

Algorithmic Justice and AI Governance

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The rapid expansion of algorithms and artificial intelligence (AI) systems in legal, economic, and social decision-making processes has raised serious questions about justice, transparency, and accountability. Algorithmic justice refers to ensuring fair and non-discriminatory decision-making within AI systems. With the increasing reliance on algorithms in sensitive decision-making contexts, concerns regarding biases embedded in data and system design have intensified. The central research question of this paper is: How can algorithmic justice be realized within the framework of AI governance through legal and technical mechanisms of transparency and accountability? To address this question, a descriptive-analytical method was employed, and data were collected through a literature review and comparative analysis of international instruments, regional regulations (such as the European Union's frameworks), and technical scholarship in machine learning and AI. The findings indicate that achieving algorithmic justice requires three fundamental pillars: first, the development of explainable and bias-resistant technologies that enable oversight and evaluation of algorithmic decisions; second, the establishment of binding legal frameworks alongside soft-law guidelines emphasizing impartiality, transparency, and users' right to contest decisions; and third, the strengthening of regulatory bodies and international cooperation for drafting common standards of data and algorithm governance. Furthermore, the results show that accounting for cultural and social diversity, together with educating legal and technological actors, constitutes a prerequisite for public acceptance and the effective implementation of algorithmic justice.

Keywords: Algorithmic Justice; Explainable Algorithms; Algorithmic Bias and Discrimination; Algorithmic Transparency and Accountability; Artificial Intelligence