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## The Legal Charter of the Company of the Future: The Order of Creation

**Iryna Svitlak\***

Doctor of Law, Associate Professor, Head of the Department of Law and Humanities Vinnytsia Education and Research Institute of Economics West Ukrainian National University, Vinnytsia, Ukraine, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4408-6868>

**Nataliia Huts**

PhD in Law, Associate Professor of the Department of Law International Scientific and Technical University named after Academician Yu. Bugaya, Kyiv, Ukraine, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5000-7329>

**\*Corresponding Author:** [SvitlakIryna@gmail.com](mailto:SvitlakIryna@gmail.com).

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**Abstract:** In recent years, corporate governance structures have undergone substantial transformation, driven by rapid technological advancements, globalization, and evolving social norms. This literature review extends the scope by delving into emerging areas such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, and their roles in shaping sustainable corporate practices. It also examines the regulatory challenges posed by integrating ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) criteria across different jurisdictions. In addition, the study identifies opportunities to develop unified global standards in corporate governance, ensuring that legal frameworks evolve to accommodate the fast-paced changes brought on by digitalization and sustainability, ultimately enhancing corporate transparency and accountability worldwide. Using a PRISMA-based method, this study explores databases like Scopus, Web of Science, IEEE, and Google Scholar for relevant articles published between 2010 and 2021. The search terms included "corporate governance," "sustainability," "digital transformation," "legal charters," and "global governance." The main themes that came out of the thematic analysis were the use of digital tools like blockchain and AI, the growing importance of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) criteria, and how hard it is to make sure that legal standards are the same in all places. It has been found that legal charters need to be flexible enough to accommodate new technologies and

business practices. This review examines corporate governance in the real world and the need for laws to continuously evolve and adapt to support ethical and sustainable business operations globally.

**Keywords:** corporate governance, legal charters, digital transformation, sustainability, global governance.

## **Introduction**

Business has changed a lot in the last 30 years. This is mostly because of two things: progress in technology and the spread of trade around the world. Not only do these things change how businesses work, but they also mean that the laws and rules that support them need to be rethought. For a long time, stable models of corporate governance based on hierarchies have been used (Aguilera & Jackson, 2010). These models are being tested, though, because the world market is becoming more connected, and things need to be able to change quickly, adapt, and be flexible. It is now possible for AI, blockchain, and the Internet of Things (IoT) to change the working of businesses (Atlam et al., 2020). Platform-based businesses, gig economies, and decentralised organisations are some of the new types of businesses that have sprung up because of these changes. The way laws and the government work now does not work well with them. Laws that govern these companies need to change to keep up with fast technological progress.

Globalisation has made things even harder when it comes to running a business (Pargendler, 2020). There are a lot of different cultures, legal systems, and rules that businesses around the world have to deal. As a result, strong governance systems that follow the rules and can adapt to new global standards are getting more attention. Companies that want to do well in more than one place need to work together across borders and make sure that the rules are the same everywhere. The idea of the "company of the future" stands out as a way to run a business that is different from how most businesses work. This one-of-a-kind business can use digitalisation, sustainability, and the ability to change how it is run every day. Because of digitisation, companies can use information and technology to make decisions, improve the customer experience, and speed up the work. (Hoyer et al., 2020). Because of this, sustainability is now a big part of running a business. Companies must now deal with environmental, social, and governance (ESG) issues because it is the law and the right thing to do. In a business world that changes quickly, more people believe that companies need agile governance models that stress flexibility, teamwork, and always getting better to stay competitive.

## **Research Problem**

The main question of this review is whether the laws that are in place now are good enough to help people start and run companies that are focused on the future. This study mainly explores how current legal charters can be changed or adapted to fit the needs of companies that operate in a fast-changing global market.

## **Research Focus**

The main point of this study is to examine the laws about how to start and run companies that are focused on the future. This means including new ways of running the government, digital technologies, and being good to the environment in these charters.

## **Research Aim and Research Questions**

The study aims to explore the earlier research on legal charters with a critical eye and suggest a way to make a legal charter for the future company. These are the main research questions:

1. What are the current trends in corporate governance that influence the structure of legal charters?
2. How can legal frameworks be adapted to support the formation of future-oriented companies?

### 3. What are the challenges and opportunities associated with the creation of legal charters for companies of the future?

The review's results will add to the ongoing debate about corporate governance and lay the groundwork for future studies of the laws that will shape the businesses of the future. This review will give us the full picture of the laws that will likely shape the future of business by exploring how technology, globalisation, and corporate governance all work together.

#### **Literature Review**

A legal charter is a vital part of how businesses are run and controlled. These official legal papers, called legal charters, corporate charters, or articles of incorporation, turn a business into a real legal entity. The company's name, mission, structure, and rules for running it are all written down. Today's companies that are planning for the future are revisiting and rethinking the old ways of writing legal charters to keep up with the fast changes in technology, new ways of doing business, and the growing focus on sustainability and global governance. There has been a lot of writing about how legal charters have changed over time. This paper examines how they are managed, and how new ideas like digitisation and sustainability are being added.

#### *Evolution of Corporate Governance and Legal Charters*

People who own shares in a business used to be seen as the most important party. Of course, this is because legal documents were mostly made to protect shareholders' rights (Mintzberg, 2019). A big change did happen in the second half of the 20th century. Stakeholder theory asserts that businesses should not only care about what is best for their shareholders, they should also think about what is best for their employees, customers, suppliers, and the nearby area (Deigh & Farquhar, 2021). This led to changes in legal charters that were more in line with larger uncertainties about the government (Kastiel & Nili, 2021). In the last few years, the rise of technology and globalisation have caused even more changes in the running of businesses. Charters for the law are becoming more significant for dealing with tough issues like data privacy, digital compliance, and operations that take place in different countries. In the industrial age, the old legal systems were mostly made for businesses within their own country (Sassen, 2020). They are being changed to fit the needs of businesses in today's digital and linked world (Sassen, 2020; Lorenzen et al., 2020).

#### *The Role of Digitalization in Legal Charters*

Going digital is one of the most important changes that will be made to new businesses getting their legal start-up guides in the future (Zaheer et al., 2019). Since businesses are increasingly relying on computers and other digital tools for efficiency, innovation, and customer service, laws should be revised to incorporate digital governance principles (Chen et al., 2021). Compliance with regulations is essential in the areas of data security, digital rights management, and AI decision-making (Jackson, 2019). Digitalisation intersects with corporate governance and legal charters in a handful of key areas, according to the research. To begin, businesses must ensure that their contracts contain explicit guidelines for handling big data. It becomes more challenging to deal with personal data when regulations pertaining to data protection are followed, such as the EU's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) (Abraham et al., 2019). Given the increasing sophistication of cyber threats, it is imperative that legal charters address these concerns and make the responsibility of the board and management to safeguard the company's data and assets crystal clear (Pomerleau & Lowery, 2020). Creating a strategy for handling issues and enforcing compliance with IT policies are two ways to achieve this goal. For commercial AI applications, a thorough examination of ethics and law is required in governing documents (Yu and Ali, 2019).

#### *Sustainability and ESG Integration in Legal Charters*

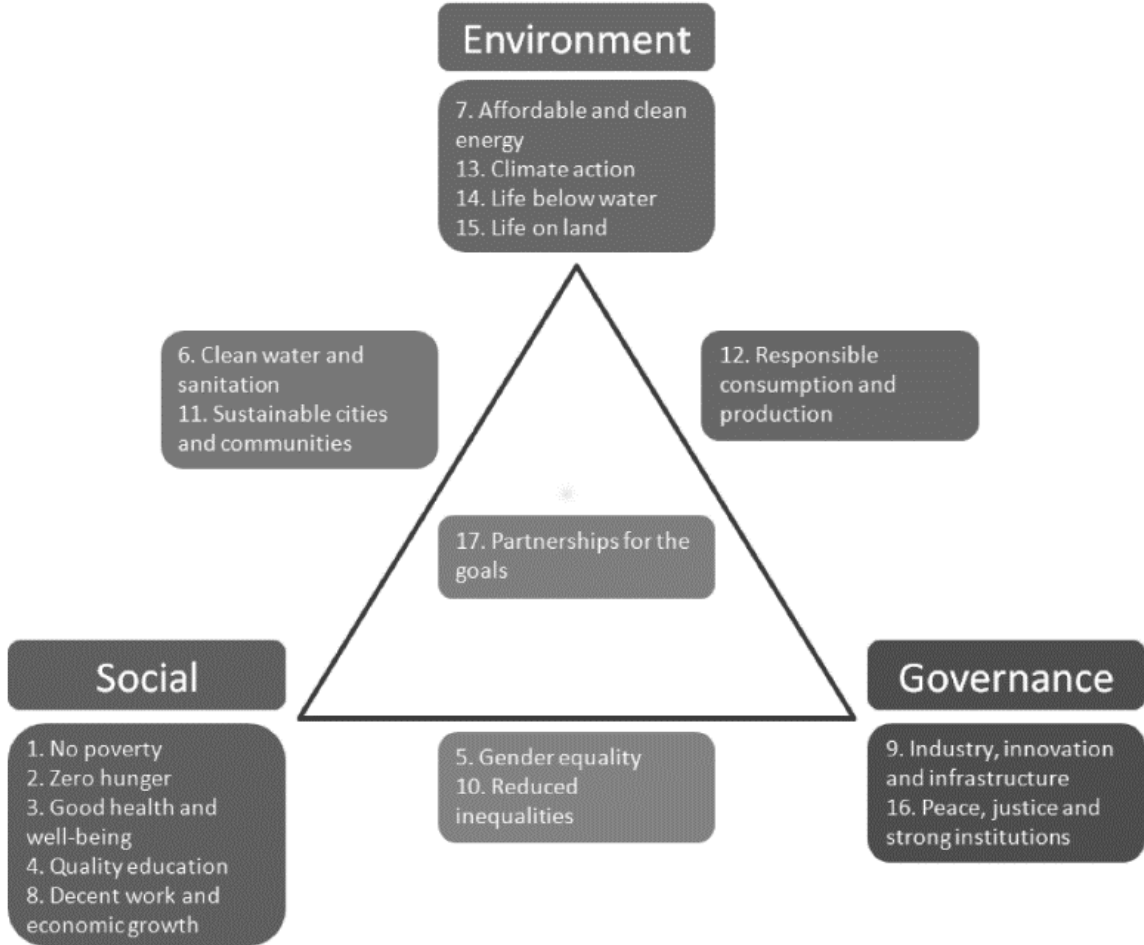
Green issues and environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations are rising in importance when making investments. Because of this, sustainability has increased. As their focus shifts

from solely on financial gain to considering the impact of their actions on society and the environment, business lawyers are increasingly including environmental sustainability pledges in client contracts (Camilleri, 2017).

The links between environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors that are important for achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs) are depicted in Figure 1. This triangle shape shows how these three pillars need to be balanced and work together for all sustainability efforts to be successful. Some of the environmental goals in the triangle are to use clean energy, fight climate change, and protect life on land and in the water. On the left, the social dimension depicts basic human rights and needs, like ending poverty and hunger, making sure everyone has a good education, making sure there is decent work and economic growth, and lowering inequality. It is important to support new ideas, infrastructure, peace, justice, and strong institutions if we want to have good governance (Hope Sr, 2020). All of these are needed to make systems that help growth over time and habits that are good for everyone. There are also links between these pillars, for example, goals like clean water and sanitation help with both environmental sustainability and social well-being. Also, responsible production and consumption help with both environmental stewardship and good governance. "Partnerships for the Goals" is the goal at the base of this triangle. It shows how important it is for people from all over the world to work together to reach these related goals. The main goal is to help environmental, social, and government efforts work together. This shows that progress in one area often leads to better results in other areas. It also shows the importance of unified plans to fully deal with global problems (Figure 1).

**Figure 1**

*Sustainable Development Goals*



Source: Charan et al. (2018)

Many legal documents now make it clear that they will protect the environment. They promise to do things like lower carbon emissions, protect resources, and back renewable energy, among other things. These claims are not just broad ideas; they are becoming more linked to specific goals and performance standards that businesses must meet (Charan et al., 2018). Companies are also writing in their legal documents what they owe to their employees, the community, and other important people in the company. "Social responsibility." vows to be fair to workers, friendly to different types of people, and active in the community (Blanco-Gonzalez et al., 2020). ESG oversight duties are being added to the part of legal charters that talk about governance. Pinney et al. (2019) suggest that this could be done by putting together board committees that focus on sustainability or making companies regularly report on ESG issues to their shareholders and other important parties.

### *The Globalization of Corporate Governance*

The interdependence of national legal systems is an inevitable consequence of globalisation. Businesses with a global presence must comply with an assortment of regulations. For this reason, organisations all over the world have come up with corporate governance standards like the OECD Principles of Corporate Governance (Uzma, 2018). As a result of globalisation, legal charters have evolved to encompass more than simply financial document submission and tax payment. Complying with environmental regulations, anti-corruption statutes, and international labour standards is also part of it (Thompson, 2013). The rules for corporate governance are becoming more similar between countries as companies try to make their operations run more smoothly. Laws are becoming according to the International Corporate Governance Network (ICGN) and the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) (Ho, 2021). When lawmakers write laws, they should also think about differences in culture influencing the workings of government. There are places where family ownership of a business is more important than other places and needs certain kinds of government (Khan et al., 2013; Abdallah et al., 2017).

### *Challenges and Opportunities in the Creation of Legal Charters for the Future*

Giving companies that are looking to the future legal charters comes with both problems and solutions. Striking a balance between being legally certain and being flexible is one of the most challenging things to do. Legal documents need to be flexible enough to accommodate new challenges and opportunities as they arise because business environments are changing rapidly. Contrast this adaptability with the requirement for a predictable and stable legal system that looks out for the interests of all parties involved (Ruhl & Katz, 2015; Schuck, 2018). Another challenge is adding new technologies and ways of doing things to legal documents. Digitalisation brings up tough moral and legal issues that need to be thought through in depth in the charter (Royakkers et al., 2018; Brkan et al., 2020). Businesses have to make big promises in their charters because sustainability is becoming more important (Beckmann et al., 2014).

As legal charters change, businesses can become leaders in how they run their businesses. Putting digital and eco-friendly practices in an organization's mission statement can help its reputation, get more investments, and build trust with clients and stakeholders (Sun et al., 2020). Even easier, companies can make their governance structures the same across borders as legal charters change to reflect best practices around the world. This will make things easier to do and work better (Abbot & Snidal, 2021; Battini, 2016).

The main ideas from the studies are summed up in this review by theme so that we can get a full picture of the literature. These themes include going digital, being environmentally friendly, going global, and making legal documents that are both strong and flexible. A comparison of legal charters from different areas is also done to show the similarities and differences in the working of government. In the United States, legal charters are very different from one country and culture to the next. However new global standards are being made that will determine how corporations are run in the future. Adding digital technologies promises to be environmentally friendly, and the best practices used around the

world for legal documents are a big change. Companies will have to deal with a complicated business world in the future, and their legal documents will play a big role in change, adaptation, and success.

## Materials and Methods

The organised method used to do this review of the literature is discussed in the section "Materials and Methods." This study used the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) method before it did the thematic and comparative analysis. With these steps, the process is strict, and clear, and can be done again. The aim is to give a full overview of all the existing research on the legal foundations of forward-thinking businesses. PRISMA is a well-known methodology for conducting thorough systematic reviews and meta-analyses, especially in areas that need a high level of methodological rigour. There are several steps to the method: finding studies, screening them, deciding which ones are valid, and finally including the relevant ones.

## Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

For the purpose of selecting studies that were both high-quality and pertinent to the research questions, the inclusion and exclusion criteria were laid out in Tables 1 and 2.

**Table 1**

### *Inclusion Criteria for the Study*

Inclusion Criteria	Details
Time Frame	Articles that were reviewed by experts and came out between 2013 and 2020.
Subject Focus	Studies pertaining to the establishment of businesses, regulatory frameworks, and corporate governance that aim to promote digital transformation, environmental responsibility, and the development of novel, lawful methods of conducting business.
Language	We concentrated solely on English-language publications.
Indexing	The articles are listed in trustworthy databases like Scopus, Web of Science, and other important academic databases.

*Source:* Author's development

A search of several academic databases, like Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar, was done to make sure that all relevant studies were found. This search was guided by the words "corporate governance," "legal charter," "company formation," "digital transformation," "sustainability," and "innovative governance models." Boolean operators (AND, OR) were used to narrow down the search results. This way, different keywords could be used together to either make the search more specific or more general.

**Table 2**

### *Criteria for Exclusion from the Study*

Exclusion Criteria	Details
Publication Type	We did not include opinion pieces, editorials, or articles that were not peer-reviewed.

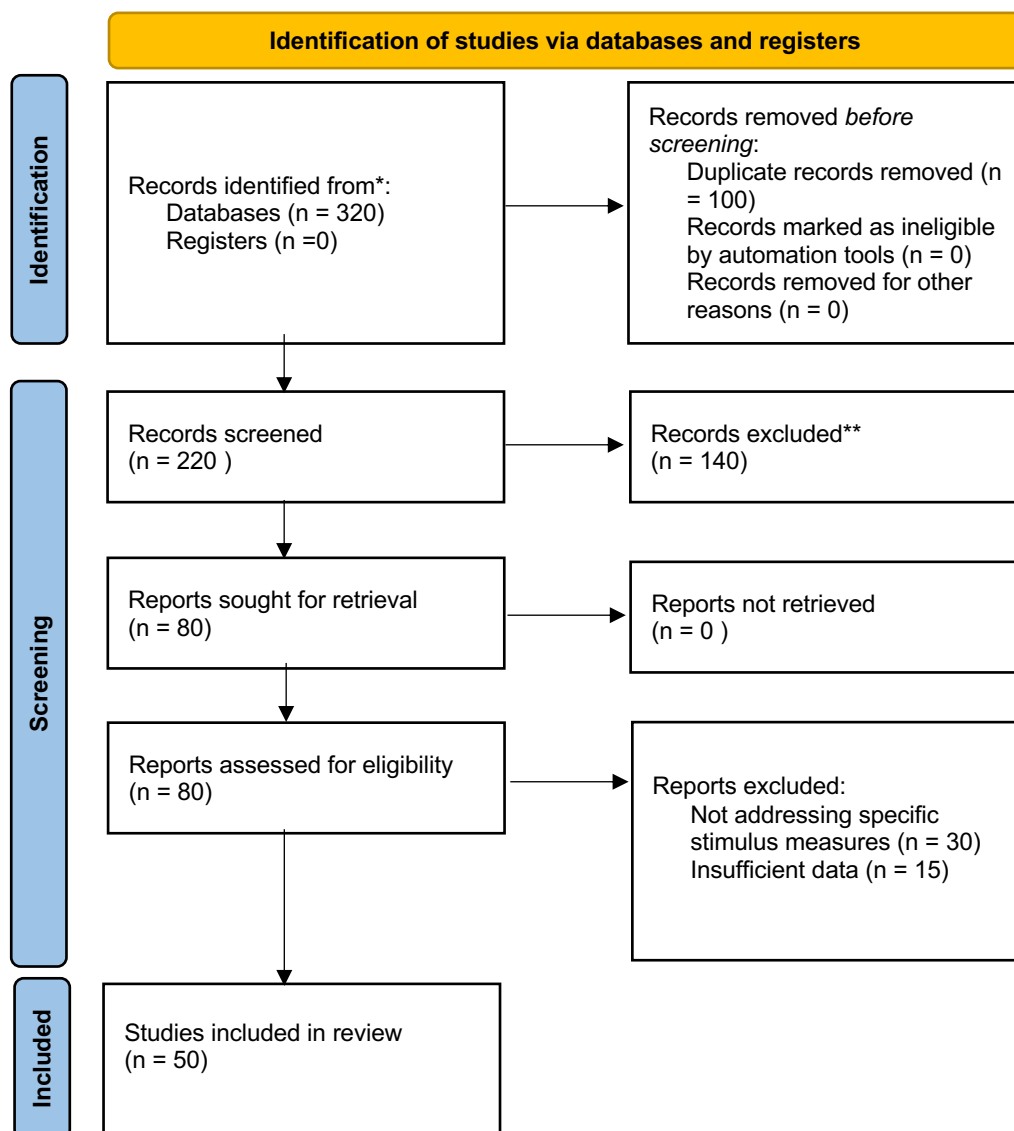
Historical Focus	We did not include studies that focused solely on past corporate governance models without also considering ways to improve them for the future.
Availability	Publications that couldn't be found in full text were left out.

Source: Author's development

The first search turned up 320 articles. After that, these articles went through a two-step screening process. In the first step, titles and abstracts of studies were explored to get rid of ones that were not relevant. This led to the choice of 220 articles to be looked over in more detail. In the second step, the full texts of these articles were checked to see if they met the criteria for inclusion. A PRISMA flowchart was made to show the process of choosing studies (Figure 2).

**Figure 2**

*Prisma Flowchart*



Source: Author's development

After choosing studies based on PRISMA, a thematic analysis was done to find and look into recurring themes about the legal charters of future companies. A qualitative method called thematic analysis is used to find, organise, and give meaning to patterns of meaning (themes) in a set of data in a planned way.

**Table 3***Steps Involved in Thematic Analysis*

Step	Description
Familiarization	Immersed in the data by reading and re-reading articles, and taking notes on initial impressions and key details.
Coding	Systematically coded articles to identify key phrases, concepts, and ideas related to legal charters and governance. The coding was done manually.
Theme Development	Grouped codes into broader themes reflecting major trends, such as digital transformation and sustainability.
Review and Refinement	Reviewed and improved themes to make sure they were correct, and relevant, and gave a full picture of the data.
Reporting	Presented the main ideas in a narrative form, with tables and figures to help show what was found.

*Source:* Author's development

Comparative analysis was one of the things that was done. This glanced at how the legal charter structures in different places are different. As part of the study, key parts of the legal charters of companies from different countries were examined to compare things like governance models, digital integration, and sustainability practices in Table 4.

**Table 4***Key Variables in Different Jurisdictions*

Variable	Description
Governance Model	Whether a shareholder-centric, stakeholder-inclusive, or hybrid governance model was used.
Digital Integration	How well digital tools and methods are incorporated into legal documents.
Sustainability Practices	How many and what kinds of sustainability commitments are in the legal charters?
Legal Challenges	Certain legal problems that businesses in each area have to deal with, like not knowing what the rules are or having trouble following them across borders.

*Source:* Author's development

The study gave an exhaustive overview of the legal documents of future companies by combining thematic and comparative analyses. The comparative analysis gave a bigger picture by showing how these themes show up in different legal systems, while the thematic analysis went into more detail about the main issues and trends found in the literature.

*Data Synthesis and Reporting*

After the comparative and thematic analyses were done, they were put together that answer the research questions. The insights from the different themes and jurisdictions were put together as part of the synthesis process. With these two approaches together, it was possible to get a very good look at how digital transformation, sustainability, and global governance affect the legal frameworks of companies that are planning for the future.

**Results**

The study found that in order to cope with issues like digitalisation, sustainability, and globalisation, businesses are significantly revising their legal documents. Corporate governance frameworks can make use of digital technologies, according to the study's central idea. According to Abbate et al. (2019), businesses are increasingly leveraging digital tools and platforms to enhance efficiency, creativity, and customer engagement. The outcome is that legal charters are evolving. Laws are being changed to allow for more adaptable types of government that can quickly adapt to changes in technology. Additionally, it is suggested that parts be added about making choices on digital platforms, managing digital assets, and utilising blockchain technologies to ensure secure and transparent transactions. Because there are more "big data," businesses are putting detailed data governance policies in their legal work. Laws that protect data, like the EU's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), are backed up by these rules. Also, companies are writing into their rules ways to handle the moral and legal impacts of AI and automation (Iphofen & Kritikos, 2021). Rules are given on defining clear algorithms, the way through which AI make decisions without bias and automated processes should be held responsible.

The way to use environmentally friendly methods in legal documents varies from one region to the next. It shows that way for different places need or want ESG reporting. For instance, the European Union has the strictest rules about ESG reporting (Kinderman, 2020). The United States is one of several countries that encourages its citizens to follow the law despite its lax enforcement. As a result of globalisation, legal charters have evolved significantly, particularly in relation to cross-border business compliance with international regulations. Businesses are adapting their policies in response to the challenges posed by the shrinking global market, according to thematic analysis. To ensure compliance with the regulations and statutes of various jurisdictions, legal charters are draughted. Some examples include fighting corruption, protecting the environment, and following international rules regarding how to work. More and more company charters are incorporating worldwide best practices, such as the OECD Principles of Corporate Governance (Ruggie, 2020). This facilitates cross-border trade for companies. Legal documents are another area where companies are making changes to account for cultural and legal variations across countries. As a result, it's important to make sure the government respects and accommodates local practices. This is especially important in places where families or the government usually own businesses.

In Table 5, we can see through which legal charter structures in different places compare to each other. It focuses on key aspects such as governance models, digital integration, sustainability practices, and legal challenges. This table shows the way through which different areas rank different parts of corporate governance. This is possible because each area has its laws and customs.

**Table 5**  
*Comparative Analysis of Legal Charter Structures Across Jurisdictions*

Jurisdiction	Governance Model	Digital Integration	Sustainability Practices	Legal Challenges
USA	Shareholder-centric	High	Voluntary	Regulatory uncertainty
EU	Stakeholder-inclusive	Medium	Mandatory (e.g., ESG reporting)	Legal harmonization
Japan	Hybrid	High	Integrated	Cross-border compliance

China	State-influenced	High	State-driven	Intellectual property issues
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Source: Author's development

From Table 5, we can see that the US prefers governance models that put shareholders first and use technology a lot. But the country has trouble with unclear rules, especially when it comes to new technologies. On the other hand, the European Union has a model that involves all stakeholders and calls for ESG reporting. This is possible because of strong laws that try to make sure that all member states follow the same rules for running their governments. Japanese companies use both old-fashioned and newer ways of running their businesses. This is especially true when it comes to writing sustainability into their charters. China's model is based on actions the government takes that are good for the environment, but its laws have problems with intellectual property.

The study shows that legal charters change over time to deal with issues and seize chances that come with going digital, caring for the environment, and expanding around the world. More companies are adding these parts to their boards of directors. This makes them more adaptable, responsible, and in line with standards around the world. They both show the ways through which legal charters are changing around the world. Laws need to be kept up to date so that businesses can stay competitive and follow the law in a world that changes quickly. This shows how important it is for business leadership to be able to change. Policymakers who care about the future and people who work on laws that help corporations can learn a lot from these results.

## Discussion

There needs to be a change in the law to keep up with how quickly things are changing in society, technology gets better, and business is done around the world (Hagemann et al., 2018). Businesses need to be able to adapt their legal systems to new times while still making sure they follow the rules that are already in place. At all costs, digital tools like AI, blockchain, and data governance systems should be part of legal documents (Janssen et al., 2020). In many ways, these technologies are useful for example, they make things more open, faster, and easier to choose. But they also make new moral and legal issues that need to be carefully handled. These kinds of issues need to be written into the laws of businesses so that they stay creative and responsible.

Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) factors are becoming more important in corporate governance, which shows that sustainability is becoming more significant in society as a whole (Hoang, 2018). People know that businesses need to do more to make the world a better place and are becoming more aware of environmental problems. Changes are being made to legal charters so that they require ESG reporting and specific commitments to sustainability (Jebe, 2019). This makes businesses more open and helps people trust each other. As people around the world work to fight climate change and make things fair for everyone, these changes make sense. Companies play a big role in reaching these goals because of this. More rules have been added to the show working of businesses in the era of globalisation (Stiglitz, 2017). A company that does business in more than one place has to deal with various legal systems, cultural norms, and regulatory environments (Berger-Walliser & Scott, 2018; Contractor et al., 2020). Standards for corporate governance that are the same all over the world are becoming more imperative. The results show that these global standards and the best ways to run a business from international frameworks like the OECD Principles of Corporate Governance (Buhmann, 2015) are starting to be written into legal charters. Different laws and cultures can have a big impact on how businesses run, so governance structures still need to be changed to fit each place (Fenwick et al., 2019).

There has to be a need for flexible legal frameworks in studies of corporate governance, and our results demonstrate the same. Researchers have already explored government structures to be able to adapt to new technology (Castelnovo & Sorrentino, 2021). We already know some of these things, but

this explains some new issues that appear when digital tools are used in legal documents. Many studies emphasize the importance of digitization in this regard (Nambisan et al., 2019). Digital technologies are being used in governance frameworks. The review also goes into more depth about the role that sustainability plays in running a business. It shows more clearly the way through which legal charters are changing to include clear promises to deal with social and environmental problems (Kock & Min, 2016).

Even though this review is very thorough, some things should be pointed out. First, the focus on English-language articles may have meant that relevant studies from places where English is not the main language were left out. This language barrier might make it harder to get a full picture of global trends in corporate governance, especially in places where big steps forward are being made but are not being widely covered in English-language media. For a more global view, future research should think about including studies in other languages. Another problem is that technology and business practices around the world change very quickly. However, because technology and business models change so quickly, some of the insights may become useless very quickly. For example, new technologies that are not widely used yet, like quantum computing or advanced AI, could bring about new problems and chances that are not communicated about in the current literature. To keep up with these changes and make sure that laws are still relevant, research needs to be done all the time.

This literature review shows how important it is for legal charters to be both flexible and forward-looking. A big change in corporate governance is the addition of digital technologies, sustainable business practices, and global governance standards to legal charters. But these improvements also bring about new problems that need to be solved for businesses to stay legal, moral, and competitive in a world that is changing quickly. The study's limitations point to areas that need more research, especially when it comes to keeping up with the latest technological advances and expanding the review to include studies that are not written in English. Overall, this review adds to our understanding of the way through which corporate governance is changing and lays the groundwork for future research on the laws that will shape the businesses of the future.

### **Limitations of the study**

There are a number of limitations to this review, despite the fact that it offers a thorough analysis of the development of legal charters as they pertain to sustainability, digital transformation, and corporate governance. First, there's a chance that the global perspective of the results was limited because of the emphasis on English-language articles, which may have excluded important research from non-English-speaking regions. Furthermore, certain insights may become obsolete due to the rapidity with which technology advances, especially in fields such as artificial intelligence (AI), blockchain (digital ledger technology), and digital governance. Finally, it is not possible to validate findings through empirical analysis or primary research methods because secondary data sources are relied upon. The inclusion of multi-language literature and real-time data collection should be considered in future studies as ways to expand the scope.

### **Conclusion**

This extensive literature review shows that legal charters must be flexible and forward-thinking to keep up with rapid changes in politics, business, technology, and the environment. Business is becoming more complicated, so company charters must change to address new issues. This review shows that old management system rules can't slow modern businesses. Instead, a legal charter should include globalisation, digitisation, and sustainability promises. Businesses of all kinds use AI, blockchain, and big data analytics to improve and innovate. These changes improve things but create new moral and legal issues. The results suggest legal charters should have clear digital technology rules in the future. These rules should ensure that companies use these tools ethically, responsibly, and in accordance with public opinion. Keeping stakeholder trust depends on this method. Digital errors can cost a company money and damage its reputation.

Sustainability has become a top business priority. ESG factors are gaining importance globally. This means businesses must change their practices and focus on long-term value that benefits everyone, including the environment. New legal documents should include promises to protect the environment, make society more fair, and strengthen government. In addition to following the law, these charters should consider future sustainability needs and trends.

Legal charters are harder to make due to global business. Global businesses must comply with many laws, customs, and rules. This review shows that legal charters should include global governance standards and be adaptable. While considering local laws and customs, companies can operate globally efficiently. The study's findings matter greatly. The old business model of fixed legal documents and post-compliance no longer works. Being flexible will help companies manage risk and seize digital and environmental opportunities. Future research and discussion are needed to build on and improve these findings. This review provides a solid theoretical foundation, but more research is needed to implement these changes.

### ***Suggestions for Future Research***

The focus of future research should be on companies whose governance structures have successfully integrated digital tools and sustainability practices. To better understand the pros and cons of advanced legal charters and to set a good example for other businesses, it is helpful to conduct in-depth case studies of these companies. By weighing the benefits and drawbacks of these integrations, researchers can help firms make informed decisions about adopting these governance models. In order to maintain the relevance of legal charters in an ever-changing business environment, it is essential to monitor global developments in technology, business models, and legal frameworks. The future of corporate governance is up to interdisciplinary teams spanning disciplines such as environmental science, law, technology, and business management. By bringing together experts from different fields, we can better understand how digitisation and sustainability are influencing corporate governance. Researchers from these different fields should work together to ensure that accountability, innovation, and adaptability are supported and promoted by legal systems. Lastly, future company legal charters should be sufficiently broad and adaptable to cope with the rapid changes happening as a consequence of digitalisation, globalisation, and sustainability imperatives. These charters should serve as a roadmap for companies to ethically expand while staying in compliance with constantly evolving regulations. It is critical for organisations to have governance systems that can adapt to the ever-changing global business landscape. This will ensure their long-term viability and competitiveness.

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None.

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