

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM SD
SPECIALIZED DISCLOSURE REPORT

Kabushiki Kaisha Internet Initiative

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Internet Initiative Japan Inc.

(Translation of Registrant's Name Into English)

Japan (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	0-30204 (Commission File Number)	98-1029639 (IRS Employer Identification No.)
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Idabashi Grand Bloom, 2-10-2 Fujimi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0071 Japan

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

Natsuko Kiyoshi, +81-3-5205-6333

(Name and telephone number, including area code, of the
person to contact in connection with this report.)

Check the appropriate box to indicate the rule pursuant to which this form is being filed, and provide the period to which the information in this form applies:

Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13p-1) for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2015.

Introduction

This report has been prepared by the management of Internet Initiative Japan Inc. (herein referred to as “IIJ”, “the Company”, “the Group”, “we”, “us”, or “our”).

The Group offers a comprehensive range of Internet connectivity services, WAN services, outsourcing services, system integration and equipment sales to customers mainly in Japan. We believe our services are efficient and reliable, and provide solutions to our customers on one of the most advanced and reliable Internet backbone networks available in Japan. Our services are based upon high-quality Internet related networking technology tailored to meet the specific needs and demands of our customers.

Telecommunication equipment sold by IIJ includes routers and LAN cables, which are not manufactured by IIJ, but are contracted with suppliers to be manufactured for IIJ. Revenues generated by sales of telecommunication equipment comprised 2.33% of our total revenues for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016.

Section 1 - Conflict Minerals Disclosure

Item 1.01 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report

IIJ has contracted to manufacture products for which conflict minerals are necessary to the functionality or production.

Accordingly, IIJ has conducted in good faith a reasonable country of origin inquiry (“RCOI”) regarding such conflict minerals that is reasonably designed to determine whether any of the conflict minerals originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (“DRC”) or adjoining countries (collectively defined as the Covered Countries), or are from recycled or scrap sources.

For the RCOI, IIJ conducted a supply chain survey of direct suppliers using the Electronics Industry Citizenship Coalition/Global e-Sustainability Initiative (EICC/GeSI) Conflict Minerals Reporting Template. IIJ surveyed all of its direct suppliers representing 100% of the products sold under our brand name.

Based on the RCOI, IIJ knows or has reason to believe that a portion of its necessary conflict minerals originated or may have originated in the Covered Countries and knows or has reason to believe that those necessary conflict minerals may not be solely from recycled or scrap sources.

A Conflict Minerals Report is filed as an exhibit to this specialized disclosure report and our past reports are available on IIJ's Japanese website (<http://www.ij.ad.jp/ir/library/sec/index.html>) and English website (<http://www.ij.ad.jp/en/ir/library/sec/index.html>).

Item 1.02 Exhibit

IIJ has filed, as an exhibit to this Form SD, the Conflict Minerals Report required by Item 1.01.

Section 2 – Exhibits

Item 2.01 Exhibits

Exhibit 1.01 – Conflict Minerals Report as required by Items 1.01 and 1.02 of this Form.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the duly authorized undersigned.

Internet Initiative Japan Inc.

By: /s/ Koichi Suzuki

Date: May 27, 2016

Name: Koichi Suzuki

Title: Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Representative Director

Exhibit 1.01
Conflict Minerals Report

I. Introduction

This Conflict Minerals Report for Internet Initiative Japan Inc. (“IIJ,” “we,” or “our”) is provided in accordance with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Rule 13p-1”) for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2015.

IIJ sells telecommunication equipment, including routers and LAN cables. The products are not manufactured by IIJ, but are contracted with suppliers to be manufactured for IIJ. IIJ has determined that tantalum, tin, tungsten and gold, known as “3TG”, or “conflict minerals”, are necessary to the functionality or production of products contracted by IIJ to be manufactured.

For the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2015, IIJ has conducted due diligence on the source and chain of custody of such necessary conflict minerals. However, the result of such due diligence was that we were not able to obtain adequate information from our supply chain to make any determination as to the source of such conflict minerals.

II. Due Diligence

A. Design of Due Diligence

Our conflict minerals due diligence measures have been designed to conform with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, Second Edition (the “OECD Guidance”), an internationally recognized due diligence framework. The OECD Guidance calls for diligence measures to (i) establish strong company management systems, (ii) identify and assess risks in the supply chain, (iii) design and implement a strategy to respond to identified risks, (iv) carry out independent third-party audit of smelter/refiner’s due diligence practices, and (v) report annually on supply chain due diligence.

B. Due diligence measures performed

We have implemented several measures in accordance with the OECD Guidance.

- (i) Establish strong company management systems:
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- a. We continue to structure our internal management system by assigning and empowering the Compliance Department to exercise and support supply chain due diligence.
- b. The Information Disclosure Committee, which is comprised of members elected by the Board of Directors, is responsible for analyzing and confirming the accuracy of the information provided in our Form SD and Conflict Minerals Report (CMR) to the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).
- c. We continue to provide our company policy on conflict minerals on our company website both in Japanese (<http://www.ij.ad.jp/ir/faq/about/index.html>) and in English (<http://www.ij.ad.jp/en/ir/faq/about/index.html>).
- d. We identified the products we contracted to be manufactured by suppliers and determined that there were five direct suppliers contracted by IJ to manufacture such products.
- e. IJ held explanatory meetings for our direct suppliers to provide information in detail on how to respond to the Electronics Industry Citizenship Coalition/Global e-Sustainability Initiative (“EICC/GeSI”) Conflict Minerals Reporting Template survey, which IJ uses to engage with suppliers on 3TG. We also provided instructions on how to use the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association (“JAMA”) Reporting tool. This tool aggregates responses from suppliers of our direct suppliers to assist them in creating their own responses to the survey.
- f. We worked closely with our direct suppliers to address their questions or complaints as they responded to the survey.

(ii) Identify and assess risks in the supply chain:

- a. We decided to annually conduct a supply chain survey with direct suppliers using the EICC/GeSI Conflict Minerals Reporting Template. With this template, we surveyed our direct suppliers to identify the smelters and refiners supplying 3TG for use in products contracted to be manufactured for IJ and collected the results from all of them.
 - b. We reviewed all responses from our direct suppliers and identified inconsistent, incomplete, or inaccurate responses.
 - c. We compared the smelters that were identified by the suppliers against the list of facilities which have received a “DRC conflict free” designation from the Conflict Free Smelter Program (CFSP).
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- d. We conducted an assessment of the risk of 3TG being used by our suppliers. The assessment consisted of analyzing survey results from our suppliers and inquiring about the suppliers own due diligence programs related to 3TG.
- e. We continue to make efforts to establish a company-level grievance mechanism as an early-warning risk-awareness system by providing an email address where suppliers may send messages concerning issues on conflict minerals.

(iii) Design and implement a strategy to respond to identified risks:

- a. We reported to the members of the Board of Directors i) the procedures and results of our RCOI, ii) the measures and results of our due diligence and, iii) the steps we have taken to improve our due diligence and mitigate the risk that our necessary 3TG benefit armed groups..
- b. We strengthened our engagement with direct suppliers by meeting with each of them to discuss measures on how to improve accuracy of information collected from their suppliers.

(iv) Carry out third-party audit of smelter/refiner due diligence practices.

- a. IJJ is a downstream consumer of 3TG and is many steps removed from smelters and refiners that provide minerals and ores. We do not directly source any minerals, including 3TG, directly from mines, smelters or refiners. Therefore, we did not perform direct audits of smelters and refiners within the supply chain. As a result, our due diligence efforts relied on cross-industry initiatives such as CFSP, supplier engagement and the CMRT.

(v) Report annually on supply chain due diligence:

- a. Our Disclosure Committee has verified and approved the submission of Form SD and the Conflict Minerals Disclosure Report for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2015 to the SEC.
 - b. We will continue to publicly report our policies and improvements on our due diligence by submitting Form SD and the Conflict Minerals Disclosure Report to the SEC.
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C. Future due diligence measures to be performed

The due diligence process described above is an ongoing process. We will continue to communicate with suppliers to improve the completeness and accuracy of information provided to us. Through such measures, we plan to determine whether products contracted to be manufactured by IJJ include conflict minerals originating in DRC or adjoining countries, and ultimately to mitigate the risk that such conflict minerals finance or benefit armed groups.

D. Independent Audit

In accordance with the requirements of Rule 13p-1 and current SEC guidance, IJJ is not required to obtain an independent private sector audit of this Conflict Minerals Report for the year ended December 31, 2015.

III. Future Steps To Be Taken

We are continually working to develop and enhance our supplier engagement, in an effort improve the accuracy and completeness of information regarding conflict minerals in our supply chain. We are also exploring ways to support our direct suppliers in conducting due diligence within their own supply chains, to collaboratively create responsible sourcing strategies moving forward.