Peer - Reviewed & Refereed Journal

The Law Journal strives to provide a platform for discussion of International as well as National Developments in the Field of Law.

WHITE BLACK
LEGAL

DISCLAIMER

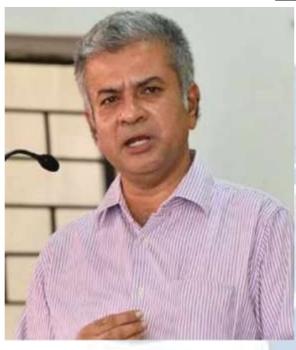No part of this publication may be reproduced or copied in any form by any means without prior written permission of Editor-in-chief of White Black Legal – The Law Journal. The Editorial Team of White Black Legal holds the copyright to all articles contributed to this publication. The views expressed in this publication are purely personal opinions of the authors and do not reflect the views of the Editorial Team of White Black Legal. Though all efforts are made to ensure the accuracy and correctness of the information published, White Black Legal shall not be responsible for any errors caused due to oversight or otherwise.

EDITORIAL TEAM

Raju Narayana Swamy (IAS) Indian Administrative Service officer

Dr. Raju Narayana Swamy popularly known as Kerala's Anti Corruption Crusader is the All India Topper of the 1991 batch of the IAS and is currently posted as Principal Secretary to the Government of Kerala . He has earned many accolades as he hit against the political-bureaucrat corruption nexus in India. Dr Swamy holds a B.Tech in Computer Science and Engineering from the IIT Madras and a Ph. D. in Cyber Law from Gujarat National Law University . He also has an LLM (Pro) (with specialization in IPR) as well as three PG Diplomas from the National Law University, Delhi- one in Urban Environmental Management and Law, another in Environmental Law and Policy and a third one in Tourism and Environmental Law. He also holds a post-graduate diploma in IPR from the National Law School, Bengaluru and a professional diploma in Public Procurement from the World Bank.

Dr. R. K. Upadhyay

Dr. R. K. Upadhyay is Registrar, University of Kota (Raj.), Dr Upadhyay obtained LLB , LLM degrees from Banaras Hindu University & Phd from university of Kota.He has succesfully completed UGC sponsored M.R.P for the work in the ares of the various prisoners reforms in the state of the Rajasthan.

Senior Editor

Dr. Neha Mishra

Dr. Neha Mishra is Associate Professor & Associate Dean (Scholarships) in Jindal Global Law School, OP Jindal Global University. She was awarded both her PhD degree and Associate Professor & Associate Dean M.A.; LL.B. (University of Delhi); LL.M.; Ph.D. (NLSIU, Bangalore) LLM from National Law School of India University, Bengaluru; she did her LL.B. from Faculty of Law, Delhi University as well as M.A. and B.A. from Hindu College and DCAC from DU respectively. Neha has been a Visiting Fellow, School of Social Work, Michigan State University, 2016 and invited speaker Panelist at Global Conference, Whitney R. Harris World Law Institute, Washington University in St.Louis, 2015.

Ms. Sumiti Ahuja

Ms. Sumiti Ahuja, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi,
 Ms. Sumiti Ahuja completed her LL.M. from the Indian Law Institute with specialization in Criminal Law and Corporate Law, and has over nine years of teaching experience. She has done her LL.B. from the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. She is currently pursuing Ph.D. in the area of Forensics and Law. Prior to joining the teaching profession, she has worked as Research Assistant for projects funded by different agencies of Govt. of India. She has developed various audio-video teaching modules under UGC e-PG Pathshala programme in the area of Criminology, under the aegis of an MHRD Project. Her areas of interest are Criminal Law, Law of Evidence, Interpretation of Statutes, and Clinical Legal Education.

Dr. Navtika Singh Nautiyal

Dr. Navtika Singh Nautiyal presently working as an Assistant Professor in School of law, Forensic Justice and Policy studies at National Forensic Sciences University, Gandhinagar, Gujarat. She has 9 years of Teaching and Research Experience. She has completed her Philosophy of Doctorate in 'Intercountry adoption laws from Uttranchal University, Dehradun' and LLM from Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.

Dr. Rinu Saraswat

Associate Professor at School of Law, Apex University, Jaipur, M.A, LL.M, Ph.D,

Dr. Rinu have 5 yrs of teaching experience in renowned institutions like Jagannath University and Apex University. Participated in more than 20 national and international seminars and conferences and 5 workshops and training programmes.

Dr. Nitesh Saraswat

E.MBA, LL.M, Ph.D, PGDSAPM
Currently working as Assistant Professor at Law Centre II, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. Dr. Nitesh have 14 years of Teaching, Administrative and research experience in Renowned Institutions like Amity University, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Jai Narain Vyas University Jodhpur, Jagannath University and Nirma University.
More than 25 Publications in renowned National and International Journals and has authored a Text book on Cr.P.C and Juvenile Delinquency law.

Subhrajit Chanda

BBA. LL.B. (Hons.) (Amity University, Rajasthan); LL. M. (UPES, Dehradun) (Nottingham Trent University, UK); Ph.D. Candidate (G.D. Goenka University)

Subhrajit did his LL.M. in Sports Law, from Nottingham Trent University of United Kingdoms, with international scholarship provided by university; he has also completed another LL.M. in Energy Law from University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, India. He did his B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) focussing on International Trade Law.

ABOUT US

WHITE BLACK LEGAL is an open access, peer-reviewed and

refereed journal providededicated to express views on topical legal issues, thereby generating a cross current of ideas on emerging matters. This platform shall also ignite the initiative and desire of young law students to contribute in the field of law. The erudite response of legal luminaries shall be solicited to enable readers to explore challenges that lie before law makers, lawyers and the society at large, in the event of the ever changing social, economic and technological scenario.

With this thought, we hereby present to you

ALGORITHMIC DISCRIMINATION AND THE LAW: ADDRESSING BIAS IN AUTOMATED DECISION-MAKING

AUTHROED BY - AABHYA VARMA[1]

Abstract:

In an era where algorithms increasingly dictate decisions impacting livelihoods, justice, and opportunity, hidden biases within these automated systems pose pressing social and legal challenges. From hiring processes to credit assessments and law enforcement surveillance, algorithms, though seemingly impartial, often replicate and even amplify societal biases, leading to discriminatory outcomes for marginalised groups. This article unpacks the mechanisms by which algorithmic discrimination occurs, examining cases where implicit bias has manifested in high-stakes decision-making. It delves into the legal landscape addressing these inequities, analysing existing frameworks such as anti-discrimination statutes, data protection laws, and emerging regulatory measures. With insights from recent case law and policy initiatives, we explore whether current laws are equipped to tackle algorithmic bias and consider the potential for new legal paradigms aimed at fostering accountability and social justice in automated systems. By assessing the balance between technological advancement and equitable treatment, this discussion contributes to an urgent conversation about the role of law in safeguarding against a new frontier of discrimination.

Keywords: algorithmic discrimination, bias, automated decision-making, legal frameworks, equity, social justice, anti-discrimination law, hiring bias, lending discrimination, law enforcement algorithms

I. Introduction: The Rise of the Algorithm Society

Algorithms have silently crept into our lives as an age of information's invisible designer. Complicated instructions of data powered by machine learning decide and shape everything ranging from the news we read to advertisements we see to the loans we qualify for. Algorithms

---

[1] Student, Amity Law School, Amity University Noida, Uttar Pradesh

have become firmly set determinants of fundamental human concerns with a speed and capability that is startling and awe-inspiring at the same time. This is no longer just a technological change but a cultural one as well. We are now living in an "Algorithm Society" where machines increasingly determine judgments once considered the preserve of human intuition, raising some very fundamental questions about fairness, accountability, and justice.

Why have algorithms come to hold so much power? Simply because they promise to process greater volumes of information faster and more accurately than any human can. From speeding the hiring process to simplifying risk assessments in lending, algorithms are touted as the objective arbiters that should strip human biases from judgment. But beneath this patina of neutrality lies an astonishing reality: algorithms so often reflect just what they were designed not to. Historically trained, they now have the potential to actually enact and even amplify injustices embedded in our system. This paradox—algorithms being both efficient as well as flawed—is indeed driving our increasing dependency over and concern for their unconstrained power.

Algorithms are increasingly called upon to "judge" on our behalf. Predictive policing algorithms forecast where crimes might happen next. Screening tools sort through thousands of applicants to identify the "best fit" in hiring. Besides promising efficiency, automation raises ethical and legal challenges, especially when judgments go wrong. Consider the risk when a biased algorithm inaccurately flags a person as being a potential criminal or otherwise qualified job candidate is passed over because of a machine's criteria. When algorithms fail, the impact is real and often disproportionately felt by marginalised communities.

It will all depend on how we hold those automata accountable to render exactly the same level of justice, fairness, and accountability to which human decision-makers are subject as we scan through the social-legal impacts of algorithmic decision-making. This will be a coming of age, or perhaps a much-needed rite of passage for us in the design, regulation, and contesting of those systems against quiet diffusion through lines of code.

II. The Hidden Bias Within: How Algorithms Learn Discrimination

Algorithms are often assumed to be neutral, intaking data and spitting out results. The truth, however, is that such systems are no more discriminatory than the data and methods on which

they depend. In fact, they can even unknowingly continue feeding into-or even amplify-societal biases that have historically been embedded in the data. Here delve a little deeper into how those biases arise, and just what the real-world implications can be in realms such as hiring, lending, and policing:

(i) Algorithms are only as objective as their data.

It is certainly true about algorithms: the old saying "garbage in, garbage out." They "learn" from whatever is fed into them; the same bias existing in data that predates this system gets baked into the model. For instance, when it is trained on the data of hiring in a firm that has historically shown bias towards males for management jobs, it will be found to conclude that generally speaking, men are best for such jobs, which it will then perpetuate as its own bias. Hence, biased training data make algorithms that learn and imitate historical trends often in the sense of not even subliminally inserting discriminatory practices in the seemingly objective process.[2]

(ii) When Historical Inequities Shape Digital Decision-Making

Once historical inequities are encoded in data, they do not stay in the past; they instead inform contemporary decision-making.[3] A lending algorithm trained on financial records from the past decades reflects a bias against particular neighbourhoods or demographic groups, thereby making it harder for those communities to obtain loans today. Similarly, in law enforcement, predictive policing algorithms will target historically over-policed areas, creating a feedback loop where those same communities are viewed with even higher scrutiny. Since algorithms "learn" from skewed historical data, these biases are propagated into the future, amplifying social divides and further disadvantage the already marginalised.

(iii) Case Studies in Bias: Real-World Consequences of Algorithmic Errors

The consequences of algorithmic bias are far from theoretical. For example, when it comes to hiring, algorithms have been proven to favour applicants with male-coded names over female ones; hence, they replicate gender biases which should be removed from this process. In lending, there are some AI models which denied loan applicants for reason of race or

---

[2] Princeton Journal of Public and International Affairs, Regulating AI: Opportunities to Combat Algorithmic Bias and Technological Redlining (2024) https://jpia.princeton.edu/ accessed 30 October 2024.
[3] Safiya Umoja Noble, Algorithms of Oppression: How Search Engines Reinforce Racism (New York University Press 2018).

socioeconomic status regardless of creditworthiness. Further, face recognition errors by law enforcement agencies incorrectly identify minorities at shockingly high percentage rates. The wrongful arrest and detention in the real world thus amplify how even minute mistakes during data processing may come to alter the lives of the victim.

All together, these problems reveal a critical truth: algorithms are not neutral. They suck in, inherit, and perpetuate the biases implicit in their design and in the data; attention and watchfulness are necessary to prevent damage. To start down that road, knowledge of these lurking biases is key to making sure our digital decision-makers contribute to equity rather than destroy it.

III. Where Discrimination Strikes: Bias in Hiring, Lending, and Law Enforcement

Algorithms, in the era of big data and rapid digitalisation, are the gatekeepers shaping critical aspects of people's lives-from getting a job to securing a loan to facing law enforcement scrutiny. Efficiency and objectivity are promised by these automated systems, but they tend to reflect and perpetuate deeply rooted biases, the very inequities they were supposed to eliminate. This section discusses how algorithmic discrimination is manifesting in hiring, finance, and policing and challenging the fairness of modern decision-making:

(i) Are hiring algorithms screening out talent? The Job Hunt

Hiring seems streamlined and efficient, since companies now use algorithms for hiring. However, hiring algorithms also tend to entrench existing discriminatory patterns. The systems, having been trained on historical data, perpetuate existing biases against certain groups. For example, an algorithm may discriminate without malice against a less represented demographic or reduce the scores of applicants based on name, school, or zip code rather than actual merit. This unfairly pushes aside quality candidates in order to preserve the "status quo," and hurts women, people of colour, and other excluded groups. The result is an efficient hiring process but one far from effective in providing actual equal opportunity. It erects new barriers to help fortify existing workplace inequalities.

(ii) Fairness in Finance: Who Gets a Loan and Who Doesn't?

Algorithms exert an influence unprecedented on who would be permitted to borrow - and at

what interest rate. Yet at their foundation, these are systems able to entrench old histories of lending patterns and the resultant farce from an otherwise worthy idea: financial inclusion. Incomes, neighbourhoods-even last names-could easily end up figuring into how they get sorted out as particular disadvantages on the low-end and disproportionately penalise poorer minorities. These biases often result in high interest rates or outright denial for minority applicants, reinforcing economic inequality across generations. Even minor algorithmic predispositions can result in quite different life chances, ensuring that technology built for efficacy becomes a tool of structural inequity in finance.

(iii) Algorithmic Justice? The Use of Predictive Policing and Surveillance

In law enforcement, predictive policing algorithms are used to forecast crime hot spots within neighbourhoods and even predict an individual's propensity for crime commission. Even though the goals are benevolent, this ultimately is what the predictive systems are trained on and it reflects more heavily that crime patterns were produced within the community by way of over-policing itself. Communities of colour seem to fall under such predictions more so than not due to being in hyper-vigilance mode through race-based profiling and stereotyping. This challenges the concept of justice, as algorithms decide who is policed and how intensely, thus automating prejudice under the guise of neutrality.

In all these areas, algorithmic discrimination manifests itself as much as a mirror reflecting the human biases encoded in those digital systems as it does as a technological malfunction.[4] The results thus raise some of the most crucial socio-legal questions: How might we design fairer algorithms? And who is liable when they discriminate? Only through transparency, regulation, and a relentless commitment to justice will the promise of unbiased technology be realised.

IV. Legal Landscapes: How the Law Attempts to Keep Algorithms Accountable

It's an age where algorithms have become the decisive factor in hiring, lending, and law enforcement decisions. So much so that legal frameworks struggle to keep pace with this development. The law is supposed to bridge technology and social justice, but every new AI

---

[4] Emilio Ferrara, 'Fairness and Bias in Artificial Intelligence: A Brief Survey of Sources, Impacts, and Mitigation Strategies' (2024) 6 *Sci* 3.

development presents a complex challenge in keeping algorithms accountable. Here is how legal systems worldwide, including India, attempt to address this issue:

(i) Existing Protections: Anti-Discrimination Laws and Digital Gaps

Existing anti-discrimination laws were built to protect humanity from human biases, but not from machine-made decision-making. Where the rules are generally laid down-thus against racial or gender discrimination, or based upon religion-the "digital divides" usually slip through if algorithms feed on historical tainted data or operate based upon wrong assumptions. For example, the United States of America Civil Rights Act of 1964[5] bars employment and lending discrimination, but it fails to give those teeth something AI could directly trigger. Conversely, in Europe, that very same approach has resulted in a high level of an aggressive action in formulating an Artificial Intelligence Act through which high-risk applications to the human hiring process will be placed under regulatory schemes as well as a monetary consequence if violations occur.[6]

Anti-discrimination protections less detailed but increasingly applicable exist for India. While the Information Technology Act, 2000[7] and the digital personal data protection act, 2023[8] both exist in India, complete algorithmic accountability provisions have not yet been fully developed. Once the Personal Data Protection Bill[9] is enacted, it might offer greater protection against AI-driven discrimination only because it focuses on protecting the integrity of data and individual rights, even if it hasn't addressed AI-driven decision-making directly.

(ii) The Role of Transparency and Explainability in the Law

Many jurisdictions are pushing for the need for transparency and explainability in AI systems to foster accountability. Such laws require algorithms to open up on how they arrived at a decision. While transparency laws ensure that users know what factors contribute to a decision affecting their lives, explainability mandates make it possible for those affected by a decision to understand and contest it. The EU's GDPR[10], for example, introduces a "right to

---

[5] Civil Rights Act of 1964 (US).
[6] Center for Security and Emerging Technology, 'The Finalized EU Artificial Intelligence Act: Implications and Insights '(Georgetown University, 2024) https://cset.georgetown.edu accessed 30 October 2024.
[7] Information Technology Act 2000 (India), Act No. 21 of 2000.
[8] Digital Personal Data Protection Act 2023 (India)
[9] The Digital Personal Data Protection Bill, 2023 (Bill No. 185 of 2023) (India)
[10] Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (General Data Protection Regulation) [2016] OJ L119/1.

explanation," where it mandates the explanation of the ways automated systems utilise people's data. That alone marks a significant change to one that holds someone accountable for how "black box" algorithms are used in systems.

In India, similar ground can be found as laws ponder regulation over AI. There may indirectly be a need for the justification of an AI decision if it were being contested because rights will also be granted to people as to their data.

(iii) Algorithmic audits: the demand for Fairness and accountability

Algorithmic audits are swiftly becoming the most important legal instrument that measures bias, unfairness, and compliance with existing anti-discrimination legislations. In other words, it examines AI for disparate treatment in outcomes as between different groups of individuals. The United States has States like California which will obligate the mandatory audit on AI systems as applied on hiring,[11] whereas the European Union will require it upon its AI Act.[12] India might also soon do the same thing because the Indian government wants to ensure responsible regulation of digital innovation. India-based policy think tanks and advocacy groups have already pushed Indian lawmakers into setting periodic AI audits across different industries, especially finance and public services, where algorithms should enhance rather than diminish equity.

V. Bridging the Gaps: Proposed Reforms and Emerging Solutions

In an increasingly algorithm-driven world, it is important that the biases often inherent in such automated systems be addressed-from job prospects to credit scores and even criminal sentencing. Algorithms, though efficient, may inadvertently continue social inequality. Regulatory reform and proactivity are the way forward. Here, dive into critical reform areas for making AI systems fairer, more transparent, and more inclusive:

(i) Fairness Through Diversity: Inclusive Data and Algorithm Design

Fair algorithm begins with inclusive data. Many algorithms are trained on lacking datasets, which do not have participation from a diverse demographic group-thus resulting in

---

[11] California Assembly Bill 331 (2024) https://www.dwt.com accessed 1 November 2024.
[12] European Union, Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council Laying Down Harmonised Rules on Artificial Intelligence (Artificial Intelligence Act) (COM/2021/206 final) https://eur-lex.europa.eu accessed 1 November 2024.

discriminatory practices. To address this, it begins with better data source practices that consciously include otherwise underrepresented communities to allow automated decisions not to continue being skewed by historical prejudices.[13] Moreover, increasing diversity within algorithm design teams can inject perspectives that lead to identification and, ultimately, mitigation of prospective biases during development. It balances, to a larger degree, an algorithmic landscape reflecting the diversity of populations it impacts.[14]

(ii) International Standards for Regulation of Bias End

Border crossing of AI technologies involves international standards that are coherent with algorithmic bias. AI regulation is not adopted as a one size fits all; it has been adopted differently in different countries. Organizations such as the European Union have even proposed strict framework through the EU AI Act in order to bring about transparency and accountability. Countries will encourage best international practices in algorithmic processes, audited periodically and in full transparency. The baseline of fairness and accountability worldwide would be toward such goals. Regulation would be more collaborative and would prevent companies from playing "regulation shopping" around the world to find looser standards.

(iii) Toward Ethical AI: A Glimpse at Commercial and Government Efforts

The private and public sectors continue to commit more to the reduction of bias in AI. Companies like Google, IBM, and Microsoft continue with ethical AI initiatives, look at the social implications of their technologies, and eventually lead to fairer outcomes for people. Governments have established national AI strategies, among them funding research and creating pilot projects on ethical AI based on aspects of transparency, accountability, and fairness. These are but some of the important steps toward trust in AI and avoiding further entrenchment or exacerbation of social inequalities through automated systems. Further public and corporate accountability will only add to these systems' ethical integrity, with periodic audits, reviews by outsiders, and participation by other stakeholders.

As algorithms continue to penetrate and permeate the infrastructure of society, building frameworks to fight bias becomes a question of social justice and an ethical imperative. This

---

[13] European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, Bias in Algorithms – Artificial Intelligence and Discrimination (FRA, 2022) https://fra.europa.eu accessed 1 November 2024.
[14] Training Data and AI Ethics (AI4SP, 2023) https://ai4sp.org accessed 2 November 2024.

might be advanced toward a future where decisions are driven by AI to be fair, transparent, and representative of the communities affected by it through collaborative reform, diversified data practices, international regulatory standards, and industry-driven ethics initiatives. These measures will both fill the existing gaps in current AI governance and pave the way towards an equitable technological landscape in respect of human rights as well as social justice.

VI. The Social Costs of Algorithmic Bias: Why It Matters for Equity and Justice

In the case of algorithmic bias, it cannot be seen as a mere technical bug but is, rather, a social and ethical crisis and hits the toughest in its dealing with marginalised communities.[15] Algorithms governing our everyday decision-making-from hiring and credit approval to policing-often get described as neutral instruments, but they carry and can perpetuate "invisible" discrimination, disadvantageously silent, based on race, gender, socioeconomic status, and more.

(i) Invisible discrimination and menace of the marginalized communities

Algorithmic bias can have very deep and insidious effects on marginalized communities. For example, biased algorithms may screen out qualified candidates from underrepresented groups in hiring. They may deny credit to people based on flawed risk assessments that correlate poverty with untrustworthiness in lending. Algorithms may unfairly target communities of color in law enforcement and reinforce systemic inequalities. This process usually involves obscure, complex algorithms that those rejected or singled out may never understand why they were excluded. It is this "invisible" discrimination that fuels cycles of exclusion and feeds systemic inequity through technology.

(ii) From Digital Black Boxes to Open Systems: Steps Forward

In this light, it is necessary to break this cycle by transitioning toward more transparent and accountable algorithms. It is indeed impossible to identify bias within the "black box" system, where the decision-making processes are opaque. To move forward, new regulations must mandate the transparency needed for auditing the fairness of algorithms, either by the individuals who have been impacted or by oversight bodies. There is an increasing advocacy

---

[15] Michael Barrett, "The Dark Side of AI: Algorithmic Bias and Global Inequality," *Cambridge Judge Business School* (31 October 2023) https://www.jbs.cam.ac.uk accessed 2 November 2024.

for inclusive algorithm design-from diverse stakeholders that can be used to minimise bias right from the beginning.

This can only occur if law evolves and discovers itself adaptive with the fashion of merging technologically forced innovation and this social justice cause. Along the way, we ensure that this digital future has been balanced: fair, respectable, and protective to and for all communities. Now, that is not techno-fixing, adjusting technology fine; that will be an important deconstructive task, disentangling the structures of discriminations for building a more egalitarian, just society.

VII. Conclusion: A Vision for Fair and Just Algorithms in Society

As we move progressively toward a completely algorithm-run world, it is also more critical than ever that systems of automation are fair and unbiased. The law, technology, and society uniquely and interdependently relate to the challenge of meeting algorithmic discrimination. Indeed, by addressing these very biases, we open ways for systems that not just operate efficiently but serve well the interests of justice and equity. Legislation, for instance, stipulates laws that mark borders and accountability that articulates permissible practices in arriving at algorithmic decisions. And with technological innovation persisting in an ongoing course, its creations keep evolving into an ever-improved detector for bias and into something else that will definitely neutralize the highly capable machinery we create reflects fair-mindedness. For the social aspect, it should contribute—public discourse and heightened public awareness and lobbying must provide a culture for expectations from these technologies towards human day-to-day experiences.

In the future, the vision will be toward fair automation-when algorithms could serve to help instead of hurt social justice. We can build systems that are sensitive to human values and contribute to a fairer sharing of opportunity-to hire or lend or police. That demands a more holistic approach in which cross-disciplinary perspectives may be brought together, they design algorithms to demean no human dignity nor disrespect the rights of the individual. Legal frameworks need to be dynamic, adapting to evolving technology without compromising foundational principles of justice.

The ultimate effort, therefore, is not only that of doing no harm but creating an environment where technology fosters a more equitable society. The effort of ethical algorithms means the person is not only regulating digital processes but designing the world of tomorrow with equity and fairness at the heart of it. Living today by such guiding principles will give a firm foundation for an inclusive future in which automation will strengthen opportunities rather than widen disparities. This vision requires unwavering vigilance, collective work, and a unified dedication to a just Internet-one that is as vibrant and equitable as the one we aim to build offline.