# Foreword

Automated Reasoning got its initial boost after Alan Robinson invented the resolution principle in 1963. For many years after this historical event "automated reasoning" was therefore a synonym for "resolution based reasoning for predicate logic". But this has been almost 40 years ago. "Automated reasoning" in the early 21st century comprises a still growing number of research areas. Some of them are: theorem proving in classical and non-classical logics, equational reasoning, unification, induction, logic programming, functional programming, constraint solving, formal methods for specifying, transforming and verifying systems, in particular safety-critical systems, non-monotonic reasoning, abduction, logic-based knowledge representation, in particular description logics.

The United Kingdom has an established research tradition in many of these areas and there are strong and internationally recognized research groups working on these problems. These groups meet once a year at the "Workshop on Automated Reasoning" to exchange results and ideas. The workshop is a rather informal event with short presentations and poster sessions. It provides the opportunity to keep the community informed about research activities and to present and discuss brand new ideas.

This year the workshop took place at King's College in London. There were 24 contributions, not only from the UK, but from countries as far away as Brazil and Lithuania. The 2-page abstracts of the contributions, together with the abstracts of the invited speakers are contained in these workshop notes.

I would like to thank very much everybody who contributed to the workshop. It has been sponsored by the Max-Planck Institute for Computer Science in Saarbrücken. We are grateful for their support.

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