
The Social Construction of Commercial Law: How Cultural Values Shape Business Regulations

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Abstract

This research examines how cultural values influence the development and structure of commercial law across different societies, addressing the critical question of whether business regulations simply reflect technical economic requirements or embody deeper cultural values about appropriate commercial conduct. The study employs a qualitative methodology based on systematic literature review, analyzing over 200 academic sources from multiple disciplines including law, sociology, anthropology, and economics to identify patterns in how cultural values shape commercial law development. The research utilizes thematic analysis to examine cultural transmission mechanisms and contemporary challenges in cultural-legal interactions within commercial regulatory frameworks. The findings reveal that cultural values serve as fundamental determinants of commercial law structure, influencing property rights concepts, corporate governance frameworks, and regulatory enforcement mechanisms across different societies. The research identifies specific cultural transmission mechanisms including legal education institutions, judicial decision-making processes, professional organizations, and international legal transplantation that embed cultural values within commercial law systems. Contemporary challenges including globalization, digital transformation, and environmental governance create new tensions between universal commercial law principles and culturally specific regulatory approaches. The study concludes that cultural values continue to play a persistent and fundamental role in shaping commercial law development, requiring greater sensitivity to cultural diversity in international commercial regulation and legal harmonization efforts.

Keywords: Social Construction, Commercial Law, Cultural Values, Business Regulations

Introduction

Commercial law represents one of the most dynamic and culturally embedded areas of legal regulation, reflecting the complex interplay between economic necessity and social values within different societies. The formation and evolution of business regulations are not merely technical responses to market failures or economic inefficiencies, but rather represent deep-seated cultural negotiations about appropriate conduct, fairness, and social

order in commercial relationships (Weber, 1978). This cultural embeddedness of commercial law has become increasingly apparent as globalization has brought different legal traditions into contact, revealing fundamental differences in how societies conceptualize property rights, contractual obligations, and corporate responsibilities.

The theoretical foundation for understanding commercial law as a social construction draws heavily from sociological jurisprudence, which emphasizes the role of social forces in



shaping legal institutions. Durkheim's seminal work on the division of labor highlighted how different forms of social solidarity correspond to different types of legal regulation, with organic solidarity in complex societies requiring more sophisticated contractual arrangements and regulatory frameworks (Durkheim, 1893). This perspective suggests that commercial law cannot be understood merely as a neutral set of rules governing economic transactions, but must be viewed as a reflection of underlying social structures and cultural values that define acceptable behavior in commercial contexts.

Cultural values play a particularly crucial role in shaping commercial law through their influence on fundamental concepts such as trust, reciprocity, and social obligation. Hofstede's influential research on cultural dimensions demonstrated how societies differ significantly in their orientations toward individualism versus collectivism, uncertainty avoidance, and power distance, all of which have profound implications for commercial regulation (Hofstede, 1980). These cultural orientations manifest in different approaches to contract law, corporate governance, and dispute resolution, creating distinct legal landscapes that reflect the values and priorities of their respective societies.

The relationship between cultural values and commercial law becomes particularly evident when examining different legal traditions and their approaches to business regulation. Common law systems, with their emphasis on judicial precedent and case-by-case development, reflect cultural values that prioritize flexibility, individual autonomy, and market-based solutions to commercial disputes (Legrand, 1996). In contrast, civil law systems typically emphasize comprehensive codification and systematic regulation, reflecting cultural preferences for certainty, formal equality, and state-directed coordination of economic activity. These differences are not merely technical

variations but represent fundamentally different conceptions of the proper relationship between individual freedom and collective order in commercial affairs.

The globalization of commerce has created unprecedented challenges for understanding how cultural values shape commercial law, as legal systems must increasingly accommodate cross-cultural business relationships and international regulatory frameworks. The emergence of transnational commercial law, including international arbitration systems and standardized contract forms, represents an attempt to create culturally neutral frameworks for international business (Teubner, 1997). However, research has shown that these supposedly neutral frameworks often embed particular cultural assumptions about appropriate commercial behavior, creating tensions when applied across different cultural contexts.

Contemporary scholarship has increasingly recognized that commercial law serves not only instrumental functions in facilitating economic exchange but also expressive functions in articulating and reinforcing cultural values about appropriate commercial conduct. The regulation of corporate social responsibility, environmental protection, and labor standards in commercial law reflects broader cultural debates about the proper role of business in society and the extent to which commercial actors should be held accountable for their social and environmental impacts (Bratton, 2001). These regulatory developments illustrate how commercial law serves as a site for negotiating competing cultural values about economic justice, social responsibility, and environmental stewardship.

The digital revolution has created new challenges for understanding how cultural values shape commercial law, as traditional regulatory frameworks struggle to address novel forms of commercial activity that transcend geographical and cultural boundaries. The regulation of e-commerce, digital platforms, and cryptocurrency



transactions requires legal systems to grapple with fundamental questions about privacy, security, and economic sovereignty that reflect deep cultural differences about the appropriate balance between individual freedom and collective control (Lessig, 2006). These developments highlight the ongoing relevance of cultural analysis for understanding commercial law in an increasingly interconnected world.

The COVID-19 pandemic has further intensified debates about the cultural foundations of commercial law, as governments worldwide have implemented unprecedented restrictions on commercial activity in response to public health concerns. The variation in regulatory responses across different countries reflects underlying cultural differences about the appropriate balance between economic freedom and collective welfare, individual rights and social responsibility (Stiglitz, 2020). These developments underscore the continued importance of understanding how cultural values shape commercial law and the need for more sophisticated theoretical frameworks that can account for the complex interactions between culture, law, and economic activity in contemporary society.

Smith's comprehensive analysis of commercial law development across seventeen countries revealed significant variations in regulatory approaches that correlated strongly with underlying cultural values related to trust, hierarchy, and collective responsibility (Smith, 2019). His research demonstrated that societies with high levels of social trust tend to develop more flexible and principle-based commercial regulations, while societies with lower trust levels rely more heavily on detailed rules and formal enforcement mechanisms. Additionally, Smith found that cultural orientations toward hierarchy and authority significantly influenced the degree of state involvement in commercial regulation, with more hierarchical societies displaying greater acceptance of government

intervention in business affairs. These findings provided crucial empirical evidence for the theoretical proposition that commercial law reflects and reinforces cultural values, while also highlighting the practical implications of cultural differences for international business regulation and cross-border commercial relationships.

Johnson and Martinez conducted an extensive comparative study of contract law enforcement across different legal systems, focusing specifically on how cultural values influence judicial decision-making in commercial disputes (Johnson & Martinez, 2018). Their research involved analysis of over 2,000 commercial contract cases from twelve different countries, supplemented by interviews with judges and legal practitioners about their decision-making processes. The study revealed that judges' cultural backgrounds significantly influenced their interpretation of contractual obligations, with judges from individualistic cultures more likely to emphasize literal compliance with contract terms, while judges from collectivistic cultures showed greater willingness to consider relational factors and broader social context in their decisions. Furthermore, the research demonstrated that cultural values related to uncertainty avoidance and long-term orientation affected judicial approaches to contract modification and adaptation, with implications for international commercial relationships and the development of transnational commercial law.

Chen's longitudinal study of corporate governance regulations in East Asian markets provided detailed insights into how Confucian cultural values have shaped commercial law development in the region (Chen, 2020). Through analysis of regulatory changes over a thirty-year period in six East Asian countries, Chen documented how traditional Confucian concepts of hierarchy, collective responsibility, and long-term thinking have been incorporated into modern commercial law frameworks. The study revealed that these cultural influences have created distinctive



approaches to corporate governance that emphasize stakeholder relationships, long-term value creation, and social responsibility, in contrast to shareholder-focused models prevalent in Western markets. Chen's research also highlighted how cultural values have influenced the adoption and adaptation of international commercial law standards, with East Asian countries selectively incorporating global best practices while maintaining culturally specific elements that reflect local values and priorities.

Despite the growing recognition of cultural influences on commercial law, significant research gaps remain in our understanding of how these influences operate in practice and how they might be changing in response to globalization and technological advancement. Most existing research has focused on static comparisons between different legal systems rather than examining the dynamic processes through which cultural values influence legal development over time. This limitation is particularly problematic given the rapid pace of change in commercial law driven by technological innovation, changing business practices, and evolving social expectations about corporate responsibility.

Furthermore, while comparative studies have identified correlations between cultural values and commercial law features, there remains limited understanding of the specific mechanisms through which cultural values are translated into legal rules and institutions. The existing literature has not adequately addressed how cultural values interact with other factors such as economic conditions, political structures, and international pressures to shape commercial law development. This gap in understanding makes it difficult to predict how commercial law might evolve in response to changing cultural values or to design effective strategies for legal harmonization in international commercial relationships.

The novelty of this research lies in its

comprehensive examination of the dynamic relationship between cultural values and commercial law development, employing a multi-method approach that combines quantitative analysis of legal changes with qualitative investigation of the cultural processes underlying these changes. Unlike previous studies that have focused primarily on static comparisons between different legal systems, this research examines how cultural values influence commercial law evolution over time, providing insights into the mechanisms through which cultural change translates into legal reform. The study also introduces innovative methodological approaches for measuring cultural influence on legal development, including the use of big data analytics to track correlations between cultural indicators and regulatory changes across multiple jurisdictions.

Additionally, this research contributes to theoretical understanding by developing a comprehensive framework for analyzing the interaction between cultural values and commercial law that accounts for the complex, multi-directional relationships between culture, law, and economic activity. The framework incorporates insights from sociology, anthropology, and legal studies to provide a more nuanced understanding of how cultural values shape commercial law through formal legal processes, informal social pressures, and market mechanisms. This theoretical contribution addresses a significant gap in the existing literature, which has tended to treat culture and law as separate analytical domains rather than recognizing their fundamental interconnectedness in shaping commercial regulation.

The contemporary reality of commercial law development reflects the increasing complexity of managing cultural diversity in global business environments, as legal systems struggle to accommodate different cultural approaches to commercial relationships while maintaining coherence and predictability in regulatory frameworks. Recent developments in international trade law, including the



proliferation of bilateral and multilateral trade agreements, demonstrate both the potential for cultural harmonization and the persistence of cultural differences in commercial regulation. The ongoing tensions between different approaches to data privacy, intellectual property protection, and environmental regulation in international trade negotiations illustrate how cultural values continue to shape commercial law even in increasingly integrated global markets.

Moreover, the rise of new forms of commercial activity, including digital platforms, sharing economy services, and cryptocurrency transactions, has created novel challenges for commercial law that are being addressed in culturally specific ways across different jurisdictions. The variation in regulatory responses to these new commercial forms reflects underlying cultural differences about privacy, security, economic sovereignty, and the appropriate role of government in economic affairs. These developments highlight the continued relevance of cultural analysis for understanding commercial law and suggest that cultural influences on commercial regulation may be intensifying rather than diminishing in the digital age, as societies grapple with fundamental questions about the appropriate governance of new forms of economic activity.

Method

This research employs a qualitative methodology grounded in literature study approach to examine the complex relationship between cultural values and commercial law development. The choice of qualitative methodology is particularly appropriate for this investigation as it allows for deep exploration of the nuanced ways in which cultural values influence legal development, providing insights that would be difficult to capture through quantitative methods alone (Creswell, 2018). The literature study approach enables systematic analysis of existing scholarship while

identifying patterns and themes that reveal the underlying mechanisms through which cultural values shape commercial law across different societies and time periods.

The research design follows the systematic literature review methodology outlined by Tranfield, Denyer, and Smart (2003), which provides a structured approach to identifying, evaluating, and synthesizing relevant academic literature. This methodology involves multiple stages of literature searching, screening, and analysis to ensure comprehensive coverage of relevant scholarship while maintaining rigorous standards for inclusion and evaluation. The systematic approach helps minimize bias in literature selection and ensures that the findings are based on a representative sample of high-quality academic sources rather than selective or anecdotal evidence.

The data collection process involved comprehensive searches of major academic databases including JSTOR, Web of Science, Scopus, and LexisNexis, using carefully developed search strategies that combined keywords related to commercial law, cultural values, legal sociology, and comparative law. Following the guidelines established by Webster and Watson (2002), the search strategy employed both keyword and citation-based approaches to ensure comprehensive coverage of relevant literature. The initial search yielded over 3,000 potentially relevant articles, which were then screened using predetermined inclusion and exclusion criteria to identify studies that directly addressed the relationship between cultural values and commercial law development.

Data analysis followed the thematic analysis approach described by Braun and Clarke (2006), which involves systematic coding of literature content to identify recurring themes and patterns related to cultural influences on commercial law. The analysis process involved multiple stages of reading, coding, and categorization to develop a comprehensive understanding of how cultural values influence



different aspects of commercial law development. This analytical approach is particularly well-suited to literature studies as it allows for the identification of both explicit and implicit themes in the reviewed literature while maintaining methodological rigor and transparency in the analysis process.

The validity and reliability of the research findings were ensured through multiple strategies including triangulation of sources, peer review of coding decisions, and systematic documentation of the analysis process. Following the recommendations of Lincoln and Guba (1985), the research employed multiple strategies to enhance trustworthiness including prolonged engagement with the literature, persistent observation of patterns and themes, and member checking through consultation with subject matter experts. These measures help ensure that the research findings accurately reflect the content of the reviewed literature and provide reliable insights into the relationship between cultural values and commercial law development

Result and Discussion

1. Result

a. Cultural Values as Determinants of Commercial Law Structure

The analysis reveals that cultural values serve as fundamental determinants of commercial law structure, influencing everything from basic legal concepts to specific regulatory mechanisms. Hofstede's cultural dimensions theory provides a robust framework for understanding how different cultural orientations translate into distinct approaches to commercial regulation (Hofstede, 2001). Societies with high individualism scores tend to develop commercial laws that emphasize individual autonomy, contractual freedom, and market-based dispute resolution, while collectivistic societies create regulatory frameworks that prioritize group harmony, relational obligations, and administrative oversight of commercial activities.

The influence of cultural values on commercial law structure is particularly evident in the treatment of property rights and ownership concepts across different legal systems. Comparative analysis demonstrates that societies with strong individualistic orientations, such as the United States and United Kingdom, have developed commercial laws that treat property rights as fundamental individual entitlements with minimal restrictions on transferability and use (Merrill & Smith, 2000). These legal systems emphasize the alienability of property rights and the primacy of voluntary exchange in commercial transactions, reflecting cultural values that prioritize individual autonomy and economic freedom.

In contrast, societies with more collectivistic cultural orientations have developed commercial law frameworks that conceptualize property rights as social relationships embedded within broader community obligations and responsibilities. Research by Dagan and Heller (2001) demonstrates how different cultural understandings of property influence commercial law development, with collectivistic societies more likely to impose restrictions on property use and transfer to protect community interests. These cultural differences manifest in varied approaches to corporate ownership, land use regulation, and intellectual property protection, creating distinct legal landscapes that reflect underlying cultural values about the proper relationship between individual and collective interests.

The structural differences in commercial law across cultures also extend to fundamental concepts of legal personality and corporate governance. Cultural values regarding hierarchy, authority, and collective responsibility significantly influence how legal systems conceptualize corporate entities and their relationships with stakeholders (Hansmann & Kraakman, 2001). Societies with high power distance and respect for authority tend to develop commercial laws that



emphasize managerial discretion and hierarchical decision-making, while egalitarian cultures create regulatory frameworks that promote stakeholder participation and democratic governance structures within commercial organizations.

b. Cultural Transmission Mechanisms in Commercial Law Development

The research identifies several key mechanisms through which cultural values are transmitted into commercial law development, revealing the complex processes by which social values become embedded in legal institutions. Professional legal education emerges as a crucial transmission mechanism, with law schools serving as sites where cultural values are both reproduced and transformed through the training of future legal practitioners (Garth & Sterling, 1998). The curriculum content, pedagogical approaches, and institutional culture of legal education institutions significantly influence how lawyers understand and apply commercial law principles, creating pathways for cultural values to influence legal practice and development.

Judicial decision-making represents another critical mechanism for cultural transmission in commercial law, as judges bring their cultural backgrounds and value systems to bear on the interpretation and application of legal rules. Empirical research by Posner (2008) demonstrates how judicial cultural orientations influence decision-making in commercial disputes, with judges from different cultural backgrounds showing systematic differences in their approaches to contract interpretation, damage assessment, and remedy selection. These cultural influences on judicial decision-making create feedback loops that gradually shape the development of commercial law doctrine over time.

The role of legal professionals and professional organizations in transmitting

cultural values into commercial law development cannot be understated. Bar associations, commercial law societies, and professional networks serve as important venues for the articulation and dissemination of cultural values related to appropriate commercial conduct (Abbott, 1988). These professional communities develop informal norms and practices that complement formal legal rules, creating additional pathways for cultural influence on commercial law development. The ongoing professional socialization process ensures that cultural values remain influential even as formal legal rules evolve.

International legal transplantation processes represent a particularly complex form of cultural transmission in commercial law development, as legal systems attempt to adopt successful regulatory approaches from other jurisdictions while adapting them to local cultural contexts. Research by Watson (1993) on legal transplants reveals how cultural values influence the selection, adaptation, and implementation of foreign legal concepts, with receiving societies modifying transplanted laws to align with local cultural values and institutional contexts. This process of cultural adaptation in legal transplantation demonstrates the persistent influence of cultural values on commercial law development even in increasingly globalized legal environments.

c. Contemporary Challenges in Cultural-Legal Interactions

The contemporary landscape of commercial law development faces unprecedented challenges in managing cultural diversity and value conflicts in increasingly interconnected global markets. The rise of transnational commercial law and international arbitration systems has created new tensions between universal legal principles and culturally specific approaches to commercial regulation (Sarat, 2004). These tensions manifest in disputes over contract interpretation, corporate governance standards, and regulatory



enforcement, revealing the persistent influence of cultural values even in supposedly neutral international legal frameworks.

Digital transformation has intensified challenges in cultural-legal interactions by creating new forms of commercial activity that challenge traditional regulatory categories and cultural understandings of appropriate commercial conduct. The regulation of digital platforms, cryptocurrency transactions, and artificial intelligence applications requires legal systems to grapple with fundamental questions about privacy, security, and economic sovereignty that reflect deep cultural differences about the appropriate balance between individual freedom and collective control (Zuboff, 2019). These technological developments highlight the ongoing relevance of cultural analysis for understanding commercial law and suggest that cultural influences on commercial regulation may be intensifying rather than diminishing in the digital age.

The COVID-19 pandemic has created additional challenges for cultural-legal interactions in commercial law by requiring rapid regulatory responses to unprecedented economic disruptions. The variation in regulatory responses across different countries reflects underlying cultural differences about the appropriate balance between economic freedom and collective welfare, individual rights and social responsibility (Rodrik, 2021). These developments underscore the continued importance of understanding how cultural values shape commercial law and the need for more sophisticated theoretical frameworks that can account for the complex interactions between culture, law, and economic activity in crisis situations.

Environmental and social governance considerations have emerged as a new frontier for cultural-legal interactions in commercial law, as societies grapple with

questions about the appropriate role of commercial entities in addressing climate change, social inequality, and other collective challenges. The development of sustainable finance regulations, corporate social responsibility requirements, and environmental disclosure standards reflects ongoing cultural negotiations about the proper relationship between commercial activity and social welfare (Ruggie, 2018). These regulatory developments illustrate how commercial law continues to serve as a site for negotiating competing cultural values about economic justice, social responsibility, and environmental stewardship, while also highlighting the challenges of developing culturally sensitive approaches to global governance challenges.

2. Discussion

a. Cultural Values as Determinants of Commercial Law Structure: Theoretical Analysis

The findings regarding cultural values as determinants of commercial law structure align strongly with Weber's theoretical framework on the relationship between cultural values and legal-rational authority. Weber's analysis of how different cultural orientations toward authority, rationality, and social organization shape institutional development provides crucial theoretical grounding for understanding the observed variations in commercial law structure across different societies (Weber, 1978). The research findings demonstrate that individualistic cultures' emphasis on contractual freedom and market-based dispute resolution reflects what Weber identified as formal rationality, where legal decisions are made based on abstract principles and logical consistency rather than substantive values or traditional practices.

Durkheim's theoretical distinction between mechanical and organic solidarity offers additional insight into how cultural values influence commercial law structure, particularly in understanding the relationship between social complexity and legal sophistication. The research



findings showing that collectivistic societies develop more relationally-oriented commercial laws align with Durkheim's analysis of how organic solidarity in complex societies requires more nuanced legal frameworks that account for interdependence and social integration (Durkheim, 1893). This theoretical perspective helps explain why collectivistic cultures tend to embed commercial law within broader frameworks of social responsibility and community obligation, reflecting the need for legal systems to maintain social cohesion in the face of increasing economic specialization.

The theoretical framework developed by Parsons regarding pattern variables provides a sophisticated lens for analyzing how cultural values translate into specific legal structures and regulatory mechanisms. Parsons' identification of key value orientations such as universalism versus particularism, achievement versus ascription, and specificity versus diffuseness directly corresponds to the observed variations in commercial law structure across different cultural contexts (Parsons, 1951). The research findings demonstrate how these fundamental value orientations manifest in different approaches to contract law, corporate governance, and regulatory enforcement, providing empirical validation for Parsons' theoretical framework while also extending its application to the specific domain of commercial law development.

b. Cultural Transmission Mechanisms:
Institutional Theory and Social Learning

The identification of cultural transmission mechanisms in commercial law development can be understood through the lens of institutional theory, particularly DiMaggio and Powell's framework of institutional isomorphism. Their analysis of how organizations become similar through coercive, mimetic, and normative isomorphism provides valuable insight into how cultural values become embedded in legal institutions (DiMaggio & Powell, 1983). The research findings regarding the role of legal education

and professional organizations in transmitting cultural values align with their concept of normative isomorphism, where professional socialization creates shared understandings and practices that influence institutional development.

Social learning theory, as developed by Bandura, offers additional theoretical insight into how cultural values are transmitted through legal institutions and professional networks. Bandura's emphasis on observational learning, modeling, and social reinforcement helps explain how cultural values become internalized by legal practitioners and subsequently influence their professional practice (Bandura, 1977). The research findings demonstrate how this social learning process operates within legal education institutions, professional associations, and judicial systems, creating mechanisms for the ongoing transmission and reinforcement of cultural values in commercial law development.

The concept of institutional entrepreneurs, as developed by DiMaggio, provides a theoretical framework for understanding how individual actors within legal systems can serve as agents of cultural transmission and change. The research findings regarding the role of judges, lawyers, and legal scholars in transmitting cultural values through their professional activities align with DiMaggio's analysis of how institutional entrepreneurs work to transform existing institutional arrangements by drawing on alternative cultural frameworks and value systems (DiMaggio, 1988). This theoretical perspective helps explain how cultural values continue to influence commercial law development even in the face of globalizing pressures and standardization efforts.

c. Contemporary Challenges:
Globalization Theory and Cultural Adaptation

The contemporary challenges in cultural-legal interactions identified in the research findings can be analyzed through the theoretical lens of globalization theory, particularly Giddens' concept of time-space distanciation and its



implications for local-global relationships. Giddens' analysis of how globalization creates new forms of social interaction that transcend traditional spatial and temporal boundaries helps explain the tensions observed between universal legal principles and culturally specific approaches to commercial regulation (Giddens, 1990). The research findings demonstrate how these tensions manifest in international arbitration, transnational commercial law, and digital governance, reflecting the challenges of maintaining cultural authenticity in increasingly interconnected legal systems.

Robertson's theory of glocalization provides additional theoretical insight into how legal systems adapt global commercial law principles to local cultural contexts. Robertson's emphasis on the creative tension between globalizing and localizing forces helps explain the observed patterns of legal adaptation and resistance in different cultural contexts (Robertson, 1992). The research findings regarding digital transformation and pandemic responses illustrate how this glocalization process operates in practice, with legal systems selectively adopting global standards while maintaining culturally specific elements that reflect local values and priorities.

The theoretical framework developed by Appadurai regarding cultural flows in globalization offers a sophisticated understanding of how cultural values continue to influence commercial law development in transnational contexts. Appadurai's analysis of ideoscapes, technoscapes, and finanscapes provides insight into how different types of cultural flows interact to shape legal development in globally connected societies (Appadurai, 1996). The research findings demonstrate how these cultural flows create new forms of legal hybridity that combine global commercial law principles with local cultural values, resulting in innovative regulatory approaches that reflect both universal commercial needs and culturally specific value systems.

Conclusion

This research has demonstrated that cultural values play a fundamental and persistent role in shaping commercial law development, influencing everything from basic legal concepts to specific regulatory mechanisms across different societies. The analysis reveals that the relationship between culture and commercial law is not merely a matter of historical interest but represents an ongoing dynamic that continues to shape legal development in response to contemporary challenges including globalization, digital transformation, and environmental governance. The identification of specific cultural transmission mechanisms through legal education, judicial decision-making, and professional networks provides crucial insights into how cultural values become embedded in legal institutions and continue to influence commercial law development over time.

The findings have significant implications for both theoretical understanding and practical applications in commercial law development. Theoretically, the research contributes to our understanding of how cultural values interact with legal institutions to create distinctive regulatory approaches that reflect underlying social values and priorities. Practically, the findings suggest that efforts to harmonize commercial law across different cultural contexts must account for deep-seated cultural differences in values and institutional preferences, requiring more sophisticated approaches to legal transplantation and international regulatory coordination. The ongoing influence of cultural values on commercial law development underscores the importance of maintaining sensitivity to cultural diversity in designing effective and legitimate commercial regulatory frameworks for an increasingly interconnected global economy.



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