

## Preface

It is not a coincidence that the research fields of Artificial Intelligence and of Law have met, and merged into the interdisciplinary research field of Artificial Intelligence and Law. Both fields use formal methods, with their strengths and limitations; in AI there are software, logic and statistics, in Law there are statutes, procedures and institutions. Both fields are creative; in AI systems are built, experiments designed and paradigms replaced, in Law regulations are passed by lawmakers, precedents are set and ideologies balanced. Both fields struggle with the inevitable complexity of modeling human behavior; in AI with the goal to reconstruct human behavior, in Law with the goal to steer human behavior. These and other similarities are driving the active and dedicated community of AI and Law. Researchers are taking their inspiration from the Law with its insights developed over millennia combining them with AI's half a century of lessons.

The beginnings of AI and Law are marked by the first International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Law in Boston in 1987, a quarter of a century ago. Ever since that first conference, the biennial ICAIL conference series has been a primary forum for the exchange and discussion of the latest research insights in the interdisciplinary field of Artificial Intelligence and Law. The Fourteenth International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Law (Rome, Italy, June 10-14, 2013) continues from these 25 year old achievements, and provides a program that consists of invited lectures, full papers, research abstracts, system demonstrations, workshops and tutorials.

The invited speakers of the conference are Rosaria Conte, who discusses the emergence and change of norms of different types using agent simulations as an experimental tool; Paul Thagard, who presents a neural process theory of intentions, connecting to free will and legal responsibility; and Radboud Winkels, who speaks about 25 years of AI & Law and the difficulties of turning data into knowledge. Peter van Koppen discusses the handling of evidence in law, and what can (and cannot) be expected from modeling tools.

In response to our call for contributions, we received 53 submissions, 17 of which were accepted as full papers (10 pages), and 13 of which as research abstracts (5 pages). In order to emphasize the importance of implemented systems for the field, we also called for system demonstrations; 7 were accepted for the conference, 1 of them associated with a research abstract, 6 of them described in a demonstration extended abstract (2 pages).

The papers, research abstracts and demonstrations have been selected on the basis of the scholarly reviews and discussions by the members of the Program Committee and additional reviewers. We thank them all for their hard work.

Thanks go also to the members of the organization committee: Daniela Tiscornia, Giovanni Sartor, Monica Palmirani and Aldo Gangemi, and to the other people who worked hard for the realization of ICAIL 2013: Tommaso Agnoloni, Ginevra Peruginelli, Maria Teresa Sagri, Giuseppina Sabato and Simona Binazzi. We thank the staff of the elegant conference venue Casa dell'Aviatore who helped providing the best circumstances possible for a pleasant and productive conference.

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