

SIMONE EVOLVES FROM LEGAL PUBLISHER TO AI-READY LEGAL DATA INFRASTRUCTURE

An advanced proprietary technological infrastructure (*Simone LexCore*) is transforming the Group's editorial assets into a structured legal dataset enabling three markets: professional legal databases, integration into legal software and Legal AI applications

This evolution places the Group in a unique position in the Italian legal information market, where high-quality legal content and advanced technological data structuring coexist

Authorial content, updated daily: a support tool for legal professions, public institutions, academia, technical professionals and the broader economic system

Validated legal data is the foundation for a scientifically grounded use of AI in the legal sector: today the first agreement has been signed for the licensing of data for the development of generative AI solutions

Luca Misso, CEO: *"In a context in which Artificial Intelligence is increasingly becoming a tool supporting legal decision-making, data validation is not a technical detail, but a matter of methodology and responsibility."*

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SIMONE (SMN:IM) announces the evolution of its business model. Through an advanced proprietary technological infrastructure (*Simone LexCore*), the Group's editorial assets are being transformed into a structured legal dataset enabling three distinct markets:

- **direct sale of legal datasets** (licensed or subscription-based databases);
- **provision of APIs to legal software** integrating data through programmatic interfaces;
- **powering Legal AI tools**: datasets ready for training or as knowledge bases for chatbots, contract assistants, Contract Analysis, Document Review and Legal Research platforms, and other AI systems.

This milestone completes the strategic project for the **multi-channel monetisation of the Group's Legal Heritage**, launched in 2025 with the Group's entry into advanced legal education.

Simone LexCore: the proprietary technological infrastructure enabling the three markets

The Group has internally developed an **advanced proprietary technological infrastructure (*Simone LexCore*)**, composed of **several modules** (parsers, importers, synchronisation systems, human-in-the-middle workflows and collision detection systems) designed to analyse and manage complex legal content in a structured way.

Through this process, legislative, case law and doctrinal texts are automatically processed and transformed into **structured data**, enriched with **metadata, relationships and semantic links** across sources. Different document types — including legislation, case summaries, judgments, decrees, orders, templates, doctrinal contributions and case notes — are managed through a **polymorphic document model** that preserves the specific features of each content type while integrating them within a coherent consultation system.

The system is designed to **adapt to user search and consultation behaviours**, enabling cross-querying across different types of content and supporting dynamic navigation paths between legislation, case law and doctrine. This approach

not only improves the organisation and retrieval of content but also enables the creation of meaningful **informational relationships across legal sources**, transforming the database into an advanced legal research and analysis tool.

The high level of structuring, integration and semantic enrichment makes the database a strategic information asset, difficult to replicate without significant technological and editorial investment.

Content is organised through an advanced system of **legal metadata**, including, among other elements, authors, judicial or legislative authorities, legal references, publication and filing dates, keywords, legal categories and cross-references between documents. This structure enables the creation of a relational network linking legislation, case law and doctrinal interpretation, allowing cross-context consultation of the law.

The dataset is indexed through a **state-of-the-art search engine** featuring advanced full-text indexing and Point-in-Time (PIT) technology, ensuring stability and scalability even when querying very large volumes of documents. The system also enables the dynamic generation of hyperlinks between related content, allowing contextual navigation among legislation, case law and editorial content.

From an infrastructural perspective, the platform integrates **automated indexing systems and real-time data synchronisation**, enabling the continuous acquisition of content from external sources and their daily updating within the dataset. A **data validation system** ensures quality, consistency and traceability of information — essential elements for the use of content in professional contexts and advanced technological applications.

The architecture is designed as a **scalable infrastructure** equipped with RESTful APIs, enabling the direct integration of data into legal software, legal research platforms, document automation tools and artificial intelligence systems. This approach allows the dataset to function not only within the proprietary platform but also as an informational component within broader digital ecosystems.

The platform also implements a **multi-temporal legal validity system**, enabling the reconstruction of the legal framework applicable at a specific point in time. The system can identify and represent **different historical versions of a legal provision**, allowing users to consult the law in force during a given period, both for retrospective analysis and for managing provisions with **deferred or future applicability**.

Competitive positioning in the legal data market

In the legal information market, four main models can be identified, defined by two variables: **the authority and depth of legal content and the technological structuring of data**.

On the one hand, there are platforms offering authoritative legal content that is not structured as data, typically reflecting the traditional editorial model of legal databases. At the opposite extreme are technological solutions that rely on legal data available online, often sourced from public or non-editorially validated sources, prioritising automation but offering limited legal reliability.

Between these two extremes are operators that aggregate legal information or develop Legal AI applications but do not possess proprietary editorial assets transformed into structured datasets. The model developed by **Simone is positioned in the quadrant where high-quality legal content and advanced technological data structuring coexist**.

A unique Legal Heritage in Italy: authorial content updated daily

In law, Artificial Intelligence is not the asset: legal data is the asset.

The Group's Legal Heritage includes legal provisions currently in force in Italy, **updated daily and ready for publication and digital use**, covering the entire landscape of Italian law.

Institutional legislation is complemented by an **authorial version that reconstructs the law in force, net of the continuous legislative amendments that often make consultation complex, as well as by commentaries and editorial notes that facilitate understanding, deepen analysis and stimulate legal reasoning.**

In a legal system such as the Italian one — significantly different from common law systems of Anglo-Saxon origin, where judges effectively create law through their decisions — the mere availability of case law (widely accessible through public databases and central to many Legal AI tools) is not sufficient.

In the Italian system, it is essential to complement legislation and case law with authoritative doctrinal content that explains and interprets legal provisions. It is equally essential to have access to structured and, where necessary, detailed reconstructions of jurisprudential trends — whether consolidated or still evolving — together with the elements needed to trace the trajectories shaped by prior precedents.

A structured legal dataset serving a broad professional ecosystem

The platform constitutes an essential support tool for **legal professions** — including judges, lawyers, state attorneys, notaries, labour consultants, accountants and tax advisors — who need rapid access to legislation, case law and doctrine in order to carry out their professional activities.

The system is also used by central and local **public administrations**, public managers, prefects, municipal secretaries and law enforcement operators, who must consult legislative references and jurisprudential guidance in the exercise of their institutional functions.

In the **academic environment**, the information heritage represents a resource for university professors, researchers, doctoral candidates and law students, providing authoritative and constantly updated sources for research, teaching and training.

The system is also relevant for numerous **professional categories** operating in regulated or technical sectors — including architects, engineers, surveyors, condominium administrators, auditors, real estate agents and data protection officers (DPOs) — who require reliable legislative and interpretative references.

Finally, the legal heritage is also of interest to the broader **economic and business system**, including small and medium-sized enterprises, complex corporate organisations, financial intermediaries, insurance companies and other economic operators that must navigate constantly evolving regulations.

Simone positions itself as an upstream provider in the Legal AI market

Artificial Intelligence is transforming the legal world: the integration between legal databases and AI opens extraordinary opportunities such as advanced semantic search, predictive analysis and support for legal interpretation. However, AI systems, by their nature, do not “understand” the law and can produce distorted, inaccurate or legally misleading outputs.

A ruling issued on 20 February 2026 by the **Court of Syracuse** recalled that generative AI models “*do not constitute jurisprudential databases from which precedents and citations may be extracted, but rather automatic language generation tools based on statistical and probabilistic inference mechanisms*”. Such systems “*do not ‘know’ or ‘remember’ anything*” but merely produce statistically plausible sequences of text based on billions of training parameters, without normally having access to any verified or verifiable knowledge base. The uncritical use of such tools, without verifying the reliability of outputs through consultation of primary sources (legal databases, official repertories and the Cassation Court’s CED database), **may constitute gross negligence and justify the application of sanctions pursuant to Article 96, paragraph 3, of the Italian Code of Civil Procedure.**

Consequently, the reliability of automated analyses, predictions and outputs depends directly on the quality of the legal sources used. In this context, **validated legal content represents an essential prerequisite for a responsible and scientifically grounded use of AI in the legal sector.**

According to estimates by Industry Research Biz (*Legal AI Software Market Report*), the European market for Artificial Intelligence software applied to the legal sector reached **USD 157.18m in 2025** (approximately 24% of the global market). Forecasts indicate significant growth in Europe, where the market is expected to reach **USD 1.45bn by 2034**. Within Europe, **Italy** represents approximately 13.8% of the market, with a value of **USD 21.66m in 2025** and a projected increase to **USD 200.06m by 2034**.

The Group's structured legal dataset represents a **highly valuable strategic asset**: due to its quality, organisation and semantic enrichment, it constitutes **an AI-ready resource particularly suited for the training, validation and operation of Legal AI applications**. It can be used by different types of software systems: from **generative AI** tools, which require reliable legal sources for assisted text generation (such as contract drafts, legal summaries or briefs), to **Contract Analysis, Document Review and Legal Research** tools, which extract, filter and analyse information from large volumes of legal documents.

It stands out for its rigorous legal validation process which, through multiple layers of control, ensures: regulatory accuracy through verification of primary and secondary sources; constant updating, essential in a continuously evolving legal system; systematic coherence, preventing interpretative errors and textual inconsistencies; and traceability of sources, an essential element for verification and scientific accountability.

Reliable legal knowledge capable of ensuring use consistent with the principles of transparency, responsibility and data quality, which are now central to the European regulatory debate on AI.

In this way, it represents **a key asset for innovation in the Italian market, with potential applications also in European contexts that require knowledge of Italian law.**

Simone announces that **today it has signed its first licensing agreement for its structured legal content intended for the development of generative AI solutions in the legal sector**. The agreement, with an initial duration of 12 months and automatic renewal, has been signed with a leading Italian company active in the development of digital services for professional firms, public entities and institutions, as well as technologies interfacing with the telematic justice system. The agreement provides for the use of the content within the Italian territory.

Luca Misso, CEO: *"Quality, expertise and human verification are not a cost: they are **an ethical boundary**. Artificial Intelligence can be fair and useful only when it is nourished by certified knowledge and guided by people who accept **responsibility for the consequences**. In a context where Artificial Intelligence increasingly becomes a tool supporting legal decision-making, data validation is not a technical detail, but **a choice of method and responsibility**. At the same time, in the legal domain, the mere availability of data is not sufficient: it is essential to rely on qualified authored content, explications of legal provisions, and doctrinal contributions which, by expressing the **scientific thought of jurists**, make it possible to truly study and fully understand legal matters."*

Press release available at www.emarketstorage.it and www.investors.simone.it

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