Arbitration is much less frequently used in Japan as a method of settling either domestic or international disputes as compared with litigation in the courts. However, in a growing number of cases, Japanese parties to international commercial contracts agree to include arbitration clauses. In addition, the Tokyo Maritime Arbitration Commission (TOMAC) of the Japan Shipping Exchange, Inc. handles maritime arbitration. Disputes related to distribution agreements, construction agreements, license agreements and joint venture agreements are typically arbitrated in international arbitrations in Japan under the JCAA rules.

### Sources of Arbitration Law

There are a number of sources that form the body of arbitration law in Turkmenistan. According to Article 3 (1) of the Arbitral Procedural Code, the arbitral proceedings in Turkmenistan are based on the Constitution of Turkmenistan, the Law on the Judicial System and the Status of Judges of Turkmenistan and the Arbitral Code of Turkmenistan. They are also of note here because they also deal with issues related to the recognition and enforcement of foreign court judgments, arbitral tribunals and conflict of laws among the signatory States. The importance of these two Agreements for arbitral procedures is manifold.