

Integration of Law and Business: The Collaborative Construction of Legal Regulation of Commercial Contracts and the Contract Management System in Enterprise Business

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Abstract: Against the backdrop of globalization and the rapid development of the market economy, the intersection of commercial contract legal issues and the construction of corporate business management systems has become increasingly important. The organic integration of law and business management can effectively promote the improvement of corporate compliance and management efficiency. This article explores the integration and synergy of law and business management by analyzing the legal risks in commercial contracts and the legal protection needs in the construction of corporate management systems, and proposes a comprehensive interdisciplinary management model. Research shows that the optimization of a company's legal compliance system, risk control mechanism, and contract management system is the key to promoting the long-term and stable development of the company.

Keywords: Legal Regulation, Contract Management, Risk Control, Enterprise Management, Compliance.

1. Introduction

1.1. Research Background and Significance

In the context of global economic integration, enterprises face complex and changeable market environments. Commercial contracts, as crucial economic exchange carriers, significantly impact enterprise survival and development. According to a study by Zhang Wei [1], approximately 60% of enterprise disputes originate from contract management issues, underlining the urgency of constructing a scientific contract management system integrated with legal regulations [2]. This integration helps enterprises avoid disputes, enhance management efficiency, and ensure stable operation [3].

1.2. Research Status at Home and Abroad

Foreign research in commercial contract law has a long history and has yielded fruitful results. For instance, Macneil's relational contract theory has broadened the perspective of contract research [4]. In China, enterprises have increasingly emphasized contract management in recent years. Some scholars advocate a whole-process contract management model³. However, domestic research on the dynamic collaborative mechanism of law and business integration still has room for improvement [5]. Specifically, the seamless integration of law and enterprise management practices remains to be achieved, and the application models in different industries and enterprise sizes lack in-depth exploration [6].

1.3. Research Methods and Innovation Points

This research employs multiple methods, including literature research, case analysis, and interdisciplinary research. The innovation lies in breaking disciplinary boundaries between law and business administration. It explores how to transform legal provisions into practical management strategies for enterprises, providing new

perspectives and methods for the integration of law and business in contract management [7].

2. Theoretical Basis of Legal Regulation of Commercial Contracts

2.1. Overview of Laws Related to Commercial Contracts

In China, the Contract Code of the Civil Code is the core legal norm for commercial contracts. It regulates contract conclusion, performance, change, transfer, and termination. For example, it stipulates the offer and acceptance rules to ensure contract establishment. In contract performance, parties must fulfill obligations following the agreement and principles of honesty and trustworthiness [8]. Other laws like the Consumer Protection Law and the Electronic Commerce Law also provide supplementary regulations for specific commercial contracts, jointly safeguarding the legal and orderly operation of commercial contracts.

2.2. Principles and Purposes of Legal Regulation of Commercial Contracts

Legal regulation of commercial contracts adheres to principles such as equality and voluntariness, and fairness and good faith [9]. The principle of equality and voluntariness ensures that contract parties have equal status and freedom of will. The principle of fairness and good faith requires parties to uphold fairness and avoid improper benefits. The purpose is to maintain transaction order and protect the legitimate rights and interests of parties, providing a stable legal framework for commercial activities.

2.3. The Impact Mechanism of Legal Regulation on Commercial Contracts

Legal regulation guides the behavior of contract parties, influences contract term design, and provides a basis for

dispute resolution. It prompts parties to carefully consider actions before signing contracts and strictly perform obligations during performance. In term design, it helps parties avoid risks and ensures fairness. In disputes, it enables courts or arbitration institutions to make accurate judgments based on laws [10].

3. Connotation and Framework of Enterprise Contract Management System

3.1. Constituent Elements of The Enterprise Contract Management System

The enterprise contract management system comprises an organizational structure, process system, risk prevention and control, and informatization construction. The organizational structure determines the division of responsibilities among departments. The process system regulates the contract life cycle [11]. Risk prevention and control identifies and addresses potential risks. Informatization construction utilizes software systems to enhance management efficiency and data security.

3.2. The Status and Role of Contract Management in Enterprise Business Administration

Contract management is central to enterprise business administration. It links enterprise strategy, operation, and finance [12]. In strategy implementation, it translates goals into contract actions. In operations, it clarifies rights and obligations and optimizes processes. In finance, it affects fund collection and payment, optimizing the financial structure and enhancing risk resistance.

4. Analysis of Legal Issues of Commercial Contracts: Based on Typical Cases

4.1. Legal Risks and Dispute Cases in The Contract Signing Stage

Case 1: Company A signed a contract with an unauthorized branch of Company B. According to the Civil Code's agency provisions, the contract's validity was in question. This highlights the importance of verifying the contract subject's qualifications before signing [13].

Case 2: Company C and Company D had a dispute over the authenticity of an electronic contract's intention due to electronic signature issues. The "Electronic Signature Law" provides the basis for judgment, emphasizing the need for enterprises to ensure electronic signature compliance.

4.2. Breach of Contract Disputes and Legal Responses During the Contract Performance Stage

Case 3: A supplier's breach of contract caused Company E's production to stagnate. Based on the contract law's compensation principle, Company E could claim compensation for potential profit losses [14]. The scope of compensation was determined by considering various factors such as contractual liability clauses and market conditions.

Case 4: A tourism company and its partner had a dispute over contract performance changes and responsibility sharing

under force majeure. The Civil Code's force majeure provisions guided the resolution, requiring both parties to negotiate fairly based on the actual situation.

4.3. Legal Risks and Dispute Examples in Contract Changes and Transfers

Case 5: Gen Company unilaterally changed key contract terms without permission, leading to a dispute. The contract code stipulates that contract changes require mutual agreement, warning enterprises against unilateral actions.

Case 6: Xin Company transferred contract rights without notifying the debtor, resulting in an effectiveness dispute [15]. The rules on claim transfer emphasize the importance of notifying the debtor to ensure the transfer's legality.

5. Dilemma and Challenges in the Construction of Enterprise Contract Management System

5.1. Problems of Organizational Structure and Division of Responsibilities

In some enterprises, the contract management department has unclear responsibilities, either overextending or being marginalized. There is also a lack of coordination among departments, causing information silos and hindering contract management efficiency and risk prevention [16].

5.2. Difficulties in the Implementation of Process Systems

The cumbersome contract approval process wastes time and may cause missed opportunities. Inadequate contract performance monitoring makes it difficult to detect risks in a timely manner, leading to potential cost overruns and disputes.

5.3. Insufficient Risk Prevention and Control Capabilities

Enterprises often have incomplete risk identification, especially for emerging business contracts [17]. They also lack targeted response measures, making it difficult to adapt to complex contract risk environments.

5.4. Lag in Information Construction

The contract management information system of some enterprises has imperfect functions and data security risks, affecting management efficiency and potentially causing losses.

6. Integration of Law and Business: The Collaborative Path of Legal Regulation of Commercial Contracts and the Contract Management System in Enterprise Business Administration

6.1. Optimize the Contract Management Process Based on The Law

In contract drafting, enterprises should refer to relevant laws to ensure term completeness and legality. In the approval process, embed legal review to control risks. During performance, establish a dynamic monitoring mechanism and follow legal requirements for contract changes [18].

6.2. Strengthen Legal Training to Improve the Quality of Contract Management Personnel

Enterprises should organize regular legal training for contract management personnel to keep them updated on laws. Case studies can enhance their practical abilities and risk awareness [19].

6.3. Improve the Contract Risk Prevention and Control Mechanism with The Help of Legal Professionals

Legal consultants can assist in contract negotiations and risk assessment. Lawyer teams can handle disputes and help enterprises safeguard their rights [20]. They should also participate in risk assessment workshops to improve the risk prevention and control mechanism.

6.4. Establish a Platform for The Linkage of Legal Compliance Review and Contract Management Informationization

This platform embeds legal compliance review into the contract management information system. It realizes real-time monitoring and intelligent early warning of contracts, improving management efficiency and preventing risks [21].

7. Conclusions and Prospects

7.1. Summary of Research Conclusions

This research clarifies the key links of law and business integration in commercial contract management and constructs a collaborative framework. It helps enterprises improve contract management levels, prevent legal risks, and ensure stable development.

7.2. Prospects for Future Research Directions

Future research can focus on the impact of emerging technologies like blockchain and artificial intelligence on commercial contract legal regulations. It can also explore optimizing transnational contract management to protect enterprises' rights and interests in international business and further promote the integration of law and business in new fields.

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