Kluwer Trademark Blog

Denmark: Yummy is not similar to yummi ... and it rhymes with gummy

Louise Thorning Ahle (Zacco Advokatanpartsselskab) · Tuesday, August 2nd, 2022

On 26 November 2021, in BS-10861/2021-SHR, the Danish Maritime and Commercial Court found no likelihood of confusion between the EU-registrations to VITAYUMMY (used as





) and . Both for *chewy vitamins* in Class 5.

The Court found that *chewy vitamins* should be considered to be a sub-category of *dietary supplements in the form of fruit gum* in Class 5.

The general public in Denmark is (rightly) considered to have a very good knowledge of English. Therefore, the Court took into consideration that the relevant public knows that the English word "yummy" is a laudatory expression for something highly attractive or pleasing. Additionally, the Court considered it likely that the relevant consumer would recognise that the word YUMMI in the later mark was a misspelling of "yummy". Thus, both words were considered to be non-distinctive for the goods sold under the signs.

This decision shows us that it is not possible to win – based on likelihood of confusion – when the term in common could be considered non-distinctive for the goods sold. For further information on the importance of obtaining trademark registration for weak word elements in trademarks, see a previous blog here. This is also applicable when the term has no meaning in Danish. Thus, this Danish decision confirms case law from the EU that the Danes are considered to have a good understanding of English.

The dissimilarity of the signs is based on the differences between VITA and GUMMI. GUMMI is considered by the Court to be short for "vingummi" which is the Danish word for "fruit gum". Thus this part of the trademark is considered weak for dietary supplements in the form of fruit gum, and VITA is considered by the Court to mean "life" in Latin so the word elements differ conceptually.

The decision also touches on the topic of estoppel by lashes ("passivitet" in Danish). The Court found that it is acceptable to wait 14 months from sending the first warning letter to initiating the court action. Thus, the claimant was entitled to take (at least) 14 months to reconsider whether or not to pursue the conflict in Court and – as is the reasoning in this case – to gather sufficient funds to start and carry through legal actions before the Court. Fair to say, court actions are quite

expensive in Denmark.

The 14 months leave the claimant sufficient time to reconsider whether they are willing to co-exist and live with the possible revenue decline or whether they should pursue the conflict in Court and bear the legal costs and the risk of losing at court.

For more details on estoppel by lashes in Denmark please confer to a previous blog here.

To make sure you do not miss out on regular updates from the Kluwer Trademark Blog, please subscribe here.

Kluwer IP Law

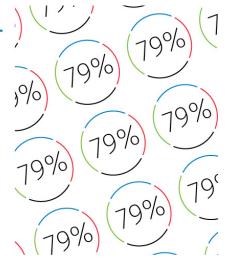
The **2022 Future Ready Lawyer survey** showed that 79% of lawyers think that the importance of legal technology will increase for next year. With Kluwer IP Law you can navigate the increasingly global practice of IP law with specialized, local and cross-border information and tools from every preferred location. Are you, as an IP professional, ready for the future?

Learn how Kluwer IP Law can support you.

79% of the lawyers think that the importance of legal technology will increase for next year.

Drive change with Kluwer IP Law.

The master resource for Intellectual Property rights and registration.



2022 SURVEY REPORT
The Wolters Kluwer Future Ready Lawyer



Experience how the renewed *Manual IP* enables you to work more efficiently



Learn more →



This entry was posted on Tuesday, August 2nd, 2022 at 4:28 pm and is filed under Denmark, descriptive elements, Weak elements in trademarks

You can follow any responses to this entry through the Comments (RSS) feed. You can leave a response, or trackback from your own site.