

Antoinette Rouvroy holds a Ph.D. in Law from the European University Institute (Florence, 2006) and is a FNRS (Fund for Scientific Research) Research Associate at the Information, Law and Society Research Centre (CRIDS, University of Namur, Belgium). Since 2000 she has been interested in relations between, on one hand, the law, risk-construction processes, science and technology, and on the other hand, neo-liberal governmentality. From 2000 to 2005 her work at the European University Institute in Florence, the Department of Science and Technology Studies at the University of York (UK) and the Centre for Intellectual Property Policy at McGill University (Canada) mainly focused on the co-production relationships that exist between the over-emphasis on predictive genetics and the neo-liberal approach to government (A. Rouvroy, "Human Genes and Neoliberal Governance. A Foucauldian Critique", Routledge-Cavendish, 2007). Her participation in European research contracts at the Information, Law and Society Research Centre since 2007, and her subsequent appointment as a FNRS Research Associate, since 2008, together with her role as an expert for the Foresight Committee of the CNIL (*Commission Nationale Informatique et Libertés* – the French data protection authority), have led her to focus her research on the challenges of polycentric governance (which recognises that the law does not have a monopoly on standard-setting, and that normative phenomena transcend the traditional boundaries of state territories), of normative technologies (both the metabolism specific to the "legal system" and non-legal technologies which engender governance effects), and the links between legal, technological and social rule-making. In addition to addressing the challenges brought about by digital technology and its applications (autonomic computing, ambient intelligence and data mining) for legal systems concerned with the protection of private life and personal data, in recent years she has developed a new line of research around what she terms "algorithmic governmentality". The type of "knowledge" which feeds it and which is shaped by it, the ways in which it affects individual and collective behaviour, the modes of individuation which can influence it or resist it are examined under an approach combining three types of closely linked challenges: semiotic and epistemological challenges, power interests and individuation issues.