

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 consolidated 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.

Our business is principally conducted in Japan and most of our revenues are from customers operating in Japan. If the Japanese economy deteriorates or does not improve, and it results in significantly lower levels of network-related investment and expenditures, and corporate customers respond to conditions by prioritizing low prices over quality, or we experience cancellation of large accounts, it may become difficult to maintain our current level of revenues or achieve our expected revenues and profits, particularly in network systems construction.

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 connectivity services because of lower unit prices per bandwidth and cancellation of large accounts, due, for example, to severe price competition,
- lower revenue growth and lower margins if we fail to successfully differentiate our services from those of our competitors, if corporate customers put off or stop placing orders with us, if the number of systems construction projects decreases, or if the average revenues for each projects decreases,
- an increase in backbone costs due to increased volume of Internet traffic and tightened demands for leasing backbone lines, or a decline in the profitability of connectivity services if we contract for more capacity than we actually require to serve our customers,
- an increase in expenses for network infrastructure, research and development, back-office systems and other similar investments which we may be forced to make in the future in order to remain competitive, or an increase in expenses relating to the leasing of additional equipment and an increase in amortization and depreciation,
- failure to control personnel and outsourcing costs, especially in our systems integration, if personnel and outsourcing costs increase, or we fail to manage outsourcing resource effectively or fail to cover outsourcing costs by raising enough revenues from outsourced projects,
- an increase in SG&A costs, such as personnel expenses, advertising expenses and office rent 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 are 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,
- an impairment losses on available-for-sale securities, nonmarketable equity securities and funds,
- the amount and timing of the 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 other temporary differences, and
- a negative effect on our revenues and profits if newly established consolidated subsidiaries cannot achieve our expected levels of revenues or manage costs and expenses in a timely and adequate manner.

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

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 outsourcing services are major telecommunications carriers such as NTT Communications Corporation ("NTT Communications") and KDDI Corporation ("KDDI"). Price competition for Internet connectivity services is still severe. For outsourcing 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, such as IBM Japan, Ltd., 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 the NTT Group, which is comprised of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation ("NTT") and NTT Communications, is IIJ's largest shareholder, we plan to continue to operate the 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 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.

Our investments in our subsidiaries and affiliated companies may not produce the returns we expect or may affect our results of operations and financial condition adversely.

In the past, we have invested in our group companies to expand our businesses and generate new businesses. As of August 2009, we have ten consolidated subsidiaries and four equity method investees. The financial performance of our consolidated subsidiaries affects our financial condition and results of operations directly and the financial performance of our equity method investees affects our financial condition and results of operations to the extent of our pro rata portion of our equity-method investments. There can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain or enhance the value or the performance of such companies in which we have invested or may invest in the future, or that we will achieve the returns or benefits from these investments. We may consider further reorganization of our group companies and there is no guarantee that we will be able to achieve the benefits that we expect from such reorganization. We may provide additional financial support in the form of loans, guarantees or additional equity investments in such companies. We may lose all or part of our investment in such companies if their value decreases as a result of their financial performance or if they 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 condition and results of operations.

In the fiscal years ended March 31, 2008 and 2009, IIJ has established four new subsidiaries; GDX Japan Inc. ("GDX"), Trust Networks Inc. ("Trust Networks"), On-Demand Solutions Inc. ("ODS") and IIJ Innovation Institute Inc. ("IIJ-II") to further expand our businesses. For these four new subsidiaries, IIJ has invested a total of ¥2.2 billion as of August 31, 2009. As they are in their early stages of business, there are no assurance whether they will be able to start their businesses as planned or if their businesses start up take longer than expected, we may need to provide them with additional financial support. If they cannot achieve our expected levels of revenues or manage costs and expenses in a timely and adequate manner or if they go bankrupt, it may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Trust Networks, IIJ's consolidated subsidiary established in July 2007, operates automated teller machines ("ATMs") and its network systems and receives a commission for each bank withdrawal transaction when a customer uses its serviced ATMs. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, Trust Networks completed its field test of 10 ATMs operations and as of June 2009, it operates 26 ATMs placed in Japanese pinball shops (PACHINKO parlor). Trust Networks expects to introduce around 8,000 ATMs in four to five years from the fiscal year ending March 31, 2010. As of August 2009, IIJ has invested total of ¥1.3 billion in Trust Networks (73.8% share ownership). The ATM operation business, which is conducted by Trust Networks, is still in the course of its business start up and for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, it had ¥23 million of revenues and ¥399 million of gross loss. If Trust Networks is not able to introduce ATMs in accordance with its plan, or does not record ATMs' withdrawing transactions as anticipated or incur unexpected additional costs, its business start up may take longer than planned and its losses would widen and it may not be able to achieve its future expected revenue and profit or it may become difficult to continue its business which may adversely affect our financial conditions and results of operations. If Trust Networks fails to secure lease arrangements for its ATMs, it would require additional cash to operate its business. If the placement of ATMs increases, our capital expenditures including capitalized leases may increase due to the leasing or purchasing of ATMs.

IIJ's substantial investment in Crosswave Communications Inc. ("Crosswave"), IIJ's former equity method investee, 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 IIJ's equity method net loss and an impairment loss taken in respect of IIJ's 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. In February 2006, IIJ invested ¥0.8 billion in Internet Revolution Inc. ("i-revo"), a joint venture that IIJ established with Konami Corporation, and i-revo is IIJ's equity method investee. After the investment through the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, we recorded total equity in net loss of i-revo of ¥0.7 billion.

If our systems integration revenues fluctuate or if we fail to execute our systems construction projects in a timely or satisfactory manner, our results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

Systems construction revenues, a one-time revenue, have a tendency to fluctuate from time to time compared to monthly recurring revenues from connectivity and outsourcing services and systems operation and maintenance due to the budget systems in Japan, of which many ends in March. If corporate investments decreases or if we fail to meet customer demands due to lack of sufficient number of qualified engineers or lack of sufficient task-management capabilities to execute the projects in a professional manner, corporate customers may put off or stop placing orders with us and we may not be able to record systems construction revenues and operating profit as expected. If we fail to execute the projects as contracted, our recognition of revenues may be delayed or lost altogether, we could be held liable for damages or we could be sued, which could in turn have an adverse impact on our reputation, results of operations and financial condition.

Generally, systems construction projects are more difficult to be effectively controlled as they become larger in scale and if we fail to control costs such as personnel and outsourcing costs or to retain adequate personnel for the projects, or if we fail to calculate the necessary timeframe or the manpower to complete a project and the costs exceed the payment received from our customers, our results of operations and financial condition related to systems integration may be adversely affected.

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

As of March 31, 2009, the total balance of our intangible assets was approximately ¥5.8 billion, of which ¥5.5 billion was non-amortized intangible assets: ¥4.3 billion related to IIJ-Technology Inc. ("IIJ-Tech"), ¥0.4 billion related to hi-ho Inc. ("hi-ho"), ¥0.3 billion related to Net Care Inc. ("Net Care"), ¥0.2 billion related to IIJ Financial Systems Inc. ("IIJ-FS"), and ¥0.2 billion related to Trust Networks. Amortized intangible assets related to hi-ho as of March 31, 2009 was ¥0.2 billion. The amount of our intangible assets may increase if we conduct mergers, acquisitions or investments in affiliates in the future. We conduct an impairment test by each of our reporting unit and if the business operations for each of our reporting unit are adversely affected by factors such as significant adverse changes in their business climate and others, we may have an impairment loss as a result of an impairment test on intangible assets such as goodwill. The realization of any impairment losses on intangible assets may result in material adverse effects on our financial condition and results of operations.

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 from 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 outsourcing 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 retain or attract such personnel and control human resources costs adequately. Competition for qualified engineering, research and development personnel is intense in the telecommunications service industry in Japan, and there is a limited number of personnel with the necessary knowledge and experience we require. 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 human errors 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, including data center facilities in the future, 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 adequately, the quality of our services could deteriorate and our business may suffer. We may also need to increase office rent expenditures along with our business expansion. If we are unable to prepare our network and other facilities in a timely manner to meet our customers’ demand or our business expansion, we may miss growth opportunities or may be obliged to bear higher costs to prepare our network and other facilities.

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, including the shift to new technology-based networks such as IPv6,
- frequent new product and service introductions,
- 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 our customers, major shareholders of IIJ and other IIJ 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 IIJ's president, chief executive officer and representative director, as well as the president and chief executive officer and representative director of IIJ's 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 IIJ Group companies, our business partners and our employees. None of our executive officers, including Mr. Suzuki, is bound by an employment or noncompetition agreement.

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, 2009, we had tax operating loss carryforwards related to corporate tax of ¥10.1 billion. The loss carryforwards are available to offset future taxable income and a large portion of tax operating loss carryforwards will expire in the period ending March 31, 2011 (see Note 10 to our consolidated financial statements). We recorded ¥0.6 billion of deferred tax expenses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009. As of March 31, 2009, we had deferred tax asset (current) of ¥0.8 billion and deferred tax asset (noncurrent) of ¥2.3 billion, respectively, which will result in deferred tax expense in the future. If there are changes in circumstances that causes a change in judgment about the realizability of the related deferred tax asset in future years, a release or an increase of valuation allowance against deferred income tax assets related to tax operating loss carryforwards and other temporary differences would result in the decrease or increase in deferred tax expense which may 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 those companies. We have also invested in available-for-sale equity securities and in funds which invest mainly in unlisted stocks. We recorded net impairment losses of ¥0.5 billion on nonmarketable and available-for-sale equity securities in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009. The book value of available-for-sale securities was ¥0.7 billion, nonmarketable equity securities was ¥0.9 billion and funds was ¥0.4 billion as of March 31, 2009, respectively. We may acquire additional securities of non-affiliated companies. However, the book value can decline 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 value of securities in which we have invested may affect our financial results. In addition, should we choose to sell all or a portion of these shares, it is not certain that we will be able to do so on favorable terms.

NTT, IIJ's 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 owned 30.0% of IIJ's outstanding voting shares as of March 31, 2009. As IIJ's largest shareholder, NTT may be able to exercise substantial influence over us. As of June 26, 2009, IIJ had one outside director, Mr. Takashi Hiroi, from NTT among IIJ's 14 directors. 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 ("NTT East") and Nippon Telegraph Telephone West Corporation ("NTT West") and KDDI for local access lines for our customers. We 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, 2009, 69.2% in costs for our domestic network backbone was for NTT Communications. For us to provide broadband mobile data communications as a Mobile Virtual Network Operator ("MVNO"), we depend on mobile network operators. 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.

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. ("Cisco") and Juniper Networks, Inc. ("Juniper Networks"). 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.

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 our 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 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. Recently, the MIC has been considering adapting laws and regulations to control actions that hurt public order over the Internet. 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 issue additional shares of IIJ's common stock or securities convertible into IIJ's common stock, which may cause shareholders to incur substantial dilution.

IIJ may raise additional funds in the future to raise additional working capital and for other financial needs. IIJ issued 12,500 new shares of IIJ's common stock along with IIJ's 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, IIJ issued 2,178 shares of common stock to make IIJ's two consolidated subsidiaries wholly-owned through share exchanges. If IIJ choose to raise such funds from the issuance of equity shares of IIJ's common stock or securities convertible into IIJ's common stock, existing shareholders may incur substantial dilution.