served as division director of the Network Engineering Section from April 2004 to March 2007. Mr. Shimagami joined us in 1996. Prior to joining us, Mr. Shimagami worked at Nomura Research Institute, Ltd., which he joined in April 1990.

Yasuro Tanahashi has served as an outside director of IJ since June 2004. Mr. Tanahashi has been an advisor of NS Solutions Corporation, an affiliated company of Nippon Steel Corporation since June 2007. Mr. Tanahashi had been a representative director & president of NS Solutions Corporation since April 2000 and had been chairman of NS Solutions Corporation since April 2003.

Takashi Hiroi has served as an outside director of IJ since June 2004. Mr. Hiroi joined Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (“NTT”) in April 1986 and has been a senior manager of the Corporate Management Strategy Division of NTT since May 2005.

Yoshifumi Nishikawa has served as an outside director of IJ since June 2005. Mr. Nishikawa has been president and representative director of Japan Post Corporation since January 2006 and had been a representative director of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. since December 2002.

Junnosuke Furukawa has served as an outside director of IJ since June 2005. Mr. Furukawa has been an advisor of The Furukawa Electric Co., Ltd. Mr. Furukawa had been a director, member of the board & senior advisor of The Furukawa Electric Co., Ltd. since June 2004. From June 1995, Mr. Furukawa had been President & CEO of The Furukawa Electric Co., Ltd. and from June 2003, Mr. Furukawa had been Chairman & CEO of The Furukawa Electric Co., Ltd.

Senji Yamamoto has served as a director of IJ since June 2006. Mr. Yamamoto has been vice chairman and representative director of IJ-Tech and president and representative director of IJ Financial Systems Inc. since June 2006. From June 2000 to October 2005, Mr. Yamamoto was President and CEO of Sony Communication Network Corporation.

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Junichi Tate has been a company auditor of IIJ since June 2006. Mr. Tate is a company auditor of IIJ-Tech, Net Care, NCJ and hi-ho. Mr. Tate was a staff general manager of Corporate Planning Department No.2 of Dai-Ichi Life Insurance Company.

Masaki Okada has been a company auditor of IIJ since June 2004. Mr. Okada has been admitted to the Dai-ni Tokyo Bar Association and joined Ishii Law Office in April 1988. Mr. Okada has been a partner in Ishii Law Office since April 1997.

Masaaki Koizumi has been a company auditor of IIJ since June 2004. Mr. Koizumi is a Japanese Certified Public Accountant and joined Eiwa & Co. (Currently Azsa & Co.) in October 1987. Mr. Koizumi retired from Azsa & Co. in September 2003 and established Koizumi CPA Office in October 2003.

Hirofumi Takahashi has been a company auditor of IIJ since June 2005. Mr. Takahashi is a full-time company auditor of IIJ-Tech. Mr. Takahashi joined us in August 2002 as an Advisor. Prior to joining us, Mr. Takahashi was chairman of Shinko Investment Trust Management. He had nearly 40 years of experience in securities companies.

B. Compensation.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, the aggregate compensation we paid or accrued for all of our executive officers, directors and company auditors was approximately ¥458 million. We established a retirement plan for full-time company auditors in March 2006 and a retirement plan for full-time directors in March 2007. We recorded a liability for retirement benefits for company auditors of ¥3 million and a liability for retirement benefits for standing directors and company auditors of ¥ 201 million, which would be required if they retire as of March 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively. For a description of our stock option and warrant issuances to directors and employees, see Item 6.E.

C. Board Practices.

Directors are elected at a general meeting of shareholders, and the normal term of office of a director is two years, although they may serve any number of consecutive terms. We do not have audit or remuneration committees, a standard practice in Japan. We do not have any service contracts with any of our directors providing for benefits upon termination of employment.

In accordance with the requirements of the Corporation Law of Japan, our Articles of Incorporation provide for not more than three company auditors. Company auditors, of whom at least half must be from outside of the company, are elected at a general meeting of shareholders, and the normal term of office of a company auditor is four years, although they may serve any number of consecutive terms. Company auditors are under a statutory duty to oversee the administration of our affairs by the directors, to examine our financial statements and business reports to be submitted by the Board of Directors to the general meetings of shareholders and to report their opinions thereon to the shareholders, and to oversee accounting firms which audit our financial statements. They are required to attend meetings of the Board of Directors and to express their opinions if necessary, but they are not entitled to vote. Company auditors also have a statutory duty to provide their report on the audit report prepared by our independent certified public accountants to the Board of Company Auditors, which must submit its audit report to the Board of Directors and/or the general meetings of shareholders. The Board of Company Auditors will also determine matters relating to the duties of the company auditors, such as audit policy and methods of investigation of our affairs.

Nasdaq Marketplace Rule 4350(a)(1) provides that a foreign private issuer may follow its home country practice in lieu of the requirements of Rule 4350, provided that such foreign private issuer discloses in its annual reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission each requirement of Rule 4350 that

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it does not follow and describes the home country practice followed by the issuer in lieu of such requirements.

Nasdaq Marketplace Rule 4350(c) requires that (i) a majority of the Board of Directors be independent directors as defined in Rule 4200(a)(15), (ii) independent directors have regularly scheduled meetings at which only they are present, (iii) compensation of the chief executive officer and other executive officers be determined, or recommended to the Board of Directors for determination, either by a majority of the independent directors or by a compensation committee comprised solely of independent directors, and (iv) director nominees be selected, or recommended for selection by the Board of Directors, either by a majority of the independent directors or by a nominations committee comprised solely of independent directors, in accordance with the nominations process set forth in a formal written charter or board resolution. For large Japanese companies under the Company Law of Japan (“Large Japanese Companies”), including us, which employ a corporate governance system based on a Board of Company Auditors, Japan’s Company Law has no independence requirement with respect to directors. As discussed above, the task of overseeing management and accounting firms is assigned to the company auditors, who are separate and independent from the company’s management. Large Japanese Companies, including us, are required to have at least 50% “outside” company auditor who must meet additional independence requirements under the Company Law. An outside company auditor is defined in the Company Law as a company auditor who had not served as a director, manager or any other employee of the company or any of its subsidiaries at any time prior to the appointment. Currently, we have three outside company auditors.

Nasdaq Marketplace Rule 4350(d) requires that (i) each issuer have adopted a formal written audit committee charter meeting the requirements of Rule 4350(d)(1) and (ii) the issuer have an audit committee of at least three members who are independent as defined under Rule 4200(a)(15), meet the independence criteria set forth in Rule 10A-3(b)(1) under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and satisfy certain other criteria. Like a majority of Japanese companies, we employ the company auditor system as described above. Under this system, the Board of Company Auditors is a legally separate and independent body from the Board of Directors. The function of the Board of Company Auditors is similar to that of independent directors, including those who are members of the audit committee, of a U.S. company: to monitor the performance of the directors, and review and express an opinion on the method of auditing by the company’s accounting firm and on such accounting firm’s audit reports, for the protection of the company’s shareholders. Large Japanese Companies, including us, are required to have at least three company auditors. Currently, we have four company auditors. In addition, as discussed above, our company auditors serve a longer term than our directors. With respect to the requirements of Rule 10A-3 under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934 relating to listed company audit committees, we rely on an exemption under paragraph (c)(3) of that rule which is available to foreign private issuers with boards of company auditors meeting certain criteria.

Nasdaq Marketplace Rule 4350(f) provides that each issuer provide for a quorum as specified in its by-laws for any meeting of holders of common stock, which shall be at least 33 1/3% of the outstanding shares of the issuer’s voting common stock. We provide for a quorum as specified in the Articles of Incorporation for any meeting of holders of common stock, which shall be at least one-third of our outstanding shares of the voting common stock.

Nasdaq Marketplace Rule 4350(g) provides that each issuer solicit proxies and provide proxy statements for all meetings of shareholders and provide copies of such proxy solicitation to Nasdaq. Currently a Japanese company whose shares are listed on the securities exchanges defined in the Securities and Exchange Law, including us, may, but is not required to, solicit proxies for meetings of shareholders. If such a Japanese company solicits proxies for a meeting of shareholders, it is required to provide proxy statements and documents for reference as provided for in the Securities and Exchange Law and provide copies of such proxy statements and documents for reference to the Kanto Local Finance Bureau.

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Nasdaq Marketplace Rule 4350(h) provides that each issuer conduct appropriate review of all related party transactions for potential conflict of interest situations on an ongoing basis and that all such transactions be approved by the issuer's audit committee or another independent body of the Board of Directors. Following the requirements of the Company Law of Japan, we require a director to obtain the approval of the Board of Directors in order for such director to accept a transfer of a product or any other asset of IJJ, to transfer a product or any other asset of such director to IJJ, to receive a loan from IJJ, or to effect any other transaction with IJJ, for himself or a third party.

Nasdaq Marketplace Rule 4350(i) provides that shareholder approval be obtained prior to the issuance of designated securities under subparagraph (A), (B), (C) or (D) of Rule 4350(i). Where a Japanese joint stock company (Kabushiki-Gaisha), issues common shares or other shares, stock acquisition rights or bonds with stock acquisition rights under the Company Law of Japan, it is necessary for the Board of Directors to determine the conditions of issuance; provided, however, that this shall not apply if the Articles of Incorporation provide that such conditions shall be determined by the shareholders' meeting. Currently, IJJ's Articles of Incorporation do not provide for any such exception. Additionally, if the company issues such securities to persons other than shareholders (in case of common shares or other shares) at a specially favorable issue price or (in case of stock acquisition rights or bonds with stock acquisition rights) on specially favorable conditions, even when there are provisions related thereto in the Articles of Incorporation, some matters related to such issuance shall be resolved by special resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

The rights of ADR holders, including their rights relating to corporate governance practices, are provided in the deposit agreement which is an exhibit to this annual report.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITIES OF SOME OUTSIDE DIRECTORS AND SOME OUTSIDE COMPANY AUDITORS

We have entered into an agreement with four of our outside directors, Mr. Yoshifumi Nishikawa, Mr. Junnosuke Furukawa, Mr. Yasurou Tanahashi and Mr. Takashi Hiroi, and two of our outside company auditors, Mr. Masaki Okada and Mr. Masaaki Koizumi that limits their liabilities to us for damages suffered by us due to their acts taken in good faith and without gross negligence, amounting to ¥ 10 million or the aggregate of the amounts set forth in Article 427 paragraph 1 of the Corporation Law of Japan, whichever is higher.

D. Employees.

As of March 31, 2007, we had 1,155 employees, including employees of our consolidated subsidiaries, and we had 987 employees as of March 31, 2006 and 969 employees as of March 31, 2005. Approximately 70% of these employees were in our engineering division, 20% in our sales division and 10% in our administrative division for each of the most recent three fiscal years.

Except for 16 employees in the United States employed by our subsidiary, IJJ-A, all of our employees work in Japan.

We have never experienced any labor disputes and consider our labor relations to be good. To our knowledge, none of our employees is a member of any union.

E. Share Ownership.

The information on share ownership required by this item is in Item 6.A. above.

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Stock Option Plan

- *June 2001 Stock Option Plan.* In June 2001, we implemented a stock option plan under which 395 options to acquire a total of 1,975 shares or 790,000 ADS equivalents, or approximately 1.8% of total outstanding shares on that date, were granted to 44 directors and employees on August 2, 2001. The option exercise price for the shares was determined by setting the price 5% above the 30-days average of the closing market prices beginning 45 days prior to the date of the grant which was ¥403,661 per share and has been adjusted to ¥334,448 as a result of issuances of common shares. The options are exercisable at various times from two years to ten years from the date of grant.
- *April 2000 Stock Option Plan.* In April 2000, we implemented a stock option plan under which our directors and employees were granted 295 options to acquire a total of 1,475 shares or 590,000 ADS equivalents, or approximately 1.2% of total outstanding shares on that date. The options were granted to 34 directors and employees on May 31, 2000. The option exercise price was determined by setting the price at 5% above the 30-day moving average of closing market prices beginning 45 days prior to the date of grant, which was ¥2,611,112 per share and has been subsequently adjusted to ¥2,163,418 as a result of issuances of common shares. The options are exercisable at various times from two years to ten years from the date of grant.
- *March 2001 Warrant Issuance.* On March 31, 2001, certain directors of IIJ were provided with 375 warrants exercisable for shares of common stock of IIJ-Tech. Each warrant is exercisable for one share of common stock up to seven or eight years from the date of grant at an exercise price of ¥300,000 and was purchased for 1% of the exercise price.

We conducted a 1 to 5 stock split effective on October 11, 2005. The numbers of shares and the option exercise prices for the two stock option plans above are calculated based on the assumption that the stock split was made at the time of implementation. For the two stock option plans above, we had 515 unexercised options outstanding to acquire a total of 2,575 shares of common stock or 1,030,000 ADS equivalents.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

We have an employee stockholding association that holds 1,353 shares of common stock, or 0.7% of our outstanding shares, as of March 31, 2007. The association provides designated employees with the opportunity to purchase shares at market value. Shares are held in the name of the employee stock purchase program until the employee resigns or retires. The representative of the employee shareholders' association exercises voting rights in accordance with the instructions of each employee shareholder.

Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions.

A. Major Shareholders.

The following table shows information regarding beneficial ownership of our common stock as of March 31, 2007 by each shareholder known by us to own beneficially more than 5% of our common stock and all directors and executive officers as a group. We are not required by Japanese law to disclose beneficial ownership of our common stock. As explained in "Reporting Requirements of Shareholders—Report of Substantial Shareholdings" in Item 10.B. of this annual report on Form 20-F, any person who becomes, beneficially and solely or jointly, a holder of more than 5% of our outstanding common stock must file a report with the relevant local finance bureau of the Ministry of Finance. The information in this table is based upon our shareholders of record and reports filed with the Financial Services Agency and U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

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	Shares of common stock outstanding, beneficially owned as of March 31, 2007	
	Number	Percentage
Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation and affiliates ⁽¹⁾	60,675	29.7%
Koichi Suzuki	12,532	6.1
Itochu Corporation	10,430	5.1
Directors and executive officers as a group ⁽²⁾	13,317	6.5

(1) Includes Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (“NTT”), which owns 50,475 shares, or 24.7%, and NTT Communications Corporation (“NTT Communications”), which owns 10,200 shares, or 5.0%.

(2) Includes Koichi Suzuki’s holding which is also separately set forth above. No other director or executive officer is a beneficial owner of more than 5%.

Our major shareholders have the same voting rights as other holders of our common stock.

According to our register of shareholders, as of March 31, 2007, there were 5,214 holders of common stock of record worldwide. As of March 31, 2007, The Bank of New York, depository for our ADSs, held 13.4% of the outstanding common stock on that date. According to The Bank of New York, as of March 31, 2007, there were eight ADR holders of record with addresses in the United States. Because some of these shares were held by brokers or other nominees, the number of record holders with addresses in the United States might not fully show the number of beneficial owners in the United States. Of the 204,300 shares of common stock outstanding as of March 31, 2007, 27,409 shares were held in the form of 10,963,600 ADSs.

B. Related Party Transactions.

NTT-affiliated Companies. Since April 1, 2006 through March 31, 2007, we have paid ¥5,416 million for international and domestic backbone and local access line costs to NTT-affiliated companies such as NTT Communications, Nippon Telegraph and Telephone East Corporation (“NTT East”) and Nippon Telegraph and Telephone West Corporation (“NTT West”). In addition, we paid ¥2,215 million for co-location costs and telecommunication expenses to NTT Communications, NTT East and NTT West and paid ¥95 million for other costs, mainly outsourcing costs to NTT Communications, NTT East and NTT West. We received payments of ¥1,309 million for OEM services, Internet connectivity services and operation fees for data centers from NTT Communications, NTT East and NTT West. On an ongoing basis in the ordinary course of business, we pay NTT-affiliated companies for international and domestic backbone and local access line costs and for co-location costs and telecommunications expenses and receive payments from NTT-affiliated companies for OEM services, Internet connectivity services and operating fees for data centers. We do not have any outstanding loans between NTT and its affiliated companies and us.

Transactions with equity method affiliates. In the ordinary course of business, we have various sales, purchase and other transactions with companies which are owned 20% to 50% by us and are accounted for by the equity method. Account balances and transactions with such 20% to 50% owned companies as of and for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 are presented as follows:

	<u>millions of yen</u>
Accounts receivable	¥ 44
Accounts payable	16
Revenues	482
Costs and expenses	173

As of March 31, 2007, we had loans to an equity method investee of which the carrying amount, net of valuation allowance was ¥35 million.

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Except as described above, since March 31, 2005, there has been no transaction with or loan between us or any of our subsidiaries and:

- any enterprise that directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by, or is in common control with us or any of our subsidiaries,
- any director, officer, company auditor or family member of any of the preceding or any enterprise over which such person directly or indirectly is able to exercise significant influence,
- any individual shareholder directly or indirectly having significant influence over us or any of our subsidiaries or a family member of such individual or any enterprise over which such person directly or indirectly is able to exercise significant influence, or their respective family members or enterprises over which they exercise significant influence, or
- any unconsolidated enterprise in which we have a significant influence or which has a significant influence over us.

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel.

Not applicable.

Item 8. Financial Information.

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information.

Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements required by this item begin on page F-1.

Legal or Arbitration Proceedings

The information on legal or arbitration proceedings required by this item is in Item 4.B.

Dividend Policy

Our basic dividend policy is that we pay dividends to our shareholders continuously and in a stable manner while considering the need to have retained earnings for the enhancement of financial position, medium and long-term business expansion and new business development. Under Japanese law, a company is required to have retained earnings, without accumulated deficit, in order to be able to conduct certain types of capital-related transactions such as payments of dividends in general. The ordinary general meeting of shareholders held on June 28, 2006 approved the elimination of accumulated deficit through the reduction of additional-paid in capital and common stock in our non-consolidated financial statements under generally accepted accounting principles in Japan. On June 26, 2007, the ordinary general meeting of shareholders approved the payment of cash dividend to shareholders of record at March 31, 2007 of ¥1,500 per share of common stock.

B. Significant Changes.

Except as otherwise disclosed in this annual report on Form 20-F, there has been no significant change in our financial condition since March 31, 2007, the date of our last audited financial statements.

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Item 9. The Offer and Listing.

A. Offer and Listing Details.

American Depositary Shares (“ADSs”) representing our common stock have been quoted on the Nasdaq market since August 4, 1999 under the symbol “IIJI” and were transferred from the Nasdaq Global Market to the Nasdaq Global Select Market on June 11, 2007. The current ADS/share ratio is 400 ADSs per 1 share of our common stock. Our shares of common stock have been quoted on the Mothers market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange (“TSE”) since December 2, 2005 under the stock code number “3774” and were transferred to the First Section of the TSE on December 14, 2006.

The following table shows, for the periods indicated, the high and low price of our ADSs and shares of common stock on the TSE for the periods indicated:

Fiscal year ended/ending March 31,	Nasdaq ⁽¹⁾ (per ADS)		TSE ^{(1) (2)} (per share of common stock)	
	High	Low	High	Low
2003	\$ 7.34	\$1.80		
2004	14.10	1.41		
2005	6.24	2.11		
2006	14.88	3.04	¥584,000	¥409,000
First Quarter	13.93	3.04		
Second Quarter	11.12	7.31		
Third Quarter	14.88	8.45	548,000	484,000
Fourth Quarter	12.99	8.67	584,000	409,000
2007	10.65	6.41	517,000	296,000
First Quarter	10.65	6.41	517,000	296,000
Second Quarter	8.85	6.83	425,000	315,000
Third Quarter	9.63	7.33	431,000	358,000
Fourth Quarter	10.38	8.33	516,000	402,000
2008				
First Quarter	9.98	7.45	473,000	351,000
Month				
January 2007	9.32	8.33	455,000	402,000
February 2007	10.38	9.15	516,000	441,000
March 2007	10.20	8.98	477,000	417,000
April 2007	9.98	8.66	473,000	407,000
May 2007	9.08	7.45	438,000	351,000
June 2007	9.14	8.21	440,000	397,000

(1) Price data are based on prices throughout the sessions for each corresponding period at each stock exchange.

(2) The high and low price of our shares of common stock on the TSE for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 and the third quarter of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 show the high and low price for the period on and after December 2, 2005, when we listed on the Mothers market of the TSE.

B. Plan of Distribution.

Not applicable.

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C. Markets.

ADSs representing our common stock have been quoted on the Nasdaq Market since August 4, 1999 under the symbol “IIJ” and on June 11, 2007 were transferred from the Nasdaq Global Market to the Nasdaq Global Select Market. Our shares of common stock have been quoted on the Mothers market of the TSE since December 2, 2005 under the stock code number “3774” and were transferred to the First Section of the TSE on December 14, 2006.

D. Selling Shareholders.

Not applicable.

E. Dilution.

Not applicable.

F. Expenses of the issue.

Not applicable.

Item 10. Additional Information.

A. Share Capital.

Not required.

B. Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Objects and Purposes in Our Articles of Incorporation

Article 2 of our Articles of Incorporation states our objects and purposes:

- Telecommunications business under the Telecommunications Business Law,
- Processing, mediation and provision of information and contents by using telecommunications networks,
- Agency for the management business such as the management of networks and the management of information and telecommunications systems,
- Planning, consulting service, development, operation and maintenance of or for information and telecommunications systems,
- Development, sales, lease and maintenance of computer software,
- Development, sales, lease and maintenance of telecommunications machinery and equipment,
- Telecommunications construction,
- Agency for non-life insurance,

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- Research, study, education and training related to the foregoing, and
- Any and all businesses incidental or related to the foregoing.

Provisions Regarding Our Directors

There is no provision in our Articles of Incorporation as to a director's power to vote on a proposal, arrangement or contract in which the director is materially interested, but the Corporation Law of Japan provides that such director is required to refrain from voting on such matters at the Board of Director's meetings.

The Corporation Law of Japan provides that compensation for directors is determined at a general meeting of shareholders of a company. Within the upper limit approved by the shareholders' meeting, the Board of Directors will determine the amount of compensation for each director. The Board of Directors may, by its resolution, leave such decision to the president's discretion.

The Corporation Law of Japan provides that a significant loan from third party by a company should be approved by the Board of Directors. Our regulations of the Board of Directors have adopted this policy.

There is no mandatory retirement age for directors under the Corporation Law of Japan or our Articles of Incorporation.

There is no requirement concerning the number of shares one individual must hold in order to qualify him or her as a director under the Corporation Law of Japan or our Articles of Incorporation.

Rights of Shareholders of our Common Stock

We have issued only one class of shares, our common stock. Rights of holders of shares of our common stock have under the Corporation Law of Japan and our Articles of Incorporation include:

- the right to receive dividends when the payment of dividends has been approved at a shareholders' meeting, with this right lapsing three full years after the due date for payment according to a provision in the Articles,
- the right to receive interim dividends as provided for in the Articles, with this right lapsing three full years after the due date for payment according to a provision in the Articles,
- the right to vote at a shareholders' meeting (cumulative voting is not allowed under the Articles),
- the right to receive surplus in the event of liquidation, and
- the right to require us to purchase shares when a shareholder opposes resolutions including (i) the transfer of all or material part of the business, (ii) an amendment of the Articles to establish a restriction on share transfer, (iii) a share exchange or share transfer to establish a holding company, (iv) split of the company or (v) merger, all of which must be consummated by a two-thirds affirmative vote of the voting rights of the shareholders at a shareholders' meeting at which shareholders having not less than one-third of the total number of voting rights held by all shareholders who can exercise their voting rights are in attendance.

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A shareholder is generally entitled to one vote per one unit of our shares at a shareholders' meeting. In general, under the Corporation Law of Japan and our Articles of Incorporation, a shareholders' meeting may adopt a resolution by a majority of the voting rights represented at the meeting. The Corporation Law of Japan and our Articles of Incorporation require a quorum for the election of directors and company auditors of not less than one-third of the total number of voting rights held by all shareholders who can exercise their voting rights. A corporate shareholder, having more than one-quarter of its voting rights directly or indirectly held by us, does not have voting rights. We have no voting rights with respect to our own common stock. Shareholders may exercise their voting rights through proxies, provided that a shareholder may appoint only one shareholder who has a voting right as its proxy. Our Board of Directors may entitle our shareholders to cast their votes in writing. Our Board of Directors may also entitle our shareholders to cast their votes by electrical devices.

While the Corporation Law of Japan, in general, requires a quorum of the majority of voting rights and approval of two-thirds of the voting rights presented at the meeting of any material corporate actions, it allows a company to reduce the quorum for such special resolutions by its Articles of Incorporation to not less than one-third of the total number of voting rights held by all shareholders who can exercise their voting rights. We adopted a quorum of not less than one-third of the total number of voting rights in our Articles of Incorporation for special resolutions for material corporate actions, such as:

- a reduction of the stated capital,
- amendment of our Articles of Incorporation (except amendments that the Board of Directors are authorized to make under the Corporation Law of Japan),
- establishment of a 100% parent-subsidiary relationship through a share exchange or share transfer requiring shareholders' approval,
- a dissolution, merger or consolidation requiring shareholders' approval,
- a company split requiring shareholders' approval,
- a transfer of the whole or an important part of our business,
- the taking over of the whole of the business of any other corporation requiring shareholders' approval, and
- issuance of new shares at a specially favorable price, or issuance of stock acquisition rights or bonds with stock acquisition rights with specially favorable conditions to persons other than shareholders.

The Corporation Law of Japan provides additional specific rights for shareholders owning a substantial number of voting rights.

Shareholders holding more than one sixth of the total number of the voting rights of all shareholders who can exercise their voting rights have the right to oppose:

- short-form share transfer (only in respect of the shareholders of the company to be a 100% parent company by the short-form share transfer),
- short-form company split into an existing company (only in respect of the shareholders of the exiting company that takes over the target business of the split company), and

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- short-form absorption (only in respect of the shareholders of the exiting company that absorbs the target company by the short-form absorption).

Shareholders holding 10% or more of the total number of voting rights of all shareholders (or our total outstanding shares) have the right to apply to a court of competent jurisdiction, or competent court, for:

- dissolution, and
- commencement of reorganization proceedings as provided for in the Company Reorganization Law of Japan.

Shareholders who have held 3% or more of the total number of voting rights of all shareholders (or our total outstanding shares) for six months or more have the right to:

- demand the convening of a general meeting of shareholders,
- apply to a competent court for removal of a director or company auditor,
- apply to a competent court for removal of a liquidator, and
- apply to a competent court for an order to inspect our business and assets in a special liquidation proceeding.

Shareholders holding 3% or more of the total number of voting rights of all shareholders (or our total outstanding shares) have the right to:

- examine our accounting books and documents and make copies of them, and
- apply to a competent court for appointment of an inspector to inspect our operation or financial condition.

Shareholders who have held 1% or more of the total number of voting rights of all shareholders for six months or more have the right to apply to a competent court for appointment of an inspector to review the correctness of the convocation and voting procedures of a general meeting of shareholders.

Shareholders who have held 1% or more of the total number of voting rights of all shareholders or 300 voting rights for six months or more have the right to demand that certain matters be made objects and added to the agenda items at a general meeting of shareholders.

Shareholders who have held any number of shares for six months or more have the right to demand:

- us to institute an action to enforce the liability of one of our directors or company auditors,
- us to institute an action to recover from a recipient the benefit of a proprietary nature given in relation to exercising the right of a shareholder, and
- a director on our behalf for the cessation of an illegal or ultra vires action.

There is no provision under the Corporation Law of Japan or our Articles of Incorporation which forces shareholders to make additional contributions when requested by us.

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Under the Corporation Law of Japan, in order to change the rights of shareholders which are stipulated and defined in our Articles of Incorporation, we must amend our Articles of Incorporation. Amendment must be approved by a special resolution of shareholders where two-thirds of shareholders vote at a shareholders' meeting at which shareholders having not less than one-third of the voting rights held by all shareholders are in attendance.

Annual general meetings and extraordinary general meetings of shareholders are convened by a representative director based on the determination to convene it by our Board of Directors. A shareholder having held 3% or more of our total outstanding shares for six months or more is entitled to demand the directors to convene a shareholders' meeting under the Corporation Law of Japan. Under our Articles of Incorporation, shareholders of record as of March 31 of each year have the right to attend the annual general meeting of our shareholders. In order to determine the shareholders entitled to attend extraordinary general meetings of our shareholders, we are required to make public notice of record date at least two weeks prior to the record date. A convocation notice will be sent to these shareholders at least two weeks prior to the date of the shareholders' meeting.

Restrictions on Holders of our Common Stock

There is no restriction on non-resident or foreign shareholders on the holding of our shares or on the exercise of voting rights. However, pursuant to a provision of our share handling regulations, a shareholder who does not have an address or residence in Japan is required to file its temporary address in Japan or that of a standing proxy having any address or residence in Japan with our transfer agent.

There is no provision in our Articles of Incorporation that would have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control that would operate only with respect to a merger, acquisition or corporate restructuring involving us.

There is no provision in our Articles of Incorporation or other subordinated rules regarding the ownership threshold, above which shareholder ownership must be disclosed. A shareholder holding more than 5% of the shares in a public company in Japan is required to disclose such shareholding pursuant to the Securities Exchange Law of Japan.

There is no provision in our Articles of Incorporation governing changes in the capital more stringent than is required by law.

For a description of rights of holders of ADSs, please see the "Description of American Depositary Receipts" section in our F-1 Registration Statement (File No. 333-10584), declared effective on August 3, 1999, as amended, hereby incorporated by reference.

C. Material Contracts.

The following are summaries of our material contracts, other than those we entered into in the ordinary course of business.

Limitation of Liability Agreements dated, June 28, 2006 and June 26, 2007, between Internet Initiative Japan Inc. and outside directors and outside company auditors. We entered into a Limitation of Liability Agreement with Mr. Yasuro Tanahashi and Mr. Takashi Hiroi as our outside directors and Mr. Masaki Okada and Mr. Masaaki Koizumi as our outside company auditors on June 28, 2006, and with Mr. Yoshifumi Nishikawa and Mr. Junnosuke Furukawa as our outside directors on June 26, 2007, respectively, under which we limit the liability of outside directors and outside company auditors in accordance to the rules defined in Article 427 of the Corporation Law of Japan.

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D. Exchange Controls.

There are no laws, decrees, regulations or other legislation in Japan that affect either our ability to import or export capital for our use or our ability to pay dividends to non-resident holders of our securities.

E. Taxation.

Japanese Taxation

The following is a discussion summarizing material Japanese tax consequences to an owner of shares or ADSs who is a non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation without a permanent establishment in Japan to which the relevant income is attributable. The statements regarding Japanese tax laws set forth below are based on the laws in force and as interpreted by the Japanese taxation authorities as at the date hereof. These statements are subject to changes in the applicable Japanese laws or double taxation conventions occurring after that date. This summary is not exhaustive of all possible tax considerations which may apply to a particular investor. Potential investors should satisfy themselves as to:

- the overall tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of shares or ADSs, including specifically the tax consequences under Japanese law,
- the laws of the jurisdiction of which they are resident, and
- any tax treaty between Japan and their country of residence, by consulting their own tax advisers.

Generally, a non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation is subject to Japanese withholding tax on dividends paid by Japanese corporations. Stock splits, except when treated as dividends in certain conditions, are not subject to Japanese income tax.

The Convention between the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income (the "Treaty") was newly signed on November 7, 2003 and the Treaty entered into force on March 30, 2004. Upon the Treaty coming into force, the Convention between Japan and the United States of America for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income, signed on March 8, 1971 (the "Prior Treaty") ceased to have effect. The Treaty reduces the maximum rate of Japanese withholding tax which may be imposed on dividends paid to a United States resident or corporation not having a "permanent establishment" in Japan. A "permanent establishment" in Japan is generally a fixed place of business for industrial or commercial activity in Japan. With respect to taxes withheld at source, the Treaty is applicable for amount taxable on or after July 1, 2004. The other provisions of the Treaty are applicable to the fiscal year beginning on or after January 1, 2005.

Under the Treaty, the maximum withholding rate for most shareholders is limited to 10% of the gross amount actually distributed. However, the maximum rate is 5% of the gross amount actually distributed, if the recipient is a corporation that owns directly or indirectly, on the date on which entitlement to the dividends is determined, at least 10% of the voting shares of the paying corporation. Moreover, withholding tax on dividends is not imposed, if the recipient is

- a corporation that has owned, directly or indirectly through one or more residents of either Japan or the U.S., more than 50% of the voting shares of the paying corporation for the period of twelve months ending on the date on which entitlement to the dividends is determined and which meets additional requirements, or

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- a pension fund, provided that such dividends are not derived from the carrying on of a business, directly or indirectly, by such pension fund.

The following table summarizes changes of the maximum withholding rate imposed on dividends by the Treaty:

The Prior Treaty		The Treaty	
10% or more of the voting shares	10%	More than 50% of the voting shares	0%
		10% to 50% of the voting shares	5%
Others	15%	Others	10%

For purposes of the Treaty and Japanese tax law, U.S. holders of ADRs will be treated as the owners of the shares underlying the ADSs evidenced by the ADRs.

Unless an applicable tax treaty, convention or agreement reduces the maximum rate of withholding tax, the rate of Japanese withholding tax applicable to dividends paid by Japanese corporations to a non-resident or non-Japanese corporation is 20%. Japan has entered into income tax treaties, conventions or agreements, reducing the above-mentioned withholding tax rate for investors with a number of countries. These countries include, among others, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. The withholding tax rate is further reduced if investors and IIJ have some capital relationship as provided for in an applicable tax treaty.

Non-resident holders who are entitled to a reduced rate of Japanese withholding tax on payment of dividends by IIJ must submit the required form in advance through IIJ to the relevant tax authority before payment of dividends. The required form is the Application Form for Income Tax Convention regarding Relief from Japanese Income Tax on Dividends. A standing proxy for non-resident holders may provide such application service. See “Description of Capital Stock — General”. With respect to ADSs, the reduced rate is applicable if The Bank of New York, as depositary, or its agent submits two Application Forms for Income Tax Convention — one form must be submitted before payment of dividends, and the other form must be submitted within eight months after our fiscal year end. To claim the reduced rate, a non-resident holder of ADSs will be required to file proof of taxpayer status, residence and beneficial ownership, as applicable. The non-resident holder will also be required to provide information or documents clarifying its entitlement to the tax reduction as may be required by the depositary.

A non-resident holder of shares or ADSs who does not submit an application in advance will be entitled to claim from the relevant Japanese tax authority a refund of withholding taxes withheld in excess of the rate of an applicable tax treaty.

Gains derived from the sale outside Japan of the shares or ADSs by a non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation are in general not subject to Japanese income or corporation taxes. In addition, gains derived from the sale of shares or ADSs within Japan by a non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation not having a permanent establishment in Japan are in general not subject to Japanese income or corporation taxes. An individual who has acquired shares or ADSs as a distributee, legatee or donee may have to pay Japanese inheritance and gift taxes at progressive rates.

IIJ has paid or will pay any stamp, registration or similar tax imposed by Japan in connection with the issue of the shares, except that IIJ will not pay any tax payable in connection with the transfer or sale of the shares by a holder thereof.

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United States Taxation

The following discusses United States federal income tax consequences of the ownership of shares or ADSs. It only applies to U.S. holders of shares or ADSs, as defined below, who hold their shares or ADSs as capital assets for tax purposes. It does not address special classes of holders, some of whom may be subject to other rules including:

- tax-exempt entities,
- life insurance companies,
- dealers in securities,
- traders in securities that elect to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for securities holdings,
- investors liable for alternative minimum tax,
- investors that actually or constructively own 10% or more of the voting stock of IJJ,
- investors that hold shares or ADSs as part of a straddle or a hedging or conversion transaction, or
- investors whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar.

This discussion is based on the tax laws of the United States, including the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations and administrative and judicial interpretations, as currently in effect, as well as on the Treaty. These laws are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis. In addition, this discussion is based in part upon the representations of the depository and the assumption that each obligation in the deposit agreement relating to the ADRs and any related agreement will be performed in accordance with its terms.

For purposes of this discussion, a “U.S. holder” is a beneficial owner of shares or ADSs that is:

- a citizen or resident of the United States,
- a domestic corporation,
- an estate whose income is subject to United States federal income tax regardless of its source, or
- a trust if a United States court can exercise primary supervision over the trust’s administration and one or more United States persons are authorized to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

This discussion addresses only United States federal income taxation. You should consult your own tax advisor regarding the United States federal, state and local and other tax consequences of owning and disposing of shares and ADSs in your particular circumstances.

In general, and taking into account the earlier assumptions, for United States federal income tax purposes, if you hold ADRs evidencing ADSs, you will be treated as the owner of the shares represented by

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those ADSs. Exchanges of shares for ADRs, and ADRs for shares, generally will not be subject to United States federal income tax.

The discussion under the headings “Taxation of Dividends” and “Taxation of Capital Gains” assumes that we will not be treated as a passive foreign investment company (PFIC) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. For a discussion of the rules that apply if we are treated as a PFIC, see the discussion under the heading “PFIC Rules” below.

Taxation of Dividends

Under the United States federal income tax laws, if you are a U.S. holder, the gross amount of any dividend we pay out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for United States federal income tax purposes) is subject to United States federal income taxation. If you are a noncorporate U.S. holder, dividends paid to you in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2011 that constitute qualified dividend income will be taxable to you at a maximum tax rate of 15% provided that you hold the shares or ADSs for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date and meet other holding period requirements.

You must include any Japanese tax withheld from the dividend payment in this gross amount even though you do not in fact receive it. The dividend is taxable to you when you, in the case of shares, or the Depositary, in the case of ADSs, receive the dividend, actually or constructively. The dividend will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally allowed to United States corporations in respect of dividends received from other United States corporations. The amount of the dividend distribution that you must include in your income as a U.S. holder will be the U.S. dollar value of the Japanese yen payments made, determined at the spot Japanese yen/U.S. dollar rate on the date the dividend distribution is includible in your income, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. Generally, any gain or loss resulting from currency exchange fluctuations during the period from the date you include the dividend payment in income to the date you convert the payment into U.S. dollars will be treated as ordinary income or loss and will not be eligible for the special tax rate applicable to qualified dividend income. The gain or loss generally will be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

Distributions in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for United States federal income tax purposes, will be treated as a return of capital to the extent of your basis in the shares or ADSs and thereafter as capital gain.

Subject to certain limitations, the Japanese tax withheld in accordance with the Treaty and paid over to Japan will be creditable or deductible against your United States federal income tax liability. Special rules apply in determining the foreign tax credit limitation with respect to dividends that are subject to the maximum 15% tax rate. To the extent a refund of the tax withheld is available to you under Japanese law or under the Treaty, the amount of tax withheld that is refundable will not be eligible for credit against your United States federal income tax liability.

Dividends constitute income from sources outside the United States, but dividends paid in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2007 generally will be “passive” or “financial services” income, and dividends paid in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2006 will, depending on your circumstances, be “passive” or “general” income which, in either case, is treated separately from other types of income for purposes of computing the foreign tax credit allowable to you.

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Taxation of Capital Gains

If you sell or otherwise dispose of your shares or ADSs, you will recognize capital gain or loss for United States federal income tax purposes equal to the difference between the U.S. dollar value of the amount that you realize and your tax basis, determined in U.S. dollars, in your shares or ADSs. Capital gain of a noncorporate U.S. holder that is recognized in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2011 is generally taxed at a maximum rate of 15% where the holder has a holding period greater than one year. Additionally, gain or loss will generally be from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

PFIC Rules

We do not believe that we will be treated as a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes for our most recent taxable year. However, this conclusion is a factual determination made annually and thus may be subject to change. Because of the nature of our income and assets, we could be determined to be a PFIC for our current and subsequent taxable years.

In general, we will be a PFIC with respect to you if for any of our taxable years in which you held our ADSs or shares:

- at least 75% of our gross income for the taxable year is passive income, or
- at least 50% of the value, determined on the basis of a quarterly average, of our assets is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income.

Passive income generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents (other than certain rents and royalties derived in the active conduct of a trade or business), annuities and gains from assets that produce passive income. If a foreign corporation owns at least 25% by value of the stock of another corporation, the foreign corporation is treated for purposes of the PFIC tests as owning its proportionate share of the assets of the other corporation, and as receiving directly its proportionate share of the other corporation's income.

We believe that more than 25% of our gross income is not passive income and that, based upon our earnings history and projected market capitalization, we possess sufficient active assets, including intangible assets, such that more than 50% of the value of our assets is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of active income.

If we are treated as a PFIC and you did not make a mark-to-market election, as described below, you will be subject to special rules with respect to:

- any gain you realize on the sale or other disposition of your shares or ADSs, and
- any "excess distribution" that we make to you (generally, any distributions to you during a single taxable year that are greater than 125% of the average annual distributions received by you in respect of the shares or ADSs during the three preceding taxable years or, if shorter, your holding period for the shares or ADSs).

Under these rules:

- the gain or excess distribution will be allocated ratably over your holding period for the shares or ADSs,

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- the amount allocated to the taxable year in which you realized the gain or excess distribution will be taxed as ordinary income,
- the amount allocated to each prior year, with certain exceptions, will be taxed at the highest tax rate in effect for that year, and
- the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax will be imposed in respect of the tax attributable to each such year.

Special rules apply for calculating the amount of the foreign tax credit with respect to excess distributions by a PFIC.

If your shares or ADSs are treated as stock of a PFIC, you may make a mark-to-market election. If you make this election, you will not be subject to the PFIC rules described above. Instead, in general, you will include as ordinary income each year the excess, if any, of the fair market value of your shares or ADSs at the end of the taxable year over your adjusted basis in your shares or ADSs. These amounts of ordinary income will not be eligible for the favorable tax rates applicable to qualified dividend income or long-term capital gains. You will also be allowed to take an ordinary loss in respect of the excess, if any, of the adjusted basis of your shares or ADSs over their fair market value at the end of the taxable year or over their final sale or disposition prices, but only to the extent of the net amount of previously included income as a result of the mark-to-market election. Your basis in the shares or ADSs will be adjusted to reflect any such income or loss amounts.

In addition, notwithstanding any election you make with regard to the shares or ADSs, dividends that you receive from us will not constitute qualified dividend income to you if we are a PFIC either in the taxable year of the distribution or the preceding taxable year. Moreover, your shares or ADSs will be treated as stock in a PFIC if we were a PFIC at any time during your holding period in your shares or ADSs, even if we are not currently a PFIC. For purposes of this rule, if you make a mark-to-market election with respect to your shares or ADSs, you will be treated as having a new holding period in your shares or ADSs beginning on the first day of the first taxable year beginning after the last taxable year for which the mark-to-market election applies. Dividends that you receive that do not constitute qualified dividend income are not eligible for taxation at the 15% maximum rate applicable to qualified dividend income. Instead, you must include the gross amount of any such dividend paid by us out of our accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for United States federal income tax purposes) in your gross income, and it will be subject to tax at rates applicable to ordinary income.

If you own shares or ADSs during any year that we are a PFIC with respect to you, you must file Internal Revenue Service Form 8621.

F. Dividends and Paying Agents.

Not required.

G. Statement by Experts.

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display.

We file periodic reports and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Securities and Exchange Commission maintains a web site at www.sec.gov that contains reports and other information regarding us and other registrants that file electronically with the Securities and Exchange

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Commission. You may read and copy any document we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission at the Securities and Exchange Commission's public reference room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of its public reference room. In addition, you may also inspect reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and other information at our Tokyo headquarters, located at Jinbocho Mitsui Bldg., 1-105 Kanda Jinbocho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0051, Japan. Some of this information may also be found on our website at <http://www.ij.ad.jp/>. This information is not incorporated by reference into this annual report on Form 20-F.

I. Subsidiary Information.

Not applicable.

Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

We are exposed to market risks from changes in interest rates, equity prices and foreign currency exchange rates.

Interest Rate Risk

The table below provides information about financial instruments held by us that are sensitive to changes in interest rates, including debt obligations and interest rate swaps. For debt obligations, the table presents whether the interest component is fixed or variable, the amount and timing of cash flows, the expected weighted-average interest rates over the next five years, as well as the fair value of each debt instrument. For interest rate swaps, the table presents the notional amounts and weighted average interest rates by expected maturity dates.

March 31, 2007	Expected maturity date					Total	Fair value or Gain (loss)
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		
	(millions of yen)						
Long-term debt obligations:							
Fixed rate long-term borrowings and installment payable	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Average interest rate	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	
Variable rate long-term borrowings	290	—	—	—	—	290	290
Average interest rate	1.997%	—%	—%	—%	—%	1.997%	
Interest rate swap contracts —							
Notional amount — variable to fixed:	250	—	—	—	—	250	
Average pay rate	1.670%	—%	—%	—%	—%	1.670%	
Average receive rate	1.706%	—%	—%	—%	—%	1.706%	

March 31, 2006	Expected maturity date					Total	Fair value or Gain (loss)
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
	(millions of yen)						
Long-term debt obligations:							
Fixed rate long-term borrowings and installment payable	756	—	—	—	—	756	756

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March 31, 2006	Expected maturity date					Total	Fair value or Gain (loss)
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
Average interest rate	1.883%	—%	—%	—%	—%	1.883%	
Variable rate long-term borrowings	1,234	290	—	—	—	1,524	1,524
Average interest rate	1.413%	1.440%	—%	—%	—%	1.418%	
Interest rate swap contracts —							
Notional amount — variable to fixed:	900	250	—	—	—	1,150	(4)
Average pay rate	1.812%	1.670%	—%	—%	—%	1.781%	
Average receive rate	1.166%	1.150%	—%	—%	—%	1.162%	

Our policy on managing interest rate risk is to hedge our exposure to variability in future cash flow of floating rate interest payment on long-term bank borrowings. In order to reduce cash flow risk exposures on floating rate borrowings, we utilize interest rate swaps to convert floating rate borrowings into fixed rate borrowings. We do not hold derivative instruments for speculative purposes. Also, we do not hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes. The changes in fair value of interest rate swaps designated as hedging instruments are reported in accumulated other comprehensive income and the fair value was ¥45 thousand as of March 31, 2007. See note 15 to our consolidated financial statements included in this annual report on Form 20-F.

Equity Price Risk

The fair value of certain of our investments, primarily in marketable securities, exposes us to equity price risks. In general, we have invested in highly liquid and low-risk instruments, which are not held for trading purposes. We are exposed to changes in the market prices of the securities. As of March 31, 2006 and 2007, the fair value of such investments was ¥6,775 million and ¥1,298 million, respectively. The potential loss in fair value resulting from a 10% adverse change in equity prices would be approximately ¥678 million and ¥130 million as of March 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively. See Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements, included in this annual report on Form 20-F.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

The only significant assets held by us which are exposed to foreign currency exchange risk are U.S. dollar denominated bank deposits. The carrying value, which also represents fair value, amounted to \$3,764 thousand (¥442 million) and \$3,172 thousand (¥373 million) at March 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively. The potential loss in fair value for such financial instruments from a 10% adverse change in quoted foreign currency exchange rates would have been approximately ¥44 million and ¥37 million at March 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively.

Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities.

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies.

None.

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Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds.

None.

Item 15T. Controls and Procedures.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, our management, with the participation of Koichi Suzuki, our president, chief executive officer and representative director, and Akihisa Watai, our director, chief financial officer and chief accounting officer, performed an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures.

Under Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, disclosure controls and procedures means our controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Based on that evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of March 31, 2007.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for our company.

Under Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, internal control over financial reporting means a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer and effected by our Board of Directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets,
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of our financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors, and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluations of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the

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risk controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Our management evaluated the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting using the criteria set forth in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this evaluation, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of March 31, 2007.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of our company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by our company's registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit us to provide only management's report in this annual report.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

With the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, our management also evaluated any change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. Based on that evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that no changes were made in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert

At our shareholders' meeting on June 24, 2004, two company auditors were newly nominated and our Board of Company Auditors has determined that one of the nominated company auditors serving on the Board of Company Auditors, Masaaki Koizumi, is an "audit committee financial expert" as defined in Item 16A. of Form 20-F. Mr. Koizumi is independent from us.

An "audit committee financial expert" is defined in Item 16A. of Form 20-F to mean a person who has the following attributes:

- (1) An understanding of generally accepted accounting principles and financial statements,
- (2) The ability to assess the general application of such principles in connection with the accounting for estimates, accruals and reserves,
- (3) Experience preparing, auditing, analyzing or evaluating financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the registrant's financial statements, or experience actively supervising one or more persons engaged in such activities,
- (4) An understanding of internal controls over financial reporting,
- (5) An understanding of audit committee functions.

Such person shall have acquired the attributes described above through:

- (1) Education and experience as a principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller, public accountant or auditor or experience in one or more positions that involve the performance of similar functions,

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- (2) Experience actively supervising a principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller, public accountant, auditor or person performing similar functions,
- (3) Experience overseeing or assessing the performance of companies or public accountants with respect to the preparation, auditing or evaluation of financial statements, or
- (4) Other relevant experience.

A person who is determined to be an audit committee financial expert will not be deemed an “expert” for any purpose, including without limitation for purposes of section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77k), as a result of being designated or identified as an audit committee financial expert pursuant to this Item 16A. The designation or identification of a person as an audit committee financial expert pursuant to this Item 16A does not impose on such person any duties, obligations or liability that are greater than the duties, obligations and liability imposed on such person as a member of the audit committee and Board of Directors in the absence of such designation or identification. The designation or identification of a person as an audit committee financial expert pursuant to this Item 16A does not affect the duties, obligations or liability of any other member of the audit committee or Board of Directors.

Item 16B. Code of Ethics.

At our Board of Directors Meeting on April 28, 2004, we adopted a Code of Ethics, the Internet Initiative Japan Code of Conduct, applicable to all employees and officers, including our chief executive officer, chief financial officer and chief accounting officer. The Code of Conduct is attached as Exhibit 11.1 to this annual report on Form 20-F.

On April 27, 2006, we amended the Code of Ethics to add a provision to the effect that officers and employees shall respect various stake holders.

Item 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

Independent Auditor Fees and Services

The Board of Directors engaged Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu to perform an annual audit of our financial statements for each of the fiscal years ended March 31, 2006 and 2007. The following table sets forth the aggregate fees billed for services rendered by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu for each of the last two fiscal years.

	<u>Fiscal year ended March 31,</u>	
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
	(millions of yen)	
Audit fees ⁽¹⁾	80	85
Audit-related fees ⁽²⁾	–	–
Tax fees ⁽³⁾	–	15
All other fees ⁽⁴⁾	4	–
Total fees	84	100

- (1) These are the aggregate fees billed for the fiscal year for professional services rendered by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu for the audit of our annual financial statements and services that are normally provided in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for those fiscal years.
- (2) These are the aggregate fees billed for the fiscal year for assurance and related services by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements other than

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those reported under “Audit Fees” above. These services include internal control reviews and consultation concerning financial accounting and reporting standards.

- (3) These are the aggregate fees billed for the fiscal year for professional services rendered by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning.
- (4) These are the aggregate fees for the fiscal year for all other products and services provided by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu including consultation services related to the Privacy Mark System being instituted by The Japan Information Processing Development Center.

Board of Company Auditors Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Board of Company Auditors has adopted policies and procedures for pre-approving all audit and permissible non-audit work performed by independent registered public accounting firm in accordance with Rule 2-01(c)(7)(i)(B) under Regulation S-X. Under those policies and procedures, the Board of Company Auditors must pre-approve individual audit and non-audit services to be provided to us by our independent registered public accounting firm and its affiliates. Those policies and procedures also describe prohibited non-audit services that may never be provided by independent registered public accounting firm.

All of the services provided by our independent registered public accounting firm from May 6, 2003, when our pre-approval policies went into effect, through the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 were pre-approved by the Board of Company Auditors pursuant to the pre-approval policies described above, and none of such services were approved pursuant to the procedures described in Rule 2-01(c)(7)(i)(C) of Regulation S-X, which waives the general requirement for pre-approval in certain circumstances.

Item 16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees.

With respect to the requirements of Rule 10A-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 relating to listed company audit committees, which apply to us through Rules 4350(d)(3) and 4350(d)(2)(A)(ii) of the NASD Manual, we rely on an exemption provided by paragraph (c)(3) of that Rule available to foreign private issuers with Boards of Company Auditors meeting certain requirements. For a Nasdaq-listed Japanese company with a Board of Company auditors, the requirements for relying on paragraph (c)(3) of Rule 10A-3 are as follows:

- The Board of Company Auditors must be established, and its members must be selected, pursuant to Japanese law expressly requiring such a board for Japanese companies that elect to have a corporate governance system with company auditors,
- Japanese law must and does require the Board of Company Auditors to be separate from the Board of Directors,
- None of the members of the Board of Company Auditors may be elected by management, and none of the listed company’s executive officers may be a member of the Board of Company Auditors,
- Japanese law must and does set forth standards for the independence of the members of the Board of Company Auditors from the listed company or its management, and
- The Board of Company Auditors, in accordance with Japanese law or the registrant’s governing documents, must be responsible, to the extent permitted by Japanese law, for the appointment, retention and oversight of the work of any registered public accounting firm engaged (including, to the extent permitted by Japanese law, the resolution of disagreements between management and the auditor regarding financial reporting) for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the listed

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company, including its principal accountant which audits its consolidated financial statements included in its annual reports on Form 20-F.

To the extent permitted by Japanese law:

- The Board of Company Auditors must establish procedures for (i) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by us regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters, and (ii) the confidential, anonymous submission by our employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters,
- The Board of Company Auditors must have the authority to engage independent counsel and other advisers, as it determines necessary to carry out its duties, and
- The listed company must provide for appropriate funding, as determined by its Board of Company Auditors, for payment of (i) compensation to any registered public accounting firm engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review or attest services for us, (ii) compensation to any advisers employed by the Board of Company Auditors, and (iii) ordinary administrative expenses of the Board of Company Auditors that are necessary or appropriate in carrying out its duties.

In our assessment, our Board of Company Auditors, which meets the requirements for reliance on the exemption in paragraph (c)(3) of Rule 10A-3 described above, is not materially less effective than an audit committee meeting all the requirements of paragraph (b) of Rule 10A-3 (without relying on any exemption provided by that Rule) at acting independently of management and performing the functions of an audit committee as contemplated therein.

Item 16E. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers.

We did not purchase any of our shares for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007.

PART III

Item 17. Financial Statements.

Not applicable.

Item 18. Financial Statements.

See Financial Statements for Internet Initiative Japan Inc. and Subsidiaries beginning on page F-1.

Item 19. Exhibits.

- 1.1 Articles of Incorporation, as amended (English translation)
- 1.2 Share Handling Regulations, as amended (English translation)*
- 1.3 Regulations of the Board of Directors, as amended (English translation)**
- 1.4 Regulations of the Board of Company Auditors, as amended (English translation)***
- 2.1 Specimen Common Stock Certificate****
- 2.2 Bylaws of the IIJ Employee Shareholders' Association (with English translation)*****
- 2.3 Form of Deposit Agreement among IIJ, The Bank of New York as depository and all owners and holders from time to time of American Depositary Receipts, including the form of American Depositary Receipt*****
- 4.1 Basic Agreement to Delegate Services, dated April 1, 1997, between Internet Initiative Japan Inc.

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	and IJJ Technology Inc. (with English translation)*****
4.2	Shareholders' Agreement Relating to the Establishment of INTERNET MULTIFEED CO., dated August 20, 1997, between Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation and the Registrant (with English translation)*****
4.3	Basic Agreement to Delegate Services, dated April 1, 1998, between Internet Initiative Japan Inc. and Net Care, Inc. (with English translation)*****
4.4	Lease Agreement, dated March 14, 2003, between Internet Initiative Japan Inc. and Mitsui Fudosan Co., Ltd. (English translation)**
4.5	Sublease Agreements, dated March 15, 2003, between Internet Initiative Japan Inc., IJJ Technology Inc. and Net Care, Inc. (English translations)**
4.6	Joint Venture Agreement, dated January 19, 2006, between Internet Initiative Japan Inc. and Konami Corporation (English translation)*
4.20	Subscription Agreement, dated September 16, 2003, between Internet Initiative Japan Inc. and Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (English translation)**
4.21	Service Agreement, dated March 25, 2004, between Internet Initiative Japan Inc. and IJJ America Inc.*****
4.24	Agreement on Limited Liability, dated June 28, 2006 and June 26, 2007, between Internet Initiative Japan Inc. and outside directors and outside company auditors*****
8.1	List of Significant Subsidiaries (See "Our Group Companies" in Item 4.B. of this Form 20-F)
11.1	Internet Initiative Japan Code of Conduct*
12.1	Certification of the principal executive officer required by 17 C.F.R. 240.13a-14(a)
12.2	Certification of the principal financial officer required by 17 C.F.R. 240.13a-14(a)
13.1	Certification of the chief executive officer required by 18 U.S.C. Section 1350
13.2	Certification of the chief financial officer required by 18 U.S.C. Section 1350
14.1	Selected unaudited financial statement data as of and for the year ended March 31, 2003 of Crosswave Communications Inc.**

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- (*) Incorporated by reference to the corresponding exhibit to our annual report on Form 20-F (File No. 0-30204) filed on July 11, 2006.
- (**) Incorporated by reference to the corresponding exhibit to our annual report on Form 20-F (File No. 0-30204) filed on September 30, 2003.
- (***) Incorporated by reference to the corresponding exhibit to our annual report on Form 20-F (File No. 0-30204) filed on August 3, 2005.
- (****) Incorporated by reference to the corresponding exhibit to our Form F-1 Registration Statement (File No. 333-10584) declared effective on August 3, 1999.
- (*****) Incorporated by reference to the Registration Statement on Form F-6 (File No. 333-110862) filed on December 2, 2003.
- (*****) Incorporated by reference to the corresponding exhibit to our annual report on Form 20-F (File No. 0-30204) filed on July 23, 2004.
- (*****) We and each of Mr. Yasuro Tanahashi and Mr. Takashi Hiroi as our outside directors and each of Mr. Masaki Okada and Mr. Masaaki Koizumi as our outside company auditors entered into an Agreement on Limited Liability, dated June 28, 2006. We entered into an Agreement on Limited Liability, dated June 26, 2007, with each of Mr. Yoshifumi Nishikawa and Mr. Junnosuke Furukawa as our outside directors.

Except for Exhibit 2.3, we have not included as exhibits certain instruments with respect to our long-term debt. Except for Exhibit 2.3, the amount of debt authorized under each long-term debt instrument does not exceed 10% of our total assets. We agree to furnish a copy of any long-term debt instrument to the Commission upon request.

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SIGNATURE

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

Internet Initiative Japan Inc.

By: /s/ Koichi Suzuki

Name: Koichi Suzuki

Title: President, Chief Executive Officer
and Representative Director

Date: July 6, 2007

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Internet Initiative Japan Inc. and Subsidiaries

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Internet Initiative Japan Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Internet Initiative Japan Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of March 31, 2006 and 2007 and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders’ equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2007 (all expressed in Japanese yen). These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Internet Initiative Japan Inc. and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2006 and 2007 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2007, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audits also comprehended the translation of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made in conformity with the basis stated in Note 1. Such U.S. dollar amounts are presented solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan.

/s/ DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU
Tokyo, Japan
June 26, 2007

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Internet Initiative Japan Inc. and Subsidiaries

**Consolidated Balance Sheets
March 31, 2006 and 2007**

ASSETS	Thousands of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2006	2007	2007
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash (Note 15)	¥13,727,021	¥13,554,544	\$ 115,299
Short-term investment	—	12,093	103
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of ¥23,411 thousand and ¥32,489 thousand (\$276 thousand) at March 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively (Notes 3, 4 and 17)	11,962,304	9,675,725	82,305
Inventories	851,857	1,111,086	9,451
Prepaid expenses	1,031,325	1,053,270	8,959
Other current assets, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of ¥33,250 thousand and ¥4,570 thousand (\$39 thousand) at March 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively (Notes 3, 7 and 9)	214,121	930,571	7,916
Total current assets	27,786,628	26,337,289	224,033
INVESTMENTS IN AND ADVANCES TO EQUITY METHOD INVESTEES, net of loan loss valuation allowance of ¥16,701 thousand (\$142 thousand) at March 31, 2006 and 2007 (Notes 3 and 4)	1,162,971	858,490	7,302
OTHER INVESTMENTS (Notes 2, 8, 14 and 15)	8,020,705	2,841,741	24,173
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT—Net (Notes 5 and 7)	10,299,496	9,832,396	83,637
INTANGIBLE ASSETS—Net (Note 6)	632,594	2,876,894	24,472
GUARANTEE DEPOSITS (Notes 7, 8 and 15)	1,549,653	1,686,141	14,343
OTHER ASSETS, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of ¥40,980 thousand and ¥69,050 thousand (\$587 thousand) at March 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively (Notes 3, 7, 9, 10 and 15)	1,252,942	3,260,053	27,731
TOTAL	<u>¥50,704,989</u>	<u>¥47,693,004</u>	<u>\$ 405,691</u>

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Internet Initiative Japan Inc. and Subsidiaries

**Consolidated Balance Sheets
March 31, 2006 and 2007**

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	Thousands of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2006	2007	2007
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Short-term borrowings (Note 8)	¥ 4,555,000	¥ 6,050,000	\$ 51,463
Long-term borrowings—current portion (Notes 8 and 15)	1,989,963	290,000	2,467
Payable under securities loan agreement (Note 8)	999,600	—	—
Capital lease obligations—current portion (Note 7)	3,003,914	2,953,173	25,121
Accounts payable (Notes 4 and 17)	10,107,942	8,464,835	72,004
Accrued expenses	540,027	897,355	7,633
Accrued retirement and pension costs-current (Note 10)	—	8,428	72
Other current liabilities	1,702,208	2,469,058	21,002
Total current liabilities	22,898,654	21,132,849	179,762
LONG-TERM BORROWINGS (Notes 8 and 15)	290,000	—	—
CAPITAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS—Noncurrent (Note 7)	4,980,659	4,318,309	36,733
ACCRUED RETIREMENT AND PENSION COSTS —Noncurrent (Note 10)	223,332	750,042	6,380
OTHER NONCURRENT LIABILITIES (Notes 9 and 10)	827,086	564,618	4,803
Total liabilities	29,219,731	26,765,818	227,678
MINORITY INTEREST	1,263,320	815,182	6,934
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 14)			
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Notes 10, 11 and 12):			
Common stock—authorized, 377,600 shares; issued and outstanding, 204,300 shares at March 31, 2006 and 2007	16,833,847	16,833,847	143,194
Additional paid-in capital	26,599,217	26,599,217	226,261
Accumulated deficit	(29,680,482)	(24,270,769)	(206,454)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	6,553,594	949,709	8,078
Treasury stock—777 shares held by an equity method investee at March 31, 2006	(84,238)	—	—
Total shareholders' equity	20,221,938	20,112,004	171,079
TOTAL	¥ 50,704,989	¥ 47,693,004	\$ 405,691

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Internet Initiative Japan Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Income

Three Years in the Period Ended March 31, 2007

	Thousands of Yen			Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2005	2006	2007	2007
REVENUES (Notes 4 and 17):				
Connectivity and value-added services:				
Dedicated access	¥11,372,701	¥10,625,268	¥10,791,703	\$ 91,797
Dial-up access	2,936,973	2,673,808	2,416,307	20,554
Value-added services	5,004,730	6,249,891	7,415,533	63,079
Other	3,169,413	3,673,872	3,729,633	31,725
Total	22,483,817	23,222,839	24,353,176	207,155
Systems integration	15,853,824	23,504,537	30,527,081	259,672
Equipment sales	3,364,926	3,085,208	2,174,324	18,496
Total revenues	41,702,567	49,812,584	57,054,581	485,323
COST AND EXPENSES (Notes 4 and 17):				
Cost of connectivity and value-added services	19,483,890	20,077,990	20,545,358	174,765
Cost of systems integration	12,200,137	18,120,418	23,529,045	200,145
Cost of equipment sales	3,111,369	2,818,036	1,893,216	16,104
Total cost	34,795,396	41,016,444	45,967,619	391,014
Sales and marketing (Note 16)	2,794,561	3,079,526	3,438,725	29,251
General and administrative (Note 6)	2,665,980	3,147,315	3,970,692	33,776
Research and development	198,979	158,155	177,273	1,508
Total cost and expenses	40,454,916	47,401,440	53,554,309	455,549
OPERATING INCOME	1,247,651	2,411,144	3,500,272	29,774
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES):				
Interest income	12,877	13,099	23,037	196
Interest expense	(685,857)	(437,364)	(397,439)	(3,381)
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	5,958	3,470	(297)	(3)
Net gain on other investments (Note 2)	2,439,330	3,197,690	1,866,510	15,877
Gain arising from issuance of common stock by equity method investee	25,933	—	—	—
Other—net	102,616	190,520	56,605	482
Other income—net	1,900,857	2,967,415	1,548,416	13,171
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT), MINORITY INTERESTS AND EQUITY IN NET LOSS OF EQUITY METHOD INVESTEES				
	3,148,508	5,378,559	5,048,688	42,945
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT) (Note 9)	99,870	257,360	(803,943)	(6,839)
MINORITY INTERESTS IN EARNINGS OF SUBSIDIARIES	(109,161)	(353,883)	(232,719)	(1,979)
FORWARD	¥ 2,939,477	¥ 4,767,316	¥ 5,619,912	\$ 47,805

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Internet Initiative Japan Inc. and Subsidiaries

**Consolidated Statements of Income
Three Years in the Period Ended March 31, 2007**

	Thousands of Yen			Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2005	2006	2007	2007
FORWARD	<u>¥2,939,477</u>	<u>¥4,767,316</u>	<u>¥5,619,912</u>	<u>\$ 47,805</u>
EQUITY IN NET LOSS OF EQUITY METHOD INVESTEES (Note 4):	(33,208)	(13,746)	(210,199)	(1,788)
NET INCOME	<u>¥2,906,269</u>	<u>¥4,753,570</u>	<u>¥5,409,713</u>	<u>\$ 46,017</u>
NET INCOME PER SHARE (Note 13):				
BASIC WEIGHTED-AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING	191,559	195,613	203,992	
DILUTED WEIGHTED-AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING	191,559	195,955	204,244	
		Yen		U.S. Dollars
BASIC NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE	¥ 15,172	¥ 24,301	¥ 26,519	\$ 226
DILUTED NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE	¥ 15,172	¥ 24,258	¥ 26,487	\$ 225

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Internet Initiative Japan Inc. and Subsidiaries

**Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity
Three Years in the Period Ended March 31, 2007**

	Shares of Common Stock Outstanding (Including Treasury Stock)	Thousands of Yen					Total
		Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Notes 10 and 12)	Treasury Stock	
BALANCE, APRIL 1, 2004	191,800	¥13,765,372	¥23,637,628	¥(37,340,321)	¥ 6,195,449	¥(44,000)	¥ 6,214,128
Net income				2,906,269			2,906,269
Other comprehensive income, net of tax					2,494,676		2,494,676
Total comprehensive income							5,400,945
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2005	191,800	13,765,372	23,637,628	(34,434,052)	8,690,125	(44,000)	11,615,073
Net income				4,753,570			4,753,570
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax					(2,136,531)		(2,136,531)
Total comprehensive income							2,617,039
Issuance of common stock, net of issuance cost	12,500	3,068,475	2,961,589				6,030,064
Purchase of common stock by an equity method investee						(40,238)	(40,238)
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2006	204,300	16,883,847	26,599,217	(29,680,482)	6,553,594	(84,238)	20,221,938
Net income				5,409,713			5,409,713
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax					(5,492,154)		(5,492,154)
Total comprehensive loss							(82,441)
Adjustment to initially apply SFAS158, net of tax					(111,731)		(111,731)
Dissolution of reciprocal interests due to sale of investment in an equity method investee						84,238	84,238
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2007	<u>204,300</u>	<u>¥16,833,847</u>	<u>¥26,599,217</u>	<u>¥(24,270,769)</u>	<u>¥ 949,709</u>	<u>¥ —</u>	<u>¥20,112,004</u>

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)					
	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Notes 10 and 12)	Treasury Stock	Total
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2006	\$143,194	\$226,261	\$ (252,471)	\$ 55,747	\$ (717)	\$172,014
Net income			46,017			46,017
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax				(46,718)		(46,718)
Total comprehensive loss						(701)
Adjustment to initially apply SFAS158, net of tax				(951)		(951)
Dissolution of reciprocal interests due to sale of investment in an equity method investee					717	717
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2007	<u>\$143,194</u>	<u>\$226,261</u>	<u>\$ (206,454)</u>	<u>\$ 8,078</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$171,079</u>

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Internet Initiative Japan Inc. and Subsidiaries

**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Three Years in the Period Ended March 31, 2007**

	Thousands of Yen			Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2005	2006	2007	2007
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
Net income	¥ 2,906,269	¥ 4,753,570	¥ 5,409,713	\$ 46,017
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	4,193,093	4,209,037	4,228,048	35,965
Provision for retirement and pension costs, less payments	70,659	76,095	382,682	3,255
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for doubtful accounts and advances	24,781	(12,009)	12,232	104
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	143,887	118,855	150,731	1,282
Loss on disposal and impairment of telephone rights	99,075	2,040	—	—
Net gain on other investments	(2,439,330)	(3,197,690)	(1,866,510)	(15,877)
Foreign exchange losses (gains)	(15,466)	(7,825)	2,226	19
Gain arising from issuance of common stock by equity method investee	(25,933)	—	—	—
Loss on retirement of convertible notes	5,195	—	—	—
Equity in net loss of equity method investees	33,208	13,746	210,199	1,788
Minority interests in earnings of subsidiaries	109,161	353,883	232,719	1,979
Deferred income tax benefit	(11,023)	(230,841)	(1,494,685)	(12,714)
Others	79,247	18,490	622	5
Changes in operating assets and liabilities net of effects from acquisition of business and a company:				
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	1,607,692	(4,460,173)	2,376,126	20,212
Decrease (increase) in inventories, prepaid expenses and other current and noncurrent assets	228,358	(1,390,398)	(1,235,003)	(10,505)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(2,307,729)	4,975,623	(1,872,969)	(15,932)
Increase in income taxes payable	97,913	334,854	312,292	2,656
Increase in accrued expenses and other current and noncurrent liabilities	439,440	1,001,567	553,084	4,705
Net cash provided by operating activities—(Forward)	<u>¥ 5,238,497</u>	<u>¥ 6,558,824</u>	<u>¥ 7,401,507</u>	<u>\$ 62,959</u>

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Internet Initiative Japan Inc. and Subsidiaries

**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Three Years in the Period Ended March 31, 2007**

	Thousands of Yen			Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2005	2006	2007	2007
Net cash provided by operating activities—(Forward)	¥ 5,238,497	¥ 6,558,824	¥ 7,401,507	\$ 62,959
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:				
Purchases of property and equipment	(577,133)	(919,366)	(1,287,906)	(10,955)
Purchase of available-for-sale securities	—	—	(802,662)	(6,828)
Purchase of short-term and other investments	(12,566)	(674,569)	(1,794,358)	(15,263)
Investment in an equity method investee	—	(750,000)	—	—
Purchase of subsidiary stock from minority shareholders	(61,680)	(192,142)	(3,077,764)	(26,180)
Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities	2,614,768	3,240,805	3,883,915	33,038
Proceeds from sales and redemption of short-term and other investments	361,249	372,434	110,446	939
Proceeds from sales of investment in an equity method investee	—	—	185,900	1,581
Payments of guarantee deposits	(48,683)	(62,074)	(146,172)	(1,243)
Refund of guarantee deposits	71,850	568,869	27,761	236
Payment for refundable insurance policies	(25,231)	(25,917)	(38,273)	(326)
Refund from insurance policies	18,348	6,301	4,969	42
Acquisition of a newly controlled company, net of cash acquired	—	229,457	—	—
Acquisition of business	(375,123)	—	(74,751)	(636)
Other	8,204	11,052	(4,716)	(40)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>1,974,003</u>	<u>1,804,850</u>	<u>(3,013,611)</u>	<u>(25,635)</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Proceeds from issuance of short-term borrowings with initial maturities over three months and long-term borrowings	2,250,000	1,000,000	10,500,000	89,316
Repayments of short-term borrowings with initial maturities over three months and long-term borrowings	(1,840,246)	(2,986,056)	(7,639,963)	(64,988)
Proceeds from securities loan agreement	2,546,320	4,897,040	1,057,680	8,997
Repayments of securities loan agreement	(816,800)	(5,626,960)	(2,057,280)	(17,500)
Principal payments under capital leases	(2,867,625)	(3,105,519)	(3,259,875)	(27,729)
Net decrease in short-term borrowings	(1,839,460)	(169,633)	(3,355,000)	(28,538)
Repurchase of convertible notes	(745,488)	—	—	—
Redemption of convertible notes	(11,088,000)	—	—	—
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net of issuance cost	—	6,030,064	—	—
Proceeds from issuance of subsidiary stock to minority shareholders	188,632	—	194,679	1,656
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities—(Forward)	<u>¥(14,212,667)</u>	<u>¥ 38,936</u>	<u>¥(4,559,759)</u>	<u>\$ (38,786)</u>

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Internet Initiative Japan Inc. and Subsidiaries

**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Three Years in the Period Ended March 31, 2007**

	Thousands of Yen			Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2005	2006	2007	2007
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities—(Forward)	¥(14,212,667)	¥ 38,936	¥(4,559,759)	\$ (38,786)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH	2,405	37,934	(614)	(5)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	(6,997,762)	8,440,544	(172,477)	(1,467)
CASH, BEGINNING OF YEAR	12,284,239	5,286,477	13,727,021	116,766
CASH, END OF YEAR	¥ 5,286,477	¥13,727,021	¥13,554,544	\$ 115,299
				Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2005	2006	2007	2007
ADDITIONAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION:				
Interest paid	¥ 613,817	¥ 426,692	¥ 383,461	\$ 3,262
Income taxes paid	29,227	148,101	347,826	2,959
NONCASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Acquisition of assets by entering into capital leases	4,433,906	3,842,952	2,664,706	22,667
Exchange of common stock investment due to merger:				
Market value of common shares acquired	37,950	7,390	—	
Cost of investment	2,500	2,584	—	
Acquisition of business and a company:				
Assets acquired	1,202,007	843,485	236,307	2,010
Cash paid	(375,123)	(733,589)	(74,751)	(636)
Liabilities assumed	826,884	109,896	161,556	1,374

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

(Concluded)

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Internet Initiative Japan Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Internet Initiative Japan Inc. (“IIJ,” a Japanese corporation) was founded in December 1992 to develop and operate Internet access services and other Internet-related services in Japan and is 29.7 percent jointly owned by Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (“NTT”) and its subsidiary as of March 31, 2007. IIJ and subsidiaries (collectively, the “Company”) provide Internet access services throughout Japan and into the United States of America and the rest of Asia. The Company also provides Internet systems design and integration representing principally sales of Internet network systems and equipment and miscellaneous Internet access-related services.

The Company manages its business and measures results based on a single Internet-related services industry segment. Substantially all revenues are from customers operating in Japan.

Certain Significant Risks and Uncertainties—

The Company relies on telecommunications carriers for significant portion of network backbone, and regional NTT subsidiaries, electric power companies and their affiliates for local connections to customers. Currently, NTT Communications, a wholly owned subsidiary of NTT, is the largest provider of network infrastructure. The Company believes that its use of multiple carriers and suppliers significantly mitigates concentrations of credit risk. However, any disruption of telecommunication services could have an adverse effect on operating results.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash investments, accounts receivable and guarantee deposits. The Company’s management believes that the risks associated with accounts receivable is mitigated by the large number of customers comprising its customer base.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation—IIJ maintains its records in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Japan. Certain adjustments and reclassifications have been incorporated in the accompanying consolidated financial statements to conform to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”). These adjustments were not recorded in the statutory accounts.

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior periods to conform to the current year presentation.

Translation into U.S. Dollars—IIJ maintains its accounts in Japanese yen, the currency of the country in which it is incorporated and principally operates. The U.S. dollar amounts included herein represent a translation using the noon buying rate in New York City for cable transfers in yen as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at March 31, 2007 of ¥ 117.56 = \$1, solely for the convenience of the reader. The translation should not be construed as a representation that the yen amounts have been, could have been, or could in the future be converted into U.S. dollars.

Consolidation—The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of IIJ and all of its subsidiaries, Net Care, Inc. (“Net Care”), IIJ Technology Inc. (“IIJ-Tech”), IIJ Media Communications Inc. (“MC”), which was merged with IIJ on October 1, 2005, IIJ America, Inc. (“IIJ-A”), Netchart Japan Inc. (“NCJ”), which was established on August 10, 2006 and IIJ Financial Systems Inc. (“IIJ-FS”), which all, except for IIJ America, have fiscal years ending March 31. IIJ America’s fiscal year end is December 31 and such date was used for purposes of preparing the consolidated financial statements as it is not practicable for the subsidiary to report its financial results as of March 31. There were no significant events that occurred during the intervening period that would require adjustment to or disclosure in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Investments in companies over which IIJ has significant influence but not control are accounted for by the equity method. For other than a temporary decline in the value of investments in equity method investees below the carrying amount, the investment is reduced to fair value and an impairment loss is recognized.

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A subsidiary or equity method investee may issue its shares to third parties at amounts per share in excess of or less than the Company's average per share carrying value. With respect to such transactions, the resulting gains or losses arising from the change in ownership are recorded in income for the year in which such shares are issued.

Use of Estimates—The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant estimates and assumptions used are primarily in the areas of evaluation of cost method investments, valuation allowances for deferred tax assets, allowance for doubtful accounts, determination of pension benefit costs and obligations, estimated useful lives of fixed assets and impairment of long-lived assets. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition—Revenues from customer connectivity services consist principally of dedicated Internet access services and dial-up Internet access services. Dedicated Internet access services represent full-line IP services and standard-level IP services (IJJ FiberAccess/F Service). Dial-up Internet access services are provided to both enterprises and individuals (IJJ4U). The term of these contracts is one year for dedicated Internet access services and generally one month for dial-up Internet access services. All these services are billed and recognized monthly on a straight-line basis.

Value-added service revenues consist principally of sales of various Internet access-related services such as firewalls services. Value-added services also include monthly fees from data center services such as housing, monitoring and security services. Other revenues under connectivity and value-added services consist principally of Wide-area Ethernet services and call-center customer support. The terms of these services are generally for one year and revenues are recognized on a straight-line basis during the service period.

Initial set up fees received in connection with connectivity services and value-added services are deferred and recognized over the contract period.

Systems integration revenues consist principally of the development of Internet network systems and related maintenance, monitoring and other operating services. The development of the Internet network systems includes planning, systems design, and construction services, and equipment and software purchased from third parties. Systems integration service is subject to the Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") Issue No. 00-21, "Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables". For deliverables in multiple-element arrangements, the guidance below is applied for separability and allocation. A multiple-element arrangement is separated into more than one unit of accounting if all of the following criteria are met:

- The delivered item(s) has value to the client on a stand-alone basis;
- There is objective and reliable evidence of the fair value of the undelivered item(s); and
- If the arrangement includes a general right of return relative to the delivered item(s), delivery or performance of the undelivered item(s) is considered probable and substantially in the control of the company.

If these criteria are not met, the arrangement is accounted for as one unit of accounting which would result in revenue being recognized on a straight-line basis or being deferred until the earlier of when such criteria are met or when the last undelivered element is delivered. If these criteria are met for each element and there is objective and reliable evidence of fair value for all units of accounting in an arrangement, the arrangement consideration is allocated to the separate units of accounting based on each unit's relative fair value.

The period for the development of the systems is less than one year and revenues are recognized when network systems and equipment are delivered and accepted by the customer. When the equipment or system is delivered prior to other elements of the arrangement, revenue is deferred until other service elements are completed and accepted by the customer because the customer may return all of the equipment or system in the event that the Company does not complete other service elements. Maintenance, monitoring and operating service revenues are recognized ratably over the separate contract period, which is generally for one year.

Equipment sales are reported on a gross or net basis in accordance with EITF Issue No. 99-19 "Reporting Revenue Gross as a Principal versus Net as an Agent". Revenues are recognized when equipment is delivered and accepted by the customer. Title to equipment passes when equipment is accepted by the customer.

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Allowance for Doubtful Accounts—An allowance for doubtful accounts is established in amounts considered to be appropriate based primarily upon the Company’s past credit loss experience and an evaluation of potential losses in the receivables outstanding.

Other Investments—In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 115, “Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities,” the Company classifies its marketable equity securities as available-for-sale securities, which are accounted for at fair value with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). The cost of securities sold is determined based on average cost.

The Company reviews the fair value of available-for-sale securities on a regular basis to determine if the fair value of any individual security has declined below its cost and if such decline is other than temporary. If the decline in value is judged to be other than temporary, the cost basis of the investment is written down to fair value. Other than temporary declines in value are determined taking into consideration the extent of decline in fair value, the length of time that the decline in fair value below cost has existed and events that might accelerate the recognition of impairment. The resulting realized loss is included in the consolidated statements of income in the period in which the decline is deemed to be other than temporary.

Non-marketable equity securities are carried at cost as fair value is not readily determinable. If the value of a security is estimated to have declined and such decline is judged to be other than temporary, the security is written down to the fair value. Determination of impairment is based on the consideration of such factors as operating results, business plans and change in the regulatory, economic or technological environment of the investees. For purposes of computing an impairment loss, fair value is determined as the Company’s interest in the net assets of investees.

Inventories—Inventories consist mainly of network equipment purchased for resale and work-in-process for development of Internet network systems. Network equipment purchased for resale is stated at the lower of cost, which is determined by the average-cost method, or market. Work-in-process for development of network systems is stated at the lower of actual production costs, including overhead cost, or market. Inventories are reviewed periodically and items considered to be slow-moving or obsolete are written down to their estimated net realizable value.

Leases—Capital leases, which meet specific criteria noted in SFAS No.13, “Accounting for Leases”, are capitalized at the inception of the lease at the present value of the minimum lease payments. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases. Lease payments for capital leases are apportioned to interest expense and a reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Property and Equipment—Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment, including purchased software and capital leases, are computed principally using the straight-line method based on either the estimated useful lives of assets or the lease period, whichever is shorter.

The useful lives for depreciation and amortization by major asset classes are as follows:

	Range of Useful Lives
Data communications, office and other equipment	2 to 15 years
Leasehold improvements	3 to 15 years
Purchased software	5 years
Capital leases	4 to 7 years

Impairment of Long-lived Assets—Long-lived assets consist principally of property and equipment, including those items leased under capital leases. The Company evaluates the impairment of long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable in accordance with SFAS No. 144, “Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets”. There were no impairment losses for long-lived assets for the three years in the period ended March 31, 2007.

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Goodwill and Intangible Assets—In accordance with SFAS No. 142, “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets”, goodwill (including equity-method goodwill) and intangible assets that are deemed to have indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are subject to impairment testing. Impairment testing is performed annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. The Company performs annual impairment tests on March 31.

Pension and severance indemnities plans—The Company has pension plans and /or severance indemnities plans. The cost of the pension plans and severance indemnities plans are accrued based on amounts determined using actuarial methods.

On September 29, 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued SFAS No. 158, “Employers’ Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, an amendment of FASB statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R)” (“SFAS No. 158”). SFAS No. 158 requires an employer that sponsors one or more defined benefit pension plans or other postretirement plans to 1) recognize the funded status of a plan, measured as the difference between plan assets at fair value and the benefit obligation, in balance sheet; 2) recognize in shareholders’ equity as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax, the gains and losses and prior service costs or credits that arise during the period but are not yet recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost; 3) measure defined benefit plan assets and obligations as of the date of the employers’ fiscal year-end balance sheet; and 4) disclose in the notes to the financial statements additional information about the effects on net periodic benefit cost for the next fiscal year that arise from delayed recognition of the gains or losses, prior service costs or credits, and transition asset or obligation. The Company adopted SFAS No. 158 effective March 31, 2007. The adoption of SFAS No. 158 resulted in a decrease in total shareholder’ equity of ¥111,731 thousand (\$950 thousand) as of March 31, 2007. For further information regarding the impact of the adoption of SFAS No. 158, refer to Note 10.

Income Taxes—The provision for income taxes is based on earnings before income taxes and includes the effects of temporary differences between assets and liabilities recognized for financial reporting purposes and income tax purposes and operating loss carryforwards. Valuation allowances are provided against deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that a tax benefit will not be realized.

Foreign Currency Translation—Foreign currency financial statements have been translated in accordance with SFAS No. 52, “Foreign Currency Translation”. Pursuant to this statement, the assets and liabilities of a foreign subsidiary and an equity method investee are translated into Japanese yen at the respective year-end exchange rates. All income and expense accounts are translated at average rates of exchange. The resulting translation adjustments are included in accumulated other comprehensive income.

Foreign currency assets and liabilities, which consist substantially of cash denominated in U.S. dollars, are stated at the amount as computed by using year-end exchange rates and the resulting transaction gain or loss is recognized in earnings.

Derivative Financial Instruments—All derivatives are recorded at fair value as either asset or liabilities in the balance sheet in accordance with SFAS No. 133, “Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities,” as amended by SFAS No. 138 and No. 149 (collectively, “SFAS No. 133”). In accordance with SFAS No. 133, the Company designated interest swap contracts as a hedge of the variability of cash flows to be paid related to interest on floating rate borrowings (cash flow hedge) and the effective portion of the derivative’s gain or loss is initially reported as a component of other comprehensive income and subsequently reclassified into earnings when the underlying transaction affects earnings. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss is reported in earning immediately. The Company enters into contracts to hedge interest rate risks and does not enter into contracts or utilize derivatives for trading purposes.

Stock-based Compensation— On April 1, 2006, the Company adopted SFAS No. 123R, “Share-Based Payment” and the related interpretations, which requires compensation expense for stock options and other share-based payments to be measured and recorded based on the instruments’ fair value, by using the modified prospective application method. SFAS No. 123R requires recognizing expenses for share-based payments granted prior to the adoption date equal to the fair value of unvested amounts over the remaining requisite service period. The portion of these share-based payments’ fair value attributable to vested awards prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 123R is never recognized. As all existing granted stock-based awards of the Company have vested, the adoption of SFAS No. 123R did not have any impact on the Company’s consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Prior to April 1, 2006, the Company accounted for stock-based compensation using the intrinsic value method prescribed in Accounting Principle Board Opinion (“APB”) No. 25, “Accounting for Stock Issued to Employers” and related interpretations.

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Research and Development—Research and development costs are expensed as incurred.

Advertising—Advertising costs are expensed as incurred and are recorded in “Sales and marketing”.

Basic and Diluted Net Income per Common Share—Basic net income per common share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the year. Diluted net income per common share reflects the potential dilutive effect of stock options and convertible bonds.

Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)—Other comprehensive income (loss) consists of translation adjustments resulting from the translation of financial statements of a foreign subsidiary, unrealized gains or losses on available-for-sale securities and gains or losses on cash flow hedging derivative instruments.

Segment Reporting —SFAS No. 131, “Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information,” establishes standards for reporting information about operating segments. Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise that engage in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expense and for which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operation decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

The Company provides a comprehensive range of network solutions to meet its customers’ needs by cross-selling a variety of services, including Internet connectivity services, value-added services, systems integration and sales of network-related equipment. The Company’s chief operating decision maker, who is the Company’s Chief Executive Officer, regularly reviews the revenue and cost of sales on a consolidated basis and makes decisions regarding how to allocate resources and assess performance based on a single operating unit.

New Accounting Standards—

In June 2006, the FASB issued FIN No. 48, “Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an interpretation of FASB statement No. 109” (“FIN No. 48”) which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income tax recognized in an enterprise’s financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109, “Accounting for Income Taxes.” This interpretation prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. This interpretation also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest, and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. FIN No. 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The adoption of FIN No. 48 will not have a material effect upon the Company’s financial position or results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, “Fair Value Measurements” which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This Statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements and is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this Statement.

In September 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) staff published Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, “Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements” (“SAB No. 108”). SAB No. 108 provides guidance on the consideration of the effects of prior year misstatements in quantifying current year misstatements for the purpose of a materiality assessment. SAB No. 108 requires quantification of the effects of financial statements errors on each of the balance sheets and statements of income and the related financial statements disclosures. The Company adopted SAB No. 108 effective March 31, 2007. The adoption of SAB No. 108 did not have a material effect upon the Company’s financial position or results of operations.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, “The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities,” which permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. This Statement’s objective is to improve financial reporting by providing entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this Statement.

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2. OTHER INVESTMENTS

Pursuant to SFAS No. 115, all of the Company's marketable equity securities were classified as available-for-sale securities. Information regarding the securities classified as available-for-sale at March 31, 2006 and 2007 is as follows:

	Thousands of Yen			
	Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
March 31, 2006				
Available-for-sale—Equity securities	<u>¥222,807</u>	<u>¥6,552,623</u>	<u>¥ 42</u>	<u>¥6,775,388</u>
March 31, 2007				
Available-for-sale—Equity securities	<u>¥252,988</u>	<u>¥1,057,288</u>	<u>¥ 12,582</u>	<u>¥1,297,694</u>

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars			
	Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
March 31, 2007				
Available-for-sale—Equity securities	<u>\$ 2,153</u>	<u>\$ 8,993</u>	<u>\$ 107</u>	<u>\$ 11,039</u>

The following table provides the fair value and gross unrealized losses of the Company's investments, which have been deemed to be temporarily impaired, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, as of March 31, 2006 and 2007:

	Thousands of Yen					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
March 31, 2006						
Available-for-sale—Equity securities	¥ 1,338	¥ 42	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 1,338	¥ 42
March 31, 2007						
Available-for-sale—Equity securities	¥ 37,398	¥ 12,582	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 37,398	¥ 12,582
	Thousands of U.S. Dollars					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
March 31, 2007						
Available-for-sale—Equity securities	\$ 318	\$ 107	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 318	\$ 107

The Company regularly reviews all of the Company's investments to determine if any are other-than-temporarily impaired. The analysis includes reviewing industry analyst reports, sector credit ratings and volatility of the security's market price.

The Company's unrealized loss on investments in marketable equity security relates to a management company which owns and operates golf courses and a Japanese commercial bank. The fair value of each investment is 26% and 25% less than its cost, respectively. The duration of the unrealized loss position was less than 6 months. Based on the Company's ability and intent to hold the investment for a reasonable period of time sufficient for a recovery of fair value, the Company does not consider the investment to be other-than-temporarily impaired at March 31, 2007.

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Proceeds from the sale of available-for-sale securities were ¥2,614,768 thousand, ¥3,240,805 thousand and ¥3,883,915 thousand (\$33,038 thousand) for the years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively. Gross realized gains of ¥2,477,607 thousand, ¥3,222,397 thousand and ¥3,242,257 thousand (\$27,580 thousand) were included in other income (expenses) for the year ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively, and gross realized losses of ¥12,358 thousand (\$105 thousand) were included in other income (expenses) for the year ended March 31, 2007.

The aggregate cost of the Company's cost method investments totaled ¥1,245,317 thousand and ¥ 1,544,047 thousand (\$13,134 thousand) at March 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively.

Losses on write-down of investments in certain marketable and nonmarketable equity securities, included in other income (expenses), were recognized to reflect the decline in value considered to be other than temporary, which were ¥34,151 thousand and ¥118,076 thousand, respectively, for the year ended March 31, 2005. Such losses in certain nonmarketable equity securities, included in other income (expenses), were ¥29,513 thousand and ¥1,363,389 thousand (\$11,598 thousand) for the years ended March 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively.

Gains on exchange of securities of ¥35,450 thousand and ¥ 4,806 thousand, included in other income (expenses), for the year ended March 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively, represented non-monetary gains from the exchange of marketable common shares in a merger transaction.

In Japan, there is a market in which participants lend and borrow debt and equity securities without collateral from financial institutions under agreements known as lending and borrowing debt and equity securities contracts. Under the agreement, the Company loans equity securities without collateral. The Company has loaned ¥324,000 thousand and ¥218,000 thousand (\$1,854 thousand) of available-for-sale securities to the financial institution as of March 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively.

3. ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS AND ADVANCES

An analysis of the allowance for doubtful accounts and advances for the years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007 is as follows:

	Thousands of Yen				
	Balance at Beginning of Year	Credits Charged Off	Provision for (Reversal of) Doubtful Accounts and Advances	Reclassification	Balance at End of Year
Year ended March 31, 2005	¥ 492,605	¥ (68,516)	¥ 24,781	—	¥ 448,870
Year ended March 31, 2006	¥ 448,870	¥(357,519)	¥ (12,009)	¥ 35,000	¥ 114,342
Year ended March 31, 2007	¥ 114,342	¥ (3,764)	¥ 12,232	¥ —	¥ 122,810

	Thousands of U.S.dollars				
	Balance at Beginning of Year	Credits Charged Off	Reversal of Doubtful Accounts and Advances	Reclassification	Balance at End of Year
Year ended March 31, 2007	\$ 973	\$ (33)	\$ 104	\$ —	\$ 1,044

The credits charged off for the year ended March 31, 2006 included the reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts of Crosswave, the former equity method investee, amounted to ¥345,994 thousand due to the final distribution of remaining assets of Crosswave under the corporate reorganization proceedings.

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4. INVESTMENTS IN AND ADVANCES TO EQUITY METHOD INVESTEEES

IIJ utilizes various companies in Japan and neighboring countries to form and operate its Internet business. Businesses operated by its equity method investees include connectivity services in Asian countries (Asia Internet Holding Co., Ltd., “AIH”) through September 2005, Web page design services (atom Co., Ltd., “atom”) through March 2007, multifeed technology services and location facilities for connecting high-speed Internet backbones (Internet Multifeed Co., “Multifeed”), data center services in Asian countries (i-Heart Inc., “i-Heart” and Ayalaport Makati Inc., “Ayalaport” through June, 2004) and comprehensive portal sites operations (Internet Revolution Inc., “i-revo”).

Since July 2004, Ayalaport is no longer accounted for under equity method due to dilution of the Company’s ownership and loss of ability to exercise significant influence.

AIH was no longer an equity method investee after October 1, 2005 since AIH was merged with IIJ.

On March 28, 2007, IIJ sold all its shares in atom for ¥185,900 thousand (\$1,581 thousand) with a gain of ¥252 thousand (\$2 thousand). IIJ accounted for atom as an equity method investee through March 2007. It was not an equity method investee as of March 31, 2007.

The aggregate amounts of balances and transactions of the Company with these equity method investees as of March 31, 2006 and 2007, and for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2007 are summarized as follows:

	Thousands of Yen			Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2005	2006	2007	2007
Accounts receivable	¥ —	¥ 253,208	¥ 43,628	\$ 371
Accounts payable	—	17,084	15,808	134
Revenues	1,245,361	1,286,275	481,850	4,080
Costs and expenses	1,145,834	656,184	172,971	1,471

During each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2007, the Company did not receive any dividends from its equity method investees.

The Company’s investments in and advances to these equity method investees and respective ownership percentage at March 31, 2006 and 2007 consisted of the following:

		Thousands of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars	
		2006	2007	2007	
Multifeed	29.44%	¥ 317,144	29.72%	¥461,750	\$ 3,928
atom	40.00	116,974	—	—	—
i-revo	30.00	676,795	30.00	328,435	2,793
Other		52,058	—	68,305	581
Total		¥1,162,971		¥858,490	\$ 7,302

Advances of ¥34,545 thousand (\$294 thousand) to i-Heart, net of loan loss valuation allowance were included in the “Other” balances as of March 31, 2006 and 2007.

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5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment as of March 31, 2006 and 2007 consisted of the following:

	Thousands of Yen		Thousands of
	2006	2007	U.S. Dollars
			2007
Data communications equipment	¥ 781,605	¥ 807,528	\$ 6,869
Office and other equipment	718,362	782,666	6,657
Leasehold improvements	780,143	802,220	6,824
Purchased software	5,425,819	6,202,794	52,763
Assets under capital leases, primarily data communications equipment	14,458,667	13,000,872	110,589
Total	22,164,596	21,596,080	183,702
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(11,865,100)	(11,763,684)	(100,065)
Property and equipment—net	<u>¥ 10,299,496</u>	<u>¥ 9,832,396</u>	<u>\$ 83,637</u>

6. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The components of intangible assets as of March 31, 2006 and 2007 are as follows:

	Thousands of Yen		Thousands of
	2006	2007	U.S. Dollars
			2007
Non-amortized intangible assets:			
Telephone rights	¥ 12,555	¥ 12,534	\$ 107
Customer relationship	113,360	1,477,412	12,567
Backlog	—	696	6
Goodwill	<u>506,679</u>	<u>1,386,252</u>	<u>11,792</u>
Total intangible assets	<u>¥632,594</u>	<u>¥2,876,894</u>	<u>\$ 24,472</u>

During the years ended March 31, 2005 and 2006, the Company recorded disposal losses of ¥73,271 thousand and ¥2,040 thousand, respectively, on telephone rights, which were not used by the Company upon cancellation of the contracts for the usage of telephone circuits for dial-up access services and the disposal loss was included in general and administrative expenses.

NTT reduced the price of telephone rights by 50 percent after March 1, 2005 and the Company recorded an impairment loss of ¥25,804 thousand on telephone rights based on the new purchase price. The impairment loss was included in general and administrative expenses for the year ended March 31, 2005.

Goodwill of ¥73,444 thousand and ¥879,573 thousand (\$7,482 thousand) was recorded for the years ended March 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively.

On October 1, 2004, IJ-FS, a 100 percent owned subsidiary of IJ-Tech, which was a 69 percent owned subsidiary of IJ at October 1, 2004, purchased the securities systems development and operation business from Yamatane Co.,Ltd (“Yamatane”) in order to initiate a business relationship with Yamatane’s customer base. The primary factor that contributed to the recognition of goodwill was an assembled workforce. The results of operations of this business are included in the statement of income of the Company from October 1, 2004. The cash paid for this business was ¥375,123 thousand including incremental costs directly related to the transaction. The Company acquired an order backlog of ¥6,254 thousand, customer relationships valued at ¥113,360 thousand and recorded goodwill of ¥251,127 thousand in the transaction. The backlog became fully amortized during the year ended March 31, 2005. The pro forma impact of the acquisition of the business operations of Yamatane on consolidated revenues and net income of the Company, assuming the acquisition had been completed at the beginning of the year ended March 31, 2005, would have been an increase to consolidated revenues of ¥1.2 billion and an increase to net income of ¥56 million in the year ended March 31, 2005.

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IIJ established NCJ, a 100 percent owned subsidiary in August, 2006. NCJ purchased the systems integration and network engineering business from Netchart Japan Corporation on October 1, 2006 and then started its business. The results of operations of this business are included in the statement of income of the Company from October 1, 2006. The cash paid for this business was ¥74,752 thousand (\$636 thousand). The factor that contributed to the recognition of goodwill was an assembled workforce. The Company acquired an order backlog of ¥874 thousand (\$7 thousand), customer relationships valued at ¥34,065 thousand (\$290 thousand) and recorded goodwill of ¥1,349 thousand (\$11 thousand) in the transaction. The backlog became fully amortized during the year ended March 31, 2007. The pro forma impact of the acquisition of the business on consolidated revenues and net income of the Company, assuming the acquisition had been completed at the beginning of the year ended March 31, 2006 and the year ended March 31, 2007, would have been an increase to consolidated revenues of ¥1.2 billion (\$10 million) and ¥0.5 billion (\$4 million), respectively, and a decrease to net income of ¥25 million (\$215 thousand) and ¥77 million (\$656 thousand), respectively.

On March 30, 2007, IIJ purchased the shares of IIJ-Tech from its minority shareholders for ¥2,725,205 thousand (\$23,181 thousand) by cash, in order to acquire the additional interests in IIJ-Tech. The Company acquired an order backlog of ¥696 thousand (\$6 thousand), customer relationships valued at ¥1,329,987 thousand (\$11,313 thousand) and recorded goodwill of ¥751,266 thousand (\$6,390 thousand) in the transaction. The backlog will be fully amortized during the year ending March 31, 2008.

No impairment on goodwill was recognized during the years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007.

7. LEASES

The Company enters into, in the normal course of business, various leases for domestic and international backbone services, office premises, network operation centers and data communications and other equipment. Certain leases that meet one or more of the criteria set forth in the provision of SFAS No. 13, "Accounting for leases" have been classified as capital leases and the others have been classified as operating leases.

A portion of the Company's sales result from multi-year lease agreements, under which the company leased some network equipment to customers. The leases are classified as sale-type leases which the Company accounts for in accordance with SFAS No. 13.

Operating Leases—The Company has operating lease agreements with telecommunications carriers and others for the use of connectivity lines, including local access lines that customers use to connect to IIJ's network. The leases for domestic backbone connectivity are generally non-cancelable for a minimum one-year lease period. The leases for international backbone connectivity during one-year lease period are substantially non-cancelable. The Company also leases its office premises, for which refundable lease deposits are capitalized as guarantee deposits, and certain office equipment under non-cancelable operating leases which expire on various dates through the year 2009 and also leases its network operation centers under non-cancelable operating leases.

Refundable guarantee deposits as of March 31, 2006 and 2007 consist of as follows:

	Thousands of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2006	2007	2007
Head office	¥1,185,307	¥1,185,307	\$ 10,083
Sales and subsidiaries offices	308,494	438,211	3,727
Others	55,852	62,623	533
Total refundable guarantee deposits	<u>¥1,549,653</u>	<u>¥1,686,141</u>	<u>\$ 14,343</u>

Lease expenses related to backbone lines for the years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007 amounted to ¥3,550,885 thousand, ¥3,516,322 thousand and ¥3,515,934 thousand (\$29,908 thousand), respectively. Lease expenses for local access lines for the years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, which are only attributable to dedicated access revenues, amounted to ¥4,040,192 thousand, ¥4,558,382 thousand and ¥4,616,413 thousand (\$39,269 thousand), respectively. Other lease expenses for the years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007 amounted to ¥3,303,717 thousand, ¥3,653,766 thousand and ¥4,381,951 thousand (\$37,274 thousand), respectively.

The Company has subleased a part of its office premises. Lease expenses mentioned above have been reduced by sublease revenues totaling ¥406,451 thousand, ¥435,224 thousand and ¥22,034 thousand (\$187 thousand) for the years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively.

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Capital Leases—The Company conducts its connectivity and other services by using data communications and other equipment leased under capital lease arrangements. The fair values of the assets upon execution of the capital lease agreements and accumulated depreciation amounted to ¥14,458,667 thousand and ¥6,819,503 thousand at March 31, 2006 and ¥ 13,000,872 thousand (\$110,589 thousand) and ¥6,101,574 thousand (\$51,902 thousand) at March 31, 2007, respectively.

As of March 31, 2007, future lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases, including the aforementioned non-cancelable connectivity lease agreements (but excluding dedicated access lines which the Company charges outright to customers), and capital leases were as follows:

	Thousands of Yen			Thousands of U.S. Dollars		
	Connectivity Lines Operating Leases	Other Operating Leases	Capital Leases	Connectivity Lines Operating Leases	Other Operating Leases	Capital Leases
Year ending March 31:						
2008	¥ 38,520	¥1,468,267	¥3,201,825	\$ 328	\$12,490	\$27,236
2009	38,520	516,252	2,465,381	328	4,391	20,971
2010	38,520	163,681	1,342,670	328	1,392	11,421
2011	19,051	21,541	593,936	161	183	5,052
2012	—	15,970	89,425	—	136	761
2013 and thereafter	—	40,112	6,623	—	341	56
Total minimum lease payments	<u>¥ 134,611</u>	<u>¥2,225,823</u>	¥7,699,860	<u>\$ 1,145</u>	<u>\$18,933</u>	\$65,497
Less amounts representing interest			<u>428,378</u>			<u>3,643</u>
Present value of net minimum capital lease payments			7,271,482			61,854
Less current portion			<u>2,953,173</u>			<u>25,121</u>
Noncurrent portion			<u>¥4,318,309</u>			<u>\$36,733</u>

Sales-type Leases—The Company has some sales-type lease agreements with customers. The Company recognize revenues on sales-type leases when the assets under lease are delivered to and accepted by the customers. The revenue recognized is calculated at the net present value of the future payment amounts. Interest income in sales-type leases is recognized in other income using the interest method.

The components of the net investment in sales-type leases as of March 31, 2007 were as follows:

	Thousands of Yen 2007	Thousands of U.S. Dollars 2007
Year ending March 31:		
2008	¥ 348,188	\$ 2,961
2009	359,780	3,060
2010	239,781	2,040
2011	239,781	2,040
2012	<u>19,982</u>	<u>170</u>
Total minimum lease payments to be received*	¥1,207,512	\$ 10,271
Estimated residual value of leased property (unguaranteed)	215,917	1,837
Less unearned income	<u>68,599</u>	<u>583</u>
Net investment in sales-type leases	1,354,830	11,525
Less current portion	<u>320,530</u>	<u>2,727</u>
Non-current net investment in sales-type leases	<u>¥1,034,300</u>	<u>\$ 8,798</u>

* Estimated executory costs, including profit thereon, of ¥263,245 thousand (\$2,239 thousand) were excluded from total minimum lease payments to be received.

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8. BORROWINGS

Short-term borrowings at March 31, 2006 and 2007 consist of bank overdrafts. Short-term borrowings bear fixed and variable-rate interest and their weighted average rates at March 31, 2006 and 2007 were 1.375 percent and 1.141 percent, respectively.

Long-term borrowings as of March 31, 2006 and 2007 consisted of the following:

	Thousands of Yen		Thousands of
	2006	2007	U.S. Dollars
			2007
Unsecured long-term loans payable to banks, maturing at various dates through calendar 2007. Interest is payable at a variable rate. Weighted average interest rates were 2.206 percent and 3.815 percent at March 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively.	¥ 374,000	¥ 40,000	\$ 340
Unsecured long-term loans payable to banks, maturing in calendar 2006. Weighted average interest rates were 1.710 percent at March 31, 2006	600,000	—	—
Unsecured long-term loans payable to banks, maturing at various dates through calendar 2007. Interest is payable at a variable rate based on TIBOR which was 0.133 percent and 0.706 percent as of March 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively. Weighted average interest rates were 1.130 percent and 1.706 percent at March 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively.	1,150,000	250,000	2,127
Long-term installment loans payable at various dates through calendar 2007. Interest rates were 2.55 percent at March 31, 2006.	155,963	—	—
Total	2,279,963	290,000	2,467
Less current portion	(1,989,963)	(290,000)	(2,467)
Long-term borrowings, less current portion	¥ 290,000	¥ —	\$ —

The Company entered into interest rate swap contracts to manage its interest rate exposure resulting in a fixed interest rate for a portion of its long-term debt. The effective weighted average interest rates for ¥1,150,000 thousand and ¥250,000 thousand (\$2,127 thousand) of the long-term loan outstanding at March 31, 2006 and 2007 after giving effect to such swap agreements were 1.781 percent and 1.670 percent per annum, respectively.

On March 14, 2003, the Company entered into a long-term installment loan agreement with a leasing company to finance the payment for rental deposits given to other lessor for its new head office. The principal of the loan was ¥155,963 thousand at March 31, 2006 and the loan was secured by a first priority pledge against a claim for the guarantee deposits. The Company fully paid off the long-term installment loan in March 2007.

Substantially all short-term and long-term bank borrowings are made under agreements which, as is customary in Japan, provide that under certain conditions the bank may require the borrower to provide collateral (or additional collateral) or guarantor with respect to the borrowings and that the bank may treat any collateral, whether furnished as security for short-term or long-term loans or otherwise, as collateral for all indebtedness to such bank. Also, provisions of certain loan agreements grant certain rights of possession to the lenders in the event of default. The Company did not provide banks with any collateral for outstanding loans as of March 31, 2007.

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The Company entered into bank overdraft agreements with certain Japanese banks for which the unused balance outstanding as of March 31, 2007 was ¥13,370,000 thousand (\$113,729 thousand).

Since August 2004, the Company had been a party to a securities loan agreement with a Japanese financial institution. The Company loaned available-for-sale securities to the financial institution and received cash in return in the transaction. These transactions were accounted for as secured borrowings and the cash received was recorded as payable under the securities loan agreement and securities lent were recorded as other investments. The agreement required the Company to provide certain marketable securities as collateral at the commencement of the transaction. The Company was required to make a partial repayment or receive additional borrowings depending on the market value of securities pledged. The Company paid the interest on the payables at a variable rate, which was 0.37 percent and 0.76 percent as of March 31, 2006 and March 27, 2007, respectively. On March 27, 2007, the Company paid off the loan and took the available-for-sale securities loaned back since the agreement expired on that date.

9. INCOME TAXES

Income taxes imposed by the national, prefectural and municipal governments of Japan resulted in a normal statutory rate of approximately 41 percent for the years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007.

The reserve for tax contingencies related to the denial of the use of tax operating loss carryforwards by IIJ America, a U.S. subsidiary, was ¥197,753 thousand as of March 31, 2006.

In September 2006, IIJ America filed an application with the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) for the Bilateral Advance Pricing Agreement Request (“BAPA”), relating to the terms of transactions with IIJ and the use of the tax operating loss carryforwards in its taxation. IIJ America reversed the reserve for the potential penalty relating to the past use of the tax operating loss carryforwards of ¥108,782 thousand (\$925 thousand) after filing the application with the IRS, leaving a remaining balance of ¥102,310 thousand (\$870 thousand) as of March 31, 2007. The Company believed that IRS would not impose tax penalty if the Company applied the BAPA. This is management’s best estimate of the potential liability for tax contingencies.

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Income from operations before income tax expense (benefit), minority interests and equity in net loss of equity method investees and income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2005, 2006, and 2007 consists of the following components:

	Thousands of Yen			Thousands of
	2005	2006	2007	U.S. Dollars
Income from operations before income tax expense (benefit), minority interests and equity in net loss of equity method investees:				2007
Domestic	¥3,168,974	¥5,316,535	¥ 5,055,155	\$ 43,000
Foreign	(20,466)	62,024	(6,467)	(55)
Total	<u>¥3,148,508</u>	<u>¥5,378,559</u>	<u>¥ 5,048,688</u>	<u>\$ 42,945</u>
Income taxes—current:				
Domestic	¥ 110,893	¥ 289,376	¥ 798,922	\$ 6,796
Foreign	0	198,825	(108,180)	(920)
Total	<u>¥ 110,893</u>	<u>¥ 488,201</u>	<u>¥ 690,742</u>	<u>\$ 5,876</u>
Income taxes—deferred:				
Domestic	¥ (11,023)	¥ (230,841)	¥(1,494,685)	\$ (12,714)
Foreign	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>¥ (11,023)</u>	<u>¥ (230,841)</u>	<u>¥(1,494,685)</u>	<u>\$ (12,714)</u>

Net deferred income tax assets and liabilities are reflected on the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2006 and 2007 as follows:

	Thousands of Yen		Thousands of
	2006	2007	U.S. Dollars
Current Assets—Other current assets	¥138,938	¥ 427,079	\$ 3,633
Noncurrent Assets—Other assets	193,681	1,392,144	11,842
Noncurrent liabilities—Other noncurrent liabilities	(83,127)	(40,652)	(346)
Total	<u>¥249,492</u>	<u>¥1,778,571</u>	<u>\$ 15,129</u>

The approximate effect of temporary differences and carryforwards giving rise to deferred tax balances at March 31, 2006 and 2007 was as follows:

	Thousands of Yen				Thousands of	
	2006		2007		U.S. Dollars	
	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	¥ —	¥2,686,560	¥ —	¥487,242	\$ —	\$ 4,145
Capital leases	84,345	—	87,994	—	749	—
Accrued expenses	161,902	—	301,322	—	2,563	—
Retirement and pension cost	89,705	—	311,558	—	2,650	—
Stock issuance cost	29,212	—	14,606	—	124	—
Allowance for doubtful accounts	16,333	—	10,874	—	92	—
Depreciation	25,070	—	18,362	—	156	—
Net loss on other investment	127,115	—	632,365	—	5,379	—
Operating loss carryforward	9,602,271	—	7,461,360	—	63,469	—
Other	121,659	150,129	119,776	128,890	1,019	1,096
Total	<u>10,257,612</u>	<u>2,836,689</u>	<u>8,958,217</u>	<u>616,132</u>	<u>76,201</u>	<u>5,241</u>
Valuation allowance	<u>(7,171,431)</u>	—	<u>(6,563,514)</u>	—	<u>(55,831)</u>	—
Total	<u>¥ 3,086,181</u>	<u>¥2,836,689</u>	<u>¥ 2,394,703</u>	<u>¥616,132</u>	<u>\$ 20,370</u>	<u>\$ 5,241</u>

As of March 31, 2006 and 2007, the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets has been provided at amounts which are not considered more likely than not to be realized. The net changes in the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets were a decrease of ¥2,224,170 thousand, a decrease of ¥1,244,326 thousand and a decrease of ¥607,917 thousand (\$5,171 thousand) for the years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively.

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As of March 31, 2007, IJJ and IJJ America had tax operating loss carryforwards of ¥17,083,252 thousand (\$145,315 thousand) and \$8,855 thousand, respectively. These loss carryforwards are available to offset future taxable income, and will expire in the period ending March 31, 2012 in Japan and December 31, 2026 in the United States of America as follows:

Year Ending March 31	Thousands of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
2008	¥ —	\$ —
2009	—	—
2010	9,314,732	79,234
2011	7,353,136	62,548
2012 and thereafter	<u>1,456,411</u>	<u>12,388</u>
Total	<u>¥ 18,124,279</u>	<u>\$ 154,170</u>

A reconciliation between the amount of reported income taxes and the amount of income taxes computed using the normal statutory rate for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2007 is as follows:

	Thousands of Yen			Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2005	2006	2007	2007
Amount computed by using normal Japanese statutory tax rate	¥ 1,290,888	¥ 2,205,209	¥ 2,069,962	\$ 17,608
Increase (decrease) in taxes resulting from:				
Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	34,820	38,653	60,340	513
Provision for (reversal of) reserve for tax contingencies	—	197,753	(108,782)	(925)
Inhabitant tax-per capital	23,410	25,085	25,141	214
Realization of tax benefit of operating loss carryforwards	(1,426,755)	(439,256)	(2,163,531)	(18,404)
Other change in valuation allowance	261,380	(1,933,379)	(717,049)	(6,099)
Expiration of operating loss carryforwards	—	149,750	—	—
Other—net	<u>(83,873)</u>	<u>13,545</u>	<u>29,976</u>	<u>254</u>
Income tax expense (benefit) as reported	<u>¥ 99,870</u>	<u>¥ 257,360</u>	<u>¥ (803,943)</u>	<u>\$ (6,839)</u>

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10. RETIREMENT AND PENSION PLANS

IIJ and certain subsidiaries have unfunded retirement benefit and noncontributory defined benefit pension plans which together cover substantially all of their employees who are not directors and also participate in a contributory multi-employer pension plan, the Japan Computer Information Service Employee's Pension Fund (the "Multi-Employer Plan"), covering substantially all of their employees.

Approximately 70 percent of the employees' benefits from IIJ's severance indemnity plan was transferred in May 1997 to its newly established noncontributory defined benefits pension plan. The following information regarding net periodic pension cost and accrued pension cost also includes the 30 percent of severance benefits not transferred to the noncontributory plan. Under the severance and pension plans, all of IIJ's employees are entitled, upon voluntary retirement with 15 years or more service, or upon mandatory retirement at age 60, to a 10-year period of annuity payments (or lump-sum severance indemnities) based on the rate of pay at the time of retirement, length of service and certain other factors. IIJ's employees who do not meet these conditions are entitled to lump-sum severance indemnities.

As stipulated by the Japanese Welfare Pension Insurance Law, the Multi-Employer Plan is composed of a substitutional portion of Japanese Pension Insurance and a multi-employers' portion of a contributory defined benefit pension plan. The benefits for the substitutional portion are based on a standard remuneration schedule under the Welfare Pension Insurance Law and the length of participation. The multi-employers' portion of the benefits is based on the employees' length of service. However, assets contributed by an employer including IIJ are not segregated in a separate account or restricted to provide benefits only to employees of that employer. The net pension cost under the Multi-Employer Plan is recognized when contributions become due.

The Company adopted SFAS No.158 effective March 31, 2007. The following table provides a breakdown of the incremental effect of applying this statement on individual line items in the consolidated balance sheet at March 31, 2007:

	Thousands of Yen		
	Before Application of SFAS 158	Adjustments	After Application of SFAS 158
Other assets	¥ 3,224,576	¥ 35,477	¥ 3,260,053
Total Assets	¥47,657,527	¥ 35,477	¥47,693,004
Other noncurrent liabilities	¥ 563,062	¥ 1,556	¥ 564,618
Accrued retirement and pension costs-current	—	8,428	8,428
Accrued retirement and pension costs-noncurrent	606,014	144,028	750,042
Minority interest	821,986	(6,804)	815,182
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,061,440	(111,731)	949,709
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	¥47,657,527	¥ 35,477	¥47,693,004

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	Thousands of U.S. Dollars		
	Before Application of SFAS 158	Adjustments	After Application of SFAS 158
Other assets	\$ 27,429	\$ 302	\$ 27,731
Total Assets	\$ 405,389	\$ 302	\$ 405,691
Other noncurrent liabilities	\$ 4,790	\$ 13	\$ 4,803
Accrued retirement and pension costs-current	—	72	72
Accrued retirement and pension costs-noncurrent	5,155	1,225	6,380
Minority interest	6,992	(58)	6,934
Accumulated other comprehensive income	9,028	(950)	8,078
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 405,389	\$ 302	\$ 405,691

Net periodic pension cost for the years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007 included the following components:

	Thousands of Yen			Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2005	2006	2007	2007
Service cost	¥221,132	¥240,765	¥257,960	\$ 2,194
Interest cost	14,944	20,524	26,589	226
Expected return on plan assets	(13,129)	(16,736)	(26,942)	(228)
Amortization of transition obligation	402	402	402	3
Recognized net actuarial loss	8,262	1,904	2,505	21
Net periodic pension cost	¥231,611	¥246,859	¥260,514	\$ 2,216

The change in benefit obligation and plan assets for the years ended March 31, 2006 and 2007 and the amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2006 and 2007 are as follows:

	Thousands of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2006	2007	2007
Change in benefit obligation:			
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	¥1,140,240	¥1,329,452	\$ 11,309
Service cost	240,765	257,960	2,194
Interest cost	20,524	26,589	226
Actuarial loss (gain)	(31,171)	45,597	388
Benefit paid	(40,906)	(24,012)	(204)
Benefit obligation at end of year	¥1,329,452	¥1,635,586	\$ 13,913
Change in plan assets:			
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	¥ 796,946	¥ 997,856	\$ 8,488
Actual return on plan assets	68,185	32,233	274
Employer contribution	155,191	173,160	1,473
Benefits paid	(22,466)	(14,691)	(125)
Refund of surplus in plan assets	—	(110,862)	(943)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	¥ 997,856	¥ 1,077,696	\$ 9,167
Funded status at end of year	(331,596)	¥ (557,890)	\$ (4,746)
Unrecognized actuarial loss	111,009	—	—
Unrecognized transition obligation	4,016	—	—
Net amount recognized	¥ (216,571)	—	—

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On October 25, 2006, the surplus amount of ¥110,862 thousand in plan assets was refunded as a result of the excess of actual return on plan assets compared with the expected return.

Amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2006 and 2007 consist of:

	Thousands of Yen		Thousands of
	2006	2007	U.S. Dollars
Prepaid pension costs	¥ 3,891	¥ —	\$ —
Accrued retirement and pension costs-current	—	(8,428)	(72)
Accrued retirement and pension costs-non current	(220,462)	(549,462)	(4,674)
Net amount recognized	<u>¥(216,571)</u>	<u>¥(557,890)</u>	<u>\$ (4,746)</u>

The accumulated benefit obligation for the Company's defined benefit pension plans as of March 31, 2006 and 2007 was ¥750,900 thousand and ¥937,733 thousand (\$7,977 thousand), respectively.

The aggregate projected benefit obligation and aggregate fair value of plan assets for plans with projected benefit obligations in excess of plan assets were ¥1,329,452 thousand and ¥997,856 thousand at March 31, 2006 and ¥1,635,586 thousand (\$13,913 thousand) and ¥1,077,696 thousand (\$9,167 thousand) at March 31, 2007. The aggregate accumulated benefit obligation of plans with no plan assets were ¥153,402 thousand and ¥220,779 thousand (\$1,878 thousand) at March 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively.

Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income at March 31, 2007 consist of:

	Thousands of Yen	Thousands of
	2007	U.S. Dollars
Net actuarial loss	¥ 148,842	\$ 1,266
Obligation at transition	3,614	31
	<u>¥ 152,456</u>	<u>\$ 1,297</u>

The estimated net actuarial loss and obligation at transition for the defined benefit pension plans that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income into net periodic pension cost in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2008 are ¥ 3,699 thousand (\$31 thousand) and ¥ 402 thousand (\$3 thousand), respectively.

The Company uses a March 31 measurement date for all its plans.

Actuarial assumptions as of March 31:

	Benefit Obligations		Net Periodic Costs		
	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
Discount rate	2.0%	1.9%	1.6%	1.8%	2.0%
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets			2.0	2.1	2.7
Rate of increase in compensation	3.4	3.5	3.25	3.4	3.4

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The Company sets the discount rate assumption annually at March 31 to reflect the market yield of Japanese Government Bonds matched against the average remaining service period of employees.

The basis for determining the long-term rate of returns is a combination of historical returns and prospective return assumptions derived from pension trust funds' managing company.

IIJ's funding policies with respect to the noncontributory plan are generally to contribute amounts considered tax deductible under applicable income tax regulations. Plan assets including life insurance pooled investment portfolios consist of Japanese Government bonds, other debt securities and marketable equity securities. Life insurance pooled investment portfolios are managed by an insurance company and guarantee a minimum rate of return.

The Company's investment strategy for the plan assets is to manage the assets in order to pay retirement benefits to plan participants while minimizing cash contributions from the Company over the life of the plans. This is accomplished by preserving capital through diversification in equity and debt securities based on portfolio determined by the insurance company forecasting macroeconomics in order to maximize long-term rate of return, while considering the liquidity need of the plans.

The projected allocation of the plan assets managed by the insurance company is developed in consideration of the expected long-term investment returns for each category of the plan assets. Approximately 63.0%, 35.0%, and 2.0% of the plan assets excluding pooled investment portfolios will be allocated to debt securities, equity securities and other financial instruments, respectively, to moderate the level of volatility in pension plan asset returns and reduce risks. 50% of the employer's contribution to the plan during the year ending March 31, 2008 will be allocated to life insurance pooled investment portfolios and other 50% will be allocated to the forementioned investments.

The Company's pension plan asset allocations as of March 31, 2006 and 2007 by asset category are as follows:

Asset category:	2006		2007	
Equity securities	22.4%	(35.9)%	21.9%	(35.7)%
Debt securities	38.8	(62.1)	38.1	(62.3)
Life insurance pooled investment portfolios	37.6	(—)	38.8	(—)
Other	1.2	(2.0)	1.2	(2.0)
Total	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>(100.0)%*</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>(100.0)%*</u>

* The percentages in parentheses represent the Company's plan asset allocation excluding life insurance pooled investment portfolios. The unrecognized net loss and the unrecognized net obligation at the date of initial application are being amortized over 14 years and 21 years, respectively.

Contributions due and paid during the years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007 under the Multi-Employer Plan, including its substitutional portion, amounted to ¥466,543 thousand, ¥451,312 thousand and ¥ 522,269 thousand (\$ 4,443 thousand), respectively.

IIJ expects to contribute ¥173,159 thousand (\$1,473 thousand) to its pension plan in the year ending March 31, 2008.

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The following benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid.

Year Ending March 31	Thousands of yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
2008	¥ 45,670	\$ 388
2009	42,607	362
2010	50,068	426
2011	57,829	492
2012	64,179	546
2013 — 2017	410,823	3,495
Total	¥ 671,176	\$ 5,709

The amount of retirement benefits for retiring directors and company auditors must be approved by the shareholders. IIJ established a retirement plan for full-time company auditors in March, 2006 and a retirement plan for full-time directors in March 2007. The Company recorded a liability for the retirement benefits for full-time company auditors of ¥2,870 thousand and a liability for retirement benefit for full-time directors and company auditors of ¥200,580 thousand (\$1,706 thousand), which would be required if they retire at March 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively.

There were no other benefits approved or paid to retired directors and company auditors for each of three years in the period ended March 31, 2007, except a benefit of ¥4,010 thousand paid to a retired director in July 2005 and ¥3,000 thousand (\$26 thousand) paid to a retired auditor in July 2006, respectively.

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11. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

On and after May 1, 2006, Japanese companies are subject to a new corporation law (the "Corporation Law") which reformed and replaced the Commercial Code of Japan (the "Code") with various revisions that are, for the most part, applicable to events or transactions occurring on or after May 1, 2006 and for the fiscal years ending on or after May 1, 2006. The significant changes brought about by the Corporation Law that affect financial matters are summarized below:

(a) Dividends

Under the Corporation Law, companies can pay dividends at any time during the fiscal year in addition to the year-end dividend in accordance with an approval of a shareholders' meeting. For companies that meet certain criteria such as: (1) having a Board of Directors, (2) having independent auditors, (3) having a Board of Company Auditors, and (4) having a term of service for directors prescribed as one year rather than two years as the normal term by its articles of incorporation, the Board of Directors may declare dividends (except for dividends in kind) if the company has prescribed so in its articles of incorporation. However, IJJ cannot do so because it does not meet the criteria (4) above.

The Corporation Law permits companies to distribute dividends in kind to shareholders subject to a certain limitation and additional requirements. Semiannual interim dividends may also be paid once a year upon resolution of the Board of Directors if the articles of incorporation of the company so stipulate. The Corporation Law provides certain limitations on the amounts available for dividends or the purchase of treasury stock. The limitation is defined as the amount available for distribution to the shareholders, but the amount of net assets after dividends must be maintained as at least ¥3 million.

(b) Increases / decreases and transfer of common stock, reserve and surplus

The Corporation Law requires that an amount equal to 10% of dividends must be appropriated as legal reserve (a component of retained earnings) or as additional paid-in capital (a component of capital surplus) depending on the equity account charged upon the payment of such dividends until the total of aggregate amount of legal reserve and additional paid-in capital equals 25% of common stock. Under the Corporation Law, the total amount of additional paid-in capital and legal reserve may be reversed without limitation. The Corporation Law also provides that common stock, legal reserve, additional paid-in capital, and other capital surplus and retained earnings can be transferred among the accounts under certain conditions upon resolution of shareholders.

(c) Treasury stock and treasury stock acquisition rights

The Corporation Law also provides for companies to purchase treasury stock and dispose of such treasury stock by resolution of the Board of Directors. The amount of treasury stock purchased cannot exceed the amount available for distribution to the shareholders which is determined by specific formula. The Corporation Law also provides that companies can purchase both treasury stock acquisition rights and treasury stock.

At the 14th Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on June 28, 2006, IJJ's shareholders approved the reductions of additional paid-in capital of ¥21,980,395 thousand (\$186,972 thousand) and common stock of ¥2,539,222 thousand (\$21,599 thousand) to eliminate the accumulated deficit for purpose of reporting under the Corporation Law in its non-consolidated financial statements. The effective date was August 4, 2006.

The amount of retained earnings available for dividends under the Corporation Law is based on the amount of retained earnings recorded in IJJ's general books of account with accepted Japanese accounting practices. The adjustments included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for U.S.GAAP purposes but not recorded in the general books of account have no effect on the determination of retained earnings available for dividends under the Corporation Law. Retained earnings shown in IJJ's general books of account amounted to ¥4,876,947 thousand (\$41,485 thousand) at March 31, 2007.

In December, 2005, IJJ completed a public offering of 12,500 new shares (equivalent to 5,000,000 ADSs) of common stock by a firm-commitment underwriting at an offering price of ¥534,022 (an issue value of ¥490,955) per share on the Mothers market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The net proceeds to IJJ from the public offering, after deducting stock issuance costs, were ¥6,030,064 thousand. Stock issuance costs of ¥106,873 thousand were deducted from additional paid-in capital.

In December, 2006, IJJ's listing was transferred to the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange without the issuance of new shares.

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Stock Option Plans—In May 2000, IJ granted 295 options to 34 directors and employees. The options vested fully on April 8, 2002 and are exercisable for eight years from that date. In August 2001, IJ granted 395 options to 44 directors and employees. The options became fully vested on June 28, 2003 and are exercisable for eight years from that date. No options are available for additional grant as of March 31, 2007. No compensation expense has been recognized in the consolidated statements of income pursuant to APB No. 25, because the exercise price was greater than the market price on the dates of grant.

In March 2000, subsidiary IJ-Tech issued bonds with 2,000 detachable warrants in the amount of ¥600,000 thousand. The bonds were repurchased in April 2000 and warrants to purchase the subsidiary's 775 common shares at an exercise price of ¥300,000 per share based on fair market value were immediately purchased by certain officers and employees of IJ and the subsidiary. One thousand warrants were purchased by IJ. Warrants were exercisable upon issuance. On March 29, 2006, 1,000 of the warrants of IJ-Tech expired. The exercise price was revised to ¥250,326 (\$2,131 thousand) per share as of March 31, 2006, due to the effects of issuances of new shares during the year ended March 31, 2006.

In March, 2007, 770 of the warrants were exercised at the above-mentioned exercise price. The remaining 230 warrants expired on March 29, 2007.

The following table summarizes the transactions of IJ's stock option plans for the year in the period ended March 31, 2007:

	Number of Options	Number of Shares	Thousands of Yen Weighted Average Exercise Price per Common Shares
Unexercised options outstanding—March 31, 2006	530	2,650	¥ 1,007
Options granted	—	—	—
Options exercised	—	—	—
Options forfeited	15	75	944
Unexercised options outstanding—March 31, 2007	515	2,575	¥ 1,009

Due to the effect of the stock split in October 2005, grantees of options can purchase five shares by exercising one option.

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Summarized information about stock options outstanding as of March 31, 2007 is as follows:

Exercise Price (Thousands of Yen)	Outstanding		Exercisable	Total Intrinsic Value (Thousands of Yen)
	Number of Shares Underlying Options	Remaining Life (in Years)		
¥2,163	950	3.0	950	—
334	1,625	4.3	1,625	¥218,647

12. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The change in each component of other comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007 is as follows:

	Thousands of Yen		
	Before Tax Amount	Tax (Expense) or Benefit	Net of Tax Amount
Year ended March 31, 2005:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	¥ (25,858)	¥ —	¥ (25,858)
Unrealized holding gain (loss) on securities:			
Amount arising during the period	4,989,951	(2,045,880)	2,944,071
Less: Reclassification adjustments for gains included in net income	(2,478,906)	1,016,351	(1,462,555)
Release in deferred tax asset valuation allowance*	—	1,029,529	1,029,529
Net unrealized holding gain (loss) during the period	2,511,045	—	2,511,045
Gain on cash flow hedging derivative instruments:			
Amount arising during the period	(3,521)	—	(3,521)
Less: Reclassification adjustments for losses included in net income	13,010	—	13,010
Net gain on cash flow hedging derivative instruments	9,489	—	9,489
Other comprehensive income (loss)	¥ 2,494,676	¥ —	¥ 2,494,676
Year ended March 31, 2006:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	¥ 38,331	¥ —	¥ 38,331
Unrealized holding gain (loss) on securities:			
Amount arising during the period	1,046,874	(429,218)	617,656
Less: Reclassification adjustments for gains included in net income	(3,227,203)	1,323,153	(1,904,050)
Increase in deferred tax asset valuation allowance*	—	(893,935)	(893,935)
Net unrealized holding gain (loss) during the period	(2,180,329)	—	(2,180,329)
Gain on cash flow hedging derivative instruments:			
Amount arising during the period	(4,541)	—	(4,541)
Less: Reclassification adjustments for losses included in net income	10,008	—	10,008
Net gain on cash flow hedging derivative instruments	5,467	—	5,467
Other comprehensive income (loss)	¥(2,136,531)	¥ —	¥(2,136,531)

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	Thousands of Yen		
	Before Tax Amount	Tax (Expense) or Benefit	Net of Tax Amount
Year ended March 31, 2007:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	¥ 11,653	¥ —	¥ 11,653
Unrealized holding gain (loss) on securities:			
Amount arising during the period	(2,277,976)	933,970	(1,344,006)
Less: Reclassification adjustments for gains included in net income	(3,229,899)	1,324,259	(1,905,640)
Increase in deferred tax asset valuation allowance*	—	(2,258,229)	(2,258,229)
Net unrealized holding gain (loss) during the period	<u>(5,507,875)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(5,507,875)</u>
Gain on cash flow hedging derivative instruments:			
Amount arising during the period	(708)	—	(708)
Less: Reclassification adjustments for losses included in net income	4,776	—	4,776
Net gain on cash flow hedging derivative instruments	<u>4,068</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,068</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>¥(5,492,154)</u>	<u>¥ —</u>	<u>¥(5,492,154)</u>
	Thousands of U.S. Dollars		
	Before Tax Amount	Tax (Expense) or Benefit	Net of Tax Amount
Year ended March 31, 2007:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	\$ 99	\$ —	\$ 99
Unrealized holding gain (loss) on securities:			
Amount arising during the period	(19,377)	7,945	(11,432)
Less: Reclassification adjustments for gains included in net income	(27,475)	11,265	(16,210)
Increase in deferred tax asset valuation allowance*	—	(19,210)	(19,210)
Net unrealized holding gain (loss) during the period	<u>(46,852)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(46,852)</u>
Gain on cash flow hedging derivative instruments:			
Amount arising during the period	(6)	—	(6)
Less: Reclassification adjustments for losses included in net income	41	—	41
Net gain on cash flow hedging derivative instruments	<u>35</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>35</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>\$(46,718)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$(46,718)</u>

* The release (increase) in the deferred tax asset valuation allowance has resulted from unrealized gains and (losses) on available-for-sale securities, respectively.

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The components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at March 31, 2006 and 2007 are as follows:

	Thousands of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2006	2007	2007
Foreign currency translation adjustments	¥ 5,036	¥ 16,689	\$ 142
Unrealized holding gain on securities	6,552,581	1,044,706	8,886
Gain (loss) on cash flow hedging derivative instruments	(4,023)	45	0
Pension liability adjustments	—	(111,731)	(950)
	<u>¥6,553,594</u>	<u>¥ 949,709</u>	<u>\$ 8,078</u>

13. BASIC AND DILUTED NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE

Basic and diluted net income per common share computation for three years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007 is as follows.

	Thousands of Yen			Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2005	2006	2007	2007
Numerator:				
Net income-basic and diluted	<u>¥2,906,269</u>	<u>¥4,753,570</u>	<u>¥5,409,713</u>	<u>\$ 46,017</u>
	Number of shares			
	2005	2006	2007	
Denominator:				
Weighted-average common shares outstanding-basic	191,559	195,613	203,992	
Dilutive effect of stock options	—	342	252	
Weighted-average common shares outstanding-diluted	<u>191,559</u>	<u>195,955</u>	<u>204,244</u>	
	Yen			U.S. Dollars
	2005	2006	2007	2007
Basic net income per common share	<u>¥ 15,172</u>	<u>¥ 24,301</u>	<u>¥ 26,519</u>	<u>\$ 226</u>
Diluted net income per common share	<u>¥ 15,172</u>	<u>¥ 24,258</u>	<u>¥ 26,487</u>	<u>\$ 225</u>

For the year ended March 31, 2005, potentially dilutive shares have been excluded from the computation of diluted net income because the exercise prices of the options were greater than the average market price of the common shares and the effect of conversion of the convertible notes would be antidilutive.

For the years ended March 31, 2006 and 2007, potentially dilutive shares have been excluded from the computation of diluted net income because the exercise prices of the options were greater than the average market price of the common shares.

Diluted net income per share does not include the effects of the following potential common shares:

	Year ended March 31		
	2005	2006	2007
Shares issuable under stock options	2,725	975	950

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14. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

In December 2001, a class action complaint alleging violations of the federal securities laws was filed against the Company, naming IIJ, certain of its officers and directors as defendants, and underwriters of IIJ's initial public offering. Similar complaints have been filed against over 300 other issuers that have had initial public offerings since 1998 and such actions have been included in a single coordinate proceeding in the Southern District of New York. An amended complaint was filed on April 24, 2002 alleging, among other things, that the underwriters of IIJ's initial public offering violated the securities laws (i) by failing to disclose in the offering's registration statement certain alleged compensation arrangements entered into with the underwriters' clients, such as undisclosed commissions or tie in agreements to purchase stock in the after market, and (ii) by engaging in manipulative practices to artificially inflate the price of IIJ's stock in the after market subsequent to the initial public offering. On July 15, 2002, the Company joined in an 'omnibus' motion to dismiss the amended complaint filed by the issuers and individuals named in the various coordinated cases. On February 19, 2003, the Court ruled on the motions to dismiss. The Court granted the Company's motion to dismiss the claims against it under Rule 10b-5 promulgated under the Exchange Act due to the insufficiency of the allegations against the Company. The motions to dismiss the claims under Section 11 of the Securities Act were denied as to virtually all of the defendants in the consolidated cases, including the Company. In June 2003, the Company conditionally approved a proposed partial settlement with the plaintiffs in this matter. IIJ, along with the settling issuer defendants, filed a motion seeking the court's preliminary approval of the settlement. The settlement would have provided, among other things, a release of the Company and of the individual officer and director defendants for the alleged wrongful conduct in the Amended Complaint in exchange for a guarantee from the Company's insurers regarding recovery from the underwriter defendants and other non-monetary consideration from the Company. The plaintiffs have continued to litigate against the underwriter defendants. The District Court directed that the litigation proceed within a number of "focus cases" rather than in all of the 310 cases that have been consolidated. The Company's case is not one of these focus cases. On October 13, 2004, the district court certified the focus cases as class actions in the ongoing litigation. The underwriter defendants appealed that ruling, and on December 5, 2006, the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit reversed the district court's class certification decision. On April 6, 2007, the Second Circuit denied plaintiffs' petition for rehearing, and on May 18, 2007, the Second Circuit denied the plaintiffs' petition for rehearing en banc. In light of the Second Circuit opinion, liaison counsel for all issuer defendants, including the Company, informed the District Court that this settlement cannot be approved, because the defined settlement class, like the litigation class, cannot be certified. The Company cannot predict whether the Company will be able to renegotiate a settlement that complies with the Second Circuit's mandate. Due to the inherent uncertainties of litigation, the Company cannot predict the ultimate outcome of the matter.

In addition to the foregoing, the Company is a party to other suits and claims that arise in the normal course of business. The negative adverse outcome of such suits and claims would not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

On May 29, 2006, IIJ made an agreement for investing in funds which invest in unlisted stocks mainly in the United States of America, with an investment advisory company. IIJ committed to provide \$5 million for the fund at its request in future several years. IIJ provided \$608 thousand for the year ended March 31, 2007. On January 17, 2007, IIJ made another agreement for investing in funds which invest in unlisted stocks mainly in Europe, Asia and Israel, with an investment advisory company. IIJ committed to provide \$5 million for the fund at its request in future several years. IIJ provided \$140 thousand for the year ended March 31, 2007.

On March 29, 2007, IIJ made a contract with Panasonic Network Services Inc. to acquire 100% of the shares of hi-ho, Inc., which provides internet service under the "hi-ho" brand and the solution business to corporate customers. IIJ purchased the shares for ¥1.2 billion (\$10 million) with a closing date of June 1, 2007 in the agreement.

15. DERIVATIVE AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Interest Rate Swap Agreement—The Company is exposed to changes in interest rates that are associated with long-term bank borrowings. The Company's policy on managing the interest rate risk is to hedge the exposure to variability in future cash flows of floating rate interest payments on the long-term bank borrowings. In order to reduce cash flow risk exposures on floating rate borrowings, the Company utilizes interest rate swap agreements to convert a floating rate borrowing to a fixed rate borrowing.

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The Company is also exposed to credit-related losses in the event of non-performance by counterparties to interest rate swaps, but it is not expected that any counterparties will fail to meet their obligations, because counterparties are internationally recognized financial institutions.

Changes in fair value of interest rate swaps designated as hedging instrument are reported in accumulated other comprehensive income during the years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007. These amounts subsequently are reclassified into interest expense as a yield adjustment in the same period in which the hedged bank borrowings affect earnings. The term, notional amount and repricing date of interest rate swaps exactly match those of the long-term borrowings. The swap terms are “at the market,” so they have zero value at inception. Thus, there was no ineffectiveness recognized in earnings for the years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007. For the years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, net derivative losses of ¥13,010 thousand, ¥10,008 thousand and ¥ 4,776 thousand (\$41 thousand), respectively, were reclassified to interest expense.

¥45 thousand (\$0.4 thousand) of accumulated other comprehensive gain related to the interest rate swaps are expected to be reclassified as an adjustment to interest expense as a yield adjustment of the hedged bank borrowings within the next 12 months.

Fair Value—In the normal course of business, the Company invests in financial assets and incurs financial liabilities. To estimate the fair value of those financial assets, liabilities and derivatives, the Company used quoted market prices to the extent that they were available. Where a quoted market price is not available, the Company estimates fair value using primarily the discounted cash flow method. For certain financial assets and liabilities, such as trade receivables and trade payables, which are expected to be collected and settled within one year, the Company assumed that the carrying amount approximates fair value due to their short maturities. For guarantee deposits, which are fully refunded at the end of lease contracts, the remaining noncancellable lease terms are principally within two years and the Company assumed that the carrying amount approximates fair value. Investment for which it is not practicable to estimate fair value primarily consists of investments in a number of unaffiliated and unlisted smaller sized companies and the estimate of their fair values cannot be made without incurring excessive costs. Refundable insurance policies are carried at cash surrender value. The carrying amounts or notional amounts and fair value of financial instruments are summarized below:

	Thousands of Yen				Thousands of U.S. Dollars	
	2006		2007		2007	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Other investments for which it is:						
Practicable to estimate fair value	¥6,775,388	¥6,775,388	¥1,297,694	¥1,297,694	\$11,039	\$11,039
Not practicable	1,245,317	—	1,544,047	—	13,134	—
Noncurrent refundable insurance policies (other assets)	82,252	82,252	115,555	115,555	983	983
Long-term borrowings and installment payable, including current portion	2,279,963	2,279,963	290,000	290,000	2,467	2,467
Interest rate swap contracts*	(4,023)	(4,023)	45	45	0	0

* Notional amount was ¥1,150,000 thousand and ¥250,000 thousand (\$2,127 thousand) as of March 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively.

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Cash at March 31, 2006 and 2007 includes U.S. dollar denominated current bank deposits of ¥442,169 thousand and ¥372,934 thousand (\$3,172 thousand), respectively.

16. ADVERTISING EXPENSES

Advertising expenses incurred during the years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007 related primarily to advertisements in magazines, journals and newspapers and amounted to ¥151,226 thousand, ¥223,696 thousand and ¥337,768 thousand (\$2,873 thousand), respectively.

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

NTT and its subsidiary owned 29.7 percent of IIJ's outstanding common shares as of March 31, 2007.

The Company entered into a number of different types of transactions with NTT and its subsidiaries including purchases of wireline telecommunication services for the Company's offices. For the Company's connectivity and value added services, the Company purchases international and domestic backbone services, local access lines and rental rack space in data centers from NTT and its subsidiaries. The Company sells to NTT and its subsidiaries its services including OEM services, system integration services and monitoring services for their data centers.

The amounts of balances as of March 31, 2006 and 2007 and transactions of the Company with NTT and its subsidiaries for the each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2007, are summarized as follows.

	Thousands of Yen			Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2005	2006	2007	2007
Accounts receivable	¥ —	¥ 366,648	¥ 318,069	\$ 2,706
Accounts payable	—	710,322	664,938	5,656
Revenues	1,413,379	1,394,791	1,308,843	11,133
Costs and expenses	7,672,480	8,075,542	7,725,572	65,716

As for equity method investees, refer to Note 4, "INVESTMENTS IN AND ADVANCES TO EQUITY METHOD INVESTEES."

18. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On April 5, 2007, the boards of directors of IIJ, IIJ-Tech and Net Care resolved that IIJ would make these two consolidated subsidiaries 100% owned through share exchanges and on May, 11, 2007, each of the companies, including IIJ-FS, a wholly owned subsidiary of IIJ-Tech, became a wholly owned subsidiary of IIJ under an agreement for the share exchanges. In this connection, IIJ issued new 2,178 shares of common stock to the shareholders of these subsidiaries upon the provision of the exchanges of the shares in the agreement.

Prior to the share exchanges, IIJ purchased the shares of IIJ-Tech and Net Care from their minority shareholders for ¥1,635 million (\$14 million) and ¥340 million (\$3 million), respectively, resulting to increases in IIJ's interests in IIJ-Tech and Net Care to 95.2% and 92.5%, respectively, as of April 5, 2007.

On June 1, 2007, IIJ purchased all shares of hi-ho, Inc. ("hi-ho") for ¥1,200 million (\$10 million), which was a wholly owned subsidiary of Panasonic Network Services Inc. ("PNS") and is operating the ISP business provided by PNS under the "hi-ho" service brand and the solution business to corporate customers, based on a resolution of the board of directors of IIJ made on March 29, 2007.

On June 26, 2007, IIJ's shareholders approved the payment of cash dividend to shareholders of record at March 31, 2007 of ¥1,500 (\$13) per share or in the aggregate amount of ¥306,450 thousand (\$2,607 thousand).

* * * * *

(English Translation)

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

Executed on December 3, 1992

Amended on June 26, 2007

CHAPTER I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

(Corporate Name)

Article 1.

The Company shall be called Kabushiki Kaisha Internet Initiative, which shall be expressed in English as Internet Initiative Japan Inc.

(Objects)

Article 2.

The objects of the Company shall be to engage in the following categories of business:

- (1) Telecommunications business under the Telecommunications Business Law;
- (2) Processing, mediation and provision of information and contents by using telecommunications networks;
- (3) Agency for the management business such as the management of networks and the management of information and telecommunications systems;
- (4) Planning, consulting service, development, operation and maintenance of or for information and telecommunications systems;
- (5) Development, sales, lease and maintenance of computer software;
- (6) Development, sales, lease and maintenance of telecommunications' machinery and equipment;
- (7) Telecommunications construction business;
- (8) Agency for non-life insurance business;
- (9) Research, study, education and training related to the foregoing; and
- (10) Any and all businesses incidental or related to the foregoing.

(Location of Head Office)

Article 3.

The Company shall have its head office in Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

(Establishment of Organs)

Article 4.

The Company shall have shareholders meeting, directors and the following organization:

- (1) Board of directors
- (2) Company auditors
- (3) Board of Company auditors
- (4) Accounting auditors.

(Method of Public Notice)

Article 5.

Public notices of the Company shall be given by electronic public notice; provided that in case it is impossible to place electronic public notice due to accident or any other unavoidable events, they shall be given in the Nihon Keizai Shinbun.

CHAPTER II. SHARES

(Total Number of Shares Authorized to be Issued)

Article 6.

The total number of shares authorized to be issued by the Company shall be three hundred seventy seven thousand and six hundred (377,600) shares.

(Issuance of Share Certificates)

Article 7.

The Company shall issue share certificates representing its shares.

(Share Handling Regulations)

Article 8.

The procedures concerning shares and handling charges thereof shall be governed by the Share Handling Regulations to be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

(Shareholder Register Agent)

Article 9.

The Company shall appoint a shareholder register agent.

2. The shareholder register agent and its place of business shall be designated by a resolution of the Board of Directors.

3. The register of shareholders (hereinafter including the register of beneficial shareholders), the original register of stock acquisition rights and the register of lost share certificates shall be kept by the shareholder register agent at its place of business, and the listing or recording of entries into the register of shareholders, the original register of stock acquisition rights and the register of lost share certificates and other matters concerning shares and stock acquisition rights shall be handled by the shareholder register agent, and the Company shall not handle any such matters.

(Record Date)

Article 10.

The record date for the voting rights to be exercised at the ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company shall be March 31 of each year.

CHAPTER III. GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

(Convocation)

Article 11.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company shall be held within three (3) months from the last day of each business year and an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders may be held from time to time whenever necessary.

(Disclosure Internet and Deemed Provision of Reference Materials for a Shareholders Meeting)

Article 12.

For the purpose of convocation of a general meeting of shareholders, the Company may deem that it has duly provided its shareholders with the information to be listed or indicated in the reference materials for a general meeting of shareholders, the business report, financial statements and consolidated financial statements by disclosing the information via the Internet as provided for by the Ministry of Justice Ordinance.

(Chairman)

Article 13.

The President and Director shall chair a general meeting of shareholders. Should the President and Director be unable to so act, another director shall act in his/her place in the order predetermined by the Board of Directors.

(Voting by Proxy)

Article 14.

A shareholder may exercise his/her voting right through another one(1) shareholder having voting rights acting as a proxy in a general meeting of shareholders.

2. In the case of the preceding paragraph, the shareholder or his/her proxy shall submit to the Company an instrument evidencing his/her power as proxy for each general meeting of shareholders.

(Method of Resolution)

Article 15.

Unless otherwise provided for by law or these Articles of Incorporation, resolutions of a general meeting of shareholders shall be adopted by a majority vote of shareholders who are present and entitled to exercise voting rights at the meeting.

2. Special resolutions under Article 309 Paragraph 2 of the Corporation Law of Japan shall be passed by two-thirds or more of the voting rights of the shareholders present having one-third or more of the voting rights of all shareholders who are entitled to exercise voting rights.

CHAPTER IV. DIRECTORS AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(Number of Directors)

Article 16.

The number of directors of the Company shall be thirteen (14) at maximum.

(Election)

Article 17.

A resolution for election of directors shall be made by a majority of voting rights of the shareholders present at the meeting where the shareholders representing one third (1/3) or more of the total number of the voting rights of all shareholders entitled to vote thereat are present; provided that cumulative voting shall not be adopted for such election.

(Term of Office of Directors)

Article 18.

The term of office of directors shall expire at the close of the ordinary general meeting of shareholders held in relation to the last business year ending within two (2) years following their election to office.

(Convocation of Meetings of the Board of Directors)

Article 19.

Unless otherwise provided for by law, a meeting of the Board of Directors shall be convened and chaired by the President and Director.

2. The notice of convocation of a meeting of the Board of Directors shall be given to each director and company auditor at least three (3) days prior to the day set for such meeting; provided, however, that this period may be further shortened under pressing circumstances.

3. Matters concerning operation of meetings of the Board of Directors, etc. shall be governed by laws and regulations, the Articles of Incorporation and the Regulations of Board of Directors to be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

(Representative Director and Directors with Specific Titles)

Article 20.

Representative Directors shall be elected among directors by the resolution of the Board of Directors. Each Representative Director shall severally represent the Company.

2. The Board of Directors may, by its resolution, select from among its members one Chairman and Director, one President and Director, several Vice Presidents and Directors, several Senior Managing Directors and several Managing Directors.

(Method of Resolution of the Meeting of the Board of Directors)

Article 21.

A resolution of the Board of Directors shall be adopted by a majority vote of the directors present at the meeting

at which a majority of the directors authorized to vote thereat are present.

(Omission of Resolutions of a Board of Directors Meeting)

Article 22.

The Company shall deem that a proposal for a resolution at a meeting of the Board of Directors has been approved if all directors consent to the proposal in writing or by electronic means; provided, however that this shall not apply to the case where any of the company auditors raises an objection.

(Remuneration and other compensation)

Article 23.

The remuneration, bonus and other profit be paid to directors as consideration for the execution of duties (hereinafter referred to as 'Remuneration and other compensation') shall be determined by a general meeting of shareholders.

(Exemption of Liability for Directors)

Article 24.

The Company may, pursuant to the provision of Article 426 Paragraph 1 of the Corporation Law of Japan, with a resolution of the Board of Directors, exempt a director (either incumbent or past) from liabilities for damages under Article 423 Paragraph 1 of the Corporation Law of Japan with the limit of the amount for which the director would have been liable to compensate, less the minimum amount of liability as prescribed by laws or regulations, if the requirements prescribed by laws or regulations are satisfied.

2. The Company may, pursuant to Article 427 Paragraph 1 of the Corporation Law of Japan, enter into an agreement with an outside director under which liability of such director against the Company for the damages under Article 423 Paragraph 1 of the Corporation Law of Japan shall be limited if the requirements prescribed by laws or regulations are satisfied; provided, however, that the limited amount of such damages pursuant to the agreement shall be the larger of the amount not less than 10 million yen which has been determined in advance or the minimum amount of liability provided by laws or regulations.

CHAPTER V. COMPANY AUDITORS AND THE BOARD OF COMPANY AUDITORS

(Number of Company Auditors)

Article 25.

The Company shall have three (3) or more company auditors.

(Election)

Article 26.

A resolution for election of company auditors shall be made by a majority of voting rights of the shareholders present at the general meeting of shareholders where the shareholders representing one third (1/3) or more of the total number of the voting rights of all shareholders entitled to vote thereat are present.

(Term of Office of Company Auditors)

Article 27.

The term of office of company auditors shall expire at the close of the ordinary general meeting of shareholders in relation to the last business year ending within four (4) years following their election to office.

2. The term of office of a company auditor elected to fill a vacancy of his/her predecessor who retired or resigned prior to the expiration of term shall expire at such time as the term of office of his/her predecessor would otherwise expire.

(Full-time Company Auditors)

Article 28.

The Board of Company Auditors shall appoint a full-time company auditor(s) ("Jyoukin-Kansayaku") by a resolution thereof.

(Procedures for Convocation of the Meeting of the Board of Company Auditors)

Article 29.

A notice of the convocation of a meeting of the Board of Company Auditors shall be given to each company auditor at least three (3) days prior to the date set for such meeting; provided, however, that such period may be shortened under pressing circumstances.

2. Matters concerning operation of meetings of the Board of Company Auditors, etc. shall be governed by laws and regulations, the Articles of Incorporation and the Regulations of Board of Company Auditors to be prescribed by the Board of Company Auditors.

(Remuneration)

Article 30.

The Remuneration and other compensation for company auditors shall be determined by a general meeting of shareholders.

(Exemption of Liability for Company Auditors)

Article 31.

The Company may, pursuant to the provision of Article 426 Paragraph 1 of the Corporation Law of Japan, with a resolution of the Board of Directors, exempt a company auditor (either incumbent or past) from liabilities for damages under Article 423 Paragraph 1 of the Corporation Law of Japan with the limit of the amount for which the company auditor would have been liable to compensate, less the minimum amount of liability as prescribed by laws or regulations, if the requirements prescribed by laws or regulations are satisfied.

2. The Company may, pursuant to Article 427 Paragraph 1 of the Corporation Law of Japan, enter into an agreement with an outside company auditor under which liability of such company auditor against the Company for the damages under Article 423 Paragraph 1 of the Corporation Law of Japan shall be limited if the requirements prescribed by laws or regulations are satisfied; provided, however, that the limited amount of such damages pursuant to the agreement shall be the larger of the amount not less than 10 million yen which has been determined in advance or the minimum amount of liability provided by laws or regulations.

CHAPTER VI. ACCOUNTING

(Business Year)

Article 32.

The business year of the Company shall commence on April 1 of each year and end on March 31 of the following year.

(Record Date for Surplus Distribution)

Article 33.

The record date for year-end dividend distribution shall be March 31 of each year.

2. The Company may, by resolution of the Board of Directors, pay interim dividends by fixing September 30 of each year as the record date.

(Prescription Period of Dividends)

Article 34.

In case any monetary dividends remain unclaimed for three (3) full years after the first date of payment, the Company shall be relieved from the obligation to make payment thereof.

2. No interest shall accrue on the outstanding dividends provided for in the preceding paragraph.

(English Translation)

Agreement on Limited Liability

Internet Initiative Japan, Inc. ("IIJ") and [name of outside director / outside statutory auditor], an outside director of IIJ, (the "Director") / an outside statutory auditor of IIJ, (the "Auditor") agree as follows in respect of limited liability for damages stipulated in Article 423 paragraph 1 of the Corporation Law of Japan of the Director/the Auditor to the company pursuant to the provision of Article 427 paragraph 1 of the Corporation Law of Japan.

Article 1. (Maximum Amount of Limited Liability)

If, after the execution hereof, the Director/the Auditor conducts any of the acts stipulated in Article 423 paragraph 1 of the Corporation Law of Japan as an outside director/an outside statutory auditor of IIJ and causes IIJ to sustain any damages as a result of such act, the Director/the Auditor shall, save for acts conducted by himself/herself with any willful misconduct or gross negligence, bear the limited liability for such damages amounting to 10 million yen or the aggregate of the amounts set forth in Article 425 paragraph 1 of the Corporation Law of Japan, whichever is higher.

Article 2. (Expiration of Agreement on Limited Liability)

This Agreement shall expire at any time in the future if the Director /the Auditor becomes a director, an executive officer, or an employee entitled to execute the business of IIJ or a subsidiary thereof.

Article 3. (In case of Reelection)

This Agreement shall apply to the acts which the Director/the Auditor conducts until he/she retires from the position of director of IIJ; provided, however, if upon expiration of the term of office as a director/a statutory auditor, the Director/the Auditor is reelected as a director of IIJ and assumes the position, this Agreement shall remain effective with respect to the acts conducted by such director/auditor after the reelection. The same shall apply thereafter.

Article 4. (Deposit of Certificate of Stock Acquisition Rights)

If in case the Director/the Auditor possesses the certificate of stock acquisition right issued concerning the rights set forth in Article 288 paragraph 1 of the Corporation Law of Japan (including the certificate of stock acquisition rights issued concerning the rights set forth in Article 280-19 paragraph 1 of the Commercial Code of Japan which is granted pursuant to the resolution set forth in Article 280-21 paragraph 1 of the Commercial Code of Japan) IIJ notifies the Director/the Auditor that the Director/the Auditor has caused IIJ to sustain damages by conducting the acts set forth in Article 423 paragraph 1 of the Corporation Law of Japan, the Director/the Auditor shall promptly deliver the certificate of stock acquisition rights to the care and custody of IIJ.

Article 5. (Disclosure of Agreement on Limited Liability)

IIJ may disclose the existence and contents of this Agreement to a third party if such disclosure is required by provisions of applicable laws or regulations.

Article 6. (Jurisdiction by Agreement)

Any incident or dispute arising out of or in relation to this Agreement shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Tokyo District Court as the court of first instance.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Agreement is executed in duplicate, and with their seals and signatures affixed, each party retains one original, respectively.

June 28, 2006

IIJ: Internet Initiative Japan, Inc.
1-105, Kanda Jinbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo,
Japan

Koichi Suzuki
Representative Director

Director: [name of outside director/auditor]

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CERTIFICATIONS

I, Koichi Suzuki, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Internet Initiative Japan Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: July 6, 2007

INTERNET INITIATIVE JAPAN INC.

/s/ Koichi Suzuki

 Name: Koichi Suzuki
 Title: President, Chief Executive Officer and
 Representative Director

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CERTIFICATIONS

I, Akihisa Watai, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Internet Initiative Japan Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: July 6, 2007

INTERNET INITIATIVE JAPAN INC.

/s/ Akihisa Watai

 Name: Akihisa Watai
 Title: Director, Chief Financial Officer and
 Chief Accounting Officer

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CERTIFICATIONS
PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002
(SUBSECTIONS (a) AND (b) OF SECTION 1350, CHAPTER 63 OF TITLE 18,
UNITED STATES CODE)

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, the undersigned officer of Internet Initiative Japan Inc. (the "Company") hereby certifies, to such officer's knowledge, that the Company's annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended March 31, 2007 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: July 6, 2007

INTERNET INITIATIVE JAPAN INC.

/s/ Koichi Suzuki

Name: Koichi Suzuki
Title: President, Chief Executive Officer and
Representative Director

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CERTIFICATIONS
PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002
(SUBSECTIONS (a) AND (b) OF SECTION 1350, CHAPTER 63 OF TITLE 18,
UNITED STATES CODE)

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, the undersigned officer of Internet Initiative Japan Inc. (the "Company") hereby certifies, to such officer's knowledge, that the Company's annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended March 31, 2007 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: July 6, 2007

INTERNET INITIATIVE JAPAN INC.

/s/ Akihisa Watai

Name: Akihisa Watai
Title: Director, Chief Financial Officer and
Chief Accounting Officer

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