After 25 centuries of written tradition in logic, the main topics in logic at the beginning of this century concerned the foundations of mathematics. Logic, as we know it, is still, up to a point, determined by these considerations.

Our time is characterised by the very fast evolution of communication and information technologies, by the huge computing power available and, also, by the need for fast and accurate information exchange and sharing.

In the last 20 years we experience a spectacular increase of the role of logic in computer science: hardware design, relational databases, logic programming, complexity and verification are key concepts that constitute the sine qua non for theoretical computer science. Furthermore, disciplines such as linguistics and cognitive science, strongly interrelated to logic, start becoming more and more important in information processing. It's a new scientific reality we live in and which we have to assess and to take into account.

With view to this very rich and continuously evolving and expanding scientific and technological environment, the panellists are requested to answer the following questions:

1. What is logic nowadays and where is it heading?
2. Is there a gap between theory and praxis in the use of logic in sciences and, in particular, in computer science, and, if yes, how could it be overcome?
3. Which would be the new things in logic that the panellists would like to see happening?