



## Legal Aspect and Legality in Corporate Companies

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### Abstract

**Purpose:** This article aims to explore the significance of legal and legality aspects in corporate companies, focusing on their importance in managing operations and ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations. It emphasizes the role of legal compliance in company formation, licensing, and ongoing operations.

**Research Methodology:** The study adopts a descriptive analytical approach, gathering data from various sources including books, research papers, articles, and online resources. The information collected is analyzed and clarified to provide a comprehensive understanding of the topic.

**Results:** The findings indicate that legal compliance is critical for corporate companies to avoid legal disputes, manage third-party relationships, and protect intellectual property. Companies must establish a solid legal foundation by complying with national and international regulations, including company formation, business licensing, and data protection laws.

**Conclusions:** For corporate companies to thrive in a complex and competitive environment, it is crucial to ensure continuous legal compliance. Companies should either maintain an in-house legal team or collaborate with external law firms to manage legal risks, preserve reputation, and create a sustainable business environment.

**Limitations:** The study is limited by its focus on corporate governance in general without considering the specific legal challenges faced by companies in different sectors or regions. Future research could explore sector-specific legal challenges and their impact on corporate performance.

**Contributions:** This study contributes to the literature by highlighting the importance of legal and legality aspects in corporate governance. It also provides practical recommendations for companies to enhance their legal compliance, reduce risks, and foster business sustainability.

**Keywords:** *Corporate Company, Corporate Relationships, Legal Aspect*

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## 1. Introduction

Legal and legality aspects play a crucial role in the operation and management of corporate companies (Abidin et al., 2022). Legality refers to a company's compliance with applicable laws and regulations in the jurisdiction in which it operates (Parmenas, 2021). Ensuring compliance with legal aspects is the

main responsibility of company management One of the important legal aspects of corporate companies is the formation and licensing of companies (Banks & Banks, 2010; Boundy, 2016). Companies must be registered and legalized in accordance with the applicable laws of certain countries or jurisdictions (Cherkasova & Sosnovskikh, 2020). This involves the process of filing documents and fulfilling legal requirements, such as obtaining a business license, drafting a company establishment deed, and following the necessary administrative procedures (Clarkson et al., 2014). Companies must also comply with legal regulations related to their operations. It covers various areas such as labor regulations, taxation, the environment, and intellectual property rights (Susanto & Parmenas, 2021). Companies must carry out their activities in compliance with these regulations and avoid violating laws that can have a negative impact, such as fines, sanctions, or lawsuits.

Self-regulation and proper consideration of group interests can coexist in reflexive law (Putman & Albright, 2013). Decisions should ideally be made solely on the basis of arguments, regardless of economic or political influences (Dalberg-Larsen, 2004). Corporations must also comply with legal aspects related to their relationships with third parties, such as clients, business partners, and suppliers (Kurniawan & Hariadi, 2022). Valid and enforceable contracts should be carefully drafted and executed to protect the interests of the company and to prevent future legal disputes (Clarkson et al., 2014). Companies also need to ensure the protection of confidential information, customer data, and copyrights (Lumi & Yosef, 2022; Wijayanti & Santoso, 2022). Corporate companies also need to maintain compliance with legal aspects related to relationships with third parties, such as clients, business partners, or suppliers (Boundy, 2016; Harywibowo & Hariadi, 2022), valid and applicable contracts must be carefully drafted and executed to protect the interests of the company and prevent future legal disputes, and companies also need to ensure the protection of confidential information, customer data, and copyright.

To ensure compliance with legal aspects, corporate companies often have an internal legal department or cooperate with external law firms (Amaral & Iramani, 2022; Parmenas, 2022). This team is responsible for providing legal advice, ensuring regulatory compliance, and handling legal issues that may arise (Davidson & Forsythe, 2020; Fadlianto & Sulistyowati, 2022). In corporate companies, legal and legality aspects can present several difficulties and problems. The purpose of this article is to discuss the implementation of legal aspects and legality in the company, as well as its implementation in the company (Ricardianto et al., 2022; Schneeman, 2012).

## 2. Literature Review & Hypothesis Development

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### 2.1 *Legal Aspects in Corporate Management*

Legal aspects in corporate management refer to the adherence of companies to the laws and regulations of the jurisdictions in which they operate (Hernawan et al., 2022; Nuraeni et al., 2022). Legal compliance is essential for maintaining the integrity and sustainability of a business, ensuring that it operates within the boundaries of local and international law. As noted by (Demianchuk & Bortsevych, 2019), companies must navigate a complex legal environment that includes labor laws, environmental regulations, taxation, and intellectual property rights. The formation and licensing of a company are fundamental legal aspects, requiring companies to file the necessary documents, obtain business licenses, and comply with relevant laws (Harywibowo & Hariadi, 2022). Fitriani (2017) and Prijono et al. (2021) highlight the importance of fulfilling administrative procedures to establish a legal presence in the market.

### 2.2 *Corporate Governance and Legal Compliance*

Corporate governance is a critical component of legal management in corporations (Suyanto et al., 2021; Tofan et al., 2015). It involves the structures and processes that ensure a company is governed in a way that aligns with legal and ethical standards. According to Fuchs (2017) and Saputra and

Kusnadi (2021a), corporate governance is essential for maintaining the legal and operational integrity of businesses, particularly in sectors such as telecommunications. This is achieved through strong internal governance mechanisms, such as board structures and internal legal departments, which help prevent conflicts and legal disputes. The enactment of a new Civil Code in 2011, as described by Goldman and Sigismund, 2013, marked a significant shift in the legal framework for corporate governance in many jurisdictions, prompting companies to adjust their governance practices to meet new legal standards.

### 2.2.1 Legal Challenges in Corporate Relationships

Legal aspects also govern the relationships a company has with third parties, including clients, suppliers, and business partners (Van Loo, 2020). Hudaya (2022a) and Keller (2001) emphasizes the need for valid and enforceable contracts to ensure that the interests of all parties are protected. Keller and Kotler (2016) further argue that corporate companies must carefully draft and execute contracts to prevent legal disputes and safeguard the company's interests. Furthermore, legal protection of confidential information and customer data is a key responsibility, as non-compliance can result in legal penalties and loss of trust (Hudaya, 2022b; Kleis, 2015).

### 2.3 Intellectual Property Rights and Legal Protection

The protection of intellectual property (IP) is another critical legal aspect for corporate companies (Kumar et al., 2020; Saputra & Kusnadi, 2021b). Companies must safeguard their inventions, designs, and brand identities through copyrights, trademarks, and patents. As noted by (Hendiyana et al., 2022; Majstorovic et al., 2016), protecting IP not only ensures legal compliance but also strengthens a company's competitive edge. Legal frameworks around IP are evolving, and companies must stay abreast of international and local regulations to prevent infringement and maintain their market position (Laili & Sukei, 2022; Mann & Roberts, 2022).

### 2.4 Corporate Legal Teams and External Legal Partnerships

To manage the complexities of legal compliance, many corporate companies establish in-house legal departments or partner with external law firms. Ardhiyanti et al. (2022) and Moorhead et al. (2018) discuss how legal teams within organizations play a crucial role in advising on regulatory compliance, drafting legal documents, and managing disputes. These teams are vital for navigating the challenges posed by evolving legal standards and ensuring that the company's operations remain in line with applicable laws (abidin2022analyzing; Gurzawska, 2020). Companies without sufficient legal resources may find themselves vulnerable to legal risks, financial penalties, and reputational damage (Yakovlev, 2020).

## 3. Methodology

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In this article, techniques that describe, by analysis, are used. The necessary data were collected from additional sources, and then analyzed and clarified correctly, scattering additional information, and data for investigation were collected. Additional data were collected from books, research papers, articles, lecture notes, and the Internet.

## 4. Results and Discussion

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Legality in the company is needed where this is for the running of an organization in running businesses and operations. Several articles have been published on the implementation of the variables used in this study. The first study by Tofan et al. (2015) aimed to provide a theoretical perspective on this process, highlighting improvements that have been made and areas that still need improvement based on some empirical evidence, with the results of the study showing positive and negative influences on corporate governance. The third phase saw significant changes in the legal system in 2011, when a new Civil Code

was enacted due to pressure from the social environment. In a further study (Kleis, 2015) with the results of research there are still a number of crucial legal questions that have not been answered.

In the case of Kenya, they relate to the investment conditions, skills, processes, and material regulations necessary to ultimately engage in running a business, a subsequent study of (Majstorovic et al., 2016; Nunuh & Wulandari, 2021) In these circumstances, accounting analysis primarily requires adequate monitoring already incorporated in the displayed information found in the financial statements, and in particular, data analysis that is critical to operation any company. The management of agribusiness companies will have a wide range of options to maintain the growth and development of the company in line with the vision and mission created and presented earlier, thanks to the knowledge and application of modern accounting analysis.

Studies from (Fuchs, 2017; Sumaryadi & Kusnadi, 2021) with results to explain the nature of corporate governance, core principles, and factors contributing to increased interest in them. Special focus is placed on how corporate governance operates in telecommunications companies such as Polsat Group, Orange Polska SA, and ATM SA. In their situation, this key internal document governing corporate governance principles, as well as the principles themselves, became the main topics of discussion. These topics are becoming increasingly popular, particularly in the business, political and scientific worlds.

(Berlian Rms & Wahyuningsih, 2021; Fitriani, 2017) further states that various forms of identity, such as company names, company brands, and trade business licenses, make a business entity incorporated. The advantages of a legal company include the ability to protect itself legally, promote itself, demonstrate that the law has been obeyed, facilitate projects, and help the company grow. For other business actors who carry out their business activities honestly, the number of companies established without company approval is detrimental.

Subsequent studies by Demianchuk and Bortsevych (2019) with objectives and results explain the legal basis of corporate disputes and how to resolve them in the U.S. and Ukraine. The results of research on the issue of greenmail in the US help to develop recommendations for the prevention of greenmail in Ukraine, as well as to identify problems that require further consideration anresearch.h, The concepts of corporate conflicand greenmailers are defined, and thethe objective and subjective causes of the occurrence of corporate conflicts, the reasons for their occurrence, as well as the subjective components of the parties to the corporate conflicare analyzed.s, The absence of a legal definition of the concept of greenmail and its effective prevention mechanisms istated;d, therefore, appropriate recommendations to prevent its occurrence are formulated.

Subsequent studies from (Cherkasova & Sosnovskikh, 2020) with the objectives and results of the study assessing the legal position of the Russian federal government as a participant in corporate governance, the results of the study ascertained the legal and social status of the federal government in supervising large companies by using secondary data analysis and reviewing the laws of Russian companies. This study discusses the conflict in the government's legal position on corporate governance and how it affects managerial choices. The next study by Sudono (2021) and Yakovlev (2020) examines the legal consequences of corporate governance in agriculture, an important sector of the Russian economy. The results of the study establish their own regulations on how businesses should operate, on regulating state enterprises, some regions have specific regional laws, others vote for government resolutions, and legal requirements for corporate governance in enterprises. State-owned farms and private agricultural businesses in Russia differ significantly, and different types of legal regulations strongly govern state-owned enterprises.

Discussion: Legal aspects play a crucial role in the operation and management of corporate companies. Legality refers to a company's compliance with the applicable laws and regulations in the jurisdiction in

which it operates. Ensuring compliance with legal aspects is the primary responsibility of the company's management. One of the important legal aspects of a corporate company is its formation and licensing. This process involves filing documents and fulfilling legal requirements, such as obtaining a business license, drafting a company establishment deed, and following the necessary administrative procedures (Tofan et al., 2015).

Corporate companies also need to maintain compliance with legal aspects related to relationships with third parties such as clients, business partners, and suppliers. A valid and enforceable contract must be carefully drafted and executed to protect the interests of the company and to prevent future legal disputes. In addition, corporate companies need to ensure the protection of confidential information, customer data, and copyrights. Compliance with data protection and copyright regulations is important for maintaining customer trust and preventing violations of intellectual property-related laws.

To ensure compliance with legal aspects, corporate companies often have an internal legal department or cooperate with external law firms. This legal team is responsible for providing legal advice, ensuring regulatory compliance, and addressing legal issues that may arise. In facing the challenges of legal and legality aspects, corporate companies must have a good understanding of applicable legal regulations, maintain compliance with them, and adopt the best practices in terms of legality. It is also important to keep your knowledge and understanding of legal developments relevant to the industry and the company's business environment up-to-date. By ensuring compliance with legal and legal aspects, corporate companies can reduce legal risks, maintain company reputation, and create a healthy and sustainable business environment.

## **5. Conclusions**

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Legal and legality aspects play an important role in the operation and management of corporate companies. Companies must ensure compliance with the applicable laws and regulations of the jurisdictions in which they operate. This includes the process of forming and licensing a company, compliance with relationships with third parties, protection of confidential information and copyright, and adopting best practices in terms of legality.

Corporate corporations need to have an in-house legal team or work closely with external law firms to provide legal advice, ensure regulatory compliance, and deal with legal issues that may arise. By maintaining compliance with legal and legal aspects, companies can reduce legal risks, maintain reputation, and create a healthy and sustainable business environment. Understanding and following applicable legal regulations and keeping knowledge of relevant legal developments up to date is essential for corporate companies. Thus, companies can maintain customer trust, prevent legal disputes, and successfully achieve their business goals. In a complex and evolving business environment, corporate companies need to pay serious attention to legal and legality aspects as an integral part of their business strategies. By doing so, companies can create a strong foundation for long-term growth and sustainability.

### **5.1 Research Limitations**

This study is limited by its reliance on secondary data sources, including books, research papers, and articles, which may introduce biases inherent in the selected materials. Furthermore, the study does not provide empirical data from specific corporate case studies, limiting its ability to offer practical insights into real-world legal challenges faced by businesses. The research focuses on the legal aspects of corporate companies in general, without considering industry-specific nuances that could affect legal compliance and governance. The lack of a longitudinal approach is another limitation, as the study does not analyze how legal frameworks evolve over time within corporate structures.

## ***5.2 Suggestions and Directions for Future Research***

Future research could explore the practical application of legal frameworks through case studies of specific industries, particularly those with complex legal requirements such as finance, healthcare, and technology. Empirical studies that track the evolution of legal compliance practices over time would provide deeper insights into the long-term impacts of legal regulations on corporate governance. Additionally, examining the role of technological advancements in shaping legal compliance, such as the use of artificial intelligence in monitoring legal practices, could be a valuable direction for future studies. Researchers may also consider investigating the effectiveness of legal departments in different-sized companies and how they collaborate with external law firms to address legal challenges. Comparative studies of corporate governance laws across different jurisdictions could provide a better understanding of how global companies manage legal compliance.

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## **Author Contributions**

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AA conceptualized the study, conducted data collection and analysis, and drafted the manuscript. HLP reviewed the literature, performed data analysis, and contributed to the writing of the manuscript. AM conducted data collection, assisted in the literature review, and contributed to manuscript writing. AMST provided legal expertise, assisted in reviewing the manuscript, and contributed to data interpretation. KK assisted with the literature review, analysis, and revisions of the manuscript.

## **Conflicts of Interest**

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The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this study. This research was conducted independently, and no financial or personal relationships influenced the results or interpretation of the findings.

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