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**INDIA – CERTAIN MEASURES RELATING TO SOLAR CELLS
AND SOLAR MODULES**

REQUEST TO JOIN CONSULTATIONS

Communication from Japan

The following communication, dated 21 February 2014, from the delegation of Japan to the delegation of India, the delegation of the United States and to the Chairperson of the Dispute Settlement Body, is circulated in accordance with Article 4.11 of the DSU.

I wish to refer to the consultations requested by the United States pursuant to Articles 1 and 4 of the *Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes* ("DSU"), Article XXII of the *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994* ("GATT 1994") and Article 8 of the *Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures* ("TRIMS Agreement") in the communication circulated to WTO Members on 13 February 2014 (WT/DS456/1/Add.1, G/L/1023/Add.1, G/TRIMS/D/35/Add.1, G/SCM/D96/1/Add.1) titled "*India – Certain Measures Relating to Solar Cells and Solar Modules*". My authorities have instructed me to notify the consulting Members and the Dispute Settlement Body of the desire of Japan to be joined in these consultations, pursuant to paragraph 11 of Article 4 of the DSU.

Japan is one of the world's largest producers of solar thin film, which appear to be covered by the domestic content requirements under Phase II of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission. Therefore, a major supplier of solar power generation equipment to the world, Japan has a substantial trade interest¹ in these consultations, as can be seen in our involvement in a similar dispute "*Canada – Certain Measures Affecting the Renewable Energy Generation Sector* (DS412)".

¹ For example, Japanese merchandise export of photosensitive semiconductor devices, including photovoltaic cells, to India amounts to 21.97 million US dollars in 2013.