

Internet Initiative Japan Inc. Corporate Overview



Internet Initiative Japan Inc.
TSE1 (3774)
March 2021

We changed our accounting principles from the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the U.S. (“U.S. GAAP”) to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) from the filing of FY2018 annual report “Yuka-shoken-houkokusho” which was filed on June 28, 2019.

Because reporting period of foreign consolidated subsidiaries under IFRS is different from that of under U.S. GAAP, some figures disclosed in the past are different.

Outline

◆ Strengths and competitive advantages

Business accumulation	page	2 – 4
Business model	page	5
Blue-chip customer base	page	6 – 7
Comprehensive service line-up	page	8
Example of cross-selling	page	9
Competitive advantage by NW &SI	page	10
Positioning	page	10
Continuous revenue growth	page	11

◆ Growth strategy

Network services	page	12 – 13
Cloud	page	14 – 15
Security	page	16 – 17
Mobile	page	18 – 22
IoT	page	23 – 24
Business through affiliated companies	page	25 – 27
Middle-to- long term growth	page	28

◆ Financials

1Q-3Q FY2020 results summary	page	29
FY2020 financial targets (revised on Feb. 2021)	page	30 – 31
1Q-3Q FY2020 results in detail	page	41 – 58
Cash Dividend & Stock Split	page	32

◆ Appendix

	page	33 – 40
--	------	---------

Internet Technology Initiatives in Japan

About IIJ

Established	December 1992
Number of Employees	3,804 (approx. 70% engineers, 20% sales, 10% back office)
Listed Markets	Tokyo Stock Exchange 1 st Section (code: 3774)
Shareholder base	NTT group (26.0%), CEO Suzuki (5.6%), Foreign investors (23.0%)

◆ **The first established full-scale ISP (Internet Service Provider) in Japan**

- ✓ Introduced many prototype Internet-related network services
- ✓ Highly skilled IP (Internet Protocol) engineers
- ✓ In-house developed services and related back office facilities

◆ **“IIJ” brand towards blue-chips**

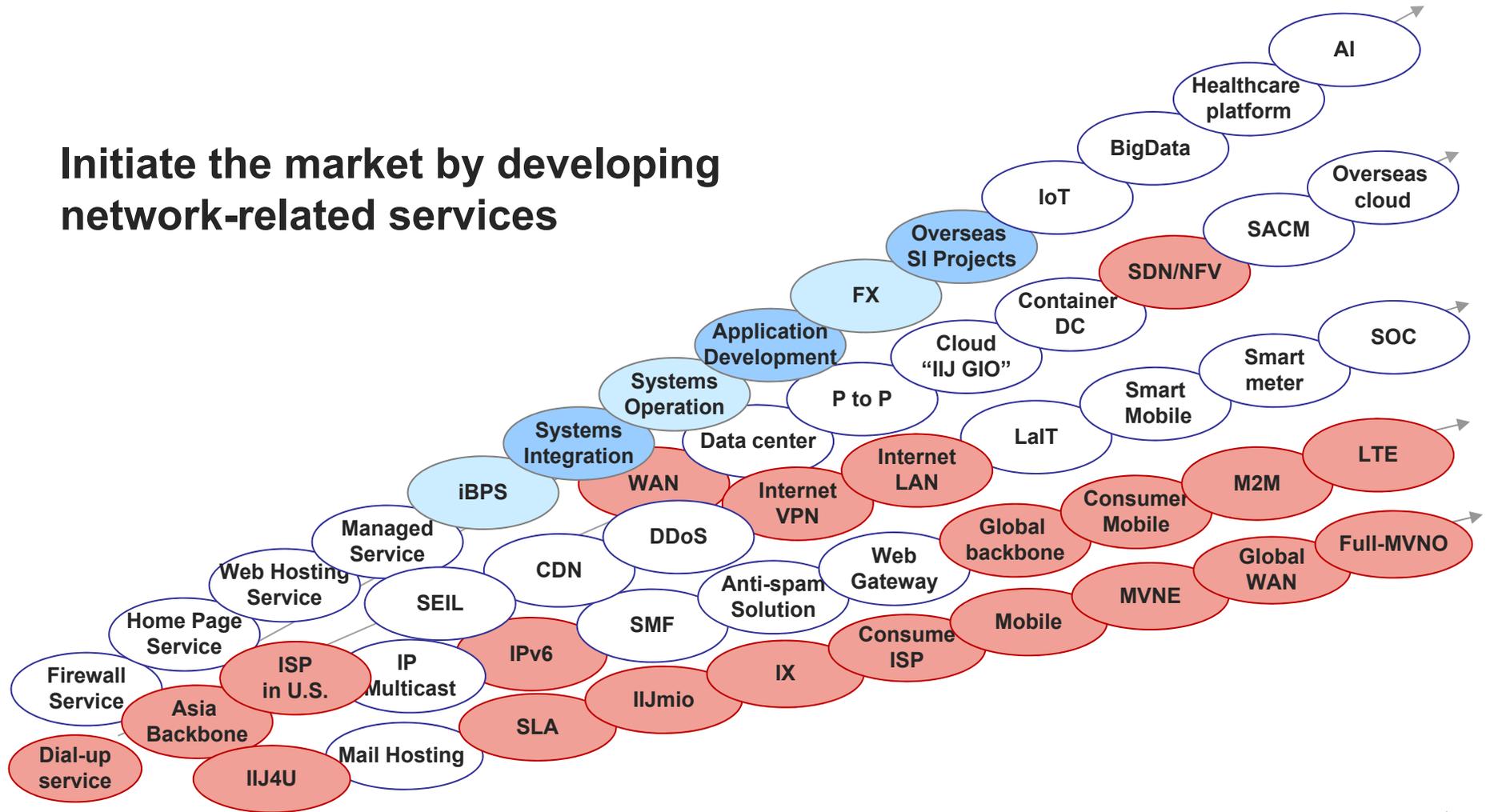
- ✓ Mainly among large enterprises and governmental organizations
- ✓ Differentiate by reliability and quality of network and systems operation
- ✓ Long-term client relationship with no serious systems troubles

◆ **At the leading edge of IP R&D**

- ✓ Differentiate by continuous service developments and business investments
- ✓ Enhancing cloud, mobile, security, CDN (Contents Distribution Network) and solutions related to bigdata and IoT
- ✓ Participate in world-wide research and organizations ...and many more

- Number of employees are consolidated base and as of December 31, 2020
- We voluntary delisted from the U.S. NASDAQ Market in Apr. 2019. Our ticker symbol at OTC is IIJIY
- CEO Suzuki's ownership 5.6% includes his wholly owned private company portion

Initiate the market by developing network-related services



ISP to Total Network Solution Provider

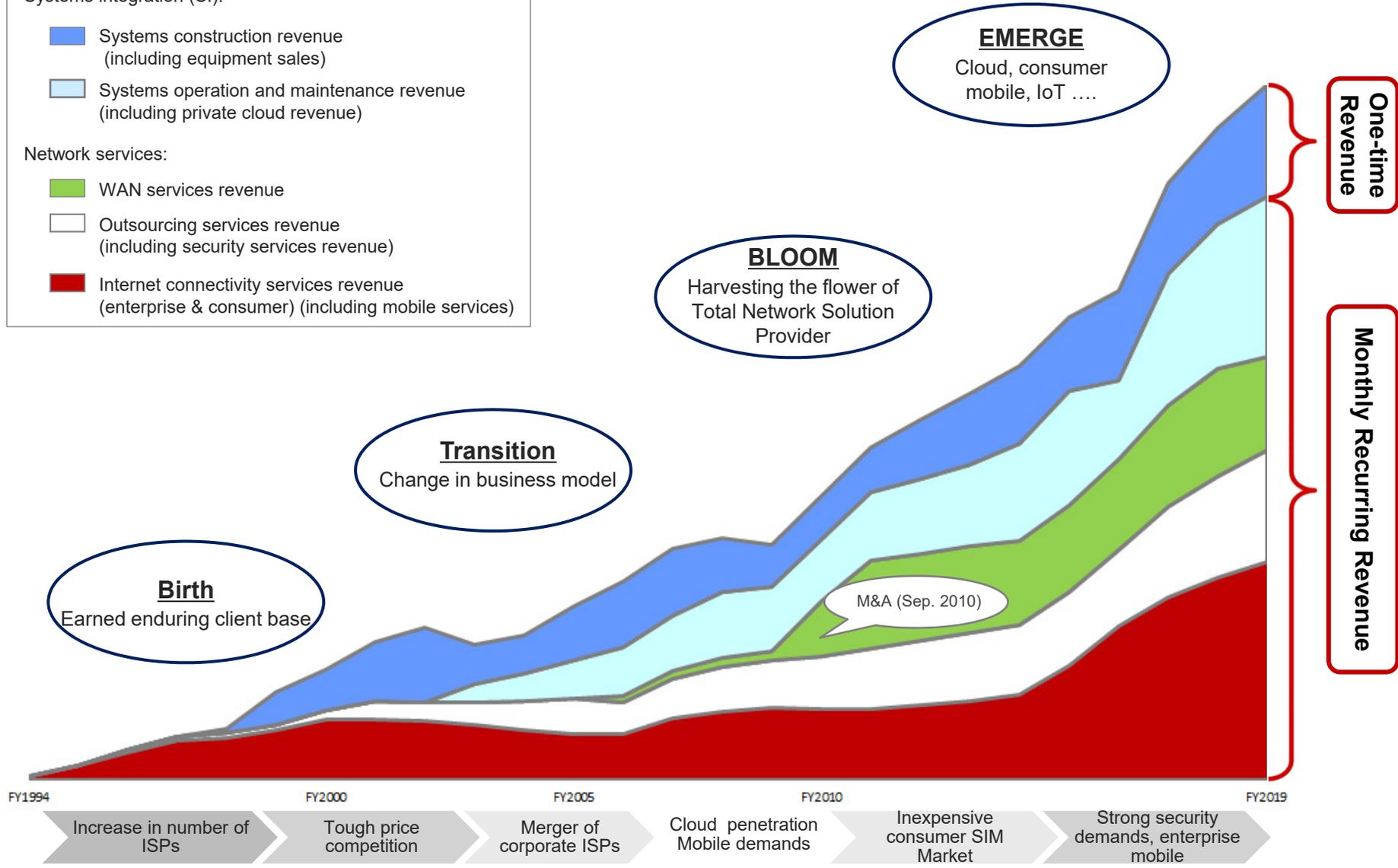
Revenue breakdown:

Systems integration (SI):

- Systems construction revenue (including equipment sales)
- Systems operation and maintenance revenue (including private cloud revenue)

Network services:

- WAN services revenue
- Outsourcing services revenue (including security services revenue)
- Internet connectivity services revenue (enterprise & consumer) (including mobile services)

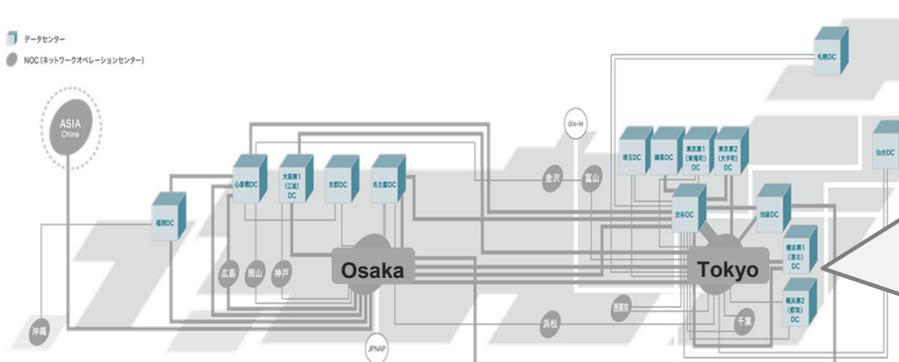
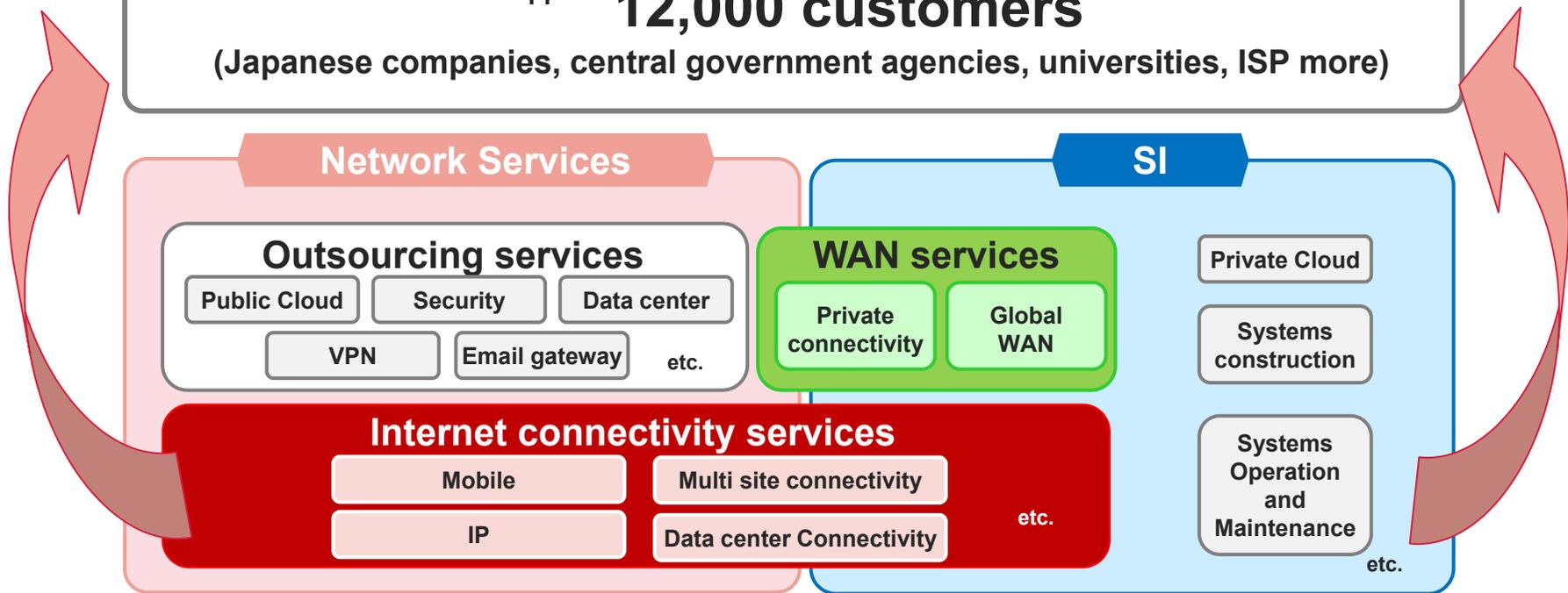


- Sudden increase in WAN services revenue is due to M&A in September 2010.

Leveraging Internet-related technology

IIJ is total network solution provider with network services and SI

Approx. **12,000 customers**
(Japanese companies, central government agencies, universities, ISP more)



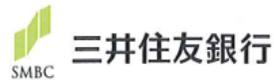
- Cost**
- **Service development** (mainly engineers' personnel cost recognized as cost of revenue in NW and SI)
 - **Network equipment depreciation** (recognized as depreciation cost)
 - **Purchasing mobile bandwidth from MNOs** (recognized as outsourcing cost in NW cost)
 - **Leasing data center space from data center owners** (recognized as outsourcing cost) Own 2 data centers
 - **Leasing fiber from carriers** (recognized as circuit related cost) etc.

• Our consumer business is mostly mobile services.

Excellent Customer Base with Many Blue-Chips

Competitive Advantages

Cover Most of Blue-Chips Companies



NOMURA

DNP

TOTO

Sompo Japan Insurance



Panasonic



JR West



Mitsui Fudosan



Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications



Saitama Prefecture



Kanagawa Prefecture



Shibuya Ward

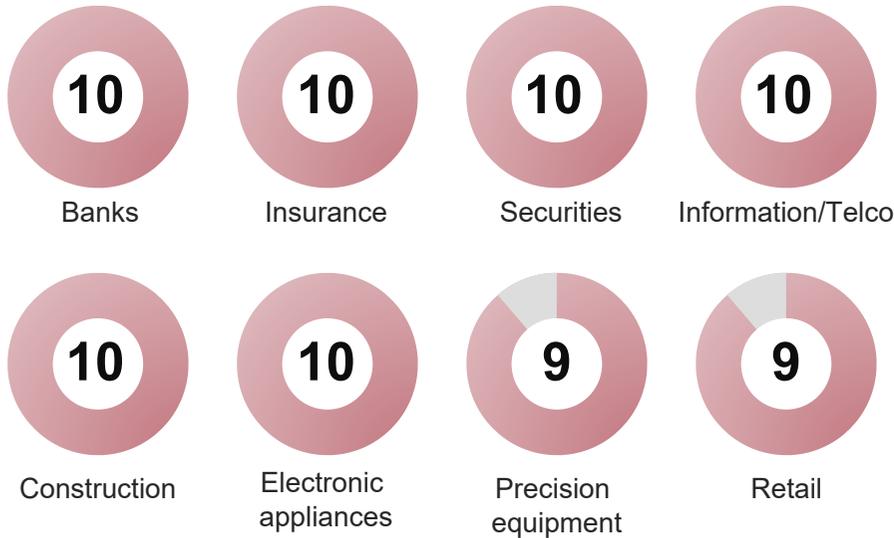
and many more...

Excellent Customer Base with Many Blue-Chips

Competitive Advantages

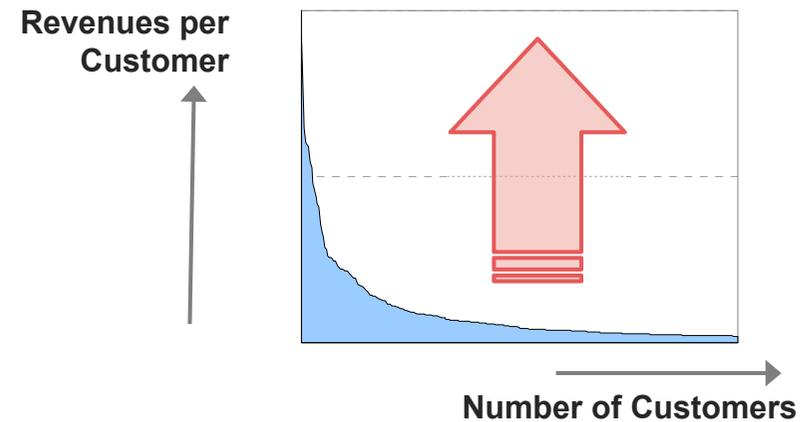
Cover Most of Top Revenue Companies

The number of clients among the top 10 companies in each industry.

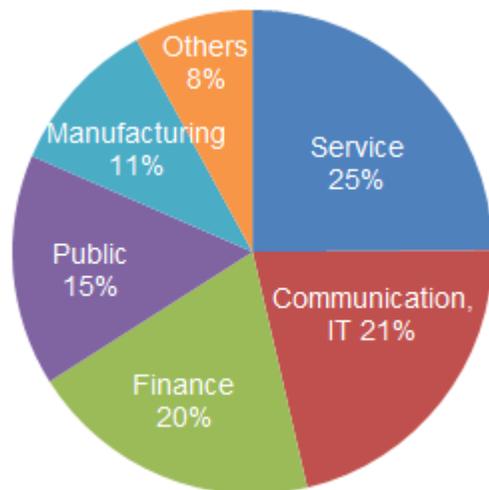


Increase Revenue per Customer

We don't expect our number of clients to increase but revenue per customer should continue to increase by cross-selling strategy.

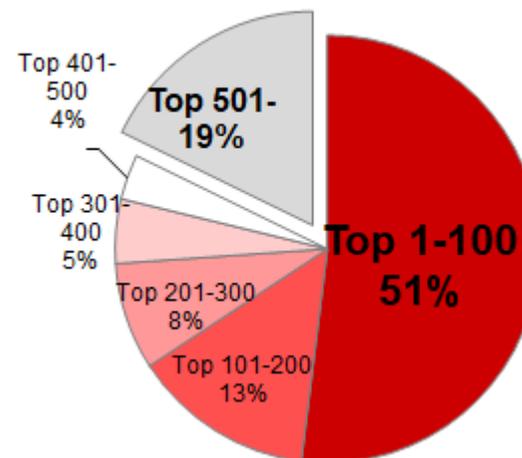


Revenue Distribution by Industry



- Client base is well diversified among industry sectors
- Revenues are generated from various industries

Revenue Distribution by Clients



- Approximately 80% of the revenue comes from top 500 clients
 - Much room to grow revenue per customer
 - Cross selling strategy is important
- Largest client revenue portion to the total is less than 3%

Source: IJ's FY2019 Financials

© Internet Initiative Japan Inc.

Comprehensive Line-ups of IT services

Unit: JPY billion **Competitive Advantages**

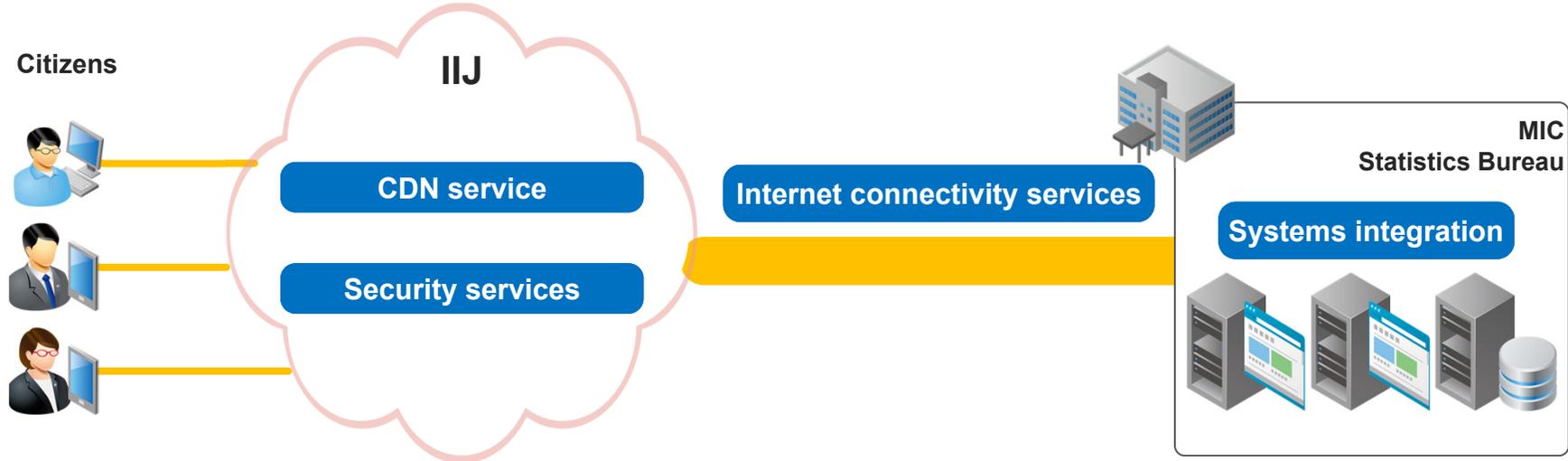
Revenue category		1Q-3Q20 Revenue	About				Business Situation & Outlook
Network Services	Internet connectivity services for enterprise	29.7	IP	9.0	Core service providing from the inception of the company, highly reliable dedicated connectivity services for enterprise (multi-carrier, redundancy etc.)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Matured market (new entry difficult) ➢ Blue-chip client base ➢ Expect the revenue to continuously increase along with traffic volume and contracted bandwidth increase which is increasing along with CDN traffic, remote work etc.
	Internet connectivity services for consumers	19.4	Mobile	18.0	IoT/M2M-related	5.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Expect profitability and mobile infrastructure utilization to improve as we gather various traffic such as IoT, enterprise, consumers • IoT/M2M: Expect the demand to expand in the middle to long term • MVNE/Consumer: Focus on expanding sales channel under severe competition
					MVNE	12.5	
	WAN	18.6	Closed network used to connect multiple sites				Stable market for long-term, Large clients migrated to mobile in FY2019
Outsourcing	26.3	In-house developed Internet-related various service line-ups (Security, datacenter, remote access related etc.)				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Acquire enterprise demand by cross-selling services. Continuous service development is important ➢ Demands for security and remote access to increase continuously 	
SI	Operation and Maintenance	38.4	From construction	21.0	Private Cloud	17.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Expect great business opportunity in the middle-to-long term as internal IT systems migrating to cloud ➢ Systems to be converted to cloud
	Construction (including Equipment sales)	21.7	System construction related to office IT, security, Cloud, IoT. Internet-related construction such as Online banking & brokerage academic backbone network for university, and E-commerce site				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Through providing SI, offer greater value as IoT and cloud usage penetrate

Monthly Recurring Revenue 85%

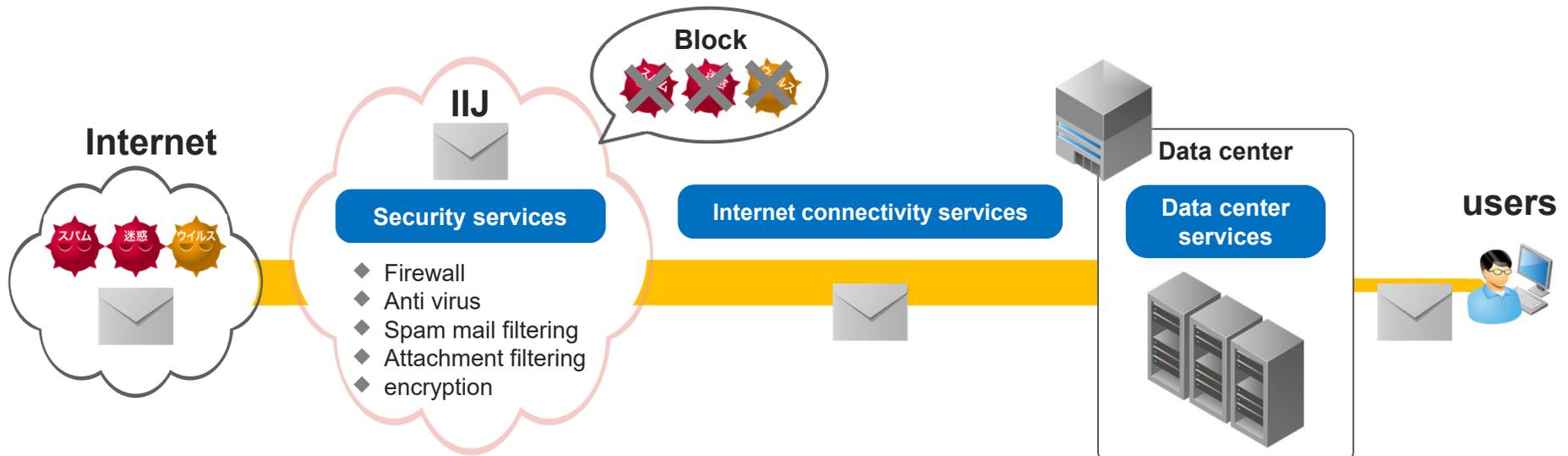
Examples of Cross-selling/Total Solution

Competitive Advantages

(Case 1) Provided and constructed systems needed for online census



(Case 2) Full outsourcing of email systems

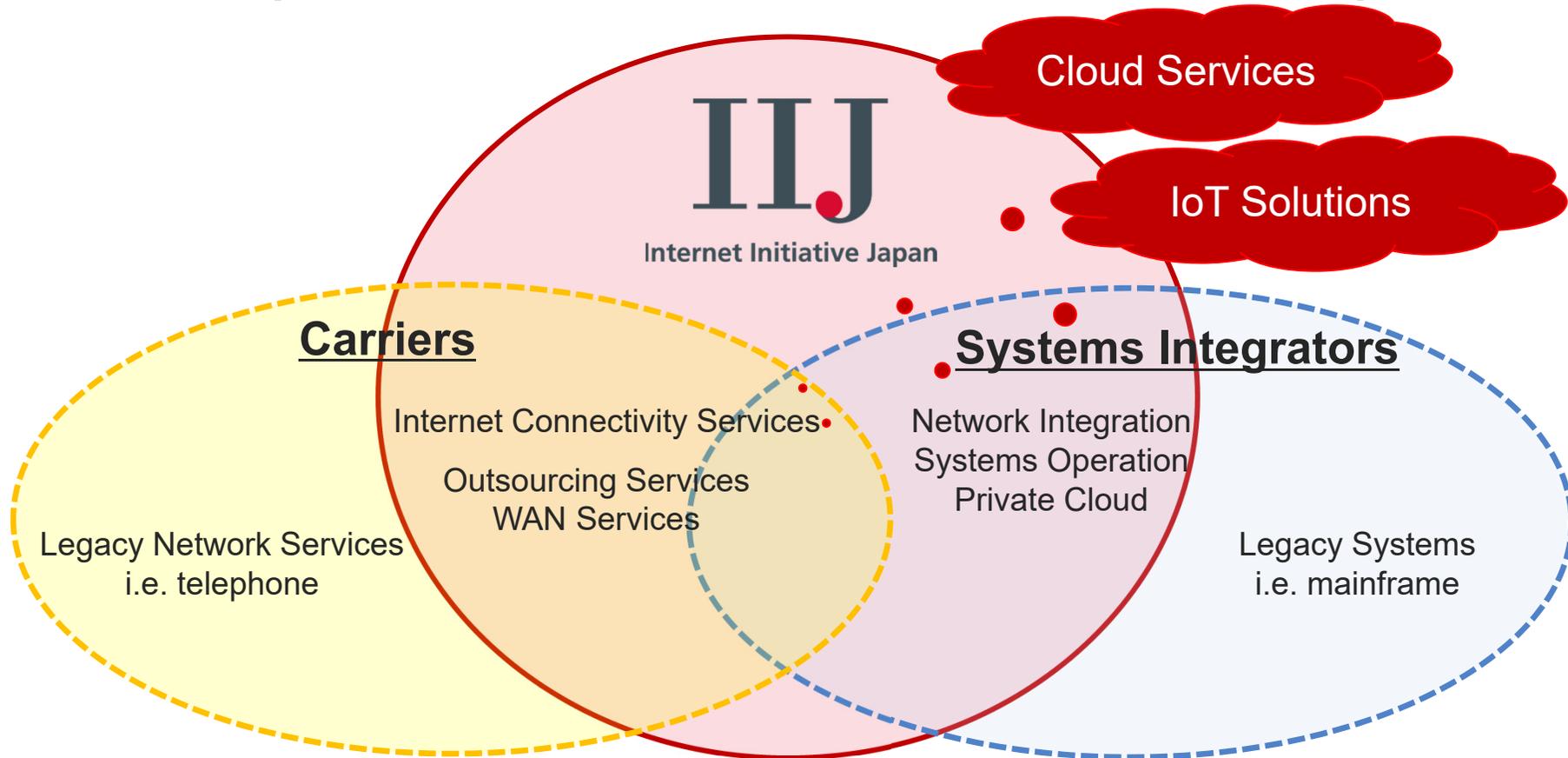


Competitive Advantage by NW services & SI

Competitive Advantages

Target Blue-chip's IT Shift

Cover Corporates' New IT Services Demands with reliable operation



IIJ's differentiation points against competitors

- Many highly skilled network engineers
- Corresponds to the Internet market rapidly
- Unbureaucratic organization structure

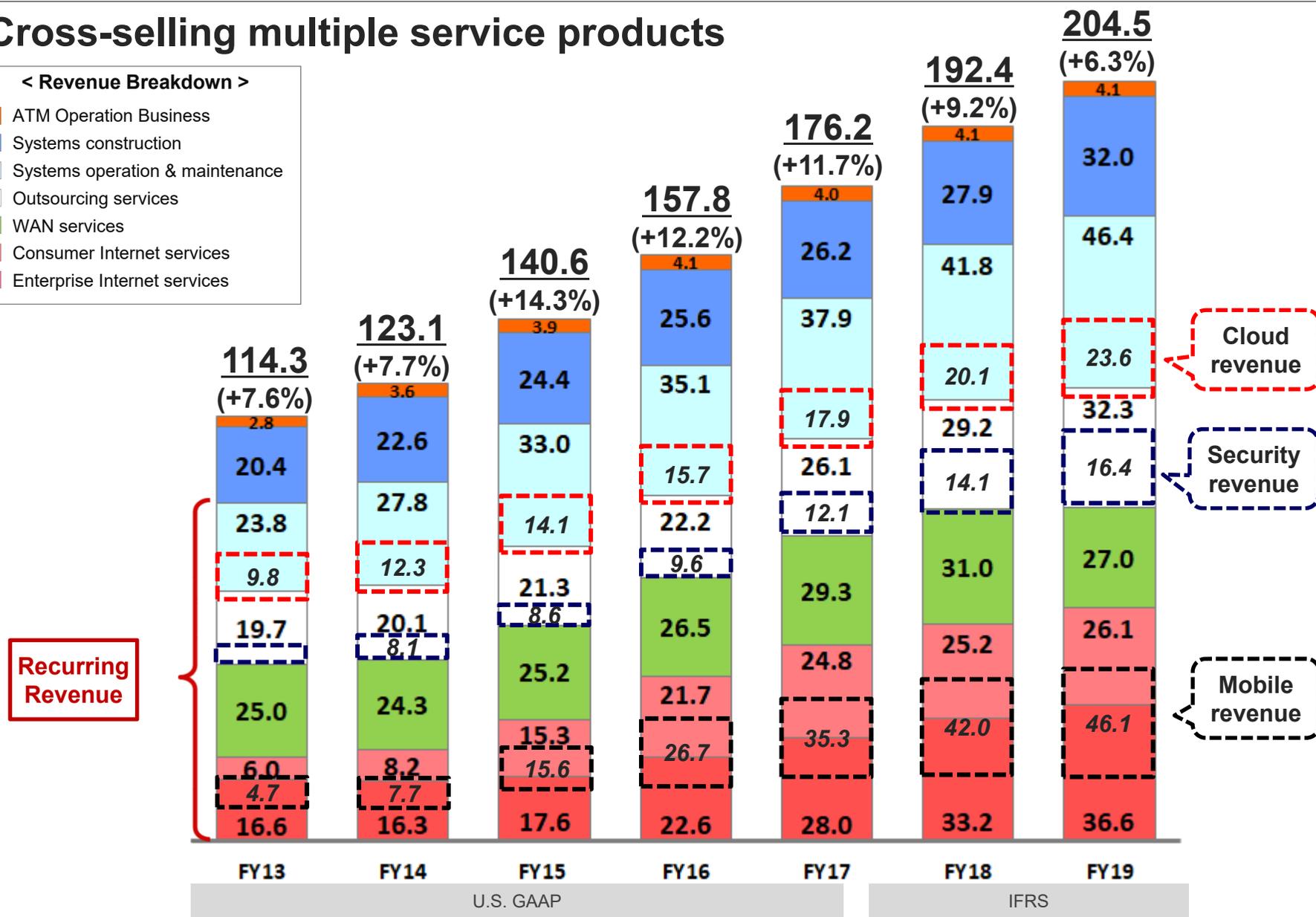
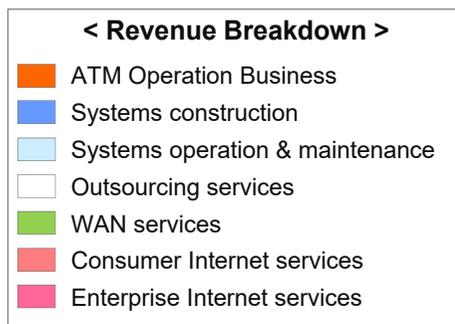
- Operates network facilities by ourselves
- Develops network services
- Moderate number of employees

Continuous Revenue Accumulation

Unit: JPY billion
% = year over year change

Growth Strategy

Cross-selling multiple service products

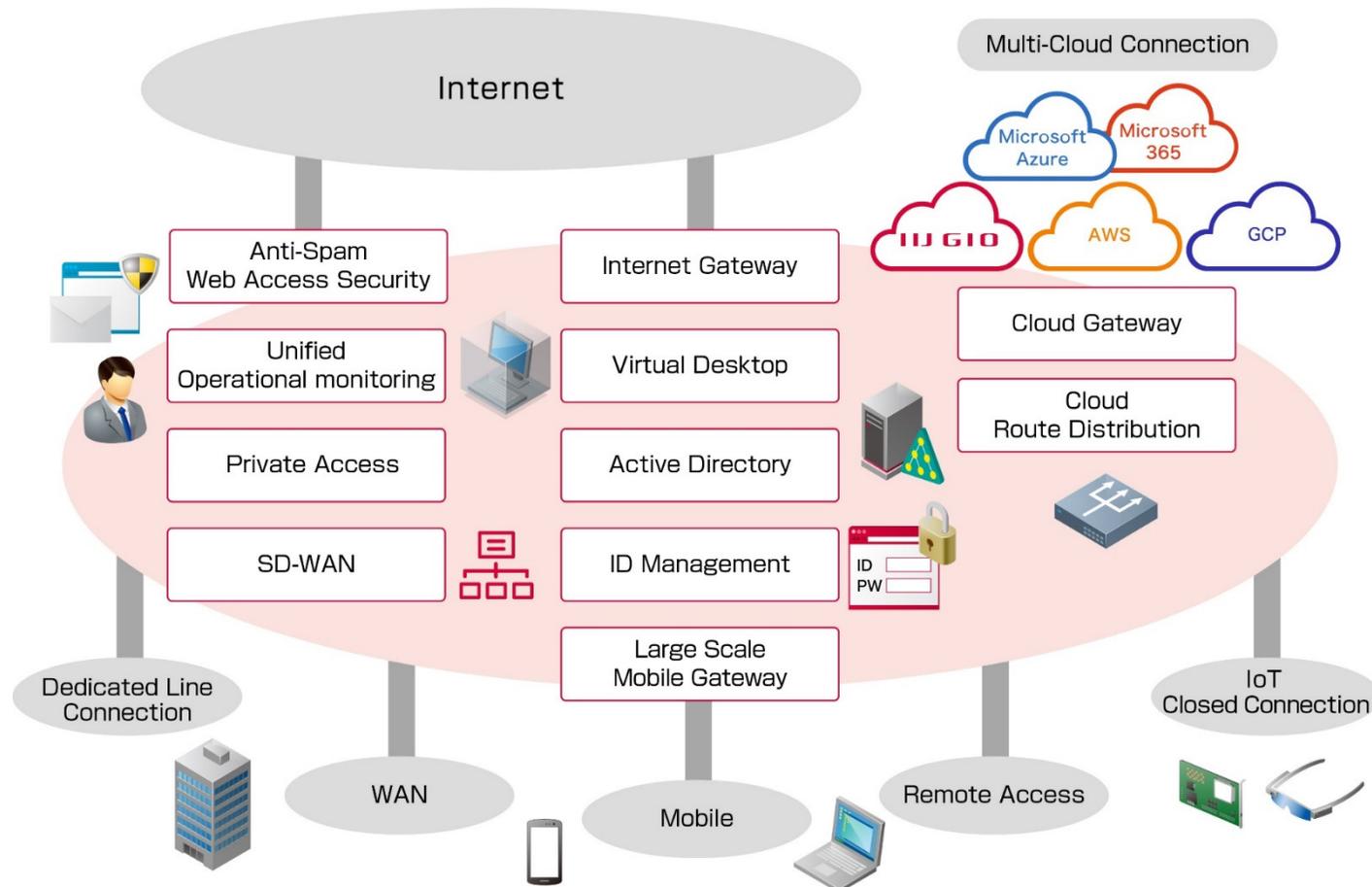


- System construction revenue includes equipment sales
- *YoY growth rate written for FY17 revenue is comparing FY16 revenue which is prepared with U.S. GAAP and FY17 revenue which is prepared with IFRS

Enterprise Network Services (1)

- Continuously developing and operating various network services to promote further IT utilization and advancement by Japanese enterprises
- Cross-selling these various highly reliable and value-added monthly recurring revenue services to fully meet Japanese enterprises' needs

IIJ's network service offerings

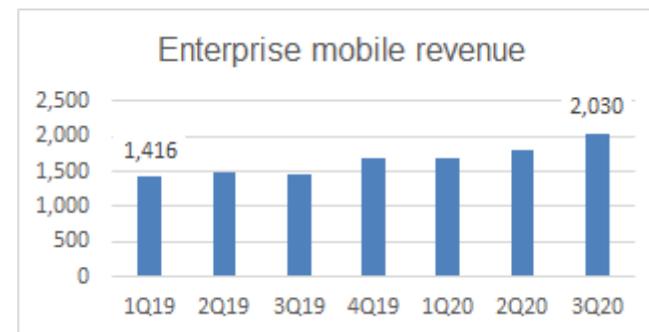
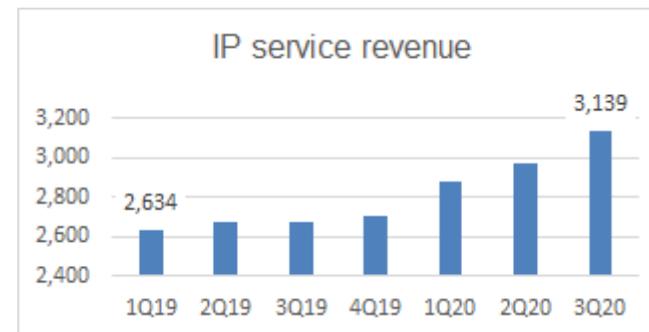


Enterprise Network Services (2)

IIJ's Network Services Business Model

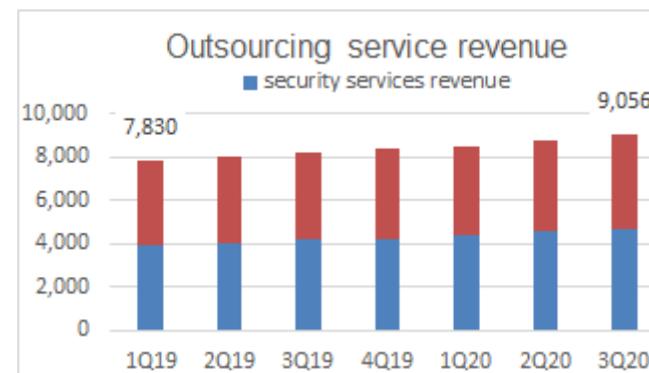
◆ Revenue

- Accumulation of monthly recurring service charge
 - IP services are contracted based on bandwidth base
- Very low churn rate. Minimum contract period is 1 year.
 - Contracts are renewed every year, generally speaking.
- Enterprise Internet connectivity market in Japan is already matured (everyone is already using Internet) and consolidated. Very high market share. Difficult to enter the market
 - IIJ enjoys stable and high market share among large enterprises.
 - IIJ's internet connectivity services clients include general Japanese enterprise as well as network operators such as consumer ISPs, cable TV operators
- Revenue for IP services, our core services, increasing as Japanese enterprises use more Internet and more contents are exchanged over Internet. Increase in web meetings has accelerated the growth.
- Continuously developing innovative services by ourselves to encourage Japanese enterprises to outsource their network and/or system operation
- Outsourcing services continuously and largely increasing mainly because demands for security services and remote access services are strong



◆ Cost

- Internet backbone leasing costs and other costs needed to continuously operate the backbone
- IIJ purchases physical fiber from carriers. IIJ owns network equipment
 - Circuit related costs, depreciation and amortization costs, data center leasing costs, personnel costs, outsourcing costs.
 - As one of the largest independent ISPs, IIJ has strong buyer power when purchasing fiber and/or equipment



◆ Profit

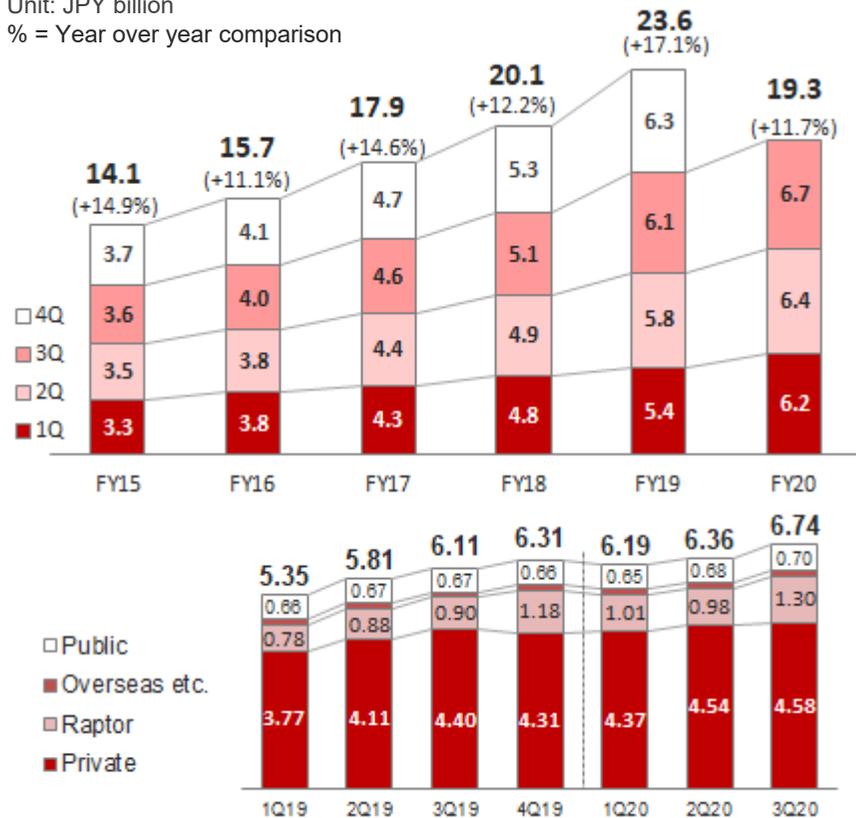
- Revenue continuously growing. Cost, mostly fixed type cost. IIJ can achieve enjoy economy of scale with strong revenue accumulation which leads to profit expansion

Cloud Business (1)

- Cloud shift of Japanese enterprises' large internal core systems just began
- Additional system area for IIJ: revenue growth opportunity

IIJ's Cloud Revenue (recurring)

Unit: JPY billion
% = Year over year comparison



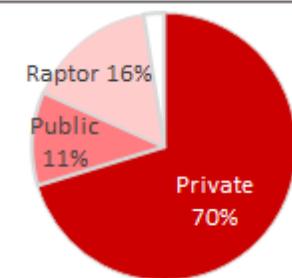
- 3Q20 Cloud revenue recognition: 89.6% in systems operation and maintenance, 10.4% in outsourcing services
 - ✓ Private Cloud services and other services that are similar to systems integration, meeting specific needs, are recognized in systems operation and maintenance
 - ✓ Public Cloud services which are similar to conventional web hosting services or simple network services in nature are recognized in outsourcing services

Cloud Market in Japan

- Cloud penetration among Japanese enterprises
 - 58.7% as of 2018-end, 33.0% as of 2013-end (source: MIC)
 - Slowly but surely using more Cloud services, yet most of such usages are primitive ones such as using cloud services for web and/file servers etc.
- Cloud shift is gradually taking place as
 - Japanese blue-chips' internal systems are quite large and complicated - can't migrate all at once
 - Japanese enterprises consider whether to re-invest their on-premise systems or migrate to Cloud services when their existing systems approach to the end of life
- Seeing some advanced usages
 - Nippon Express (one of the largest logistics companies): replacing on-premise critical business operation system to IIJ Cloud (3,500 servers, 2PB storage) etc.

IIJ's Cloud Service Offerings

- Mainly IaaS
- Raptor (ASP foreign exchange system developed by IIJ) has been used by more than 10 FX service providers including Nomura, Mizuho, Sony Bank, and LINE
- SaaS business through partnership



• Based on IIJ's FY19 results

➤ Cross-selling Cloud services with various network services and SI function

IIJ's Competitive Advantages

◆ IIJ's competitive advantage

- Blue-chip client base: Hands-on/close relationship with clients (Cloud as a cross-selling element)
- New business opportunity: Because blue-chips' internal systems have been covered by legacy system integrators, it is a new business opportunity for IIJ once such systems migrate toward Cloud. IIJ has not dealt with legacy internal enterprise systems
- Various network service line-ups such as security and various ways to access cloud systems (mobile, WAN, etc.)

◆ Competitors

- AWS (Amazon) & Azure (Microsoft): Strong scale merit. Focus on public cloud. Not so strong about meeting individual systems needs
 - Because start-ups and SMEs do not have to worry about so much about existing systems, they tend to use Cloud services much more and much faster compared to large blue-chips who have large and complex existing systems
- Legacy system integrators who constructed and currently looking over blue chips' large internal systems

Multi-Cloud Strategy

◆ Japanese enterprises avoid relying on single cloud service vendor and demands for multi-cloud is increasing

- IIJ provides private connectivity with Microsoft Azure/365, AWS (Amazon Web Service), GCP (Google Cloud Platform)
- IIJ provides operation and management services to effectively monitor an entire IT systems, covering IIJ's cloud services, other cloud vendors' cloud services and on-premise systems.

IIJ's Cloud Business Model

◆ Revenue

- Revenue depends on system volume (i.e. number of cloud servers, volume of storage)
- Total Cloud revenue is to expand along with an increase in customer numbers and each system volume

◆ Cost

- Leasing fee for data center space, depreciation and amortization cost for servers and other network equipment, outsourcing cost and personnel costs for service developments

◆ Profit

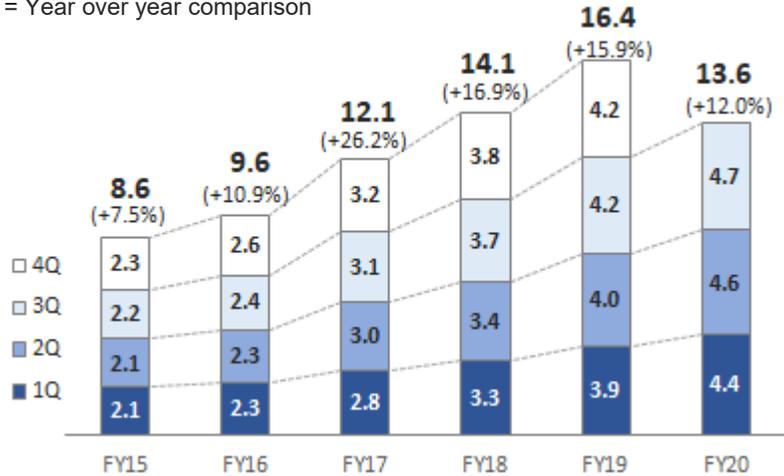
- Currently very low profitability: FY19 gross profit less JPY1 billion (need to expand service facility and develop services)
- Need more revenue to have economy of scale

Security Business (1)

- Continuously developing new services and expanding service functions as new cyber/network threats are evolving
- Cross-selling to the current blue-chip client base gained as the first full-scale ISP in Japan

IJJ's security service revenue (recurring)

Unit: JPY billion
% = Year over year comparison

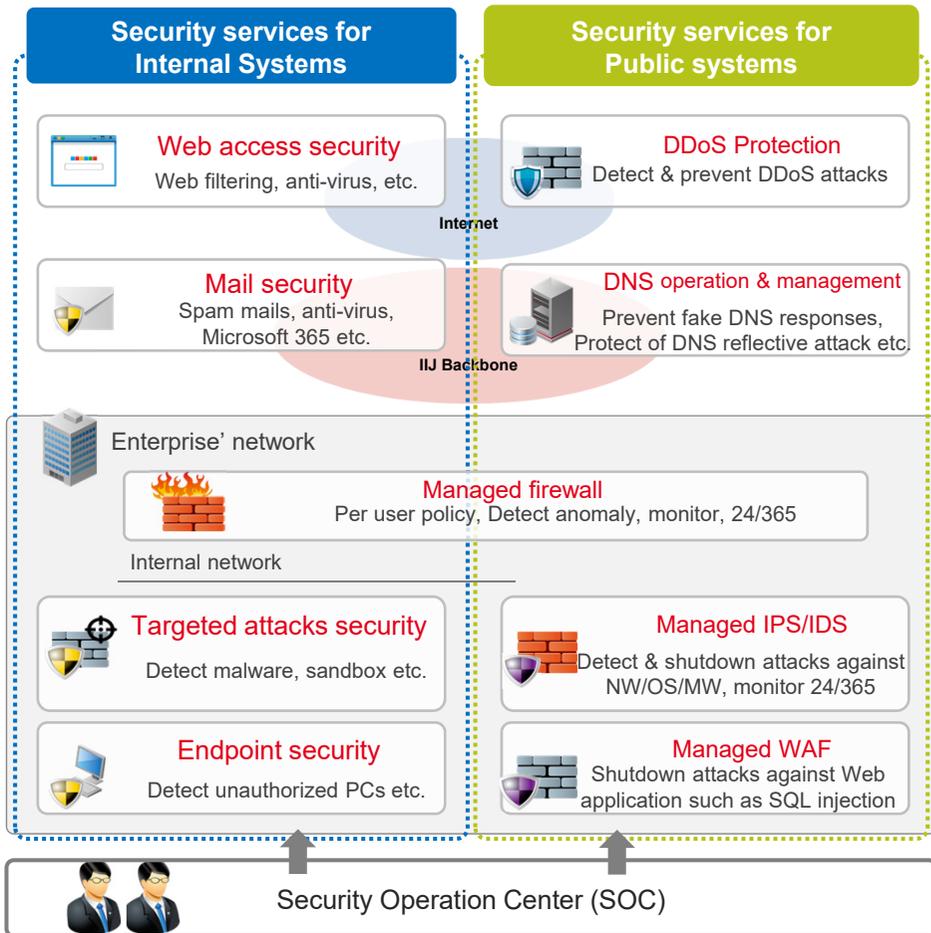


- 100% of security services revenue are recognized in outsourcing services
- Security services is a general term for individual security services

◆ **Total security business volume (services + SI)**
In addition to the above mentioned recurring revenue, we have security-related SI revenue

- FY17: ¥14.62 billion
- FY18: ¥16.77 billion
- FY19: ¥19.18 billion
- 1Q-3Q20: ¥15.76 billion (+12.0%)

IJJ's security service offerings

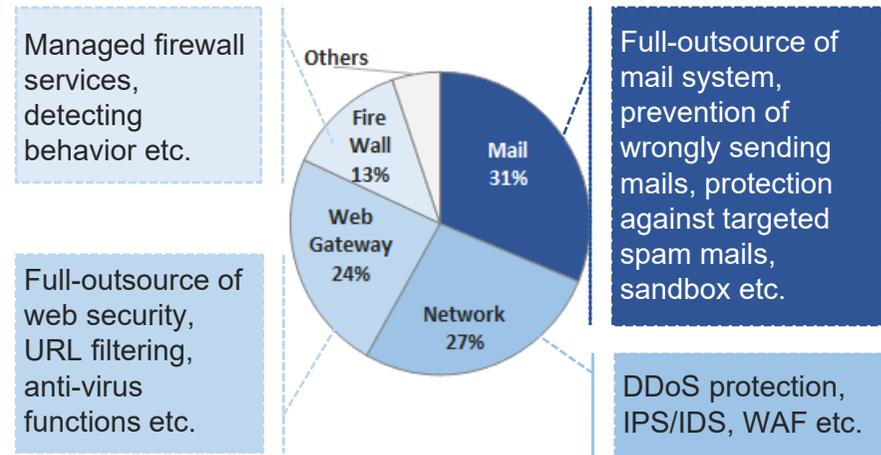


Security Business (2)

Strong & various demands continuing

- **DDoS protection services:** handle terabit cyber attacks. Widely used by central government agencies & major financial institutions. Moreover, prominent services doing business over Internet are also using our DDoS protection services.
- **Security Operation Center services (SOC):** with approximately 6 billion daily log records of network etc. (other vendors: approx. 0.8 billion a day). Detect Internet threats & execute counter measures promptly
 - Leveraging security log obtained as an ISP to protect against latest cyber threats
- **Gateway mail security services:** Have been providing for almost 20 years. Still very popular. Some Japanese enterprises fully outsource their email systems to us because email security is becoming critical and difficult to handle. Service providers who were offering similar services withdrawing from the market these days.
- **Advising regional police departments about cyber security** such as unauthorized access and Internet network

Breakdown of IIJ's security service revenue



• Based on IIJ's FY19 results

IIJ's Competitive advantage of having them all

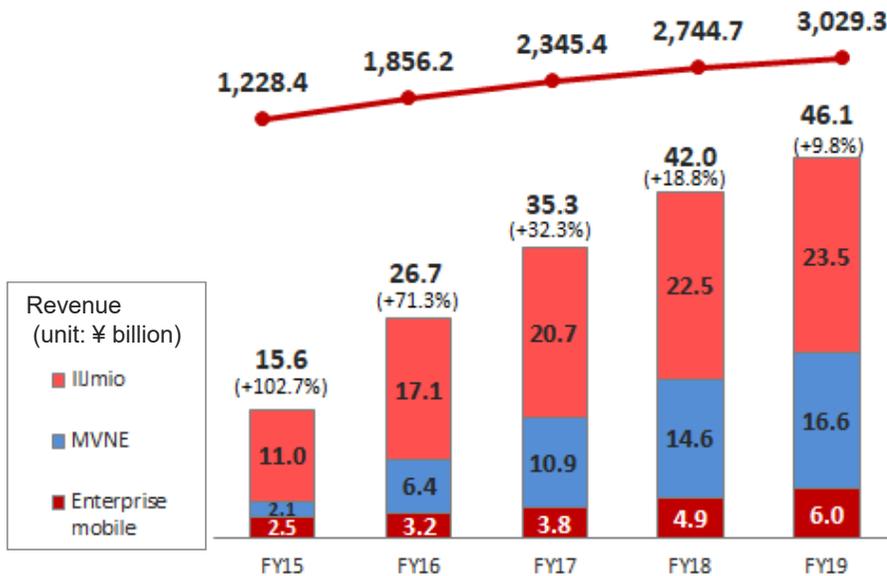
	IIJ	Security vendors	System integrators
Network	✓	none	none
Analysis platform	✓	somewhat	somewhat
Operation and monitoring facility	✓	✓	✓
System integration	✓	none	✓

Mobile Business (1)

- Main strategy: accumulate enterprise mobile by leveraging blue-chip client base, various NW services & SI function – higher utilization of the mobile infrastructure
- Consumer subscription contributing to expand the infrastructure

Total subscription & revenue

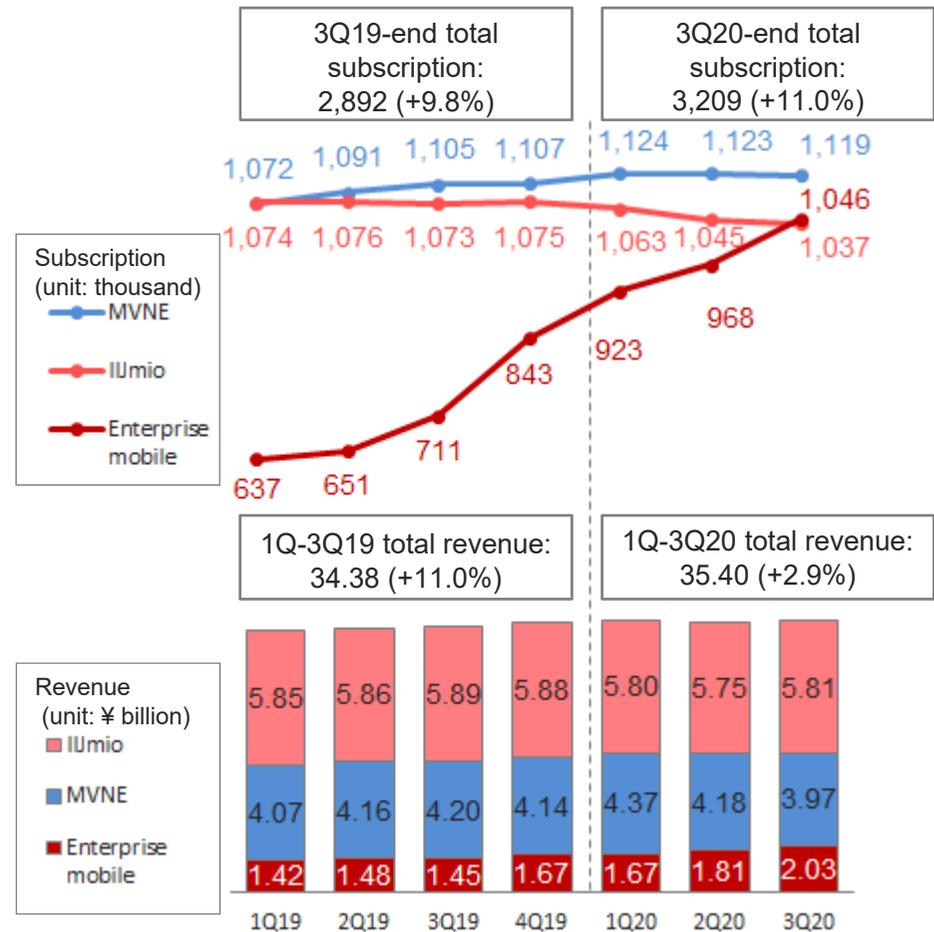
% = YoY comparison



- **IIJmio**: Brand name for IIJ's consumer mobile services. IIJ provides the service through its website (direct sales) and sales partners
- **MVNE** (Mobile Virtual Network Enabler) aka "IIJ Mobile Platform Services": Revenue are generated by providing mobile services to other MVNOs who want to provide mobile services to their consumer customer base.
- **Enterprise mobile**: Calculated by deducting MVNE from IIJ Mobile (enterprise)

Recent subscription & revenue

◆ Subscription & Revenue growth led by enterprise mobile



Mobile Business (2)

- Most of current enterprise mobile solution are simple usage such as connecting network cameras etc. Seeing some advanced usage such factory IoT

Accumulating various enterprise mobile solutions

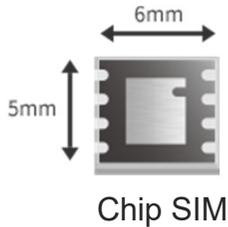
Network Cameras	Office IT	B-to-C
Store marketing cameras	iPads and tablets	Karaoke communications
Security cameras for apartment complexes, etc.	Remote work (teleconferencing)	Child monitoring devices
Surveillance cameras for material storage sites, etc.	Business / IP transceivers	Networking between devices at game arcades
Security cameras	Store visitor management systems	Currency exchange machines for foreign visitors to Japan
River water level remote monitoring	Built-in SIMs for PCs	Cashless payment terminals
Transportation	Corporate Activities / Other	
Dashcams	Structural health monitoring terminals	Rice paddy water management
Taxi dispatching	Plant equipment management	Shrimp cultivation
Bus locational information	Natural disaster observational data collection	Mobile sales offices
Remote key locking and unlocking	Vending machines	Digital signage

Mobile Business (3)

- Became the first full-MVNO (data) in Japan in March 2018
- Mainly targeting enterprise IoT needs

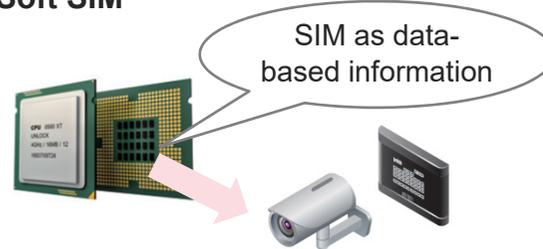
New forms of SIMs

◆ Chip SIM



- Embedded Chip-type SIM (M2M UICC)
- Can handle a wide range of temperature environments and it is resistant to vibrations and corrosion.

◆ Soft SIM



- A communication module given SIM functions where the information required for mobile communications is logically written in internal memory

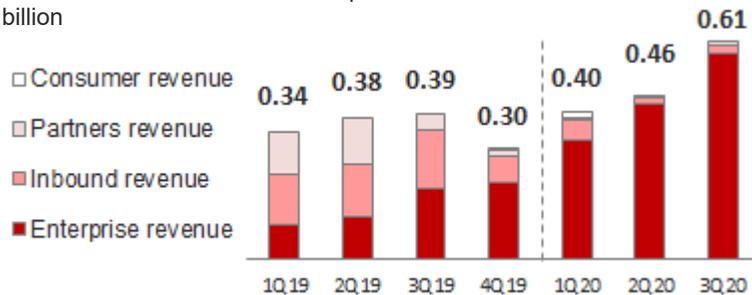
◆ eSIM (embedded SIM)



- Maintaining our own subscriber management features allows us to provide an eSIM service

IJJ's Full-MVNO Revenue Growth

Internal revenue of consumer and enterprise mobile revenue
unit: ¥ billion



- 3Q20 Full-MVNO revenue breakdown: 96% IJJ Mobile, 4% IJJmio
- Consumer revenue: eSIM services
- Partner revenue: IMSI for overseas enterprises such as travel agency
- Inbound revenue: Pre-paid SIM for foreigners visiting Japan
- Enterprise revenue: IoT-type usages such as connecting cameras

5G Business Initiatives

- Developed Japan's first 5G SA-compatible eSIM (Nov. 2020)
 - 5G SA (standalone) is upcoming mainstream 5G mobile communications
- Launched 5G services (au) for enterprises (Oct. 2020)
- Local 5G business: established JV (Grape One) with SUMITOMO CORPORATION and some cable TV operators
 - Local 5G networks: dedicated 5G networks operated by local governments and companies in keeping with diverse needs of their respective communities and industries
 - Cable TV operators, serving as local media, can leverage their own large-capacity bidirectional infrastructure to play key role in local 5G-based community development

Mobile Business (4)

IIJ's Consumer Mobile (IIJmio) Price List

- **New mobile consumer plans along with the expected sharp decline in cost (mobile unit charge and voice communication)**
 - Announced on February 24, 2021
 - Starting to offer from April 1, 2021
 - Please refer to page 57 of this presentation material for more detail on the mobile unit charge

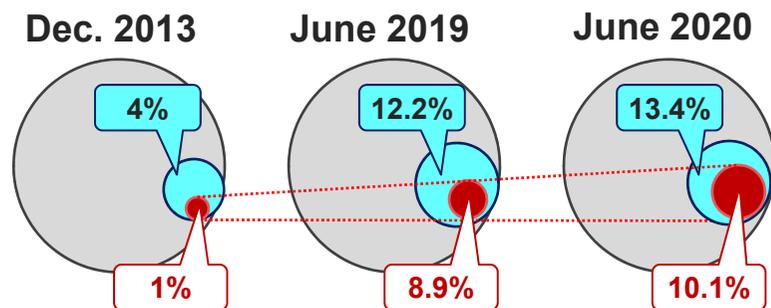
	2GB	4GB	8GB	15GB	20GB
Voice SIM (Data + voice calls)	JPY780	JPY980	JPY1,380	JPY1,680	JPY1,880
SIM with SMS (Data + SMS)	JPY750	JPY950	JPY1,350	JPY1,650	JPY1,850
Data-only SIM (Data only, Type D only)	JPY680	JPY880	JPY1,280	JPY1,580	JPY1,780
eSIM (Data only, NTT DoCoMo network only)	JPY400	JPY600	JPY1,000	JPY1,300	JPY1,500

IIJ's Sale Channel for Consumers

- 1. Direct sales** through IIJ's website
 - Approximately 60% of 4Q19 IIJmio's revenue was through direct sales
- 2. Sales partners** such as BicCamera who have physical stores
 - IIJ pays sales commission expenses to sales partners
- 3. MVNE "IIJ Mobile Platform Service"**
 - IIJ provides mobile services to other MVNOs
 - As of December 31, 2020, IIJ had 158 MVNE clients
 - ✓ Largest MVNE client is one of the largest Japanese retailers
 - ✓ Majority of MVNE clients are Japanese cable TV operators who already have direct relationship with consumers

MVNO Penetration in Japan*1

Total mobile subscription
 MVNO subscription
 SIM subscription



Source :

*1 Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (the MIC)

*2 Published by the MIC in Sep. 2020, share among "SIM subscription"

*3 "MVNO Market Maintains Upward Trajectory" by Pete Bell in Apr. 2019
<https://blog.telegeography.com/mvno-market-maintains-upward-trajectory>

➤ Consumer MVNO share as of June 2020 *2

- Rakuten 16.3%
- IIJ 13.7%
- NTT Communications (brand name: OCN mobile) 10.8%
- OPTAGE (brand name: mineo) 8.8%
- LINE Mobile 6.1%

MVNO share in other countries *3

Germany	47.5%	Spain	16.8%
Canada	28.8%	The US	13.8%
France	26.9%	Italy	12.1%
The UK	18.6%	South Korea	12.1%

Mobile Business (5)

Business model of IIJ's Mobile Business

◆ Revenue

- Consumer mobile revenue is generated by subscription growth multiplied by ARPU
- Enterprise mobile revenue to grow with IoT/M2M traffic. Charge IoT projects by how much data traffic is needed

◆ Cost

- All of IIJ's mobile services are provided from the same mobile infrastructure
- Purchasing mobile capacity on bandwidth-base from mobile carriers (mainly from Docomo, some from KDDI)
 - ✓ Such purchasing cost is recorded as "outsourcing" among network services' costs
- In order to provide voice services, we purchase per usage base (no economy of scale merit for voice services)
- Sales commission expenses (SG&As) to sales partners such as BicCamera

◆ Profit

- While many of consumer-oriented MVNOs are said to be in deficit, IIJ's mobile business is profitable. As of 1H20, IIJ's mobile business profitability is around 13% (gross profit base), lower than overall network services' gross profit
- Profitability to increase by improving infrastructure utilization through gathering various consumer & enterprise traffic
 - ✓ Traffic patterns of consumers and enterprises are different
 - Consumers' peak time is commuting hours and lunch break. Other than these hours, our consumers tend to access Internet through their home and/or office Wi-Fi. On the other hand, there is no clear peak time for enterprise. Traffic is generated through mobile dongle and/or IoT type usages which run 24/7
 - ✓ Currently, purchasing mobile capacity to meet the peak time of consumers (commuting hours and lunch break)
 - Mobile infrastructure utilization is still quite low except for those peak time of consumers

◆ Growth Strategy

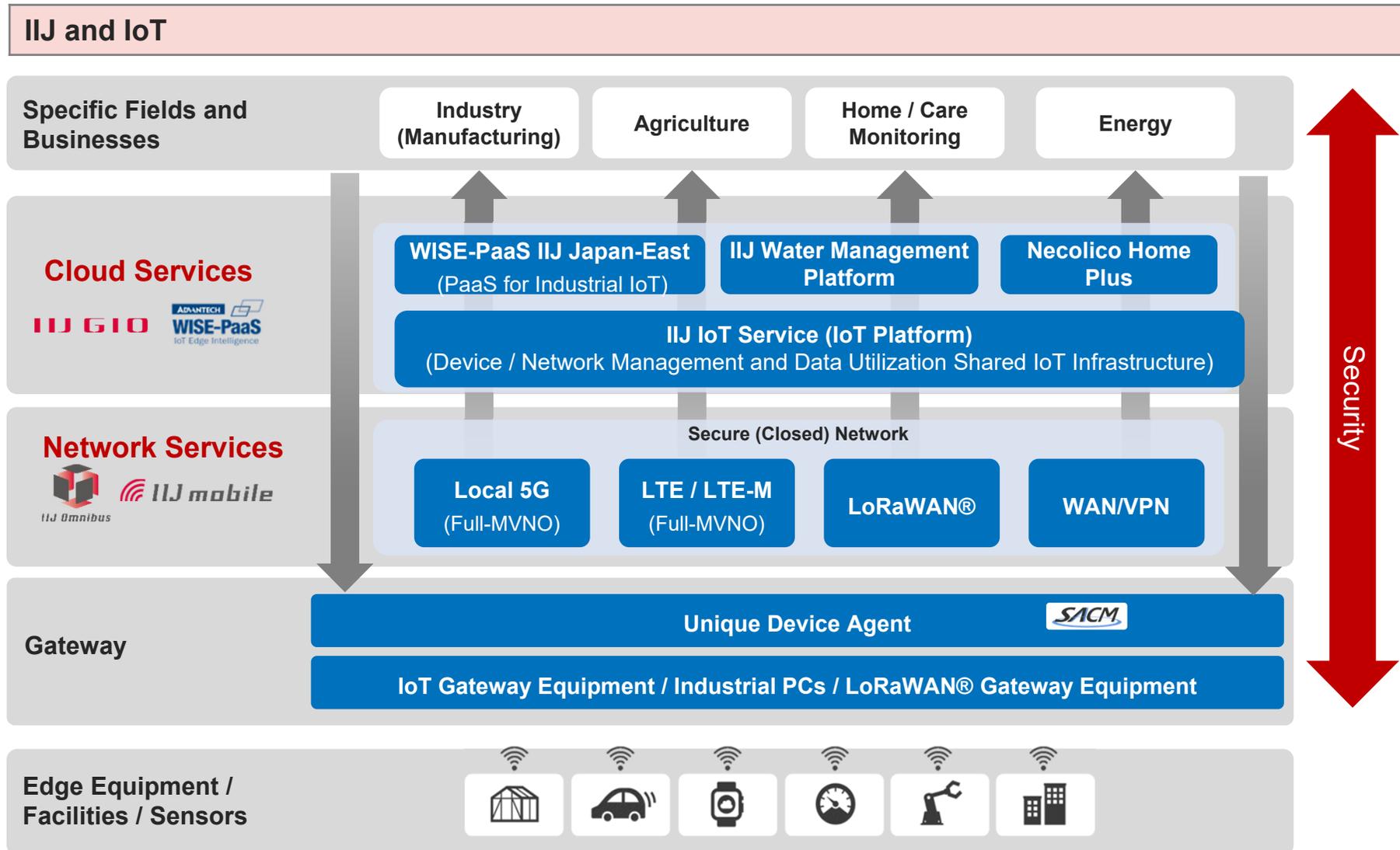
- Aim to improve mobile infrastructure utilization by gathering IoT/M2M & various consumer traffic

IIJ's History on MVNO/Mobile Business

2008	Became the first MVNO in Japan to connect Docomo's mobile network. Provide mobile solution to enterprises
2012	Started providing consumer mobile services & MVNE business
2018	Became the first full-MVNO (data) in Japan
2019	Launched Japan's first eSIM services

IoT Business (1)

➤ Combining IIJ's existing service lineups and SI to build IoT systems



IoT Business (2)

➤ Change in Japanese enterprise attitude toward IoT

- Just executing PoC to actually implementing IoT systems

Some IoT projects

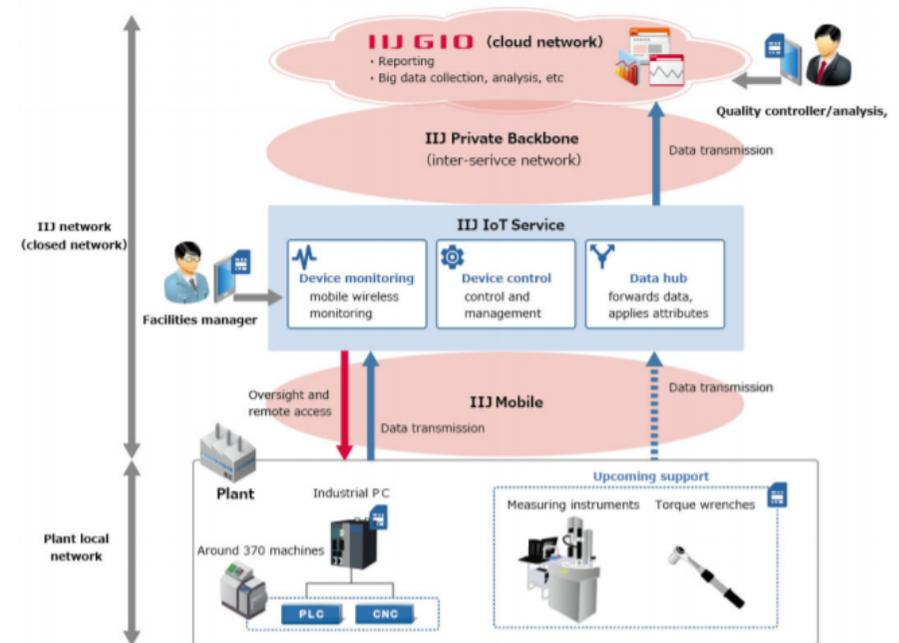
Industrial machinery manufacturers	Shift from reactive post-sales maintenance model to proactive field services (making predictions based on data)
Car accessory manufacturers	Expansion of service businesses by acquiring data through the networking of products and establishing software technology development organizations to develop services that use that data
Measuring instrument manufacturers	Expansion of services to streamline & improve the accuracy of recording tasks by going beyond just "measuring" things & providing linking data customers measure with their business systems
Automotive manufacturers	Improved efficiency of equipment management to cover personnel shortages, analyzing the expertise of skilled workers in maintaining operating capacity and implementing traceability to ensure quality
Trading companies (agriculture)	Shift from the sales of pesticides & chemical fertilizers to the provision of pesticide spraying technologies that reduce the amount used, & the development of cutting-edge agricultural technologies

Advanced Usage: Factory IoT

◆ IIJ provides IoT system for Toyota Motor Hokkaido

- Providing a one-stop solution by offering mobile and Cloud services from data collection via closed mobile network to creation of a cloud platform for visualizing and analyzing the collected data.

System image



Business through affiliated companies: FinTech Business (1)

Growth Strategy

Company Profile	
Name	DeCurret Inc.
Est.	January 2018
Capital	JPY8.6 billion (including capital reserve)
Directors	President: Kazuhiro Tokita (from IIJ) Part-time directors: IIJ CEO, IIJ COO, IIJ CFO

◆ **Equity method loss related to DeCurret** (unit: JPY million)

4Q19	1Q20	2Q20	3Q20
403	306	273	207

- IIJ's ownership by 4Q19: 30.0%, from 1Q20 41.6%.
Ownership increased due to the capital raise in spring 2020

Crypto Asset Exchange Services (BtoC)

- ◆ **First & new licensed service provider after the FSA enacted registration process**
 - Exchange various crypto assets (BTC, BCH, LTC, XRP, ETH)
 - ✓ Highly reliable system, low bid-ask spread, and meeting security requirement such as AML/KYC
 - Trading system leveraging the existing IIJ Raptor:
 - ✓ Top share ASP FX (Foreign Exchange) system in Japan, proving to more than 10 major Japanese financial institutions.
 - ✓ Core-engine, dealing system, connecting multiple FX exchanges, investor service platform, operator management function etc.
 - ✓ Approx. 70% of DeCurret service system is leveraged from the existing IIJ Raptor system

Digital Currency Settlement Platform Business (mainly BtoB)

◆ **Executing many and various PoCs with business partners and shareholders**

KDDI	Automated digital currency settlement
Kansai Electric Power	Automated settlement of P2P electricity trading
DAIDO LIFE INSURANCE	Use digital currency for BtoB transaction
TOYOTA SYSTEMS	Automated settlement for employee benefit programs
Local governments	Digital coupon systems

And many more

◆ **Active discussion with core players on how to set up digital currency platform infrastructure in Japan**

- Digital Currency Study Group: From June to September 2020
 - Members: Mega banks, Seven Bank, JR East, KDDI, NTT Group, FSA, MIC, Bank of Japan, MOF, METI etc.
- The Study Group developed into Digital Currency Forum
 - Members: the Study Group members and leading companies from various industries
 - Main discussion topics: examination of practicality of digital currencies in each use case, requirement definition, design, and development of common and additional areas, identification of issues and solutions for the actual operation of digital currencies, and creation of standards

Business through affiliated companies: FinTech Business (2)

Growth
Strategy

Shareholders of DeCurret (30 companies)

Internet Initiative Japan Inc.

ITOCHU Corporation

QTnet, Inc.

OPTAGE Inc.

KDDI CORPORATION

KONAMI HOLDINGS CORPORAION

SUMITOMO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Sompo Holdings, Inc.

The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited

DAIDO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Daiwa Securities Group Inc.

Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Nippon Life Insurance Company

Nomura Holdings, Inc.

East Japan Railway Company

BIC CAMERA INC.

Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company, Limited

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation

Mitsui Fudosan Co., Ltd.

The MUFG Bank

Meiji Yasuda Insurance Company

YAMATO HOLDINGS CO., LTD.

ITOCHU Techno-Solutions Corporation

CHUBU Electric Power Co., LTD.

DENTSU INC.

Hankyu Hanshin Holdings, Inc.

MATSUI SECURITIES CO.,LTD.

Energia Communications, Inc.

SOHGO SECURITY SERVICES CO.,LTD. (ALSOK)

Toppan Printing Co., Ltd.

Business through affiliated companies: CDN Business

Growth Strategy

Company Profile	
Name	JOCDN Inc.
IIJ Ownership	16.8%
Capital	JPY845 million (including capital reserve)
Establishment	December 1, 2016
Shareholders	IIJ, Nippon TV, TV Asahi, TBS, TV Tokyo, Fuji TV, WOWOW, NHK and non-Tokyo local broadcasters
Directors	Chairman: Koichi Suzuki (IIJ CEO) President: Shunichi Shinozaki (Nippon TV)

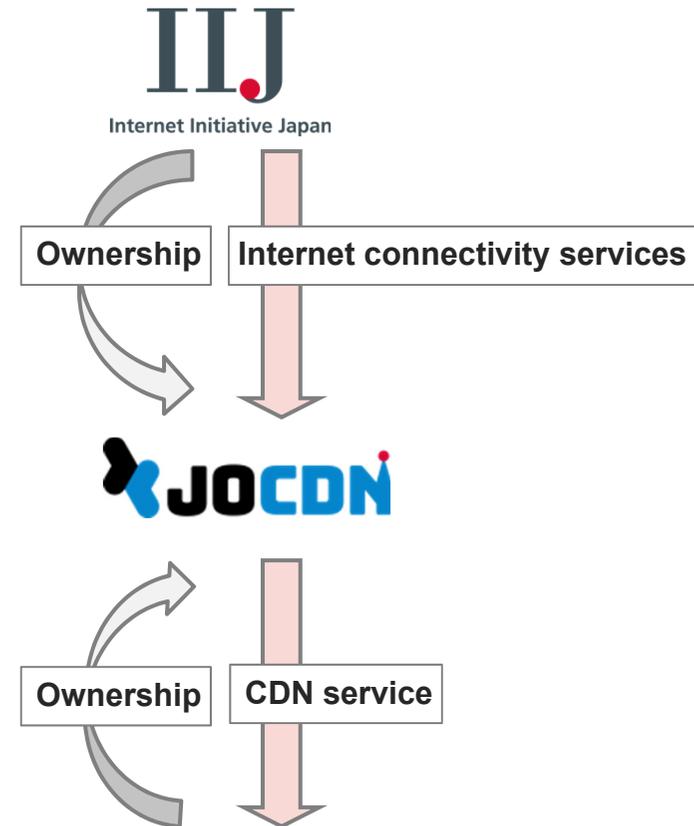
◆ Conditions led to create All Japan CDN company

- Akamai Technologies (global leader in CDN services, US company) has had quite dominant position in CDN market
- Growing needs to distribute contents over Internet (4K/8K contents to increase towards the Tokyo Olympics etc.)
- Broadcasting companies distributing contents via Internet
 - Nippon TV owns Hulu Japan
 - Broadcasting companies operate “TVer” (web platform operated by Japanese broadcasters where users can watch some TV programs for free)
- IIJ has rich and well-renowned expertise in CDN business
 - Olympics games, high school base ball games, university sport and many other popular sports events

◆ Equity method gain related to JOCDN: Turned to positive in 2Q20, 1Q-3Q20 ¥15 million

- CDN: Contents Distribution Network
- WOWOW: Prominent satellite broadcaster in Japan
- NHK: Japan’s only public broadcaster

Business Model

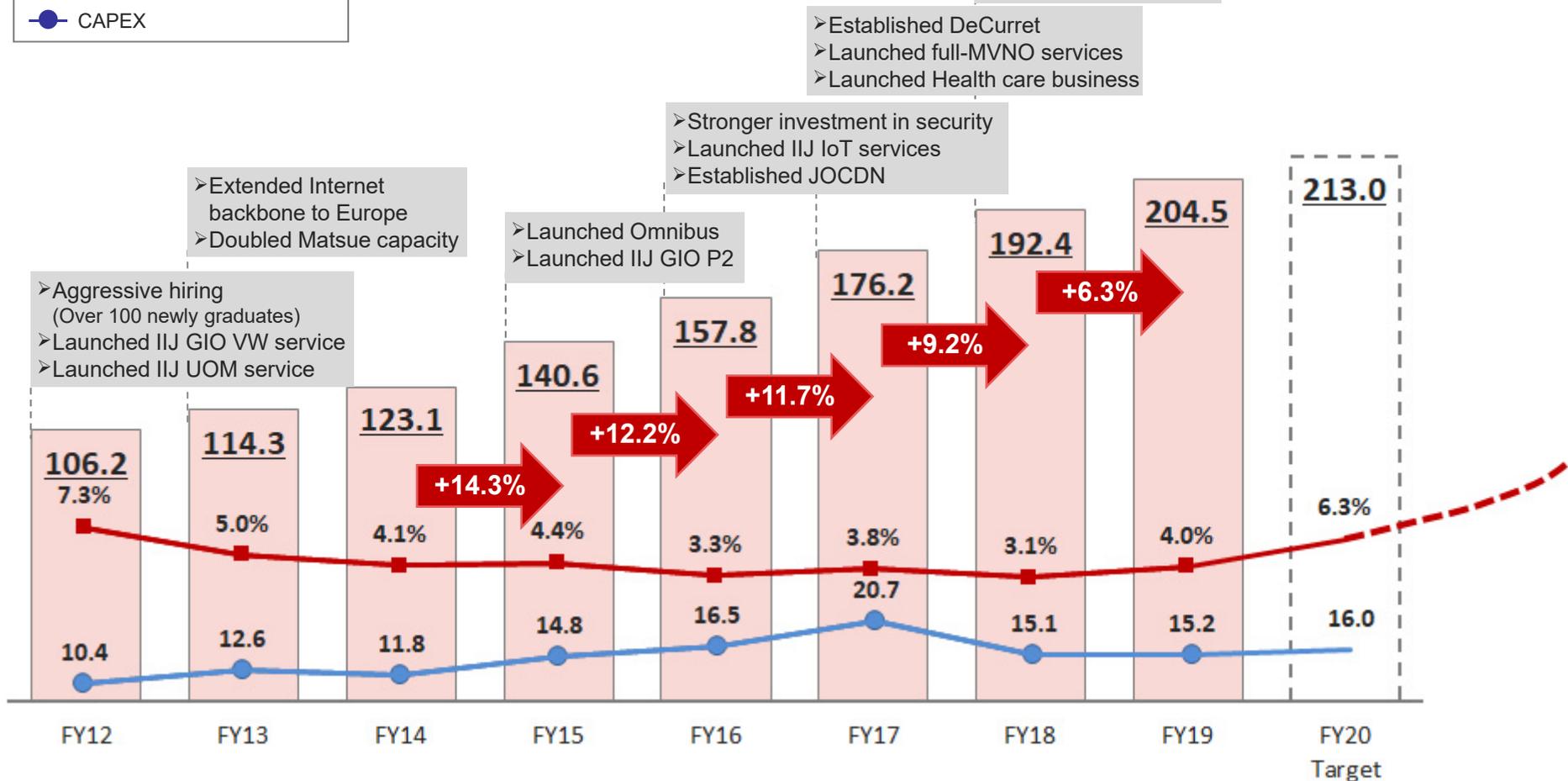
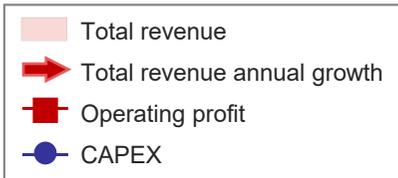


JOCDN's shareholders & other Japanese broadcasters

And more

Mid-to-Long term Business Growth

Unit: JPY billion **Growth Strategy**



- FY13 operating profit decrease was mainly due to large gaming clients decreased cloud usage.
- FY18 operating profit decrease was because small Docomo's unit price revision made our network service gross profit decrease significantly
- FY16 and before: US-GAAP, FY17 and after: IFRS
- Total revenue annual growth rate for FY17 revenue (IFRS) is calculated with FY16 revenue (US GAAP)

FY20 Financial Targets (revised on February 8, 2021)

Unit: ¥ (JPY) billion
YoY = Year over year

Financials

	% of Revenues		YoY		% of Revenues	
	FY20 Current Target (Revised on Feb. 8, 2021) Apr. 2020 - Mar. 2021	FY19 Results Apr. 2019 - Mar. 2020			FY20 Prev. Targets (Revised on Nov. 9, 2020) Apr. 2020 - Mar. 2021	1Q-3Q20 Results Apr. 2020 - Dec. 2020
Revenues	213.0	204.47	+4.2%	+8.53	212.0	156.07
Cost of Sales	81.6% 173.9	84.1% 171.88	+1.2%	+2.02	82.9% 175.7	81.5% 127.27
Gross Profit	18.4% 39.1	15.9% 32.59	+20.0%	+6.51	17.1% 36.3	18.5% 28.80
SG&A etc. ^(*)	12.0% 25.6	11.9% 24.37	+5.1%	+1.23	11.8% 25.0	12.0% 18.67
Operating Profit	6.3% 13.5	4.0% 8.23	+64.1%	+5.27	5.3% 11.3	6.5% 10.13
Shares of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using equity method investees	(0.9)	(0.81)	-	-0.09	(0.9)	(0.73)
Profit before tax	5.8% 12.3	3.5% 7.16	+71.8%	+5.14	4.7% 10.0	5.9% 9.23
Net Profit ^(*)	3.6% 7.6	2.0% 4.01	+89.7%	+3.59	2.9% 6.1	3.8% 5.88

* Cash dividend forecast remain unchanged from what we announced on Nov. 9, 2020. (Year-end: JPY10.25 per share, Annual: JPY20.50 per share). Revision for cash dividend forecast will be considered when FY2020 net profit is fixed.

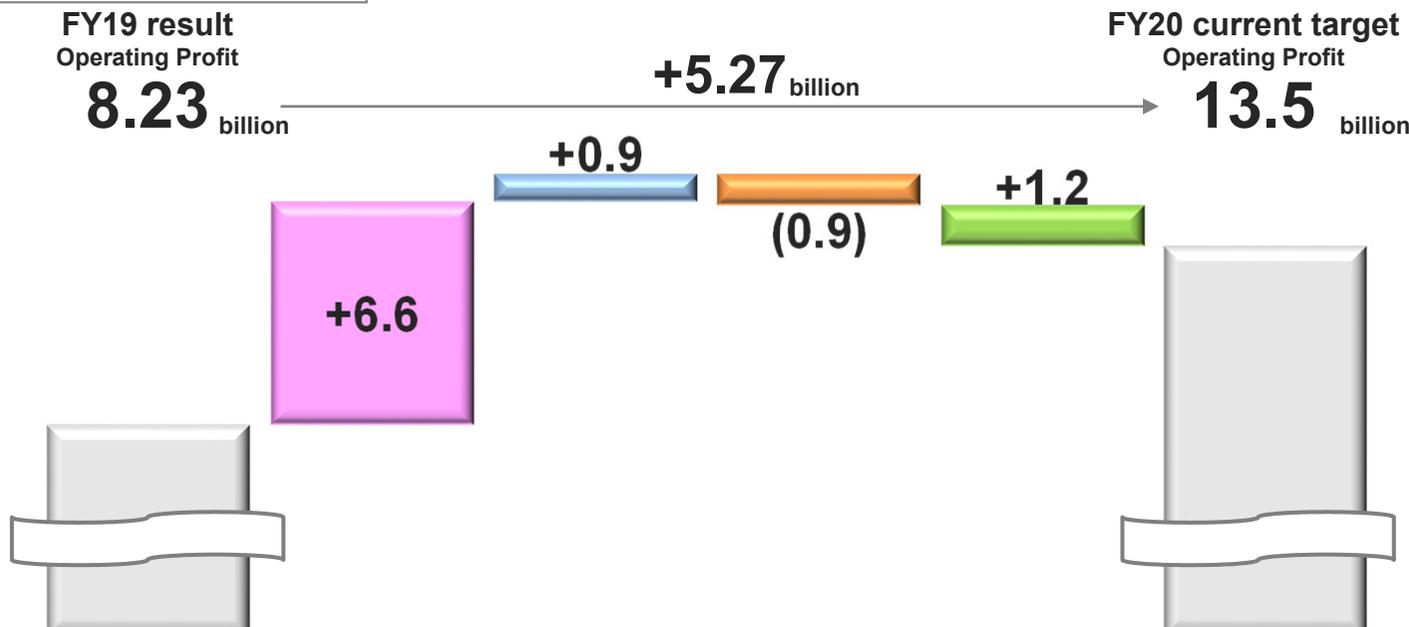
(*) SG&A etc. shows the sum of SG&A, which includes R&D expenses, and other income/expenses.

(*) Net Profit is "Profit for the year (period) attributable to owners of the parent."

(*) Cash dividend per share is post-stock-split base.

FY20 Operating Profit Targets (revised on February 8, 2021)

Unit: ¥ (JPY) billion
YoY = Year over year



NW services GP
Compared to what we had expected as of 2Q20 (+¥3.9 bn YoY), expect further profit increase by ¥1.7 bn ~ ¥1.8 bn due to strong enterprise NW services accumulation. Mobile interconnectivity cost decrease factor is also added

SI GP
Slightly conservative outlook by unchanging the outlook as of 2Q20 (+¥0.9 bn YoY)

ATM operation business GP
Based on 1Q-3Q20 results, expect profit decrease to be smaller than what we had expected as of 2Q20 (-¥1.1 bn YoY)

SG&A etc.
Based on 1Q-3Q20 results and onetime expenses such as bonus in 4Q20, expect SG&A etc. increase to be larger than what we had expected as of 2Q20 (+¥0.6 bn YoY)

Upward Revision of Dividend & Stock Split (announced on Nov. 9)

Upward Revision of Dividend (post-stock-split base)

- ◆ Dividend increased from interim, exceeding the initial forecast

Unit: JPY

	FY19 results	FY20 Initial forecast	FY20 Revision (Nov.2020)	YoY
Interim	6.75	8.50	10.25	+3.50
Year-end	6.75	8.50	10.25	+3.50
Full year	13.50	17.00	20.50	+7.00

Stock Split

- ◆ Stock split ratio: 2-for-1
- ◆ Effective date: January 1, 2021

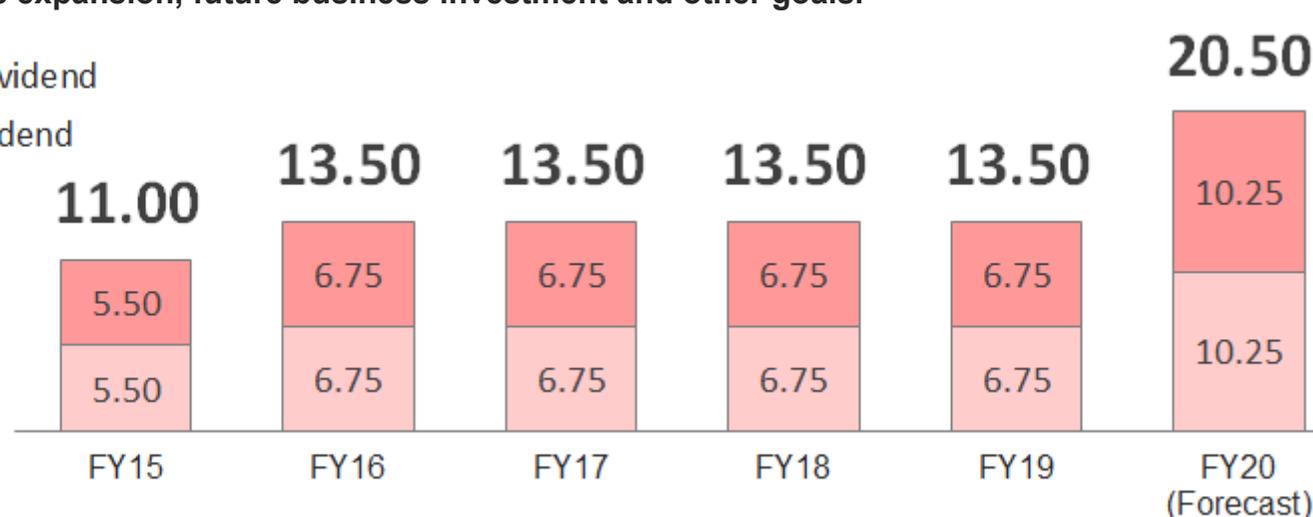
➤ Record date: December 31, 2020

*Along with the stock split, ADR ratio will be 1 common stock = 1 ADR

Cash Dividend per common share (post-stock-split base)

- ◆ 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-to long-term business expansion, future business investment and other goals.

- Year-end dividend
- Interim dividend



Unit: JPY

Revision for cash dividend forecast will be considered when FY2020 net profit is fixed.

Payout ratio	25.0%	38.9%	27.5%	34.6%	30.4%	30.3%
--------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

*FY16 and before: US-GAAP, FY17 and after: IFRS

Data Centers (1)

- **IJJ operates data centers in Japan and overseas**
 - Except for Matsue DCP and Shiroy DCC, IJJ lease data center space from data center owners, mainly on floor basis
- **In 2011, IJJ built Japan's first container-based modular data center using an outside air-cooling system, eco-friendly DC**
 - Modular approach allows flexible expansion and short-term construction with low cost
- **IJJ has exported container modular center to overseas including the People's Republic of Laos (2016) to help them set up IT infrastructure**

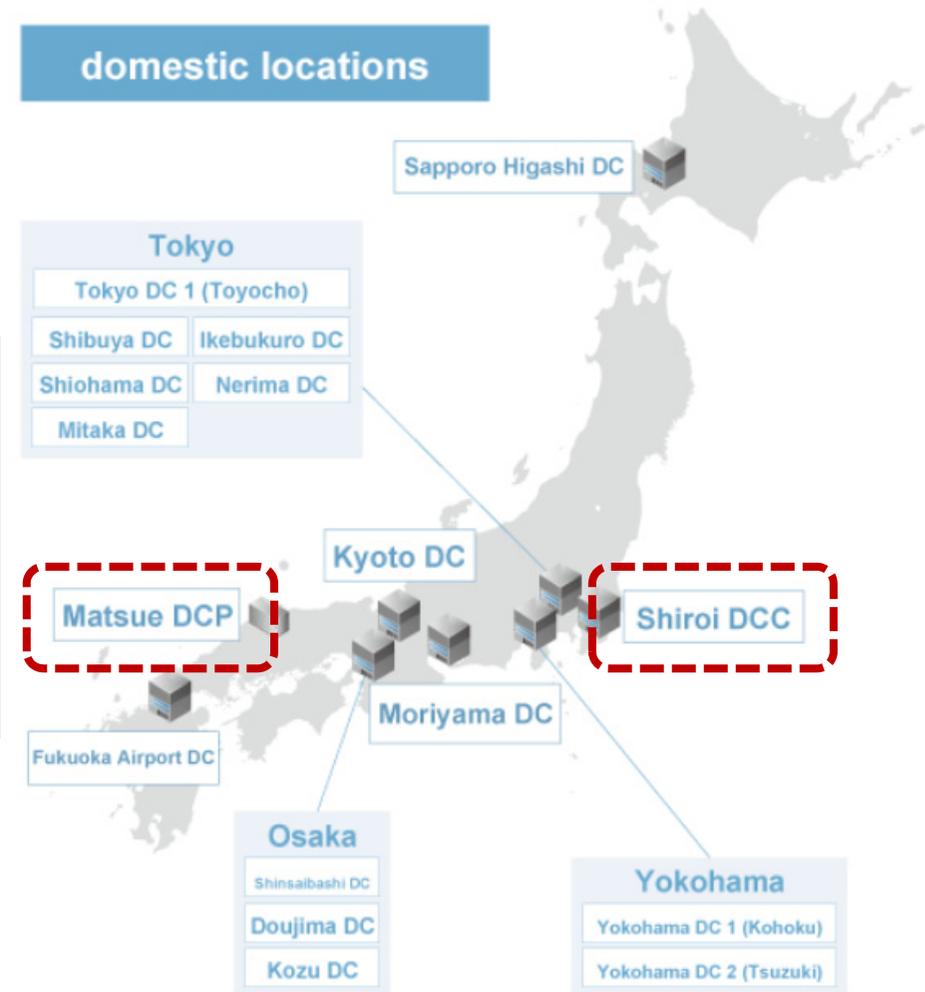


overseas locations



Data Center Locations

domestic locations



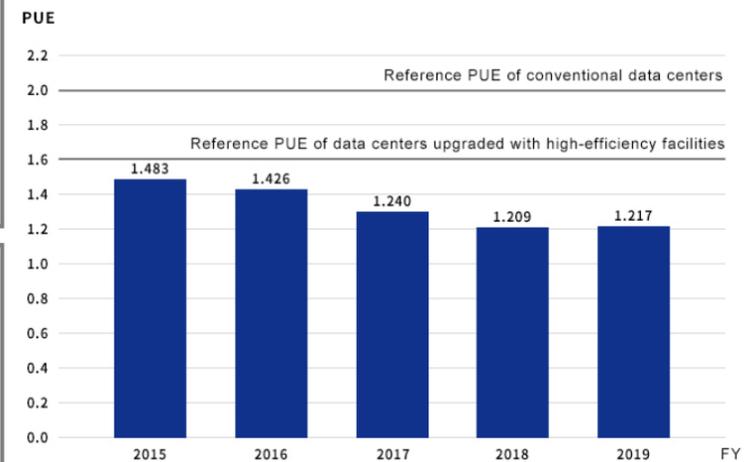
IIJ's second modular container data center

Name	Shiroi Data Center Campus (In operation since May 2019 ~)
Address	Shiroi city, Chiba prefecture
Land	Approx. 40,000m ²
Racks	Can accommodate up to 6,000 racks • Phase 1: approx. 1,000 racks with approx. JPY8.0 bn CAPEX
Accommodation	Service facility, data center housing services etc. • Mainly to meet the middle-to-long term eastern Japan data center demand
Investment	FY18 approx. JPY3.0 bn (power receiving facility, common facility racks etc.)
Plan	Gradually place system module-based* ₁ facility accordingly with demand
Schedule	Completed in April 2019, opened in May 2019
Estimated PUE*₂	Less than Matsue DCP's 1.2
Purposes	<p>Integrate racks, currently spread out in the eastern Japan area's data centers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future cost should be approx. 20% lower than continuously expanding leasing space and with improved operation productivity <p>Absorb increasing rack demand along with further penetration of cloud & IoT</p> <p>Competitive advantages with latest technologies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved facility with outside-air cooling technology & AI for cooling & energy control, and automated operations with robotics technology etc.

Impact on IIJ's consolidated financial results

- While CAPEX and cash flow will be impacted, this is without new investment return risk because it's an integration of our current service facilities
- Suppress incremental cost and ensure business expansion scalability for the future

Matsue DCP's annual average PUE



*1 Construction method systematizing the overall building production by standardizing the components used in the buildings' construction. This allows shorter construction times, cost saving, and flexible scalability while maintaining quality

*2 PUE (Power Usage Effectiveness) is a metric, calculated by dividing overall data center power consumption by IT equipment power consumption, indicates the efficiency of power use at data centers. The smaller the figure, the lower the percentage of power consumed by equipment other than IT devices.

Systems Integration (SI)

- **Offer SI as a cross selling element to fully meet Japanese enterprise' IT needs**
- **SI clients are companies already using our network services**
 - Do not depend on particular industry to generate revenue, just like the overall customer portfolio, because IIJ offers systems needed by any industry like Office IT.
- **Most of SI projects are Internet related such as Office IT, online service platforms, large-scale website, etc.**
 - Internal system and/or large-scale application development, main frame related projects are covered by legacy system integrators
 - Sometimes co-work with legacy Sler on large-scale projects in which they cover application development part and IIJ covers Internet related system construction

Business Model

◆ Revenue

- Construction (one-time): recorded upon constructed system is received by a client.
- Operation and Maintenance (recurring): systems constructed by IIJ will be operated and maintained by IIJ as well

◆ Cost

- Each SI project's cost differ. Make estimate for each project
 - ✓ Costs are consisted of purchasing, outsourcing personnel, personnel, and depreciation and amortization

◆ Profit

- SI profitability to improve as we accumulate the revenue of operation and maintenance, which profitability is higher than construction profitability
- Construction profitability is lower because of bidding process etc.

Sales Activity for Public Sector

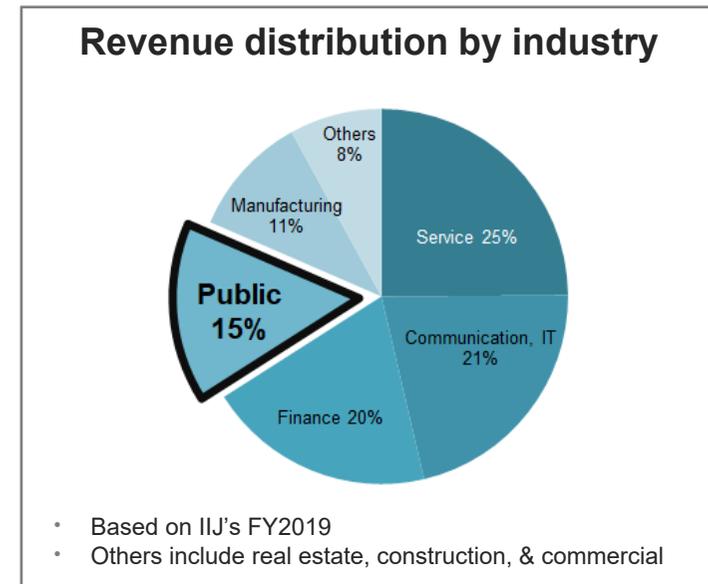
◆ Long and enduring relationship

- We have been providing reliable Internet connectivity services to central government agencies and local governments from the early 1990s
- They are also using our security services such as firewall services and DDoS Protection services and other network services such as WAN. We also receive network related integration projects from them as well.

◆ Not only private sector, but also public sector is changing their attitude toward IT and network.

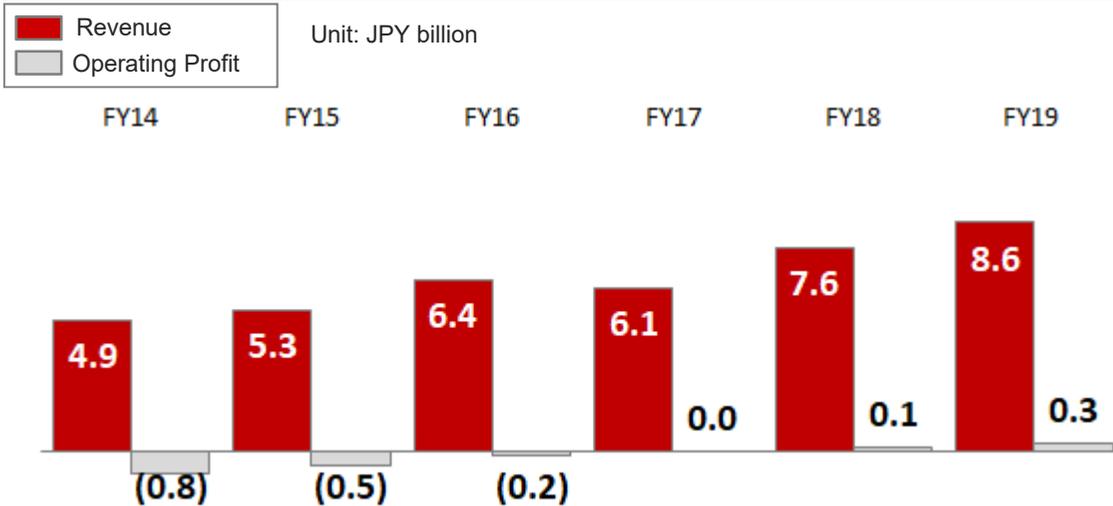
◆ Growing demands for network related projects

- Enhance remote access for central government agencies
- Promote telework environment for local governments
 - Hyogo Prefecture
 - Kumamoto City and others
- Support educational institution to become online-capable
 - Hybrid of face-to-face & online classes, remote access environment for faculty and staff etc.
- Projects to replace “Security Cloud” for local governments
 - Kanagawa prefecture in the Tokyo Metropolitan area
- Many other various projects
 - Official web page for Shibuya City
 - Reliable Internet connectivity environment for Ota city
 - Campus network for universities/colleges



Overseas Business

Revenue and operating profit



- FY16 and before: US-GAAP, FY17 and after: IFRS
- Revenue mostly recognized in SI

Business Developments

- **Started focusing on overseas business around FY2011** when Japanese companies who started to expand their business overseas and requested us to provide the same service quality we offer in Japan
- **Business in Asia: gradually growing**
 - Increasing demand for NW, SI and etc. in China and Thailand, related to Japanese customers
 - Indonesia: Large public infrastructure SI project, cloud business gradually growing
 - Vietnam: Cybersecurity Law (Jan. '19), Opened another facility in Hanoi in addition to existing Ho Chi Min
- **Provide cloud services in Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam. Working with local prominent IT companies**
 - With Biznet Networks in Indonesia (from March 2015)
 - With T.C.C. Technology Co., Ltd, in Thailand (February 2016)
 - With FTP Telecom Partner in Vietnam (November 2016)

Overseas offices



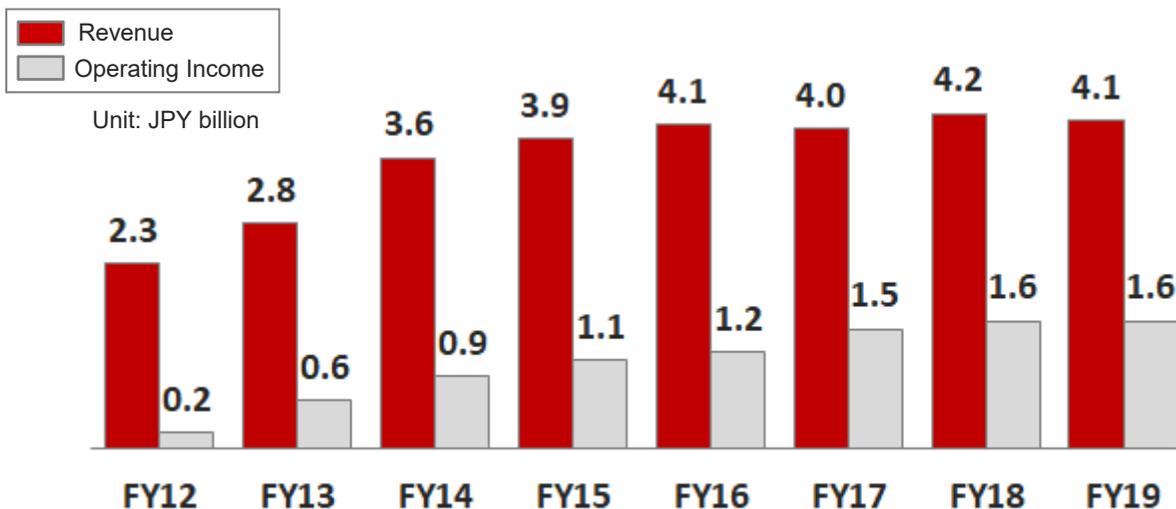
ATM Operation Business

Business Model

- Similar to “Seven Bank” model
- Placing ATMs in Pachinko parlors in Japan
 - After long discussion, started to place in Kanto, Kansai, Kyushu and Tokai areas
 - 9,630 Pachinko parlors in Japan as of December 31, 2019 (source: National Police Agency)
- Receive commission for each withdrawal transaction

Revenue and Operating Income

- 1Q-3Q20 revenue decreased by ¥942 million (-30.4%) YoY as the stores we had placed ATMs were closed temporarily and fewer customers visited the stores due to the COVID-19 pandemic and stay-at-home-order/request. The profit decrease during April and May were severe, as expected. The stores started reopening from June. As for the latter half of FY20, we expect the number of placed ATMs to decrease by around 170 YoY. We shall maintain the number of ATMs afterwards.



• FY16 and before: US-GAAP, FY17 and after: IFRS

Trust Networks Inc.

- In charge of ATM operation business
- IIJ’s ownership: 80.6%
- Established in 2007



Corporate Governance

◆ Fully Comply with the J-SOX

- Implemented outside directors since 2004
- Operate based on J-SOX (Japan's Financial Instruments and Exchange Law), Japanese version of Sarbanes-Oxley
- Evaluate the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting based on Japanese standard overseen by the Financial Service Agency (FSA) of Japan

◆ Directors with abundant experience

- 5 outside directors among 13 BOD members, 7 independent directors among 17 directors & auditors
- Outside directors

T. Tsukamoto Former Chairman of Mizuho Bank
 K. Tsukuda Former Chairman of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
 S. Oda Former President of HP Japan
 T. Okamura Former Chairman of Toshiba
 S. Umino Former President of NTT Comware

- Board of Auditors
 - Consisted of CPA, Attorney, female auditor

◆ Director compensation

- Based mainly on base salary, stock option: 8-14%
- Annual compensation within JPY100 million range

Business Operation Covering the entire Group

- 16 subsidiaries, 9 equity method investees (as of Mar. 2020)
- Implement group-wide Code of Ethics
- Pursue comprehensive business operation by assigning IJJ directors as group companies outside directors
- Consolidated-based internal audit

ESG in the nature of IJJ business

Have been contributing greatly to establish & expand Internet in Japan as the first comprehensive ISP in Japan

➢ Environment

- Contribute significantly by operating stable and reliable Internet
- Have developed container-based data center which emits much lesser Carbon dioxide compared to traditional building type DCs.

➢ Social

- Focus on providing a working environment that lets employees to pursue their interested subjects related to network in addition to protecting human rights, health and safety, work-life balance, anti-discrimination.
- First in Japan to introduce Service Level Agreement on categories of availability, latency, packet loss, and outage notification

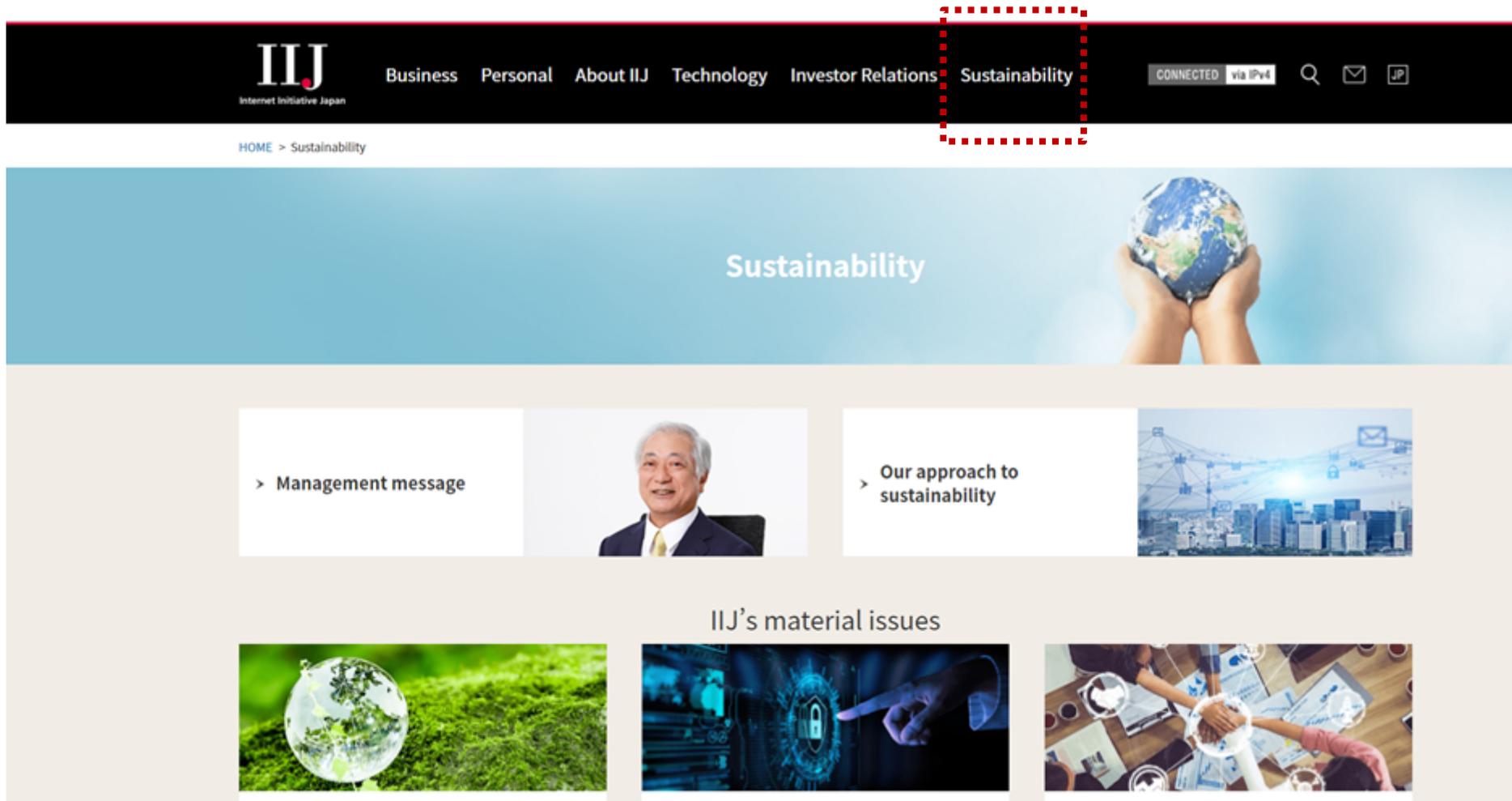
➢ Governance

- Board of Auditors is liaison of Whistle-blower system
- Established code of ethics, regulations to prevent insider-trading, protection of personal information

Material issues	Related targets of SDGs
 Lead network infrastructure advancement with technological innovations and contribute to solving various social issues	 3.8 Contribute to universal health coverage  9.5 Expand open innovation  7.2, 7.3 Spread renewable energy and improve energy efficiency  13.1 Enhance adaptability to natural disasters from climate change  8.2, 8.4, 8.10 Suppress resource consumption and expand financial access to drive economic growth
 Provide safe and robust Internet services that support social infrastructure	 9.1 Develop sustainable and robust regional and cross-border infrastructures  16 All Promote a peaceful and inclusive society  11.a, 11.b Enhance cooperation between urban and rural areas and support disaster risk management structures
 Provide an arena for people with diverse talents and values, where they can exercise their skills and actively and boldly take on challenges	 4.4 Improve technical skills  8.5 Promote equal employment and a better work environment  5.b Apply ICT technologies to promote empowerment of women

Sustainability (2)

➤ Please visit our Sustainability page. We have much more information there.



Nine months for FY2020 (1Q-3Q20) Consolidated Financials Results

Announced on February 8, 2021

Consolidated Financial Results

Unit: ¥ (JPY) billion
YoY = Year over year

Financials

	% of revenue		YoY		% of revenue		YoY		% of revenue	
	1Q-3Q20 Apr. 2020 - Dec. 2020	1Q-3Q19 Apr. 2019 - Dec. 2019			FY20 Current Targets (Revised on Feb. 8, 2021) Apr. 2020 - Mar. 2021				FY20 Previous Targets (Revised on Nov. 9, 2020) Apr. 2020 - Mar. 2021	
Revenues	156.07	150.69	+3.6%	+5.38	213.0	+4.2%	+8.53		212.0	
Cost of Revenues	81.5% 127.27	84.3% 126.99	+0.2%	+0.28	81.6% 173.9	+1.2%	+2.02		82.9% 175.7	
Gross Profit	18.5% 28.80	15.7% 23.69	+21.5%	+5.10	18.4% 39.1	+20.0%	+6.51		17.1% 36.3	
SG&A etc. ^(*)	12.0% 18.67	11.7% 17.63	+5.9%	+1.04	12.0% 25.6	+5.1%	+1.23		11.8% 25.0	
Operating Profit	6.5% 10.13	4.0% 6.06	+67.1%	+4.07	6.3% 13.5	+64.1%	+5.27		5.3% 11.3	
Profit before tax	5.9% 9.23	3.7% 5.61	+64.5%	+3.62	5.8% 12.3	+71.8%	+5.14		4.7% 10.0	
Net Profit ^(*)	3.8% 5.88	2.2% 3.35	+75.2%	+2.52	3.6% 7.6	+89.7%	+3.59		2.9% 6.1	

(*) SG&A etc. shows the sum of SG&A, which includes R&D expenses, and other income/expenses.

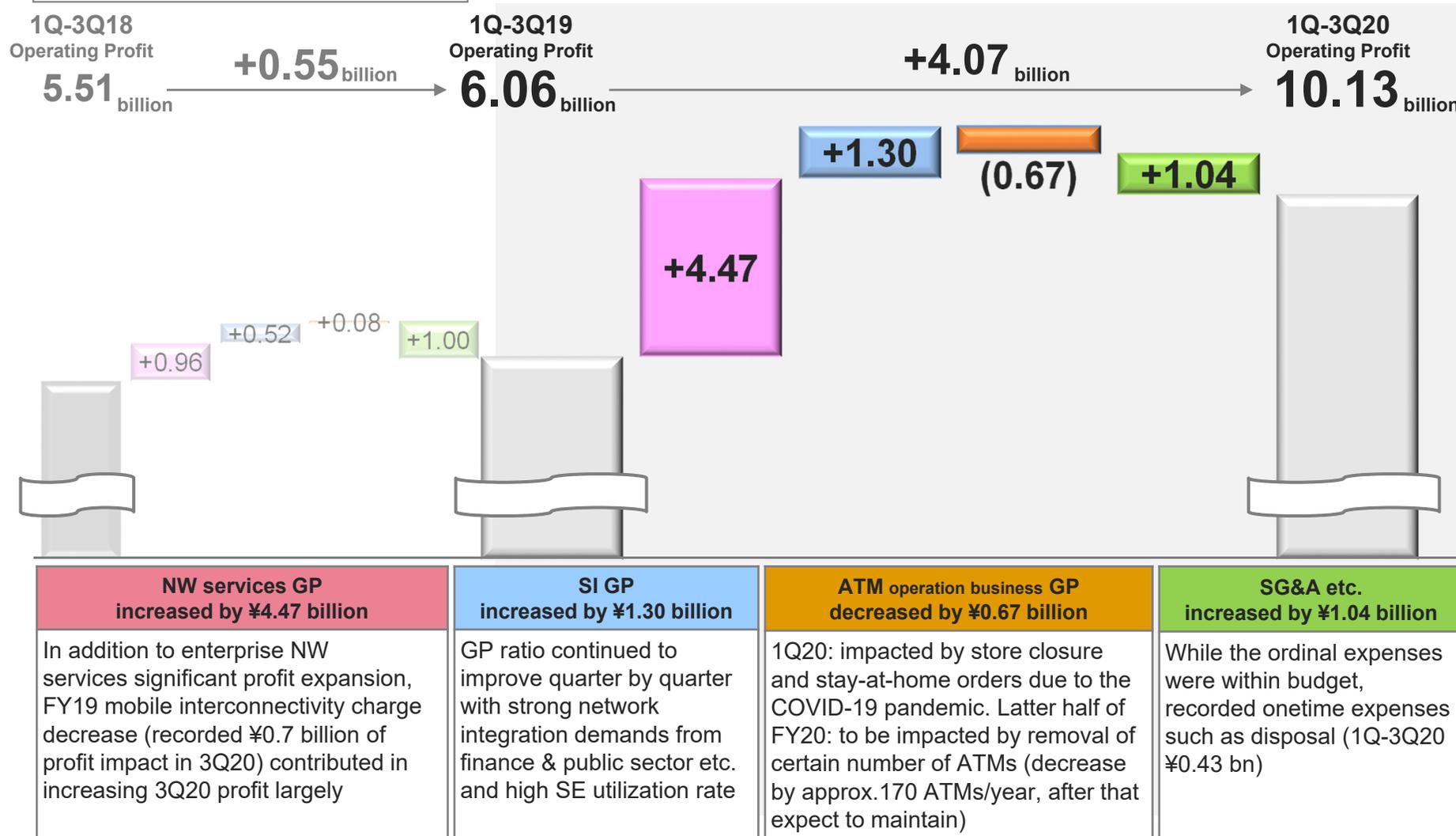
(*) Net profit is "Profit for the period/year attributable to owners of the parent."

Operating Profit Comparison

Unit: ¥ (JPY) billion
 GP = Gross Profit
 YoY = Year over year comparison

- Operating Profit
- YoY change in NW services GP
- YoY change in SI GP
- YoY change in ATM operation business GP
- YoY change in SG&A etc.

• SG&A etc. in this slide shows the sum of SG&A, which includes R&D expenses, and other income/expenses.

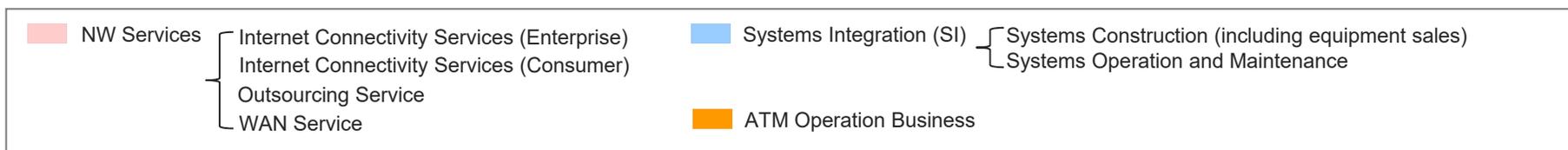


Revenues

Unit: ¥ (JPY) million

Financials

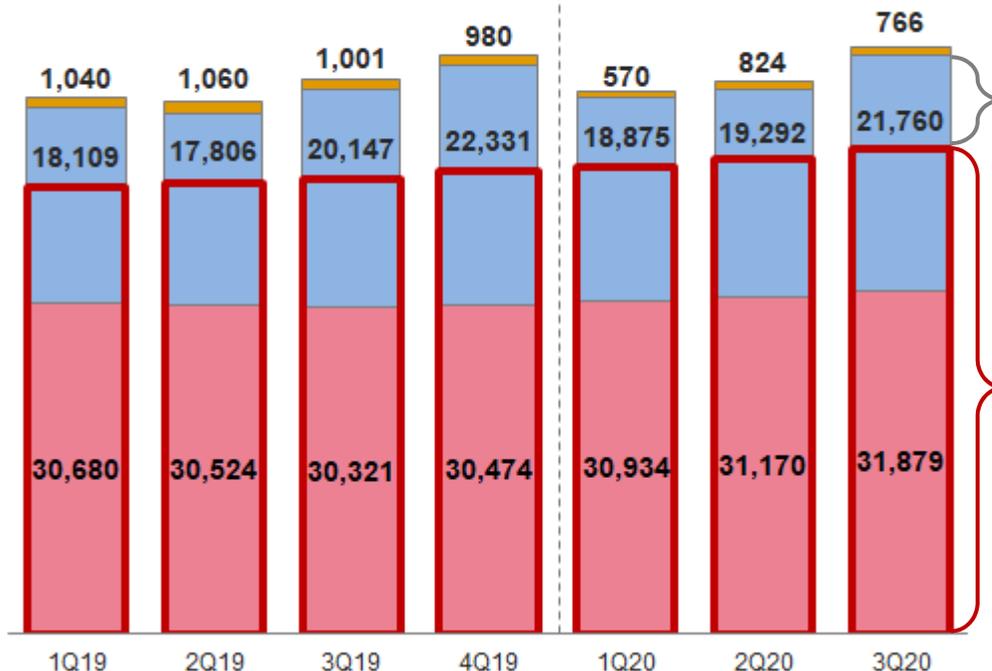
[], YoY = Year over year comparison



1Q-3Q19: 150,688 [+7.9%]
FY19: 204,474 [+6.3%]

1Q-3Q20: 156,070
[+3.6%]

49,829 **49,391** **51,469** **53,785** **50,379** **51,286** **54,405**



Total Revenue +3.6% YoY

While enterprise recurring revenue strongly grew, the total revenue growth included the following negative factors:

- WAN Service: -10.5%, -¥2,190 million YoY due to YoY impact of the certain large clients' migration to mobile which ended 3Q19. 3Q20 revenue increased by ¥0.11 billion QoQ
- ATM Operation Business: -30.4%, -¥942 million YoY mainly due to store closures and decrease in customers visiting stores. Resulted almost in line with plan

One-time Revenue (*1)

1Q-3Q20: ¥21,687 million, -1.8% YoY
(13.9% of 1Q-3Q20 revenues)

- 1Q -9.6%, 2Q -0.5%, 3Q +4.1%YoY
Sluggish revenue growth for 1H20 systems construction due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Picking up from the latter half of FY2020 with strong network integration demands

Recurring Revenue(*2)

1Q-3Q20: ¥132,224 million, +5.4% YoY
(84.7% of 1Q-3Q20 revenues)

Enterprise Recurring Revenue (*3)

1Q-3Q20: ¥81,707 million, +12.3% YoY
(52.4% of 1Q-3Q20 revenues)

- 1Q +11.5%, 2Q +12.3%, 3Q +13.1%YoY

(*1) One-time revenue, systems construction revenues which includes equipment sales, is mainly recognized when systems or equipment are delivered and accepted by customers

(*2) Recurring revenue represent the following monthly recurring revenues: Internet Connectivity Services (Enterprise), Internet Connectivity Services (Consumer), Outsourcing Services, WAN Services, and Systems Operation and Maintenance

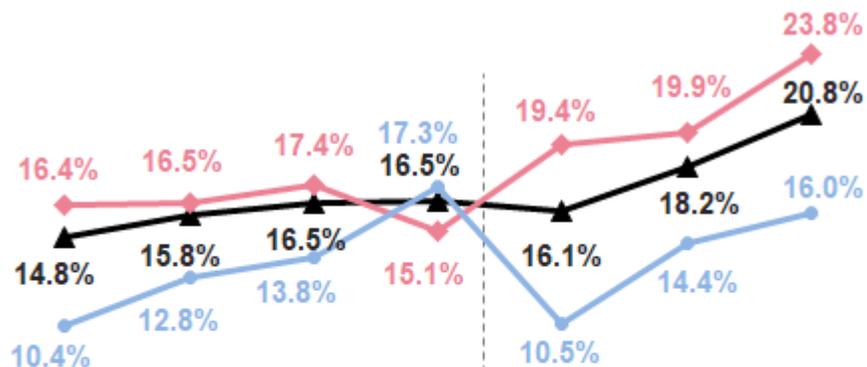
(*3) Enterprise recurring revenue: Internet Connectivity Services (Enterprise) excluding MVNE, Outsourcing Service and Systems Operation and Maintenance, which excludes WAN Services due to the impact of specific factor.

Cost of Sales & Gross Profit Ratio

Unit: ¥ (JPY) million
[], YoY = Year over year comparison

Financials

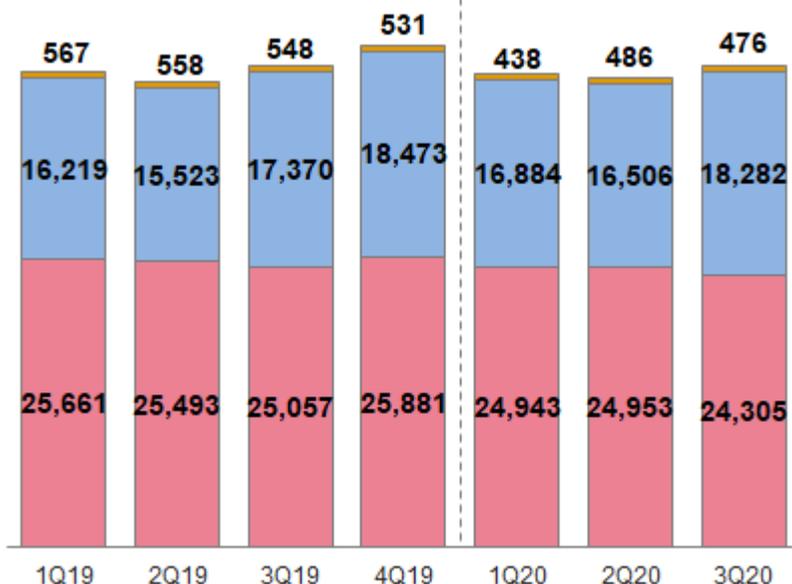
Cost of Sales: ■ NW Services ■ SI ■ ATM Operation Business
Gross profit ratio: ◆ NW Services ● SI ▲ Total



1Q-3Q19: 126,994 [+8.1%]
FY19: 171,880 [+5.2%]

1Q-3Q20: 127,273
[+0.2%]

42,447 41,573 42,974 44,885 42,265 41,945 43,063



Gross Profit

◆ Total

- 1Q-3Q20: ¥28,797 million (+21.5%, +¥5,103 million YoY)
 - 1Q20: ¥8,113 million (+9.9%, +¥731 million YoY)
 - 2Q20: ¥9,342 million (+19.5%, +¥1,524 million YoY)
 - 3Q20: ¥11,342 million (+33.5%, +¥2,848 million YoY)

◆ NW Services

- 1Q20: ¥5,991 million (+19.4%, +¥972 million YoY)
- 2Q20: ¥6,217 million (+23.6%, +¥1,186 million YoY)
- 3Q20: ¥7,574 million (+43.9%, +¥2,311 million YoY)
 - In 3Q20, recorded ¥0.7 billion of onetime profit impact due to Docomo's mobile interconnectivity (unit charge) decrease based on their FY19 results

◆ SI

- 1Q20: ¥1,991 million (+5.4%, +¥101 million YoY)
- 2Q20: ¥2,786 million (+22.0%, +¥502 million YoY)
- 3Q20: ¥3,478 million (+25.2%, +¥701 million YoY)
 - 2Q & 3Q gross profit ratio improved due to high SE utilization rate and SI cost mixture (1Q revenue tends to be small due to seasonal factors and 1Q gross profit ratio tends to be smaller than 4Q which revenue volume is large)

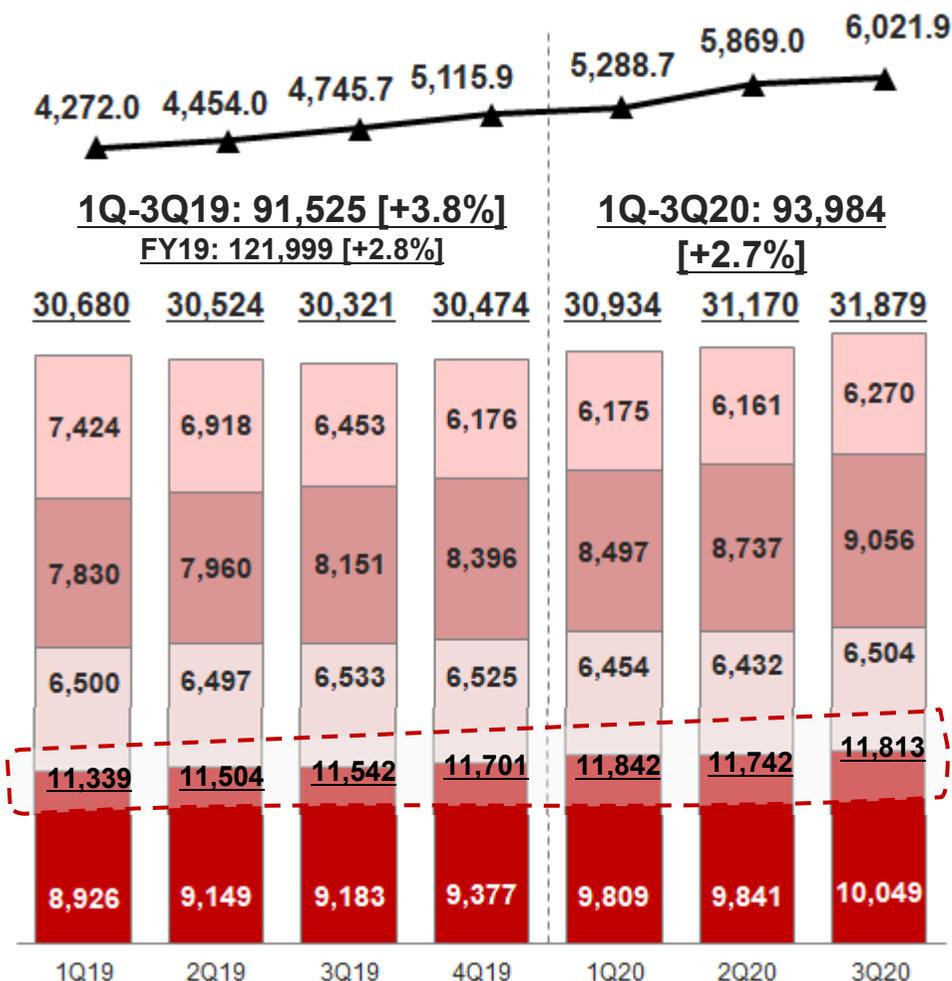
◆ ATM Operation Business

- 1Q20: ¥131 million (-72.2%, -¥342 million YoY)
- 2Q20: ¥339 million (-32.6%, -¥164 million YoY)
- 3Q20: ¥290 million (-36.2%, -¥164 million YoY)
 - The COVID-19 pandemic impact was largest in 1Q20 with store closure and stay-at-home orders. 2Q and 3Q were impacted by the scheduled removal of certain number of our ATMs and the government's request to refrain from going out

Network Services (1) Revenues

Unit: ¥ (JPY) million
 [], YoY = Year over year comparison
 QoQ = 3Q20 compared to 2Q20

Financials



Total contracted bandwidth is calculated by multiplying number of contracts by contracted bandwidths respectively for IP service and broadband services which are both under Internet connectivity services for enterprise

◆ Internet Connectivity (Enterprise)

- 1Q-3Q20: ¥29,699 million, +9.0% YoY
- IP (Dedicated connectivity services for enterprise):
1Q-3Q20: ¥8,988 million, +12.5% YoY
(1Q +9.4%, 2Q +10.8%, 3Q +17.2% YoY)
- IIJ Mobile (enterprise): ¥18,034 million, +7.5% YoY
 - ✓ Of which, IoT-related (non-MVNE) revenue:
1Q-3Q20: ¥5,513 million, +26.7% YoY
(1Q +18.2%, 2Q +22.0%, 3Q +39.9% YoY)
 - ✓ Of which, MVNE revenue (providing mobile services to other MVNOs):
1Q-3Q20: ¥12,521 million, +0.7% YoY
(1Q +7.5%, 2Q +0.3%, 3Q -5.4% YoY)

◆ Internet Connectivity (Consumer) (mostly consumer mobile)

- 1Q-3Q20: ¥19,390 million, -0.7% YoY
- Severe competition continuing

◆ Outsourcing Services (in-house developed various NW services)

- 1Q-3Q20: ¥26,289 million, +9.8% YoY
(1Q +8.5%, 2Q +9.8%, 3Q +11.1% YoY)
- Of which, security services
1Q-3Q20: ¥13.61 billion, +12.4% YoY
(1Q +11.9%, 2Q +13.1%, 3Q +12.0% YoY)

◆ WAN Services

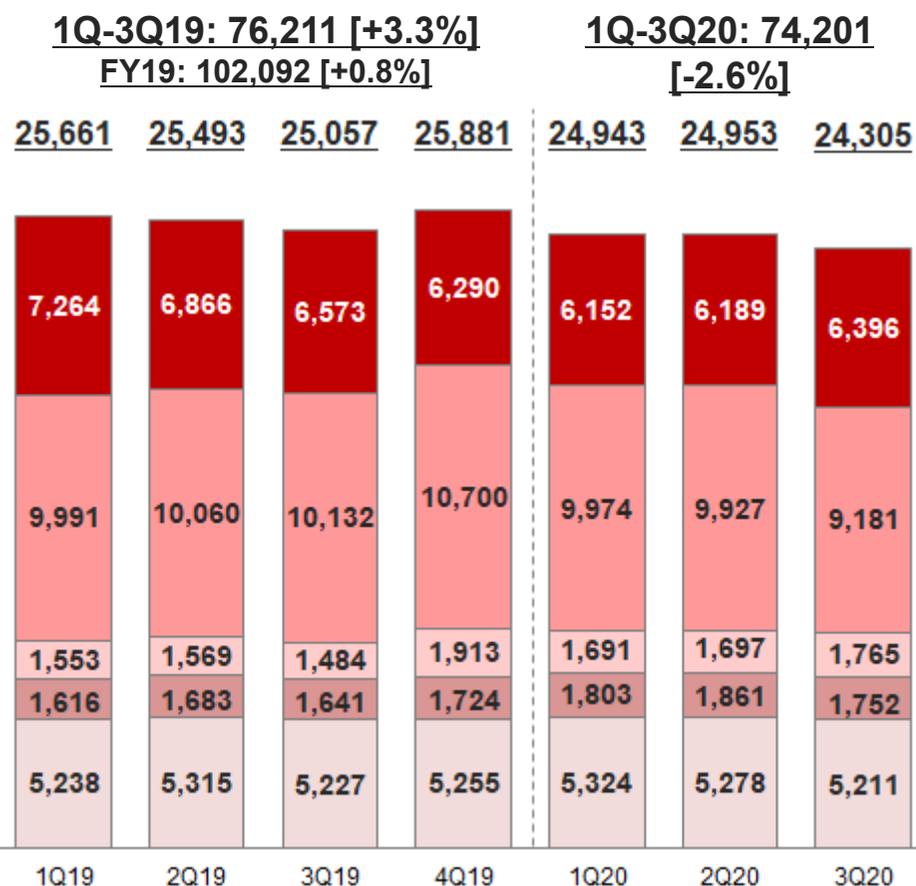
- 1Q-3Q20: ¥18,605 million, -10.5% YoY
(1Q -16.8%, 2Q -11.0%, 3Q -2.8% YoY)
- Revenue decreased by the impact of the certain large clients' migration to mobile which ended in 3Q19. 3Q20 revenue increased by ¥0.11 billion QoQ

Network Services (2) Cost of Sales

Unit: ¥ (JPY) million
 [], YoY = Year over year comparison
 QoQ = 3Q20 compared to 2Q20

Financials

- Circuit-related costs (Internet backbone, WAN lines etc.)
- Outsourcing-related costs (interconnectivity charge for mobile infrastructure, outsourcing personnel costs etc.)
- Others
- Personnel-related costs (NW services related engineers' personnel cost)
- Network operation-related costs (depreciation cost for network equipment, data center leasing costs etc.)



- Circuit-related costs: Decreased YoY along with WAN revenue decrease. Increased QoQ along with WAN revenue increase. Internet backbone purchasing cost remains stable as we can leverage scale merit by having one of the largest Internet backbone networks
- Outsourcing-related costs: Decreased YoY and QoQ along with mobile interconnectivity YoY decrease rate (for details, please refer below)
- Others: Quarterly fluctuate along with the scale of supplies costs
- Network operation-related costs: Decreased QoQ mainly due to decrease in maintenance costs, etc.

Regarding mobile interconnectivity cost recognition:

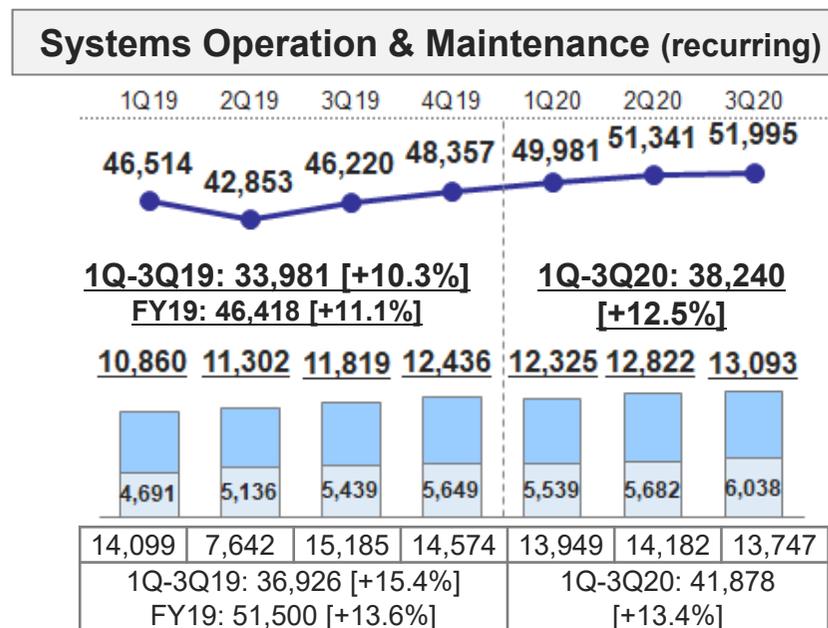
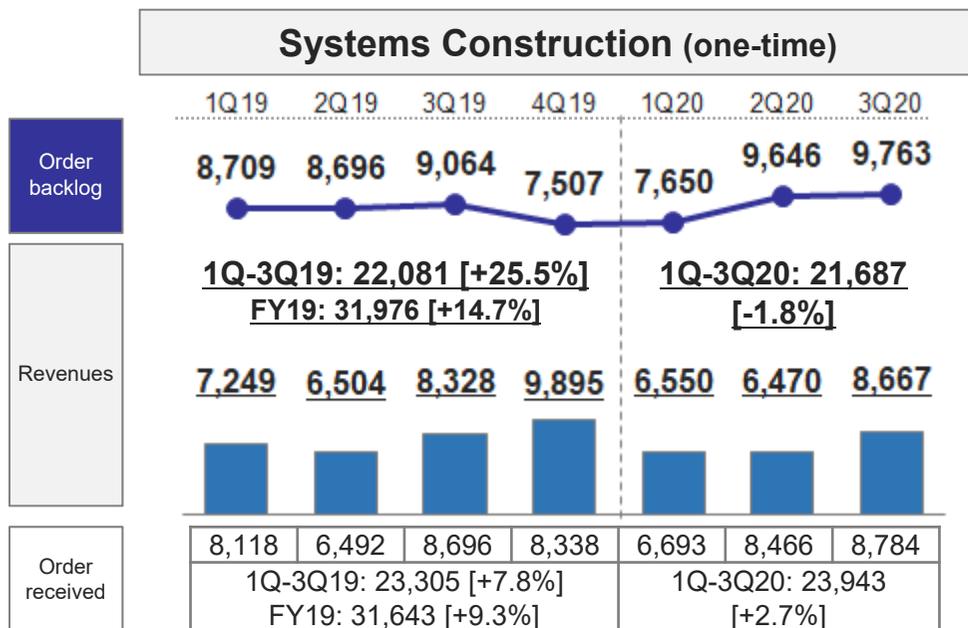
- Future cost method adopted from FY20(*). In this method, mobile interconnectivity telecommunications charge is calculated by MNOs' prediction for their future costs and etc.
 (*) The difference between prediction and result is adjusted to the next fiscal year
- Regarding our FY20 usage charge, we use 16.0% decrease, which has been publically disclosed by Docomo, to recognize our costs from 1Q20
- FY19 usage charge, an internal number of FY20 usage charge described above, which is based on Docomo's FY19 results decreased by 13.4% YoY (fixed in Jan. 2021). In 3Q20, we recognized ¥0.7 billion of profit due to the above decrease and others.
- Regarding our FY19 & FY18 usage charge, Docomo's mobile interconnectivity telecommunications charge was fixed in Mar. 2020 and it decreased by 6.0% YoY. As for FY19, we recorded ¥0.35 billion(*) of additional cost in 4Q19 as a difference between our estimate (8% decrease) and actual (6.0% decrease)
 (*) Includes difference between our estimate and actual mobile interconnectivity and other charge of Docomo and KDDI

• MNO: Mobile Network Operator

Systems Integration (SI) (1) Revenues

Unit: ¥ (JPY) million
 [], YoY = Year over year comparison
 QoQ = 3Q20 compared to 2Q20

Financials



* Systems construction's order backlog, revenue and order received include that of equipment sales.

* Revenue written within systems operation and maintenance revenue is cloud revenue that is recognized in systems operation and maintenance revenue.

- Order received: 1Q-3Q20 +2.7% YoY (1Q -17.6%, 2Q +30.4%, 3Q +1.0% YoY). Many network integration projects
 - Weak 1Q20 order received due to slowdown in business activity made 2Q20 order received stronger.
 - 1Q19 order received included a certain large scale project amounted to ¥2 billion
- Large-scale construction orders received in 3Q20
 - Many Office IT projects such as installment of Microsoft 365
 - Many GIGA School projects
 - Work from home systems for both private and public sector etc.

◆ Overseas Business

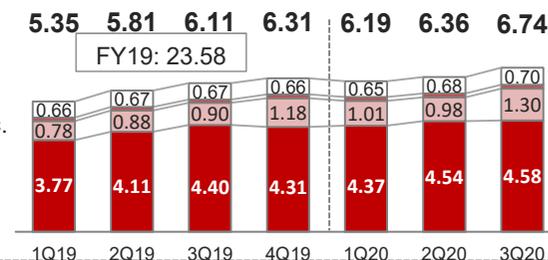
- 1Q-3Q20: revenue: ¥5.99 billion
operating profit: ¥0.22 billion
- As for SI, severe impact from the COVID-19 pandemic seen in Europe and the U.S subsidiaries

◆ Cloud revenue

- 3Q20 revenue breakdown: 89.6% in systems operation & maintenance, 10.4% in outsourcing services
- 1Q-3Q20 revenue: ¥19.29 billion +11.7% YoY (1Q +15.6%, 2Q +9.5%, 3Q +10.3% YoY)
- Along with multi-cloud and other revenue accumulation, expect to exceed FY20 revenue target ¥24.5 billion (strong revenue increase is not expected by the close of old facilities for services and equipment migration)
- Raptor (foreign currency exchange ASP system) revenue was impacted by FX trading volume volatility

Unit: ¥ (JPY) billion

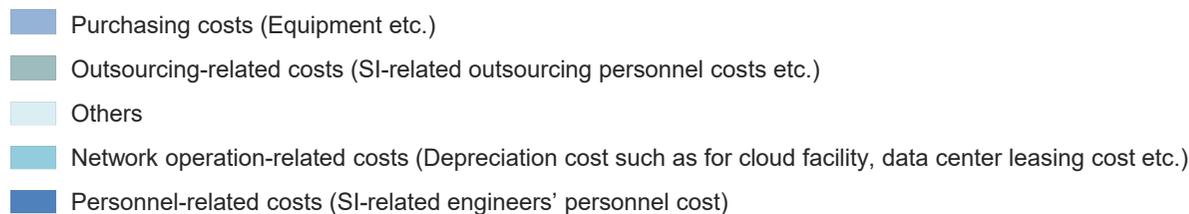
Public
 Overseas etc.
 Raptor
 Private



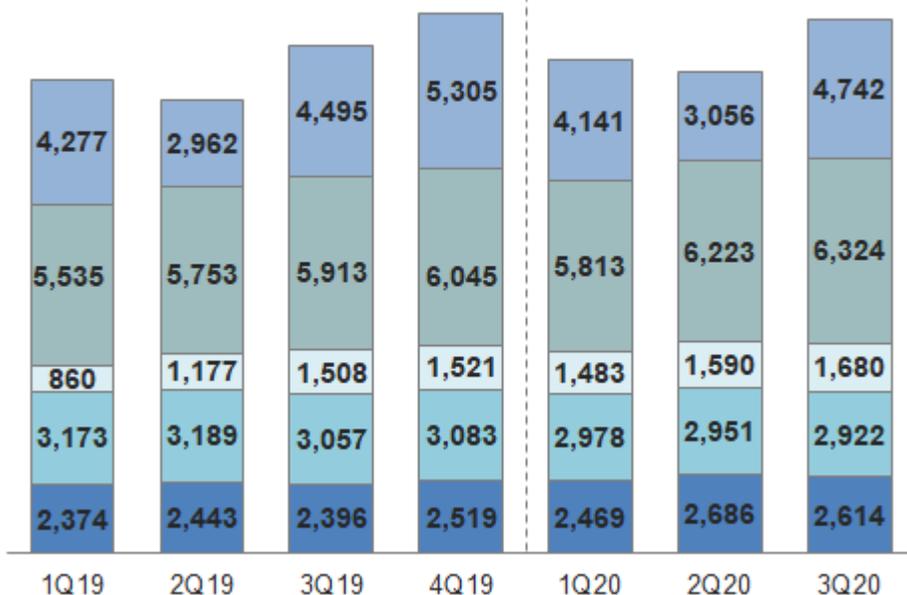
Systems Integration (SI) (2) Cost of Sales

Unit: ¥ (JPY) million
[], YoY = Year over year comparison

Financials



1Q-3Q19: 49,112 [+17.0%] **1Q-3Q20: 51,672**
FY19: 67,584 [+12.9%] **[+5.2%]**
16,219 **15,523** **17,370** **18,473** **16,884** **16,506** **18,282**



- 3Q20 gross profit ratio improved due to SI cost mixture (low purchasing cost against construction revenue). By keeping high SE utilization rate, gross profit ratio has been improving quarter by quarter
 - 1Q20 10.5%, 2Q20 14.4%, 3Q20 16.0%
- Others increased mainly due to an increase in license costs along with expansion of multi-cloud demands

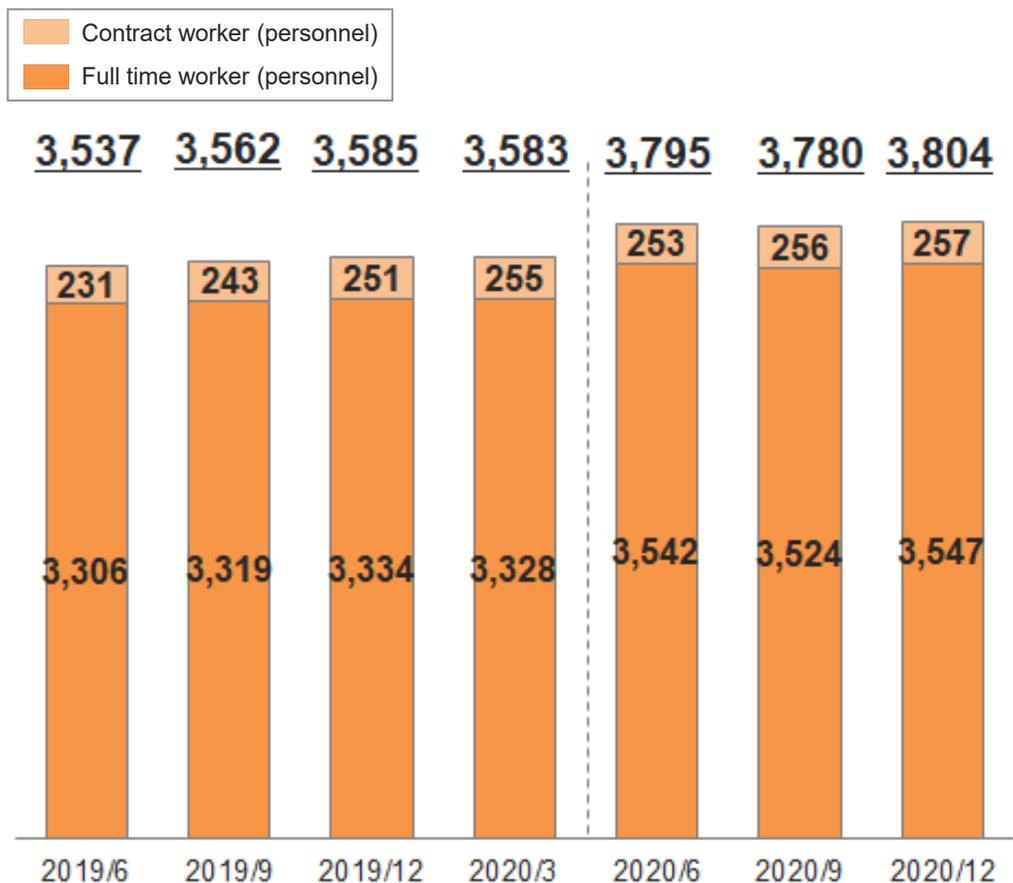
Number of SI-related outsourcing personnel at the end of each quarter (Unit: personnel)

1Q19	2Q19	3Q19	4Q19	1Q20	2Q20	3Q20
1,075	1,104	1,065	1,123	1,094	1,181	1,236

Number of Employees

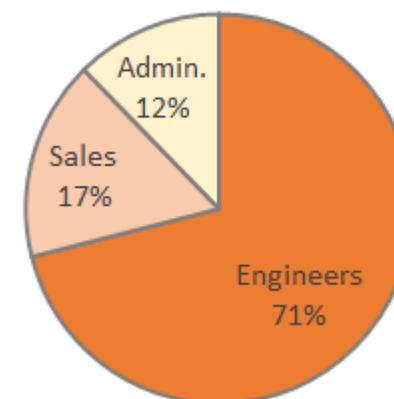
YoY = Year over year comparison
QoQ = 3Q20 compared to 2Q20

Financials



- Hired 210 new graduates in Apr. 2020 (171 in Apr. 2019, 175 in Apr. 2018)
- 191 new graduates are planned to join in Apr. 2021
- FY20 net addition of employees is planned to be approx. 290 (FY19 result: 230)

Employee Distribution



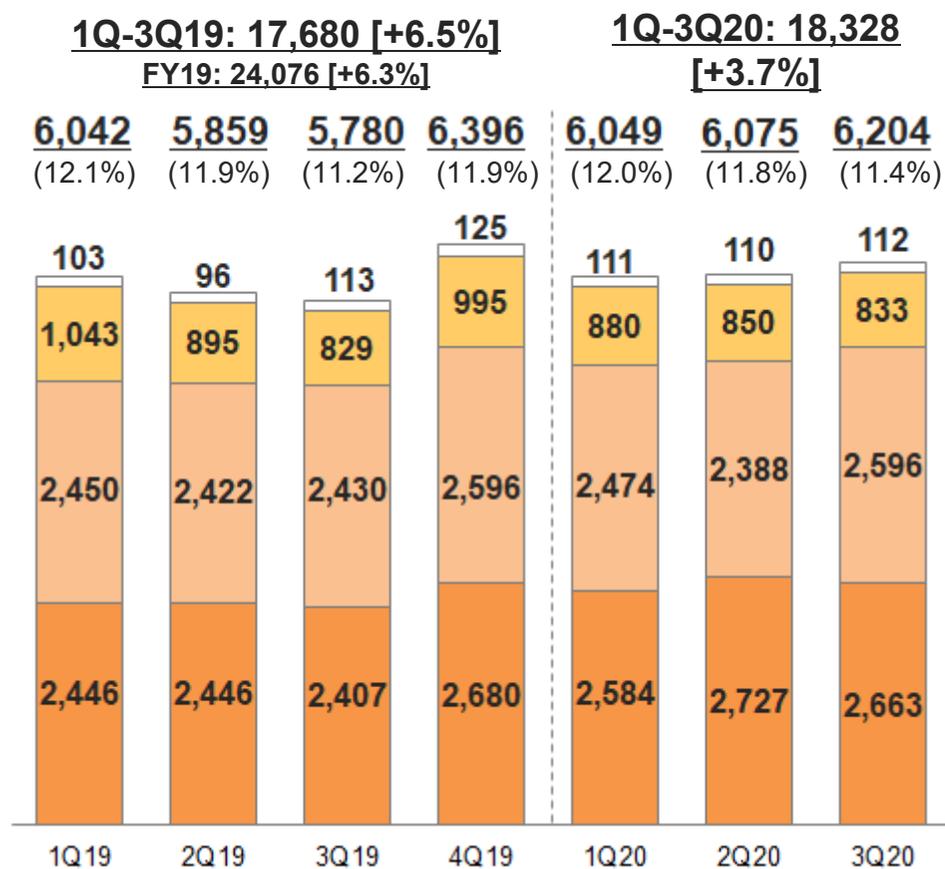
Personnel-related costs & expenses

Unit: ¥ (JPY) million
() = % of revenue

1Q19	2Q19	3Q19	4Q19	1Q20	2Q20	3Q20
6,402 (12.8%)	6,573 (13.3%)	6,443 (12.5%)	6,911 (12.8%)	6,835 (13.6%)	7,281 (14.2%)	7,032 (12.9%)
1Q-3Q19: 19,418 (12.9%) +8.8% YoY FY19: 26,329 (12.9%) +10.0% YoY				1Q-3Q20: 21,148 (13.6%) +8.9% YoY		

- 2Q20 personnel-related costs and expenses increased from 1Q20 mainly due to additional provision for employee bonus (based on financial results)

* FY19 personnel-related costs and expenses increased temporarily due to revision of personnel remuneration structure



- SG&A and research and development expenses were within our budget plan
 - Others: decreased as traveling expenses (domestic and abroad), advertising expenses and others were small due to work style reform and expense control

- Other than the left, we had ¥0.34 billion of expenses (1Q-3Q20), as other income/expenses (net)
 - 1Q-3Q20 other expenses: ¥0.43 billion due to disposal (1Q-3Q19: ¥0.12 billion)

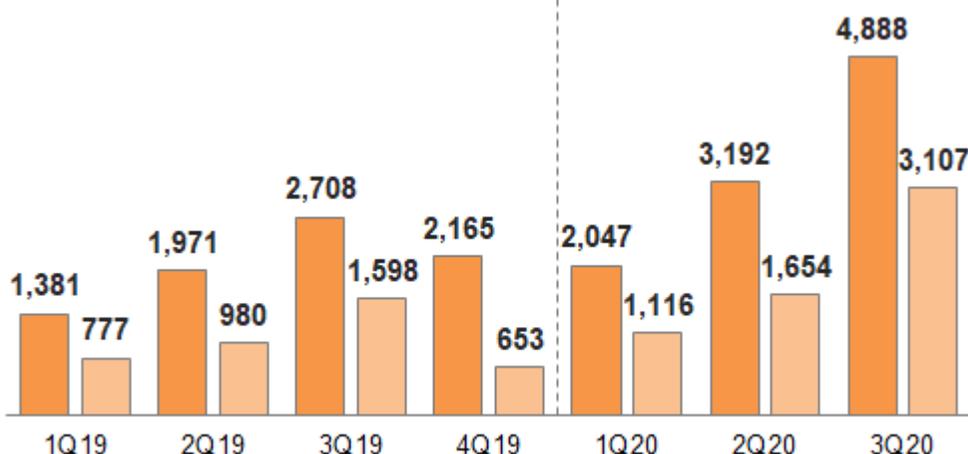
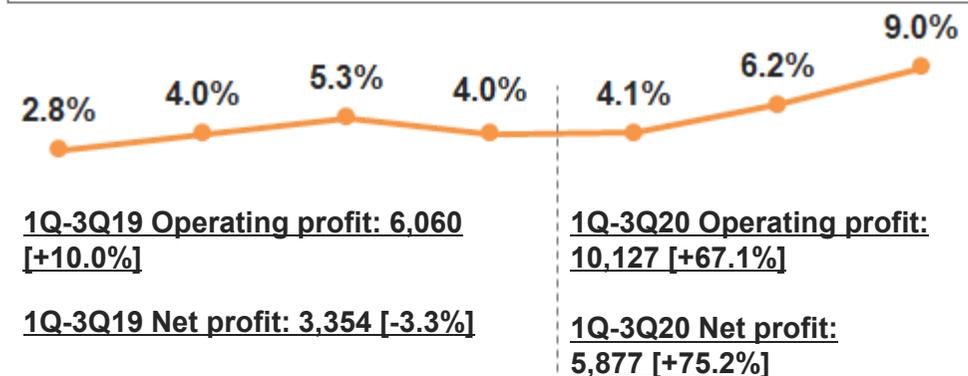
• SG&A etc. in this slide shows the sum of SG&A which includes R&D expenses (not including other income/expenses)

Profit

Unit: ¥ (JPY) million
[], YoY =Year over year comparison

Financials

Operating profit Net Profit (Profit for the period attributable to owners of the parent) Operating profit ratio



4Q19 operating profit includes one-time factors such as ¥0.35 billion of additional cost regarding mobile interconnectivity, ¥0.36 billion of disposal loss, and ¥0.25 billion of additional provision for bonus

1Q19	2Q19	3Q19	4Q19	1Q20	2Q20	3Q20	
(124)	(51)	92	(177)	(74)	(286)	186	Finance income (expense), net
112	(245)	(234)	(439)	(279)	(135)	(313)	Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using equity method
(543)	(642)	(922)	(858)	(572)	(1,084)	(1,625)	Income tax expense
(49)	(53)	(46)	(39)	(6)	(34)	(29)	Less: Profit for the period attributable to non-controlling interests

◆ Operating profit

- 1Q-3Q20: ¥10,127 million, +67.1% (1Q +48.2%, 2Q +61.9%, 3Q +80.5% YoY)

◆ Profit before tax

- 1Q-3Q20: ¥9,227 million, +64.5% YoY (1Q +23.8%, 2Q +65.5%, 3Q +85.5% YoY)
 - Interest expense: ¥440 million
 - Gain on funds: ¥192 million
 - Dividend income: ¥83 million
 - Interest income: ¥34 million
 - Foreign exchange loss: ¥49 million
 - Equity method loss related to DeCurret : ¥785 million (IIJ ownership: 41.6%)
 - ✓ Amount of loss: 4Q19 ¥403 million, 1Q20 ¥306 million, 2Q20 ¥273 million, 3Q20 ¥207 million
 - ✓ While the loss estimated was at a ratio of voting interests (30.0%) at the beginning of FY20, the loss were accounted at a ratio of ownership interests (41.6%) from 1Q20
 - Equity method gain related to JOCDN: Turned to positive in 2Q20, 1Q-3Q20 ¥15 million (IIJ ownership: 16.8%)
 - ✓ CDN usage continuously increased due to increases in contents traffic

◆ Net profit

- 1Q-3Q20: ¥5,877 million, +75.2% YoY (1Q +43.8%, 2Q +68.8%, 3Q +94.4% YoY)

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position (Summary)

Financials

Unit: ¥ (JPY) million

	Mar. 31, 2020	Dec. 31, 2020	Changes
Cash and cash equivalents	38,672	41,970	+3,299
Trade receivables	32,585	29,822	(2,763)
Inventories	2,476	2,346	(131)
Prepaid expenses (current and non-current)	17,475	19,426	+1,951
Tangible assets	17,400	16,553	(847)
Right-of-use assets	50,560	46,420	(4,140)
Goodwill and intangible assets	24,363	23,354	(1,009)
Investments accounted for using the equity method	4,827	6,708	+1,881
Other investments	9,187	11,592	+2,406
Others	8,979	11,917	+2,938
Total assets:	<u>206,524</u>	<u>210,108</u>	<u>+3,584</u>
Trade and other payables	18,288	20,271	+1,984
Borrowings (current and non-current)	27,750	25,560	(2,190)
Contract liabilities and Deferred income (current and non-current)	12,457	13,852	+1,395
Income taxes payable	2,284	1,698	(585)
Retirement benefit liabilities	3,985	4,251	+266
Other financial liabilities (current and non-current)	54,151	49,876	(4,275)
Others	7,553	8,427	+875
Total liabilities:	<u>126,467</u>	<u>123,936</u>	<u>(2,531)</u>
Share capital	25,531	25,531	-
Share premium	36,271	36,372	+101
Retained earnings	16,501	21,096	+4,595
Other components of equity	2,670	4,054	+1,384
Treasury shares	(1,897)	(1,875)	+22
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent:	<u>79,076</u>	<u>85,178</u>	<u>+6,102</u>

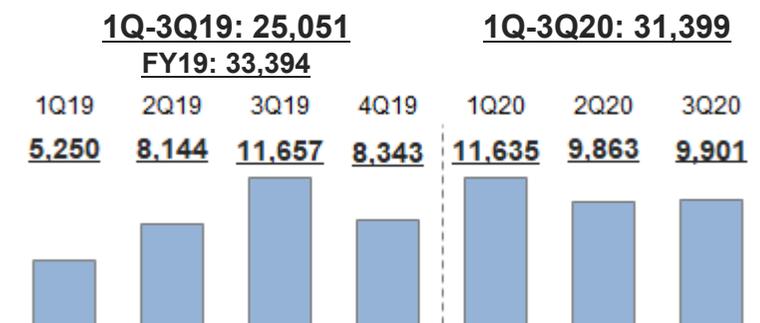
- Ratio of total equity attributable to owners of the parent: 38.3% as of March 31, 2020, 40.5% as of December 31, 2020

Consolidated Cash Flows

Unit: ¥ (JPY) million
YoY = Year over year comparison

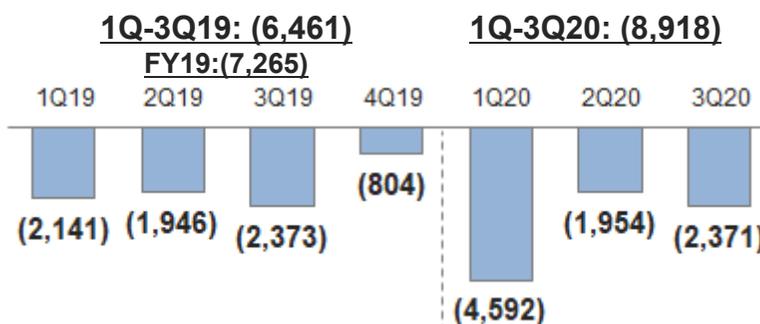
Financials

Operating Activities



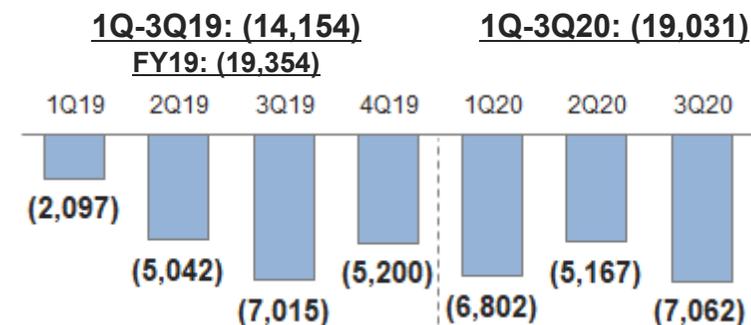
	Major Breakdown	YoY Change
Profit before tax	9,277	+3,617
Depreciation and amortization	21,094	-262
Equity method loss (gain)	727	+360
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	3,526	+3,212
Income taxes paid	(3,928)	-1,326

Investing Activities



	Major Breakdown	YoY Change
Purchase of tangible assets	(4,555)	+1,667
Proceeds from sales of tangible assets	1,859	+85
Purchase of intangible assets such as software	(3,722)	+295
Purchase of investments accounted for using equity method	(2,754)	-2,036

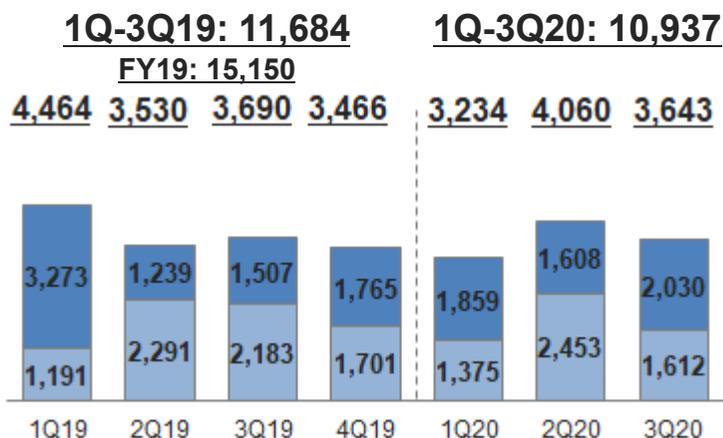
Financing Activities



	Major Breakdown	YoY Change
Repayment of borrowings	(2,190)	-3,190
Payments of other financial liabilities	(15,252)	+104
Dividends paid	(1,533)	-316

Other Financial Data

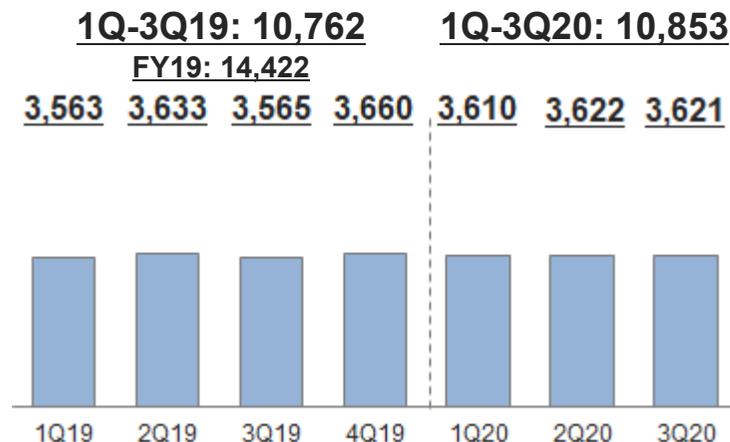
CAPEX



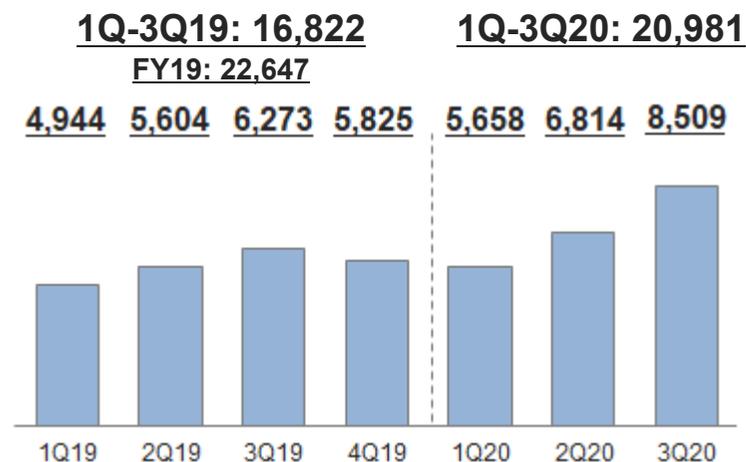
➤ FY20 CAPEX was initially planned to be around ¥16 billion including ¥3 billion of additional placement of modules for Shiroy data center

- Total amount of capital expenditure is the amounts of acquisition of tangible and intangible assets by cash and entering into finance leases for the fiscal year, excluding duplication due to sale and leaseback transactions and acquisition of assets that do not have the nature of investment, such as purchase of small-amount equipment.
- CAPEX-related depreciation and amortization is calculated by excluding depreciation and amortization of assets that do not have the nature of capital investment, such as right-of-use assets related to operating leases, small-amount equipment and customer relationship.
- Adjusted EBITDA is calculated by adding operating profit and CAPEX-related depreciation and amortization.

CAPEX-related depreciation and amortization



Adjusted EBITDA

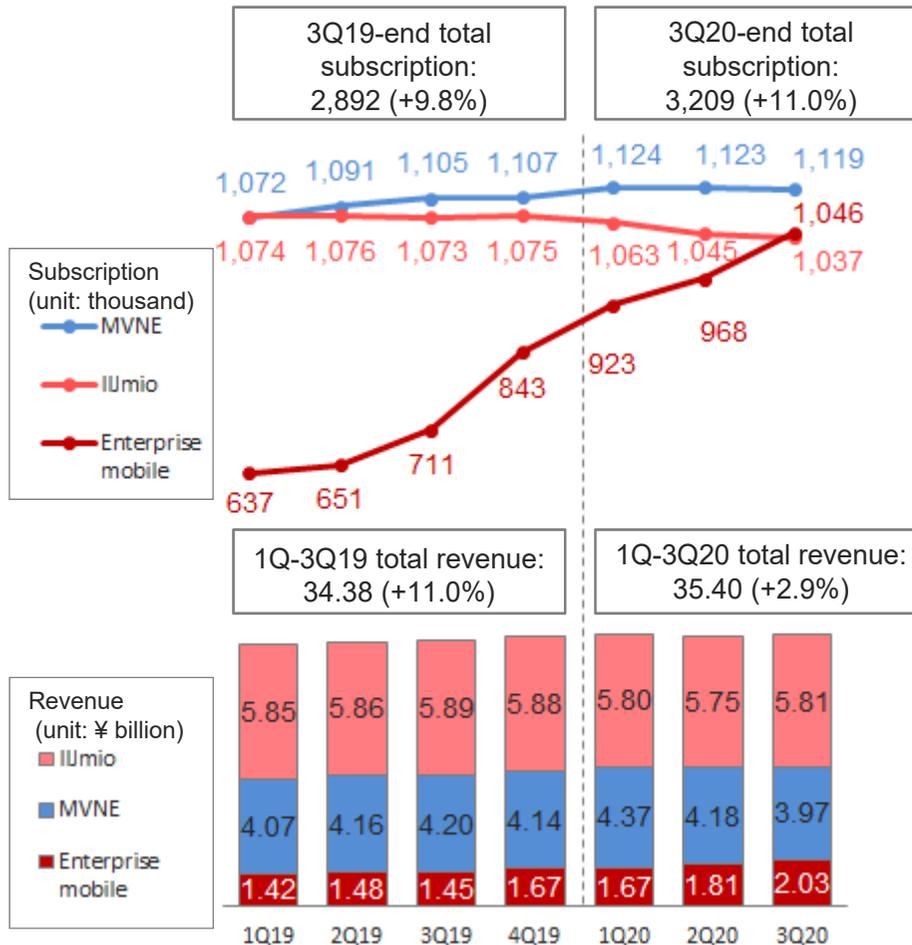


Service & Business Developments: Mobile & Security

% = Year over year comparison
bn = billion

Financials

Led by enterprise mobile, total mobile subscription and revenue continued to increase



- MVNE: IJ Mobile MVNO Platform Services (providing mobile services to other MVNOs)
- Enterprise mobile: Deducing MVNE from IJ Mobile

◆ **Expect expansion of enterprise IoT transaction along with further advancement of IT**

- Expect to better utilize mobile infrastructure and improve mobile service profitability by absorbing various traffic into common mobile infrastructure

■ **Enterprise mobile**

Strong demands for network camera and device connection, Continue to execute various IoT projects: factory/agriculture/HACCP etc.

- 1Q-3Q20 enterprise mobile revenue: ¥5.51 billion, +26.7%YoY (1Q +18.2%, 2Q +22.0%, 3Q +39.9%YoY)

Various network camera connection projects

- Retail marketing
- Facility remote maintenance
- Motion detector
- Reception system
- River monitoring
- Trains & high ways monitoring
- Dashboard recorder
- etc.

- Leveraging full-MVNO function to acquire IoT projects
 - 1Q-3Q20 full-MVNO revenue: ¥1.46 billion, +31.1% YoY (1Q ¥0.40 billion, 2Q ¥0.46 billion, 3Q ¥0.61 billion)
 - 3Q20 full-MVNO revenue recognition: 96% enterprise mobile, 4% IJmio

■ **MVNE:**

Including negative impact of our large MVNE client switching to another operator due to M&A

- 1Q-3Q20 MVNE revenue: ¥12.52 billion, +0.7%YoY (1Q +7.5%, 2Q +0.3%, 3Q -5.4%YoY)
- 3Q20-end MVNE client: 158 clients (+3 clients YoY)

■ **IJmio (consumer):**

Severe competition continuing

New consumer plans to be announced on Feb. 24

- 1Q-3Q20 consumer revenue: ¥17.36 billion, -1.4%YoY (1Q -1.0%, 2Q -1.8%, 3Q -1.4%YoY)

Service & Business Developments: Mobile Unit Charge

- ◆ Mobile unit charge is a unit charge used when MVNOs such as IJ purchase mobile infrastructure from MNOs such as NTT Docomo. The charge is same flat-rate for all MVNOs leasing from the same MNOs.
- ◆ Mobile unit charge YoY change

Applied FY	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
Base FY	Calculated based on MNO's FY16 actual cost and demand	Calculated based on MNO's FY17 actual cost and demand	Calculated based on MNO's FY18 actual cost and demand	Calculated based on MNOs' outlook for FY20, FY21, and FY22 cost and demand. Disclosed in March 2020		
Method	Actual cost method			Future cost method		
Docomo	-18.2%	-5.0%	-6.0%	(*) -16.0%	-19.8%	-15.9%
				Decrease by 43.3% in total		
				Of which, FY19 Docomo's unit charge decreased by 13.4% YoY (Jan. 2021)		
KDDI	-10.8%	-20.2%	-13.3%	(*) -38.0%	-15.4%	-8.6%
				Decrease by 52.1% in total		
				Of which, FY19 KDDI's unit charge decreased by 20.4% YoY (Jan. 2021)		

(*) FY20 decrease rate: FY20 unit charge (based on MNOs' outlook for FY20 cost) divided by MNOs' FY18 actual cost

◆ About future cost method:

- Revised from the previous method, calculate unit charge by using cost results, to method using predicted figures such as future cost
- FY21, FY22, and FY23 mobile unit charge are expected to be announced around February and March 2021 by MNOs

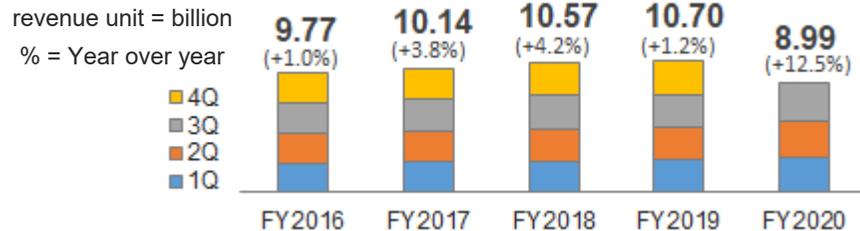
◆ Reduce uncertainty about financial outlook

- Recognize cost based on unit charge presented and calculated by MNOs prediction from 1Q. If actual differs from predicted, such difference will be recognized in a following fiscal year

◆ Calculation method & factors remain unchanged: (Data communication cost + profit) /demand

IP service revenue accumulation accelerating

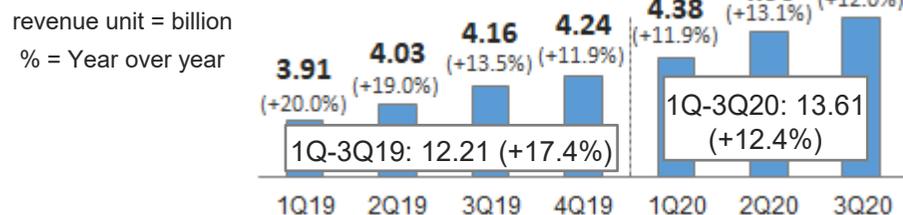
- Triggered by expansion of IT usages, in/out enterprises' Internet traffic is increasing. Higher bandwidth by enterprises is to continue



- IP service is bandwidth guaranteed dedicated Internet connectivity services for enterprises. Contracts are based on bandwidth and enterprises use the service for their core and main Internet connectivity
- IP service revenue is 100% recognized in Internet connectivity services (Enterprise) (*) Based on IFRS except for FY2016 (U.S.GAAP)

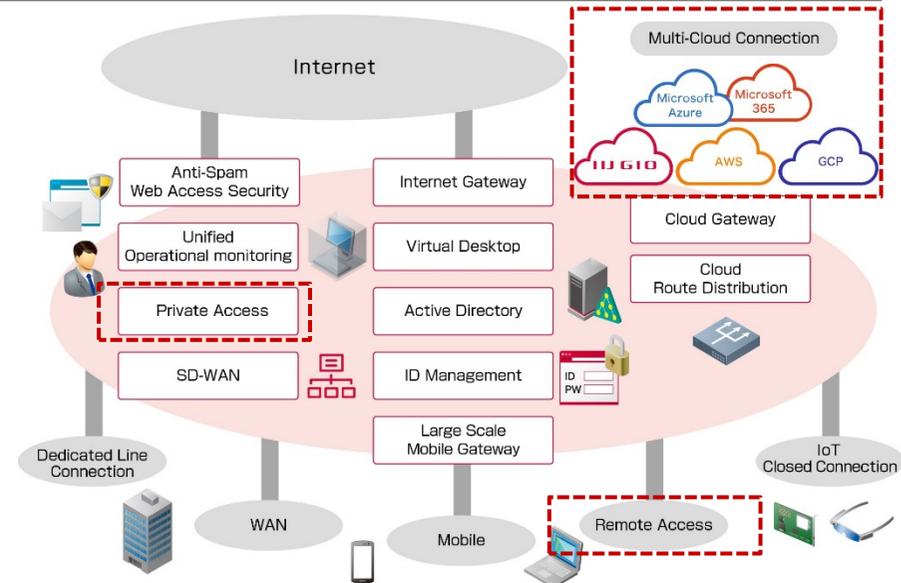
Security services revenue continued to increase

- Triggered by expansion of IT usages, needs for security services increasing, Counter measures for new threats becoming complex year by year



- Total security revenue (service + SI): 1Q-3Q20 ¥15.76 billion (+12.0%)**
- "Security services" is a general term for individual security service such as mail security, firewall, Web filtering, DDoS protection, SOC service, and Endpoint (EDR)
- Security service revenue is 100% recognized in Outsourcing services

Cross-sell various in-house developed NW services



- Along with cloud service adoption by enterprises, needs for "IIJ Private Access Services" which provide various and highly reliable connectivity to cloud networks are increasing
- As multi-cloud is becoming widely used, continuously accumulating orders for "IIJ Cloud Exchange Services" which enable private connectivity to third party cloud vendors' services
- Strong demands for "IIJ Flex Mobility Services" which provide reliable and secure VPN connectivity
 - Number of contracted devices exceeded 100 thousands as of Jan.-end 2021 (20 thousands as of Feb.-end 2020). Receiving orders from both new users and additional orders from current users



The internet started in Japan in 1992, along with IIJ. Since that time, the IIJ Group has been building the infrastructure for a networked society, and with our technical expertise, we have continued to support its development. We have also continued to evolve our vision for the future and innovate to make it a reality. As an internet pioneer, IIJ has blazed the trail so that others could realize the full potential of a networked society, and that will never change. The middle "I" in "IIJ" stands for "initiative," and IIJ always starts with the future.

Disclaimer

Statements made in this presentation regarding IIJ's or managements' intentions, beliefs, expectations, or predictions for the future are forward-looking statements that are based on IIJ's and managements' current expectations, assumptions, estimates and projections about its business and the industry. These forward-looking statements, such as statements regarding revenues, operating and net profitability are subject to various risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause IIJ's actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement.