



**Düsseldorf local division**  
**UPC\_CFI\_1536/2026**

**Order**  
**of the Court of First Instance of the Unified Patent Court**  
**issued on 6 May 2026**  
**concerning EP 2 983 864 B1**

APPLICANT:

**OTEC Präzisionsfinish GmbH**, represented by its managing directors Helmut and Nico Gegenheimer and Soran Jota, Heinrich-Hertz-Straße 24, 75334 Straubenhardt Conweiler, Germany

represented by:

Klaus Haft, Attorney-at-law; Joscha Torweihe, Attorney-at-law; Antonia Wilhelm, Attorney-at-law, HOYNG ROKH MONEGIER, Steinstraße 20, 40212 Düsseldorf and Theatinerstr. 7 / Entrance Maffeigasse, 80333 Munich, Germany

European Patent Attorney Steffen Lenz, Lichti Patentanwälte Partnerschaft mbB, Bergwaldstraße 1, 76227 Karlsruhe, Germany

Email address:

klaus.haft@hoyngrokh.com

RESPONDENT:

**ANCA Europe GmbH**, represented by the managing director Martin Winterstein, Im Technologiepark 15, 69469 Weinheim, Germany

Trade fair address: Messe Stuttgart, Messeplazza 1, 70629 Stuttgart Trade fair stand: Hall 7, Stand A70

PATENT APPLICATION:

EUROPEAN PATENT NO. EP 2 983 864 B1

PANEL/CHAMBER:

Panel 1 of the Düsseldorf local division JUDGES:

This order was delivered by Presiding Judge Thomas as judge-rapporteur, the legally

qualified Judge Dr Schumacher and the legally qualified judge Dr Schober.

LANGUAGE OF THE PROCEEDINGS: German

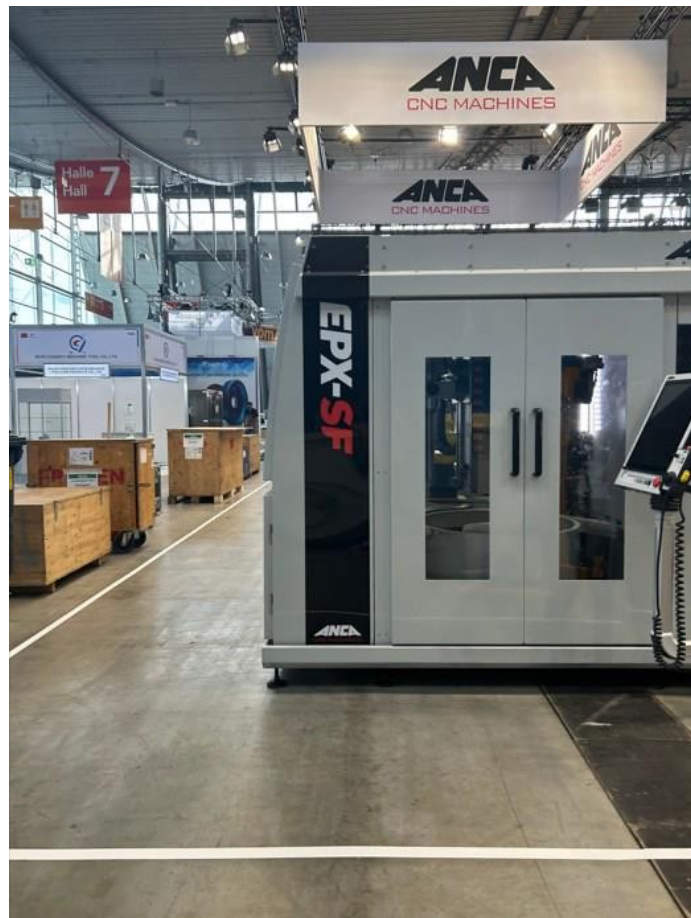
SUBJECT: Art. 60 UPC Agreement, R. 194(d), 196, 197, 199 RoP – Application for inspection and preservation of evidence

SUMMARY OF THE FACTS:

1. On 4 May 2026, the applicant filed an application for an order for inspection and preservation of evidence at the respondent's exhibition stand in the run-up to an action on the merits.
2. The applicant is the sole proprietor of European Patent 2 983 864 B1 (Annex HRM 3; hereinafter the 'patent in suit'), which was granted on 26 March 2014 claiming the priority of two German patent applications (DE 102013006010 and DE 102013016053) dated 9 April 2013 and 27 September 2013 respectively, in the German language of the proceedings. The grant of the patent in question was published on 26 April 2017. The patent in question is currently in force in Austria, Belgium, Switzerland and Liechtenstein, the Czech Republic, Germany, Spain, France, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland and Turkey.
3. No preliminary objection was filed against the grant of the patent in question. In main proceedings brought by the applicant against another company before the Düsseldorf Local Court (UPC\_CFI\_511/2025), a counterclaim for the revocation of the patent at issue was filed by a document dated 16 September 2025; no decision has yet been made on this counterclaim for revocation. Furthermore, the patent in question has already been the subject of two further inspection and preservation of evidence proceedings (UPC\_CFI\_260/2025 and UPC\_CFI\_885/2025).
4. The patent in question is entitled 'Method and apparatus for the surface treatment of workpieces'. Its claim 1 is worded as follows:

"Method for surface treatment of workpieces, wherein the workpiece is moved relative to a bed of abrasive and/or polishing granules, wherein the workpiece rotates relative to the bed of abrasive and/or polishing granules about at least one axis ( $P_4$ ), wherein the workpiece is accelerated relative to the bed of abrasive and/or polishing granules to different rotational speeds ( $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ), **characterised in that** the workpiece and/or a container holding the bed of abrasive and/or polishing granules (11) containing the bed of grinding and/or polishing granules are rotated at continuously varying rotational speeds whilst being continuously accelerated."
5. The defendant is a company specialising in the supply of so-called 'computer numerical control grinding machines' (CNC grinding machines). Such machines are primarily used for shaping processes, such as the manufacture of tools.
6. The respondent is currently present at a stand at the

in Stuttgart. Among other things, it is exhibiting the ANCA EPX-SF vibratory grinding machine (hereinafter: EPX-SF) there, as can be seen from the image displayed below:



7. The applicant submits that the respondent had already exhibited the EPX-SF at the EMO trade fair in Hanover in September 2025. Following an analysis of a trade fair video (see Annex HRM 8), the applicant concluded that the machine utilises so-called “Pulsfinish technology” and, in all likelihood, would infringe the application patent. A meeting between one of the applicant’s managing directors and two representatives of the respondent failed to allay the respondent’s concerns. Subsequently, the applicant’s representatives sent a request for authorisation to the respondent, the content of which is referred to in Annex HRM 9. In its reply (Exhibit HRM 10), the respondent stated that, in its view, there was no risk of patent infringement, as in the EPX-SF the workpiece to be machined is not rotated under continuous acceleration at continuously varying rotational speeds. The respondent did not comment on the validity of the patent in question.
  
8. On that basis, the claimant was dependent on inspecting the EPX-SF machine at the GrindingHub trade fair and securing evidence in order to further clarify the allegation of infringement. For various reasons, it was not possible for her to gain access to the EPX-SF by other means. Firstly, due to their highly specialised nature, these were high-priced machines. The exact prices are not explicitly listed either by dealers or by the respondent itself. From information available to the applicant

, it is known that the purchase price of the EPX-SF can amount to up to EUR 300,000, depending on the configuration and degree of automation. A test purchase of the machine solely for the purpose of establishing patent infringement is therefore unreasonable to expect of the applicant. Furthermore, it is doubtful whether an anonymous test purchase would have been possible at all, as the distribution channel operates on a personalised basis. Based on its website, the respondent appears to sell the EPX-SF only on request. In this way, it ensures that it knows its customers by name. It is highly unlikely that the respondent would supply its own products, such as the EPX-SF, to competitors such as the applicant. The communication between the parties to date, as well as the written contact in connection with the authorisation request, makes such a supply even less likely. Furthermore, it is not possible for the applicant to inspect the machine at shared customers' premises. As the EPX-SF has only recently been on the market, the applicant is not aware of any shared customers who would allow an inspection of the machine. It has therefore not been possible for the applicant to carry out measurements on the EPX-SF by other means.

THE APPLICANT'S APPLICATIONS:

9. The applicant requests

- I. that the applicant be granted
  1. to inspect an EPX-SF in working order on site at stand A70 in Hall 7 at GrindingHub, which is taking place in Stuttgart from 5 May 2026 up to and including 8 May 2026 at the exhibition grounds, Messe Stuttgart, Messepiazza 1, 70629 Stuttgart, Germany, by a bailiff, an expert, and a legal and patent attorney acting as UPC representatives of the applicant, in particular:
    - a. to put the EPX-SF into operation, whereby the respondent is instructed to enter any necessary passwords,
    - b. for the purpose and duration of the measurements of the motion sequence and rotational speed of the spindles of the EPX-SF, to attach a smartphone to the spindle,
    - c. to make appropriate settings on the EPX-SF to avoid distortions in the measurement results, in particular by deactivating the vibration unit of the media container,
    - d. to select and activate a programme on the EPX-SF that sets the spindle in motion for the purpose of measurement,
    - e. where provided for by the EPX-SF, to configure and activate a programme that sets the workpiece holder in motion for the purpose of measurement,
    - f. to carry out the measurement whilst the EPX-SF is in operation,



- VII. to order that the persons involved in the implementation of the measures to preserve evidence pursuant to the order to be issued, such as the bailiff, the expert and/or the party's representative, may not provide the respondent or third parties with any information regarding these measures and must not offer any opportunity to inspect HOYNG ROKH MONEGIER or the detailed report or to examine them, unless the respondent consents or this is done on the basis of a further order by the UPC;
- VIII. to order the respondent to cooperate in the implementation of the measures for inspection and preservation of evidence in accordance with the order to be issued in this matter and, upon request, to grant the bailiff and the expert - unrestricted access to the EPX-SF, including the entry of passwords, - to grant access to a part of the EPX-SF, and/or - to put the EPX-SF into operation and set it to various operating states;
- IX. to order the respondent to instruct its directors and employees to comply with the requests of the bailiff and/or the expert in accordance with Section VII;
- X. to impose a penalty payment of EUR 2,500 for every 15-minute period elapsing between the bailiff's or the expert's request to grant access for the inspection pursuant to Section I and the actual granting of the requested access;
- XI. to order that the bailiff must provide the respondent with a copy of the order to be issued in this matter, together with a copy of the application, to at least one representative of the respondent who is present at the location where the relevant measures are to be carried out;
- XII. to order that the order to be issued in this manner is immediately enforceable;
- XIII. order that service be effected by the bailiff in conjunction with Mr Joscha Torweihe, as set out in point IV, or by another Attorney-at-law from the law firm HOYNG ROKH MONEGIER, should Mr Torweihe be unavailable;
- XIV. to suspend all decisions on costs for the time being.

REASONS FOR THE ORDER:

- 10. The application for an order for an inspection and preservation of evidence (R. 192, 199 RoP) is granted to the extent set out in the operative part.

I.

11. The Düsseldorf local division has jurisdiction pursuant to Art. 32(1)(c), 33(1)(b) and 60 of the UPC Agreement. The application has been made in a manner admissible under R. 192 of the RoP. In particular, the applicant has stated that she intends to bring an action on the merits against the respondent before the Düsseldorf local division.

II.

12. Furthermore, the applicant has credibly demonstrated that the application patent may be infringed by the respondent (Article 60(1) of the UPC Agreement).
13. In view of the circumstances of the case as described, it is possible that the product EPX-SF, as exhibited at the GrindingHub trade fair, makes use of the technical teaching of the patent in question.
14. The applicant, who has standing to bring the application as the proprietor of the patent in question, has demonstrated this on the basis of a product brochure of the respondent (Exhibit HRM 13), a product video available on the respondent's website (Exhibit HRM 14), a trade fair video (Exhibits HRM 8 and HRM 17), an article from the trade journal X-Technik (HRM 16) and screenshots therefrom, clearly set out why it considers that all the features of the patent in suit are embodied in the EPX-SF product. In addition, the claimant referred to the respondent's reply to the request for a statement of grounds.
15. The applicant was not required to provide further details regarding the legal validity of the patent at issue, which has since been challenged by a counterclaim for a declaration of invalidity. As there is no clear indication to cast doubt on the validity of the patent at issue, for instance following a negative validity decision, an examination of the validity was not necessary for the issuance of the present order (see UPC\_CoA\_327/2025, Order of 15 July 2025, para. 43 – Maguin v. Tiru; UPC\_CFI\_885/2025 (LD Düsseldorf), Order of 22 September 2025, p. 7 – OTEC Präzisionsfinish v. STEROS; UPC\_CFI\_1600/2025 (LD Düsseldorf), Order of 18 November 2025, para. 18 – LiNA v. Tonglu).

III.

16. The applicant has further demonstrated that the application is urgent (Section 194(2)(a) of the RoP). Furthermore, she has set out grounds for the issuance of an ex parte order (Section 194(2)(b), (c) and 197 of the RoP).

1.

17. The inspection or preservation of evidence is urgent.
18. The applicant has plausibly demonstrated that the EPX-SF product exhibited at the GrindingHub trade fair may make use of the technical teaching of claim 1 of the patent in application. However, sufficient substantiation can only be provided through an examination of the product exhibited at the aforementioned trade fair, in the course of which measurements must be carried out regarding the machine's motion sequences and, in particular, regarding

rotational speed and acceleration behaviour.

19. According to the applicant's submission, machines such as the EPX-SF are not readily available given their price and the personalised distribution by the respondent. Since, based on the applicant's submission, the EPX-SF has only recently been on the market, the applicant states that it is not aware of any mutual customers who would enable an examination of the machine. It was therefore not possible for the applicant to carry out measurements on the EPX-SF by other means. The GrindingHub trade fair therefore offers the applicant the opportunity to inspect the EPX-SF and gather evidence of the alleged infringement of the patent in question.
20. Even if, according to the applicant's own submission, it reached the conclusion in September 2025—on the basis of a video recorded at the EMO trade fair in Hanover—that the EPX-SF utilises the so-called 'Pulsfinish technology' and in all probability infringes the patent in suit, and subsequently sent a request for authorisation in the immediate vicinity of that time, this does not preclude the sought order for preservation of evidence and inspection. As the Court of Appeal has already confirmed, a distinction must be drawn between the assessment of urgency in connection with an application for preservation of evidence (Rule 194.2(a) of the RoP) and the assessment of urgency in connection with an application for provisional measures (Rule 209.2(b) of the RoP). In exercising its discretion as to whether provisional measures should be ordered, the Court must also take into account any undue delay in applying for provisional measures (Rule 211.4 of the RoP). Neither the UPC Agreement nor the Rules of Procedure impose such a requirement when assessing whether an application for the preservation of evidence should be granted (UPC\_CoA\_2/2025, Order of 15 July 2025, Headnote 3 – Valinea v. Tiru). The absence of time pressure could therefore be problematic at most if waiting had led to the loss of the interest in preserving evidence. However, there is no evidence of this in the present case.

## 2.

21. The order was to be made ex parte pursuant to Rule 192.3 and 197 of the RoP. Otherwise, there would be a demonstrable risk that evidence might be destroyed or would no longer be available for other reasons (Rule 197.1, alternative 2, of the RoP).
22. As the applicant has plausibly explained, there is a serious risk that the respondent will remove the EPX-SF from the exhibition site at short notice or deactivate individual polishing processes pre-programmed by the respondent by means of a software update. In that case, there would be a serious risk that the evidence on the basis of which the infringement can be confirmed would be lost and that it would be virtually impossible for the applicant to obtain evidence of the specific form of infringement.

## IV.

23. In the context of the discretionary decision, the applicant's interests prevail.
24. On the basis of the information available to it to date, the applicant has plausibly explained why it believes that all the features of claim

claim 1 of the patent in suit are met by the product exhibited at the GrindingHub trade fair. She has also clearly explained the reasons why, due to the specific circumstances in the relevant market, she has no other options available to her for gathering evidence of what she considers to be an infringement of the patent in suit by the product EPX-SF, and why she is therefore reliant on an examination of the product exhibited at the GrindingHub trade fair to preserve evidence.

25. Against this background, the present order is necessary to do justice to the applicant's overriding interests in this regard. The respondent is not unreasonably burdened by the measures ordered. The confidentiality provisions included in the order take sufficient account of the respondent's confidentiality interests.

V.

26. The applicant has paid the court fee for the application for inspection/preservation of evidence, R. 192.5 RoP.

VI.

27. The order provides, pursuant to Rule 196.4, .5 of the RoP, for the appointment of an expert to carry out the measures.
28. There are no objections to the person of the expert. The expert is a German and European patent attorney, and the applicant has provided a clear explanation as to why the expert, by virtue of his background and in particular his knowledge of mechanical process engineering, possesses sufficient specialist expertise to act as an expert in the present proceedings. Furthermore, there are no concerns regarding the impartiality of the expert.
30. To assist the expert in carrying out the preservation of evidence, the Chamber has made use of the option provided for in Rule 196(5) sentence 2 of the RoP to order the assistance of a bailiff. His involvement was necessary in particular for the alternative application for seizure of property, which under national law falls within the jurisdiction of bailiffs (UPC\_CFI\_539/2024 (LD Düsseldorf), Order of 18 October 2024 – Bekaert Binjiang Steel v. Siltronic; UPC\_CFI\_885/2025 (LD Düsseldorf), order of 22 September 2025, p. 8 – OTEC Präzisionsfinish v. STEROS; UPC\_CFI\_1600/2025 (LD Regional Court), Order of 18 November 2025, para. 29 – LiNA v Tonglu).
31. A legal and patent attorney of the applicant, named in each instance, was to be permitted to participate in the inspection. However, in so far as the applicant further states in its application that a legal and a patent attorney representative should be granted access to the inspection itself, this request, which was not substantiated in detail, was not to be granted.
32. Pursuant to Rule 196.5 of the RoP, members or representatives of the applicant were to be excluded from the inspection and the preservation of evidence. In the interests of proportionality and the protection of confidential information, the number of legal representatives present during the inspection was also to be limited (Art. 60(1) of the UPC Agreement, Rule 196.1 of the RoP). Furthermore,

confidentiality measures ordered in respect of the legal representatives, the expert and the bailiff take account of the respondent's confidentiality interests, as does the procedure described following receipt of the detailed description.

33. Furthermore, it was ordered that the detailed description to be drawn up by the expert may only be used in main proceedings against the respondent (para. 196.2 RoP).
34. The costs of the inspection and preservation of evidence to be carried out by the expert, including the detailed description to be prepared by the expert, are to be borne by the applicant for the time being, as she has requested the inspection. Insofar as the expert does not waive the payment of an advance for his costs, the applicant must pay the expert a reasonable advance, to be determined by him, prior to the commencement of the inspection.
35. This order, together with the documents referred to in Section XV, shall be served by the bailiff in cooperation with the applicant's Attorney-at-law present at the inspection and preservation of evidence in accordance with Section VIII.1, pursuant to Rule 197.2 of the RoP.

#### VII.

36. The general threat of coercive measures included in the order gives the Chamber the necessary flexibility to respond to any breaches of this order, taking into account the interests of both parties and the seriousness of the breach.
37. In the present case, it was possible to refrain from ordering the provision of security. The special circumstances required for this in the case of an ex parte order (Rule 196.6 of the RoP) are present. Unlike in the case of an injunction, the inspection and preservation of evidence ordered in the present case would, at most, cause the respondent minor harm. It remains entitled to offer and distribute the products to be examined (UPC\_CFI\_260/2025 (LD Düsseldorf), order of 26 March 2025, p. 9 et seq. – OTEC Präzisionsfinish v. STEROS; distinction from: UPC\_CFI\_177/2023 (LD Düsseldorf), order of 22 June 2023 – myStromer v Revolt; UPC\_CFI\_1600/2025 (LD Düsseldorf), order of 18 November 2025, para. 35 – LiNA v Tonglu). On this basis, and taking into account the short duration of the trade fair, the order for security would unduly delay the preservation of evidence and inspection, which justifies refraining from ordering security in the present case.

#### VIII.

38. In so far as the applicant has, in the alternative, sought authorisation to seize the product to be examined 'at any other location in Germany', this could not be granted on grounds of either specificity or proportionality. The description of the permissible measures in the order also takes account of the requirement of specificity.

39. There are no apparent grounds for excluding representatives and employees of the respondent from participating in the inspection. Such an exclusion, sought by the applicant, is precluded by the fact that the employees and directors of the respondent are required, in accordance with the applicant's request, to comply with the instructions of the bailiff and/or the expert.

ORDER:

The following inspection and preservation of evidence order is issued without prior hearing of the respondent:

- I. The applicant is permitted to have an EPX-SF in working order inspected on site at stand A70 in Hall 7 at the GrindingHub trade fair, which takes place from 5 May 2026 to 8 May 2028 at the exhibition grounds, Messe Stuttgart, Messe-piazza 1, 70629 Stuttgart, Germany, and
  1. commission the EPX-SF, whereby the defendant is instructed to enter any necessary passwords;
  2. for the purpose and duration of the measurements of the movement sequence and rotational speed of the spindles of the EPX-SF, to attach a smartphone to the spindle;
  3. to make appropriate settings on the EPX-SF to prevent distortion of the measurement results, in particular by deactivating the vibration unit of the media container;
  4. to select and activate a programme on the EPX-SF that sets the spindle in motion for the purpose of measurement;
  5. where provided for by the EPX-SF, to configure and start a programme that sets the workpiece holder in motion for the purpose of measurement;
  6. carry out the measurement whilst the EPX-SF is in operation;
  7. repeat the measurement process as often as necessary until a sufficient measurement of the rotational speed and the motion sequence of the EPX-SF spindle has been obtained.
- II. Should an on-site inspection in accordance with Section I not be possible, the applicant shall be permitted to have an EPX-SF and all technical, promotional and commercial documents relating to the EPX-SF, one copy of each, physically seized by a bailiff during the GrindingHub in Stuttgart, which is taking place in Stuttgart from 5 May 2026 up to and including 8 May 2026 at the exhibition grounds, Messe Stuttgart, Messepiazza 1, 70629 Stuttgart, Germany, and then have them inspected by an expert as described in Section I.
- III. The expert shall, within a period of 3 weeks following the completion of the measures referred to in Sections I and II, prepare a detailed description of the EPX-SF and submit it to the Chamber, which shall contain a detailed description of the features of the EPX-SF relevant for assessing an infringement of the patent in suit.

- IV. The description prepared in accordance with Section III and all other results of the inspection and preservation of evidence may only be used in main proceedings against the defendant.
- V. The following person is appointed as an expert to carry out the aforementioned measures:

Patent Attorney Dr Hans-Martin Helwig, Salierring 47-53, 50677  
Cologne.

He may be replaced by a European patent attorney working in the same practice.

- VI. To assist the expert, the bailiff Johannes Loch is appointed as the expert's assistant.

In the event that the bailiff is unable to carry out the inspection and the measures to preserve evidence, he may be replaced by a locally competent bailiff to be appointed by the applicant.

- VII. In the interests of safeguarding the respondent's trade secrets, which may come to light during the inspection and preservation of evidence, the expert and the bailiff are instructed to maintain confidentiality both towards the applicant personally and towards third parties.

- VIII. During the enforcement of this order, in addition to the expert and the bailiff, the presence of the following representatives of the applicant is permitted:

1. Mr Joscha Torweihe, UPC representative and the applicant's appointed legal representative in this matter from the law firm Hoyng ROKH Monegier, Steinstraße 20, 40212 Düsseldorf, or another Attorney-at-law from the law firm Hoyng ROKH Monegier should Mr Torweihe be unavailable;
2. Mr Steffen Lenz, patent attorney, UPC representative and patent attorney acting in this matter at the patent law firm Lichti, Bergwaldstraße 1, 76227 Karlsruhe, may be present during the measures requested under Section I, or another patent attorney from the patent law firm Lichti should Mr Lenz be unavailable.

Representative bodies, employees or other staff of the applicant shall not be present during the execution of this order with regard to the inspection and preservation of evidence.

- IX. The respondent is ordered to cooperate in the implementation of the measures for inspection and preservation of evidence in accordance with this order and, upon request, to grant the bailiff and the expert

1. and to allow them, as well as the persons authorised to be present in accordance with Section VIII, access to the respondent's exhibition stand A70 in Hall 7 at the

GrindingHub, which takes place from 5 May 2026 to 8 May 2028 at the exhibition grounds, Messe Stuttgart, Messeplazza 1, 70629 Stuttgart, Germany, in order to carry out the inspection and preservation of evidence in accordance with this order;

2. to grant unrestricted access to the EPX-SF, including the entry of passwords;
3. to grant access to a part of the EPX-SF;
4. to put the EPX-SF into operation and set it to various operating states

and to instruct its directors and employees to comply with the requests of the bailiff or the expert.

- X. The persons involved in carrying out the inspection and the preservation of evidence, and in particular the bailiff, the expert and the applicant's legal representatives, are obliged to keep confidential from both third parties and the applicant any facts that come to their knowledge in the course of executing the entire order.

Furthermore, until the Unified Patent Court issues a release order, the aforementioned persons must not provide the applicant or third parties with any opportunity to inspect the EPX-SF, any documents and products that may have been seized, or the detailed description to be prepared by the expert.

- XI. The respondent is to be requested to comment on any confidentiality interests it may have following the submission of the detailed description to be prepared in accordance with Section III by the expert appointed to carry out this order. The above-mentioned representatives of the applicant, who were permitted to be present during the inspection and preservation of evidence, are to be heard. Only thereafter shall the court decide whether and to what extent the detailed description is to be brought to the applicant's personal attention and whether the duty of confidentiality for the applicant's representatives is to be lifted.
- XII. The applicant is obliged to bear the costs of the inspection and preservation of evidence, including the preparation of the detailed description. The applicant is required to pay the expert, prior to the commencement of the inspection, a reasonable advance on costs to be determined by the expert, unless the expert waives such an advance.
- XIII. In the event of a culpable breach of this order, the court may impose a penalty payment on each party for each breach, the amount of which the court may determine having regard to the circumstances of the individual case.
- XIV. The measures for inspection and preservation of evidence shall be revoked on the respondent's application or shall otherwise lapse if the applicant has not, within a period of no more than 31 calendar days or 20 working days, whichever is longer, after the

written description of the applicant has been disclosed, or the court has decided by a final order not to grant access to that description, has brought an action against the respondent.

- XV. This order shall be served in person by one of the applicant's representatives named in Section VIII, together with a copy of the application for this order, including the exhibits and other documents on which the application is based prior to or at the time of enforcement of this order, as well as the notice of provisional measures and instructions for access to the proceedings, without delay at the time of enforcement of the measures.

Service of this order shall be effected by the bailiff in cooperation with the applicant's Attorney-at-law representative present at the inspection and preservation of evidence in accordance with Section VIII.1.

- XVI. In all other respects, the application for inspection and preservation of evidence is dismissed.

Issued on 6 May 2026  
NAMES AND SIGNATURES

Presiding Judge Thomas	
Legally qualified judge Dr Schumacher	
Legally qualified judge Dr Schober	
on behalf of the Deputy-Registrar	

INFORMATION ON REVIEW AND APPEAL:

The respondent may apply for a review of this order within 30 days of the measures being implemented (Art. 60(6) UPC Agreement, R. 197.3 RoP).

The party adversely affected may appeal against this order within 15 days of its service (Art. 73(2)(a) UPC Agreement, R. 220.1(c) RoP).