Remedies are sought through informal negotiation relying on the relationship itself, rather than on the formal rights on paper. Litigation is even less an option because its adversarial nature endangers the underlying relationship. More so than contracts, law suits level hierarchy by placing parties on a scale, equal to each other before the law. Furthermore, going to court means breaking off the relationship and subjecting it to an external review, admission of a failed relationship.

The presence of legal remedial power adds the extra chill of subjecting the relationship to an external review that is, in the communitarian view, unnecessary and even threatening to the relationship itself. Such external review is anathema to the relationship so arduously cultivated. Thus, a communitarian society prefers informal but "real" agreements between people over formal and "artificial" constructs on paper. Resorting to formal constructs to build and govern relationships, or to remedy violations is not as necessary. Formal controls are required only as a last resort.

- **Communitarian corporatism**

In a communitarian setup, corporations must survive in the long-run. Corporate stability is prized not only by the business and shareholders but also by workers. One way to achieve long-term survival is to focus on growth in the company's market share and, if necessary, to strike a trade-off in favour of lower short-term profits, or even low profit levels over many years. On the strength of trust in the relationship between managers, shareholders and workers, communitarian corporatism develops a long-term view of corporate profits.

Under communitarianism, one corporation is connected with others in a web of vertical and horizontal business relationships. A firm is most likely to be a member of a relationship-based communitarian network. Corporate links could extend across several networks depending on what route is efficient for commercial success. Corporations have backward linkages to resource and input suppliers, and forward linkages to distributors and consumers in the final market. The corporation conducts its business by incurring communitarian obligations to some corporations and by extending communitarian credits to others. In time, accounts receivables are realized and outstanding accounts are settled.