



Questions & Answers

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The World of Scotch Whisky



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Introduction

Scotland is the home of Scotch Whisky and host to the greatest concentration of distilleries in the world. There are around 100, making Malt Whisky by the centuries-old Pot Still method or Grain Whisky in the Coffey or Patent Still which has been in use since 1831.

Few products are so closely linked with the environment, culture and people of their country of origin as Scotch Whisky. Scotch Malt Whisky is usually classified in one of five main categories - Highland, Lowland, Speyside, Islay, and Campbeltown - according to the location of the distillery in which the spirit is made. While many Malt Whisky distilleries bottle some of their production for sale as Single Malt - the product of one distillery, most of the Scotch Whisky consumed today is Blended Scotch Whisky. This means that it is a blend of as many as 50 different Malt and Grain Whiskies, all blended skillfully to maintain consistent quality and flavour. Scotch Whisky is Scotland's leading indigenous product, and is of major importance to the economy not only of Scotland, but of the United Kingdom as a whole. Sold around the world for more than 100 years, Scotch Whisky is now established as the leading international spirit drink, making it one of Britain's most important exports.

There are, however, many aspects of Scotch Whisky distilling and blending that are not generally understood. The Scotch Whisky Association has therefore produced this handy reference book to provide answers to the many questions which frequently arise. There is often confusion, for example, over the length of time that Scotch is matured. Most whiskies mature far longer than the legal minimum of three years, and the maturation period varies for different whiskies.

“ Scotch Whisky is Scotland’s leading indigenous product, and is of major importance to the economy not only of Scotland, but of the United Kingdom as a whole. ”



To prepare this book, the Association has had the assistance of many people in the Scotch Whisky industry, all expert in their own fields, to whom it is indebted.

The age statement on a bottle reflects the amount of time the youngest whisky in that bottle has spent maturing in a cask. The distiller, when making whisky, and the blender, when laying it down for maturation, are not aiming to satisfy immediate consumer demand. They must attempt to forecast likely demand ten years or more ahead. It is thus impossible to relate production figures in any one year with consumption figures for that same year. Many distilleries welcome visits by members of the public. It is often necessary to make arrangements in advance, but many distilleries have extensive visitor facilities and do not require prior warning of a visit.

A list of distilleries willing to accept visitors is available from:

The Scotch Whisky Association
20 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh EH3 8HF
t: 0131-222 9200
e: contact@swa.org.uk
w: scotch-whisky.org.uk

or 14 Cork Street, London W1S 3NS
t: 020 - 7629 4384
e: london.office@swa.org.uk



The World's Leading Drink

1 What is Scotch Whisky?

Scotch Whisky is a distilled spirit made in Scotland from cereals, water and yeast.

2 What is a single whisky?

It is the product of a single distillery. Some distilleries produce Scotch Whisky primarily for blending, but many retain some of their production for sale as single whiskies.

3 What is the legal definition of Scotch Whisky?

Scotch Whisky has been defined in the United Kingdom (UK) since 1933 and recognised in European Community law since 1989. The current UK legislation relating specifically to Scotch Whisky is 'The Scotch Whisky Regulations 2009'. The Regulations govern the production, labelling, and presentation of Scotch Whisky.

For the purposes of The Scotch Whisky Regulations 2009 "Scotch Whisky" means whisky:

- (a) that has been distilled at a distillery in Scotland from water and malted barley (to which only whole grains of other cereals may be added) all of which have been:
 - (i) processed at that distillery into a mash;
 - (ii) converted at that distillery into a fermentable substrate only by endogenous enzyme systems; and
 - (iii) fermented at that distillery only by the addition of yeast;
- (b) that has been distilled at an alcoholic strength by volume of less than 94.8 per cent so that the distillate has an aroma and taste derived from the raw materials used in, and the method of, its production;
- (c) that has been matured only in oak casks of a capacity not exceeding 700 litres;
- (d) that has been matured only in Scotland;
- (e) that has been matured for a period of not less than three years;

- (f) that has been matured only in an excise warehouse or permitted place;
- (g) that retains the colour, aroma and taste derived from the raw materials used in, and the method of, its production and maturation; and
- (h) to which no substance other than water and spirit caramel has been added.

The Scotch Whisky Regulations 2009 prohibit the production in Scotland of whisky other than Scotch Whisky.

The Scotch Whisky Regulations 2009 and The European Spirit Drinks Regulation 2008 both specify a minimum alcoholic bottling strength of 40 per cent by volume.

4 What are the different categories of Scotch Whisky?

In line with traditional practice, The Scotch Whisky Regulations 2009 define five categories of Scotch Whisky:

- (a) Single Malt Scotch Whisky: A Scotch Whisky distilled at a single distillery (i) from water and malted barley without the addition of any other cereals, and (ii) by batch distillation in pot stills.
- (b) Single Grain Scotch Whisky: A Scotch Whisky distilled at a single distillery (i) from water and malted barley with or without whole grains of other malted or unmalted cereals, and (ii) which does not comply with the definition of Single Malt Scotch Whisky or Blended Scotch Whisky.
- (c) Blended Scotch Whisky: A blend of one or more Single Malt Scotch Whiskies with one or more Single Grain Scotch Whiskies.
- (d) Blended Malt Scotch Whisky: A blend of Single Malt Scotch Whiskies which have been distilled at more than one distillery.
- (e) Blended Grain Scotch Whisky: A blend of Single Grain Scotch Whiskies which have been distilled at more than one distillery.

The World's Leading Drink

5 Are there labelling rules for Scotch Whisky?

Yes. The Scotch Whisky Regulations 2009 require every Scotch Whisky to clearly and prominently display the relevant category sales description, such as 'Single Malt Scotch Whisky' or 'Blended Scotch Whisky'. Other requirements prevent the misleading labelling of Single Malt Scotch Whiskies, protect the use of regional names, and govern the use of distillery names.

Like other products, Scotch Whisky must also comply with the relevant labelling rules of the country in which it is being sold. For example, in the UK, the liquid measure of the bottle contents, e.g. 70cl, and the strength, e.g. 40% vol., must be stated on the label, together with the name and address of the producer or bottler or seller. Since 1 January 2007, spirit bottles must also carry a tax mark in the UK.



6 What is the difference between Scotch, Irish, Rye and Bourbon Whiskies?

Scotch Whisky is whisky which has been distilled and matured in Scotland. Irish Whiskey means whiskey distilled and matured in Ireland. Whisky is distilled in Scotland from malted barley in Pot Stills and from malted and unmalted barley or other cereals in Patent Stills. Irish Whiskey distillers tend to favour three distillations rather than two, as is generally used in Scotland for malt whiskies.

“**Scotch Whisky is whisky which has been distilled and matured in Scotland.**”

As regards Bourbon Whiskey, the United States Regulations provide:

- (i) that Bourbon Whiskey must be produced from a mash of not less than 51% corn grain;
- (ii) that the word 'Bourbon' shall not be used to describe any whiskey or whiskey-based distilled spirits not produced in the United States.

Rye Whiskey is produced both in the United States and Canada but the name has no geographical significance. In the United States, Rye Whiskey by definition must be produced from a grain mash of which not less than 51% is rye grain. In Canada, there is no similar restriction. The relevant Canadian Regulation states:

'Canadian Whisky (Canadian Rye Whisky, Rye Whisky) shall be whisky distilled in Canada, and shall possess the aroma, taste and character generally attributed to Canadian Whisky.'



7 Which spelling is correct, Whisky or Whiskey?

Most dictionaries give both spellings. The Oxford English Dictionary points out that 'in modern trade usage, Scotch Whisky and Irish Whiskey are thus distinguished in spelling'. American-made whiskey is usually spelt with an 'e', while Canadian and Japanese whisky do not.

8 What are spirits?

The term spirits describes the product of distillation, whatever the raw materials. Generally, the word refers to any volatile inflammable liquid obtained by distillation.

Spirits for human consumption, or potable spirits, are the distillates of alcoholic liquids, the alcohol in which has been formed by the fermentation of sugar as contained in grapejuice, sugar cane, etc., or in saccharified materials such as specially prepared cereals, e.g. malted barley.

The History of Scotch Whisky

9 What is the origin of the name 'whisky'?

The term 'whisky' comes from the Gaelic 'uisge beatha', or 'usquebaugh', meaning 'water of life'. Gaelic is that branch of Celtic traditionally spoken in the Highlands of Scotland.

10 When was Scotch Whisky first distilled?

The earliest historical reference to distilling in Scotland appears in the Scottish Exchequer Rolls for 1494, where there is an entry of 'eight bolls of malt to Friar John Cor wherewith to make aquavita'.

A boll was an old Scottish measure of not more than six bushels. (Six bushels is equivalent to 152.4 kilograms, enough barley to make around 1500 bottles).

The earliest reference to a distillery in the Acts of the Scottish Parliament appears to be in 1690, when mention is made of the famous Ferintosh distillery owned by Duncan Forbes of Culloden.

11 What is the history of charging duty on Scotch Whisky?

Whilst Scotch Whisky has always been of interest to the tax man, for many years illicit distilling flourished in Scotland. The turning point came in the 19th century.

After a lengthy Royal Commission, the Excise Act of 1823 sanctioned legal distilling at a duty of 2/3d (12p) per gallon for stills with a capacity of more than 40 gallons. There was a licence fee of £10 annually and no stills under the legal limit were allowed. The first distillery came into 'official' existence in the following year and illicit distilling quickly faded away.

In 1840, the duty was 5d (2.5p) per bottle and by the beginning of the First World War it had almost quadrupled. In 1939, a typical bottle of Scotch Whisky cost 14/3d (72p) of which 9/71/2d (48p) was duty. In 1995, for the first time in one hundred years, the tax on Scotch Whisky was reduced.

Duty fell from £5.77 to £5.54 a bottle (70cl). In 1996, the tax on Scotch Whisky was again reduced. Since then, however, duty rates have been increased on several occasions and the excise duty on a bottle is now around £7.

Today, Scotch Whisky continues to face high levels of duty which damage its competitiveness. An outdated excise tax system discriminates against Scotch in favour of other alcoholic drinks, with tax accounting for more than 70% of the retail price of a typical bottle.

“The term ‘whisky’ comes from the Gaelic ‘uisge beatha’, or ‘usquebaugh’, meaning ‘water of life’”



Making Scotch Whisky



12 How is Scotch Whisky made?

There are two kinds of Scotch Whisky distilled: Malt Whisky which is made by the Pot Still process and Grain Whisky which is made by the Patent Still (or Coffey Still) process. Malt Whisky is made from malted barley only, while Grain Whisky is made from malted barley together with unmalted barley and other cereals.

MALT WHISKY

The Pot Still process by which Malt Whisky is made may be divided into four main stages: Malting, Mashing, Fermentation and Distillation.

(a) **MALTING** The barley is first soaked for two or three days in tanks of water known as steepers. After this it is traditionally spread out on a concrete floor, known as the malting floor, and allowed to germinate. Germination may take from 5 to 8 days depending on the season of the year, the quality of the barley used and other factors. During germination the barley secretes the enzyme diastase which makes the starch in the barley soluble, preparing it for conversion into sugar. Throughout this period the barley must be turned at regular intervals to control the temperature and rate of germination. At the appropriate moment germination is stopped by drying the malted barley or 'green malt' in the malt kiln.

More usually today malting is carried out in drum maltings, where the process is controlled mechanically. Instead of germinating on the distillery floor, the grain is contained in large cylindrical drums. Temperature is controlled by blowing air at selected temperatures upwards through the germinating grain, which is turned mechanically. Today, most distilleries obtain their malt, made to their specific requirements, from centralised maltings which supply a number of distilleries, enabling the malting process to be carried out more economically. A small number continue to use traditional floor maltings for some of their requirements.

(b) **MASHING** The dried malt is ground in a mill and the grist, as it is now called, is mixed with hot water in a large circular vessel called a mash tun. The soluble starch is thus converted into a liquid known as wort. This is drawn off from the mash tun and the solids remaining are removed for use as cattle food.

(c) **FERMENTATION** After cooling, the wort is passed into large vessels (washbacks) holding anything from 9,000 to 45,000 litres of liquid where it is fermented by the addition of yeast. The living yeast attacks the sugar in the wort and converts it into crude alcohol. Fermentation takes about 48 hours and produces a liquid known as wash, containing low strength alcohol, some unfermentable matter and certain by-products of fermentation.

(d) **DISTILLATION** Malt Whisky is distilled twice in large copper Pot Stills. The liquid wash is heated to a point at which the alcohol becomes vapour. This rises up the still and is passed into the cooling plant where it is condensed back into liquid. The cooling frequently takes place in a coiled copper tube or worm that is kept in continuously running cold water. The first distillation separates the alcohol from the fermented liquid and eliminates the residue of the yeast and unfermentable matter. This distillate, known as low wines, is then passed into another still where it is distilled a second time. The first runnings (foreshots) from this second distillation are not considered potable and it is only when the spirit reaches an acceptable standard that it is collected in the Spirit Receiver. Again, towards the end of the distillation, the spirit begins to fall off in strength and quality. It is then no longer collected as spirit but drawn off and kept, together with the foreshots, for redistillation with the next low wines. Pot Still distillation is a batch process.

Making Scotch Whisky

GRAIN WHISKY

Grain whisky is made using a continuous technique called the Patent Still process. The mash consists of malted barley to which other unmalted cereals may have been added (generally wheat or corn). The other cereals are cooked under steam pressure (the mixture of grain and water being agitated by stirrers). The starch cells in the grain burst, with the addition of malted barley aiding the conversion of starch ready for fermentation. Distillation is carried out in a Patent or Coffey Still and the spirit is collected at a higher strength than malt whisky.

MATURATION

Both Malt and Grain Whisky must be matured after distillation has been completed. The new spirit is filled into casks of oak wood which, being permeable, allows air to pass in and evaporation takes place. By this means the harsher constituents in the new spirit are removed and it becomes in due course a mellow whisky. Malt Whisky which contains more flavour constituents takes longer to mature than Grain Whisky and is often left in the cask for 10 years or even longer. Scotch Whiskies must by law be wholly matured in Scotland.

The period of maturation for both Malt and Grain Whisky is also affected by the size of casks used, the strength at which the spirit is stored, and the temperature and humidity of the warehouse. Newly distilled spirit is a colourless liquid. Scotch Whisky derives much of its colour from the casks in which it matures. The degree of colour will vary from one whisky to another. Whisky matured in former fresh oak sherry casks will usually be a darker colour than that which has been matured in refilled whisky casks. The blender aims at uniformity in his product and he may ensure consistency of colour between batches of mature spirit by adding, if necessary, a small amount of tasteless colouring caramel, which in the small quantities used has no effect on the taste or aroma of the whisky.

BLENDING

If after maturation, whiskies are combined to create Blended whiskies, the different whiskies are blended together. (See Question 20 for a description of the blending process). The blend is then reduced to the strength required for bottling by the addition of water.

“*Malt Whisky which contains more flavour constituents takes longer to mature than Grain Whisky and is often left in the cask for 10 years or even longer. Scotch Whiskies must by law be wholly matured in Scotland.*”



13 What are the regions associated with Scotch Whisky making?

Single Malt Scotch Whiskies are divided into five groups according to the geographical location of the distilleries in which they are made. In line with traditional practice, The Scotch Whisky Regulations 2009 require that use of these regional names is limited to Scotch Whiskies wholly distilled in the region in question, subject to some closely defined exemptions. The regional boundaries are set out in law but, in general, they can be understood as:

- (1) **LOWLAND MALT WHISKIES**, made south of an imaginary line from the River Tay in the east to the River Clyde in the west.
- (2) **HIGHLAND MALT WHISKIES**, made north of that line.
- (3) **SPEYSIDE MALT WHISKIES**, from around the valley of the River Spey. Although these whiskies come from within the area designated as Highland Malt Whiskies, the concentration

of distilleries and the specific climatic conditions produce whisky of an identifiable character and require a separate classification.

- (4) **ISLAY MALT WHISKIES**, from the island of Islay.
- (5) **CAMPBELTOWN MALT WHISKIES**, made in Campbeltown in Argyll.

Each group has its own clearly defined characteristics, ranging from the lighter Lowland Malt Whiskies to those distilled on Islay which are generally regarded as the heaviest Malt Whiskies.

Malt Whiskies, which differ considerably in flavour according to the distillery from which they come, have a more pronounced bouquet and flavour than Grain Whiskies.



Making Scotch Whisky

14 What gives Scotch Whisky its distinctive flavour and aroma?

This is one of the mysteries of the industry and a secret which many imitators of Scotch Whisky have tried in vain to discover. Many theories and explanations have been put forward, but there is no universally accepted answer.

The distilling process itself is one factor. Scotch Whisky, after it has been distilled, contains not only ethyl alcohol and water but certain secondary constituents. The exact nature of these is not fully understood, but it is believed they include some of the essential oils from the malted barley and other cereals and substances that derive from peat. The amount of these secondary constituents retained in the spirit depends upon the shape of the still and the way it is operated, and also on the strength at which the spirit is drawn off. Grain Whisky, because of the process by which it is made, contains fewer secondary constituents than Malt Whisky and is accordingly milder in flavour and aroma.

The natural elements of water, peat and the Scottish climate all certainly have a profound effect on the flavour of Scotch Whisky. Water is probably the most important single factor and a source of good, soft water is essential to a distillery. Peat, which is used in the kiln or oven in which the malt is dried, also has an influence that can be detected in the 'peaty' or smoky flavour of some Scotch Whiskies. The Scottish climate is extremely important, particularly when the whisky is maturing. At this stage the soft air permeates the casks and works on the whisky, eliminating harsher constituents to produce a mellow whisky.

15 Why do whiskies produced in different distilleries vary in flavour?

While some believe water to be a decisive factor, adjoining distilleries which draw their water from similar sources are known to produce whiskies that are quite dissimilar in flavour. The size and shape of the stills are important, as are the skill and experience of the men who manage them. It is the objective of the distiller to produce a whisky whose flavour and character remain consistent at all times and in all circumstances. This is the true art of distilling, acquired only after many years and often handed down from one generation to the next.

16 How many distilleries are there?

There are over 100 Pot Still Malt distilleries and Grain or Patent Still distilleries in Scotland; but the number working can vary from year to year.

17 Is it possible to visit a whisky distillery?

Around 40 Scotch Whisky distilleries are open to the public. Some distilleries cater specifically for visitors, with custom-built visitor centres, museums or cafes. Others are lower key, but will be delighted to show you around if you make an appointment first. Some do charge a small entrance fee, but this can often be redeemed in the distillery shop at the end of the tour.

A 'Distilleries to Visit' guide is published annually and is available from the SWA. In addition, visit www.scotlandwhisky.com for more information on a range of Scotch Whisky 'embassies' – hotels, restaurants and bars – across Scotland, and how to visit Scotland and a Scotch Whisky distillery.



18 Can Scotch Whisky be made only in Scotland?

Yes. Many products which were originally manufactured only in a particular locality have lost their geographical significance and can now be manufactured anywhere. The word 'Scotch', however, as applied to whisky, has retained its geographical significance. This is widely recognised in law throughout the world. Whisky may be described as Scotch Whisky only if it has been wholly distilled and matured in Scotland.



19 If you could duplicate exactly a Scotch Whisky distillery in, say, Brazil or Spain, could you produce Scotch?

No. Whisky can be called 'Scotch' only if it is distilled and matured in Scotland. Whisky produced in Brazil is 'Brazilian Whisky' or in Spain 'Spanish Whisky'. Attempts have been made to copy the unique flavour of Scotch Whisky in many parts of the world, but without any success.



The Importance of Blending

20 What is blending? What is its purpose?

Blending whisky is a considerable art acquired only after years of experience.

A blend will consist of anything from 15 to 50 different single whiskies, combined in the proportions of a formula that is the secret of the blending company concerned.

Whiskies from different distilleries each have a character of their own. The Malts and Grains in a blend must therefore be chosen to complement and enhance their respective flavours. The blender's task is to combine different single whiskies, to produce a blend which brings out the best qualities of each of its constituent parts.

The aim of the blender is to produce a whisky of a definite and recognisable character. It is of the greatest importance that the blend should never vary from this standard, which customers all over the world will have come to expect.

The blender must also decide when the different single whiskies are ready to be used in the blend. They are brought from the warehouse where they have been maturing to the blending hall, where they are combined in a blending vat. They are sometimes returned to cask and left to 'marry' for a period of months, before bottling. Some companies prefer to blend their Malts and Grains separately and only bring the two together before bottling.

Blended Scotch Whisky is a blend of Malt and Grain whiskies. Combining Malt Whisky with other malts is known as Blended Malt Scotch Whisky, and Grain with Grain is known as Blended Grain Scotch Whisky.

21 When was blending introduced?

Blending was pioneered by Andrew Usher in Edinburgh in the early 1860s. In the 19th century Malt Whisky was rarely left to mature for an adequate length of time. As a consequence, it was often a fiery drink, regarded as too pungent for many palates. Grain Whisky had a much milder flavour, but was too light

for many tastes. By combining Malt Whisky with Grain Whisky, a light, yet flavoursome whisky was created. This proved a turning point for the fortunes of Scotch Whisky. The introduction of Blended Scotch Whisky saw demand spread outside of Scotland, first to England and then throughout the world.

22 What is the percentage of Malt and Grain Whiskies in Blended Scotch Whisky?

There is no fixed percentage and the proportion differs from one blender to another. No brand owner is willing to reveal the proportions of the different whiskies used, but the blender determines the proportion according to the character of the blend. This character is determined not only by the proportions of Malt and Grain Whisky which the blend contains, but also by factors such as the ages of the individual whiskies and the manner in which they combine to bring out the finest qualities in each other.

23 What are premium and de luxe Blended Scotch Whiskies?

The terms 'premium' and 'de luxe' are not formally defined. A premium or de luxe Blended Scotch Whisky would normally contain a higher proportion of carefully selected older and, therefore, more expensive whiskies.

24 What does an age label on a bottle of Blended Scotch Whisky signify?

The Scotch Whisky Regulations 2009 require that when the age is declared on a label, it must refer to the youngest whisky in the blend. For example, if a blend is described as an eight year old, the youngest whisky in that blend must have been matured for at least eight years.

25 Is it legal to sell Scotch Whisky which is less than three years old?

No. Although the spirit is distilled under the strict conditions applied to the production of Scotch Whisky, it is not entitled to be described as Scotch Whisky until it has matured for at least three years.



Scotch Whisky and the World

26 What is the proportion of home sales to exports?

Scotch Whisky is one of Britain's leading exports, contributing over £3 billion a year to the balance of trade. Exporting is nothing new to the industry and even at the end of the 19th century Scotch Whisky companies were marketing overseas. Today exports represent around 90% of all Scotch Whisky sales.

27 How does consumption of Scotch Whisky in Scotland compare with that in the rest of Britain?

Customs and Excise monthly figures of releases from bond give no guide as to the amount of whisky consumed in Scotland itself, but trade sources report that between 15% and 20% of Scotch Whisky sold in Britain is consumed in Scotland.

28 How important is Scotch Whisky as an export earner?

Scotch Whisky is one of the United Kingdom's top export earners, and accounts for around 25% of UK food and drink exports. Scotch Whisky is Scotland's single leading export product and represents over 20% of all Scottish manufactured exports.

29 To how many countries is Scotch exported?

In recent years Scotch has been exported to almost 200 different markets all over the world.

30 Is the European Union an important market for Scotch Whisky?

Sales to Member States other than the United Kingdom represent around 35% of exports. If the United Kingdom is included, the EU accounts for almost 45% of the total sales of Scotch Whisky.

31 What are the total stocks of Scotch Whisky?

In 1939, the stocks of Scotch were 374 million litres of pure alcohol, but by 1945 they had fallen to less than 247 million litres. Since then they have risen in response to demand and by 2009 had risen to 3,180 million litres. Stocks of mature and maturing whisky are now sufficient to cover projected sales for around ten years.

32 Is there a large amount of money tied up in whisky stocks?

Financing stocks of maturing whisky is the most significant capital investment which Scotch Whisky companies have to undertake. The long period of maturation which Scotch Whisky must undergo poses a number of commercial problems. Not the least among these is the difficulty of forecasting accurately the demand for whisky several years ahead which blenders must do when deciding how much new whisky to buy and lay down in any one year.

“**Scotch Whisky is one of the United Kingdom's top ten export earners, and accounts for around 25% of UK food and drink exports.**”



Sale and Distribution

33 At what strength is Scotch Whisky sold?

By law Scotch Whisky must be bottled, sold in and exported from the EU at a minimum 40% alc vol. A strength of 43% alc vol. is found in some export markets.

34 How does U.S. proof strength compare with British and European strengths?

Some U.S. proofs and their British and European equivalents are:

AMERICAN	BRITISH AND EUROPEAN
100° Proof	50% Alc. vol.
86° Proof	43% Alc. vol.
80° Proof	40% Alc. vol.

35 What sizes of casks are used for maturing whisky and what are their respective capacities?

TYPE	APPROXIMATE CONTENT IN LITRES
Butt	500
Hogshead	250 - 305
American Barrel	173 - 191
Quarter	127 - 159
Octave	45 - 68



36 What is the liquid content of the bottles most commonly used for Scotch Whisky sales in the home market?

TYPE	
Litre	100cl
Bottle	70cl
Half-bottle	35cl
Miniature	5cl

37 How soon after it is distilled is whisky usually sold?

The normal practice is for the blender to buy the whisky as soon as it is distilled. It is then kept under bond in warehouses to mature until the blender requires it. By law Scotch Whisky must mature for a minimum of three years, although in practice the minimum age is much greater. After blending, Scotch Whisky is sometimes returned to cask and left for a further period of several months to allow the constituent whiskies to 'marry'. It is then bottled for sale.



Scotch Whisky and the Consumer

38 Why is Scotch Whisky so expensive in Britain?

Taxation in the UK is extremely high, accounting for over 70% of the retail price of a typical bottle of standard Blended Scotch Whisky.

This includes Value Added Tax which is levied on the total retail price, including excise duty - a tax on a tax. The remainder of the retail price goes towards production and storage costs, transport, advertising, selling, administration expenses and wholesale and retail margins.

39 How does the rate of duty on Scotch Whisky compare with that on other alcoholic drinks?

The excise duty paid on spirits is the same, whether they are produced in this country or abroad. Scotch Whisky is not protected in any way against competition from spirits produced overseas, even those from countries which themselves discriminate against imports of Scotch Whisky.

At the same time, Scotch Whisky is now much more heavily taxed than most competing drinks. Scotch Whisky therefore faces discrimination when competing in the UK market against other alcoholic drinks.

UK excise duty has only been reduced on three occasions since the 19th century. The first cut was made in 1973. On that occasion, however, the rate was lowered only to compensate for the extra taxation which resulted from the introduction of Value Added Tax, and made no difference to the overall impost. However, in 1995 there was the first true cut in the tax on Scotch Whisky for one hundred years. There was a further cut in 1996.

Disappointingly, despite being frozen for a number of years, excise duty has been increased since then on several occasions. Scotch Whisky continues to face a much greater tax burden in its home market than overseas than many of the drinks with which it competes.

40 Why are some whisky sales duty-free?

Whisky for consumption on board ships at sea has traditionally been treated as 'ship's stores'. Ship's stores means goods of any kind (whether dutiable or non-dutiable, and whether of British manufacture or imported) taken on board an 'outward-bound' ship for officers, crew and passengers during the voyage. Outward-bound means bound for 'an eventual destination outside the United Kingdom'. Ship's stores have from time immemorial been free of duty, just as goods exported as cargo to countries overseas are. The theory is that the stores are in effect exports, in that they are consumed outside United Kingdom territory, and that the Government cannot expect to collect the duty they would bear if consumed at home. Whisky after distillation is stored (without paying duty) in a bonded warehouse to mature, and whisky shipped as stores or exported goes direct from the bonded warehouse to the ship.

'Coasting ships' which ply from port to port round the coast, and vessels which ply on rivers or other inland waters are not outward-bound and do not get whisky or any other stores duty-free.

Since 1 July 1999 duty-free sales are not permitted for passengers travelling between EU Member States. However, an important duty-free market exists for travellers leaving the EU, and in other parts of the world.

41 How many brands of Scotch Whisky are there?

Several thousand brands of Scotch Whisky are sold all over the world.

42 What are the best blends?

This is entirely a matter of taste. All the well-known brands on the market are blended by experts with many years' experience, and consumers can be confident that in choosing their favourite they are drinking a whisky consistently blended to bring out the best characteristics of the Malt and Grain Whiskies of which it is composed.

Scotch Whisky and the Consumer

43 Some Scotch Whisky has a smoky flavour. What causes this?

The smoky flavour of certain Scotch Whiskies originates from the peat fire over which the green malt is dried, prior to grinding and mashing.

44 Is it possible to tell the difference between one brand of Scotch Whisky and another by smell alone?

Yes, it is possible to differentiate between different well-known established brands of Scotch Whisky by smell alone if one is sufficiently experienced. The blenders employed by the blending and bottling firms, who blend the different whiskies which go to make the familiar brands, are guided by smell alone in producing a uniform product over the years. For the drinker who is not a professional blender, the only thing is to go on experimenting until practice makes perfect!

45 How do I find out more information on a particular brand of Scotch Whisky?

Full contact details of Scotch Whisky companies and their brands are available at www.scotch-whisky.org.uk.

46 How old should the best Scotch Whisky be?

It is not possible to lay down any precise age as being the best for a particular whisky. Generally speaking, Malt Whiskies require longer to mature fully than Grain Whiskies. UK and EU law insist that Scotch Whisky should be at least three years old. However, it is the practice of the trade to mature for substantially longer than the legal minimum. Malt Whiskies are normally matured for up to 10 years and sometimes even longer. When an age is quoted on a label, it is the age of the youngest whisky in the bottle that determines the age of the whisky, no matter how small the amount. It is never an average.

47 Does Scotch Whisky in a bottle lose its strength with age?

Once bottled, whisky does not lose its strength.

48 Does Scotch Whisky improve in a bottle which is kept sealed?

No. There is no change in a whisky once it has been bottled and securely sealed. As oxygen in the air cannot get to the whisky, there is no further maturing.

49 How should I store my Scotch Whisky?

Unlike wine, whisky does not mature in the bottle. So even if you keep a 12 year old bottle for 100 years, it will always remain a 12 year old whisky. As long as the bottle is kept out of direct sunlight, the Scotch Whisky will neither improve nor deteriorate, even if it is opened. Whisky that is stored at very low temperatures can become cloudy, but the cloudiness should disappear when the whisky is returned to room temperature.

50 At what temperature is whisky best served?

This is entirely a matter of personal choice and no rules, such as chilling for certain wines, can be laid down. In the United Kingdom it is usually served at room temperature, but in some overseas countries it is the convention to put ice in the glass.

51 Is the bouquet of Scotch Whisky improved by warming slightly?

The bouquet of Scotch Whisky cannot be improved by warming. The effect of such warming would only be to increase the rate of evaporation of the spirit, thus speeding up the release of the aroma.

52 What is the best shape of a whisky glass?

A tumbler-shaped glass or goblet is probably the most popular, particularly for drinking Scotch Whisky with ice and a mixer. Scotch Whisky does not require any specific shape to enhance its delights and no rigid convention has grown up in this connection.

Many Scotch Whisky lovers believe that a malt whisky is better enjoyed in a balloon shaped glass where the neck is narrower than the base, allowing the drinker to nose and enjoy the bouquet and character, before sipping the dram.

53 What is the measure at which Scotch Whisky is generally sold across the counter in the UK?

Since 1 January 1995 Scotch Whisky in the UK, together with gin, vodka and rum, has been sold in licensed premises in measures of either 25ml or 35ml. A notice in the bar must display which of these quantities is being served.

54 What is the alcoholic strength of Scotch Whisky?

When distilled it is usually reduced for filling into casks at a strength of 63.5% of alcohol by volume.

By law the minimum bottling strength is 40% alcohol by volume. In export markets some Scotch Whisky is sold at 43%.

55 What are the usual bottling strengths of other alcoholic drinks?

Percentage of alcohol content by volume	
Cognac, Rum	40
Vodka, Gin	37.5
Fortified wine	20
Champagne	13.1
Table Wines	9 to 13
Beer	3.13 to 5.18

56 How should Scotch Whisky be drunk?

This depends entirely on your individual taste and on the occasion. Scotch Whisky is a versatile drink, superb in its own right, or as a long mixed drink. Served on its own, or with a little water, it can also be a refreshing drink with ice and a mixer. Scotch Whisky presents a whole range of flavours which can be extended by the addition of soda or mineral water, lemonade, ginger ale, or mixed as part of a cocktail. Blended Scotch Whisky is appreciated as a drink which can be served during a meal in place of wines, while Single Malt Scotch Whisky is popular as an after dinner drink.

57 Is it injurious to drink whisky with oysters or other shellfish?

No. This is an ancient superstition for which there is no foundation. A personal experiment will furnish the proof.

58 Can Scotch Whisky casks be purchased as an investment?

The Scotch Whisky Association is unable to offer advice on the purchase or sale of Scotch Whisky, but it is important that potential investors understand the nature and risk of the whisky market before making decisions.

While new fillings and matured whisky are sometimes purchased as a form of speculation with the intention of reselling them at a profit, only an extremely small proportion of the whisky distilled in Scotland is bought and sold in this way. All the principal blending companies finance their own stocks of whisky, and buy mature whisky only on rare occasions when they happen to find themselves short of a particular type or make. There is no organised 'Whisky Exchange' as exists for other commodities, nor is there any officially recognised list of buying and selling prices for whisky of different types and ages.

It should be remembered that, whilst the cask matures in a warehouse, there will be annual storage and insurance charges, and evaporation will reduce the spirit in the cask. Bottling small quantities of whisky can be expensive, and of course there will also be excise duty and VAT to pay. Investment for resale is expensive and highly speculative and should not be entered into lightly.

59 Is there a collectors' market for Scotch?

Renowned for its quality, and with a wonderful range of whiskies available, it is not surprising that some people have become collectors of bottles of Scotch Whiskies.

The Scotch Whisky Association is not in a position to offer advice on the value, purchase or sale of a particular Scotch Whisky. However, two of the best known firms conducting auctions of unusual bottles and other artefacts are Bonhams (t: 0131 225 2266) and McTears (t: 0141 810 2880).



Definitions

60 What is a single whisky?

A single whisky is the product of one particular distillery.

61 What is meant by saccharify?

To saccharify means to convert to sugar. In whisky distilling it refers to the process which takes place during the malting and mash tun stages by which enzymes in the malt, referred to as diastase, turn the starch in the cereals into sugar ready for the fermenting action of the yeast.

62 What is diastase?

When conditions of temperature and moisture favour germination, the embryo and associated parts of the barley grain secrete a mixture of enzymes commonly known as diastase. These act to modify and make soluble the starch in the barley, thus preparing it for conversion at a later stage to maltose.

63 What is wort?

Wort is the liquid drawn off the mash tun in which the malted and unmalted cereals have been mashed with warm water. Wort contains all the sugars of the malt and certain secondary constituents. After cooling, it is passed to the fermenting vats.

In Malt distilleries the cereals are all malted; in Grain distilleries a proportion only is malted, the remainder being unmalted. In some cases, Grain distilleries do not separate off wort, passing the complete mash to the fermentation vessels.

64 What is Wash?

The wort or mash technically becomes wash as soon as yeast is added to start fermentation. However, the term is usually used to refer to the liquid at the end of the fermentation. It is the wash which forms the raw material of the first distillation in the Pot Still process and of the only distillation in the Patent Still process.

65 What is the Pot Still distillation?

Malt Whisky is distilled twice - although a few distilleries may undertake a third distillation - in Pot Stills which resemble huge copper kettles. The spirit is driven off from the fermented liquid as a vapour and then condensed back to a liquid.

In the first distillation the fermented liquid, or wash, is put into the Wash Still, which is heated. At this stage the wash contains yeast, crude alcohol, some unfermentable matter and the by-products of fermentation. During the process of boiling the wash, changes take place in its constituents which are vital to the flavour and character of the whisky.

As the wash boils, vapours pass up the neck of the still and then pass through a water-cooled condenser or a worm, a coiled copper pipe of decreasing diameter enclosed in a water jacket through which cold water circulates. This condenses the vapours and the resulting distillate, known as low wines, is collected for re-distilling. The liquor remaining in the Wash Still is known as pot ale or burnt ale and is usually treated and converted into distillers' solubles for animal feed.

The low wines are distilled again in the Spirit Still, similar in appearance and construction to the Wash Still but smaller because the bulk of liquid to be dealt with is less. Three fractions are obtained from the distillation in the Spirit Still. The first is termed foreshots, the second constitutes the potable spirit saved for maturation, and the third is called feints. The foreshots and feints are returned to the process and redistilled in the Spirit Still with the succeeding charge of low wines. The residue in the still, called spent lees, is recycled.

In the case of the Spirit Still, the design of the still, the height of the head (or top) of the still and the angle of the wide-diameter pipe or lyne arm, connecting the head to the condensing unit, are all very important and have an effect on the distillate.

The Pot Still has changed little in general design over the centuries.

Definitions

66 What is Patent Still distillation?

Unlike Malt Whisky, Grain Whisky is distilled in a continuous operation in a Patent Still. This is sometimes known as the Coffey Still, after Aeneas Coffey, who developed it in 1831.

Steam is fed into the base of the analyser and hot wash into the top. As the two meet on the surface of the perforated plates, the wash boils and a mixture of alcohol vapours and uncondensed steam rises to the top of the column. The spent wash runs down and is led off from the base.

The hot vapours enter the rectifier at the base and as they rise through the chambers they partially condense on the sections of a long coil through which wash is flowing. The spirit vapour condenses at the top of the rectifier and is run off through a water-cooled condenser to the spirit safe and on to the spirit receiver. Once the spirit begins to be collected it runs continuously until the end of distillation.

Because of the rectifying element present in this process the distillate is generally lighter in aroma than most Malt Whiskies. It consequently has a milder character and requires less time to mature.

67 What is the worm?

The worm and its surrounding bath of cold running water, or worm-tub, form together the condenser unit of the Pot Still process of manufacture. The worm itself is a coiled copper tube of decreasing diameter attached by the lyne arm to the head of the Pot Still and kept continuously cold by running water. In it the vapours from the still condense and pass to a receiving vessel.

In a number of distilleries the worm has been replaced by the more modern tubular condenser.

68 What are low wines?

This is the name given to the product of the first distillation in the Pot Still process of manufacture. It is the distillate derived from the wash and contains all the alcohol and secondary constituents and some water. It forms the raw material of the second distillation, which is carried out in the Spirit Still. The feints and foreshots are added to the low wines when the Spirit Still is charged.

“***Draff is the spent grain left in the mash tun after the liquor, wort, has been drawn off. It represents, as a rule, about 25% of the malted and unmalted cereals, if any, put into the mash tun. Draff enjoys a large market as animal feed.***”



69 What is pot ale?

Pot ale, alternatively burnt ale, is the liquor left in the Wash Still after the first distillation in the Pot Still process i.e. it is the residue of the wash after the extraction by distillation of the low wines.

70 What are foreshots?

Foreshots is the term applied to the first fraction of the distillate received during the distillation of the low wines in the Spirit Still used in the Pot Still process of manufacture. They form the first raw runnings of this second distillation and their collection is terminated by the judgment of the stillman. The following fraction of the distillate is the potable spirit. The foreshots are returned to the still, together with the feints.

71 What are feints?

Feints is the name given to the third fraction of the distillate received from the second distillation in the Pot Still process. They form the undesirable last runnings of the distillation. As noted above, they are returned with the foreshots to the Spirit Still when it is recharged with low wines.

The term is also applied to the first and last runnings from the Patent Still, in which process they are returned to the wash for re-distillation.

The feints and foreshots from the last distillation of the season are kept for adding to the first low wines of the succeeding season.

72 What are spent lees?

Spent lees are the residue in the Spirit Still after the distillation of the foreshots, potable spirits, and feints.

73 What is draff?

Draff is the spent grain left in the mash tun after the liquor, wort, has been drawn off. It represents, as a rule, about 25% of the malted and unmalted cereals, if any, put into the mash tun. Draff enjoys a large market as animal feed.

Definitions

74 What are the principal by-products of Scotch Whisky?

The liquids and solids remaining after distillation are not wasted, nor are they allowed to pollute rivers or coastlines. In recent years the Scotch Whisky industry has invested heavily in developing methods of treating the residue of distillation so that it now makes an important contribution to the animal foodstuffs industry.

Most distilleries now possess by-products plants or, in the case of smaller distilleries in remote areas, send such material to the area plants which process it into dark grains. These are extremely rich in protein and are sold in pelletised form to farmers who use them to enrich cattle food.

Grain Whisky distilleries usually recover the carbon dioxide produced during the fermentation stage. This has several applications in industry and in the production of soft drinks.



75 What is meant by the term ‘finishing’?

Scotch Whisky must be matured in oak casks for a minimum of three years, and is often matured much longer. ‘Finishing’ is an extension of the maturation process, when the spirit is subsequently filled into empty casks that previously held other wines or spirits for a further relatively short period at the end of maturation.

The cask used for finishing must have been drained of any liquid prior to its use and any change in the spirit will therefore result from its interaction over time with the wood of the cask.

76 What is chill filtration?

Most consumers around the world want their Scotch Whisky to be clear and bright. However, whisky can become cloudy when cold water or ice is added. Chill filtering - a process which has been used in the industry for many years - is used in some brands to remove the solid particles that cause this effect in the whisky and which may lead to unnecessary consumer concern.

77 What is cask-strength whisky?

Water is normally added to Scotch Whisky to reduce the alcoholic strength of the spirit to no less than the minimum 40% alcohol by volume before bottling. If the whisky is bottled at the alcoholic strength at which it comes from the cask, without the addition of water, it is known as ‘cask-strength’ whisky.

78 What is a ‘mothballed’ distillery?

From time to time, companies may decide to temporarily cease production at a specific distillery. The dormant distillery is said to be placed in mothballs and is kept in a condition that would allow production to re-start in the future should it be required.

79 What is meant by Under Bond and Duty Paid sales, respectively?

- (a) Sales Under Bond are sales on which the excise duty has not been paid. The goods are consigned to a bonded duty-free warehouse.
- (b) Sales Duty Paid are sales on which the excise duty has already been paid.

Scotch Whisky and the Environment

80 Can Scotch Whisky be described as a drink from nature?

Scotch Whisky is recognised as Scotland’s national drink. It is also Scotland’s natural drink.

The making of Scotch Whisky requires only natural raw materials: water and yeast, plus barley for Malt Whisky and barley, maize and wheat for making Grain Whisky. The starch extracted from the cereals is mixed with clear pure water, water which has often run through ground made up of granite and peat. Peat also plays its part in the drying of the germinating barley - its smoke imparts flavour to the whisky. The yeast is added to bring about the fermentation.

Scotch Whisky producers jealously guard the quality of their product and the environment which produces the essential raw materials. Most of the water used by the industry is returned to the river system, and the cereal is recycled as animal feed. Innovation and investment has resulted in the industry being able to adopt the use of lightweight glass bottles, and to reduce its packaging needs.

81 What are distillers doing to protect the environment?

Protecting the environment and promoting sustainability are top industry priorities, underpinning Scotch Whisky’s reputation for quality around the world.

Distillers are investing in innovative technology and energy-saving measures to minimise their impacts and resource use. To help guide distillers’ activities, an industry-wide Environmental Strategy - the first of its kind in Scotland – was launched in 2009. This commits the industry to ambitious, minimum environmental standards in a range of areas to help ensure future sustainability.

Scotch Whisky distillers have pledged to ensure that 80% of their primary energy requirements will come from non-fossil fuel sources by 2050, saving over 750,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide a year.

Other targets include a significant reduction in packaging used, eliminating sending packaging waste to landfill sites, sourcing casks only from sustainable oak forests, and maintaining the highest standards of water use and discharge management. The industry believes such commitments make good environmental and good business sense.

Full details of the strategy and a series of industry environmental case studies can be found on the SWA’s website at www.scotch-whisky.org.uk.

82 What is the carbon footprint of a bottle of Scotch?

Carbon labelling of Scotch Whisky is not meaningful. Take a Blended Scotch Whisky for example. Such a blend may contain up to 40 or 50 different whiskies from as many different distilleries, each whisky with a different age profile. It would be incredibly complex to measure let alone convey to consumers in an understandable way.

The industry has produced a detailed ‘Life Cycle Assessment’ (LCA) of its operations. Using Carbon Trust methodology and global ISO standards, this major piece of research quantifies the industry’s overall operational footprint, taking into account all aspects of raw material use, production and distribution. The industry’s LCA is available on the SWA website.

83 Are there organic Scotch Whiskies?

Scotch Whisky is defined in law and produced from natural raw materials - cereals, water and yeast - in accordance with traditional practice.

While it is possible to use organic-certified cereals in whisky production, provided the legal definition of Scotch Whisky is complied with, it should be remembered that no protein would carry over the distillation process.

Scotch Whisky and Health

84 Is alcohol good for health?

Scotch Whisky is a craft product made by longstanding traditional processes that have come to underpin its quality reputation. As a drink created only after years of maturation, Scotch is a drink to be sipped and savoured; to be enjoyed responsibly.

Enjoyed responsibly, alcohol encourages social interaction and relaxation. Research has also shown moderate alcohol consumption may confer health benefits for some people, for example protection from cardiovascular heart disease and against certain forms of stroke.

Conversely, the industry recognises misuse of alcohol can damage health in a number of ways, including increased risk of liver disease and heart problems, and may cause domestic and financial problems. Some people for health reasons should not drink at all. In addition, alcohol should be avoided before driving a car or operating machinery.

Anyone with questions or concerns about the health implications of consuming alcoholic drinks should contact their doctor.

85 What can be done to prevent the misuse of alcohol?

Everyone has a role to play in making responsible drinking choices.

Better awareness of what is safe to drink on a regular basis assists consumers make informed responsible decisions. The industry believes the best way of preventing misuse of alcohol is by education in sensible and moderate drinking and that this education should start at an early age.

Attempts to reduce alcohol related problems by imposing massive taxes or minimum prices on drink, or introducing restrictions on its sale and availability, only penalise the great majority who drink sensibly, without reaching the problem drinker, and create additional problems.

86 How does the Scotch Whisky industry help in prevention?

Scotch Whisky distillers are involved in a wide range of initiatives to encourage responsible enjoyment of their brands, including the use of unit labelling, responsibility messages on bottles and in adverts, and server training.

The industry has also developed its own Code of Practice setting out minimum standards for the marketing and promotion of Scotch Whisky brands. Covering all commercial communications, including advertising, promotional materials, sponsorship, and websites, the Code has international reach setting out best practice for Scotch Whisky producers in markets where stricter national codes do not exist.

A brochure highlighting industry efforts to promote responsible alcohol consumption, and the Code of Practice for the Responsible Marketing and Promotion of Scotch Whisky, is available from The Scotch Whisky Association.

87 Can whisky be consumed as part of a gluten-free diet?

Since malted barley and other cereals are used to make Scotch Whisky, it is not surprising those who suffer from Coeliac disease query whether whisky can be safely included in a gluten-free diet.

Proteins (including gluten), however, do not carry over the distillation process and are not present in the final product. Scotch can therefore be safely consumed as part of a gluten free diet. Those wishing further information should consult the Coeliac Society (www.coeliac.co.uk)

88 How many calories are there in a standard measure of Scotch Whisky?

A standard measure of Scotch Whisky (25ml) contains 55 calories.

Scotch contains no fat and no added carbohydrates (although there may be a very small carbohydrate level depending on the type of cask used and length of maturation).



Drinks made with
Scotch Whisky

Drinks made with Scotch Whisky

Atholl Brose

Mix an equal quantity of honey (preferably heather honey) and fine oatmeal in a little cold water. Add the Scotch and stir until frothy. Bottle and keep for two days before serving. 50cl of whisky will be needed for 200g of honey and 200g of oatmeal.

Auld Alliance

Shake together:
25ml measure of Scotch Whisky
juice of half a lemon
15ml of Cointreau
a dash of sugar syrup
ice

Pour into a highball glass, top with lemonade.

Bitter ‘n’ Twisted

In a chilled cocktail glass mix:
25ml measure of Scotch Whisky
a few drops of lemon juice
4 drops of Angostura bitters
ginger ale to top up

Bobby Burns

25ml measure of Scotch Whisky
25ml Sweet Vermouth
1 1/4 tsp Benedictine
twist of Lemon Peel
ice

Stir all the ingredients with ice and strain into a cocktail glass. Add a twist of lemon peel.

Citrus Twist

In a cocktail shaker combine, shake and serve:
25ml measure of Scotch Whisky
juice of half a lemon
juice of one orange
ice

Clansman’s Coffee

25ml measure of Scotch Whisky
dash of Sambucca
black coffee
whipped cream

Wipe the rim of a goblet with a piece of lemon and dip it in brown sugar. Pour the spirits and coffee into the glass, add sugar to taste and float the whipped cream on top. Decorate with grated chocolate.

Green Mist

25ml measure of Scotch Whisky
1 measure of Creme de Menthe
juice of a quarter of a lemon

Shake to ingredients, strain into a cocktail glass. Decorate with a slice of kiwi fruit and a sprig of mint.

Jock Collins

25ml measure of Scotch Whisky
5 - 6 dashes lemon juice
sugar syrup
soda

Pour into a large glass and fill with soda.

Red Scotch

Shake together:
25ml measure of Scotch Whisky
tomato juice
juice of half a lemon
dash of Worcester sauce
dash of Tabasco sauce
pinch of salt

Fill a glass with ice and pour the mixture over and decorate with freshly ground black pepper.

Rob Roy

25ml measure of Scotch Whisky
small measure (5-10ml) Sweet Vermouth
dash of Angostura Bitters
gamish with cherry

Mix all ingredients with ice. Stir and strain into a chilled cocktail glass.

Scotch Paradise

Moisten the edge of a highball glass with sugar syrup. Roll the glass in desiccated coconut to coat the outer edge.

Fill a cocktail shaker with ice and add:
a large (50ml) measure of Scotch Whisky
a dash of coconut syrup
top with milk (enough to fill the glass)

Shake well and pour into the glass.

Scotch Whisky Toddy

Place a spoonful of sugar in a warm glass and add enough boiling water to dissolve the sugar and hot lemon juice.

Add a generous measure of Scotch and stir with a silver spoon; pour in more boiling water and top up with more whisky. Stir well.

Whisky Mac

Scotch and green-ginger wine to taste. They may be in equal proportions or two-thirds whisky and one-third green ginger wine.

Whisky Royale

25ml measure of Scotch Whisky
dash of Apple Schnapps (or clear apple juice)
ginger ale
sliced green apple
crushed ice

Half fill a chilled champagne flute with crushed ice. Pour in the Scotch Whisky and then the Apple Schnapps. Top up with Ginger Ale. Place a slice of green apple into the drink.

Whisky Sour

To a double Scotch add the juice of half a lemon and half a teaspoonful of sugar. Shake with ice and serve with a squirt of soda water.





Information About Scotch Whisky

Publications

Scotch Whisky - Questions and Answers – Available in English. (French, Spanish, Mandarin to follow).

The World of Scotch Whisky - A coloured map of Scotland showing the location of distilleries and with information on the different categories of Scotch Whisky.

Distilleries to Visit - Identifying distilleries which welcome visitors.

Statistical Review - An annual digest of industry statistics.

Factsheets - Giving information on industry issues.

Scotch at a Glance - Leaflet showing top export markets and unusual facts.

Matured to be Enjoyed Responsibly - A summary of industry initiatives that encourage responsible drinking, and discourage misuse of alcohol.

Code of Practice for the Responsible Marketing and Promotion of Scotch Whisky - Code governing the activities of SWA members.

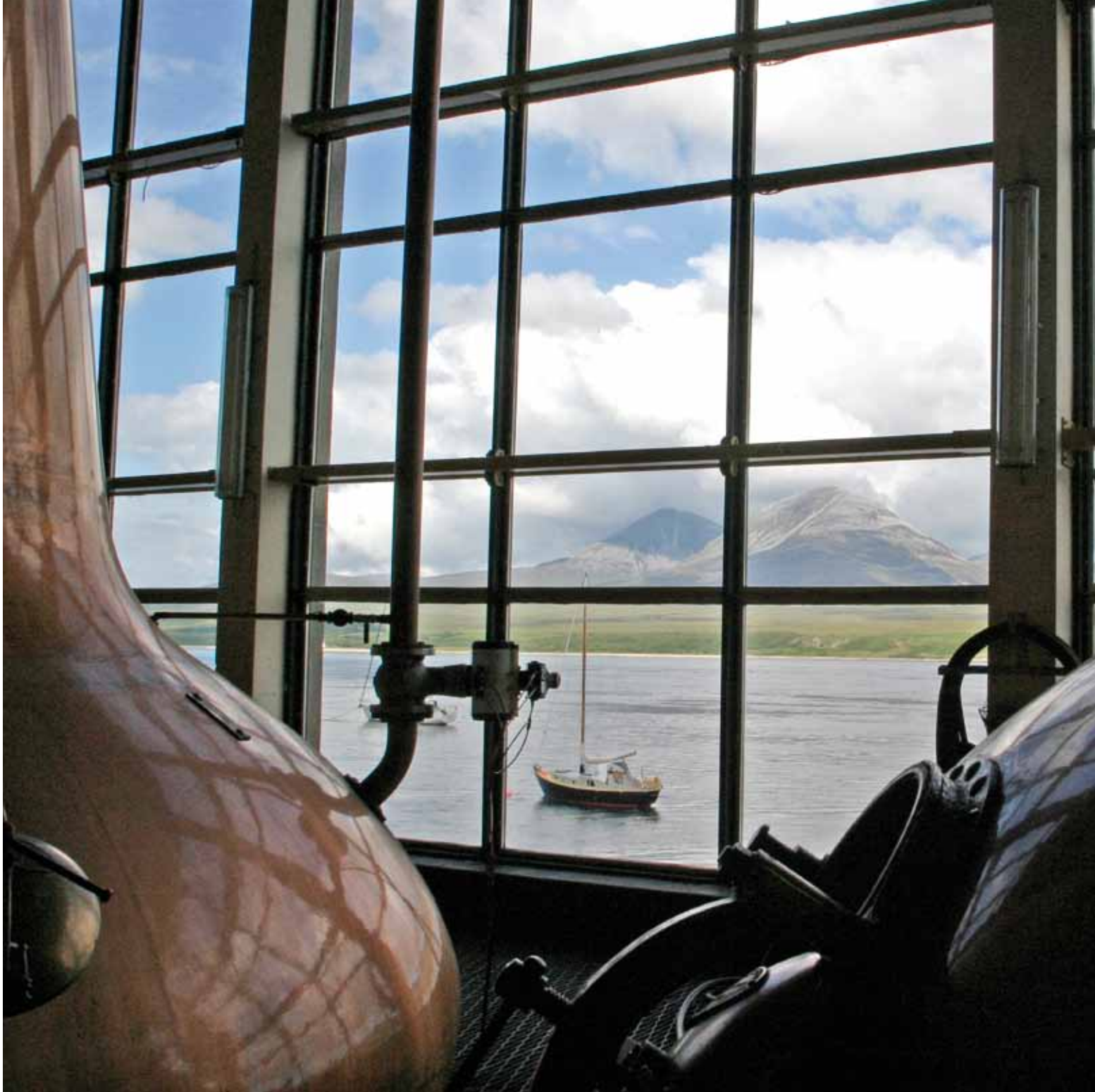
Scotch Whisky Industry Environment Strategy - Outlining the industry’s ambitious environment strategy and providing case studies of distillers’ environmental initiatives.

Economic Impact of Scotch Whisky - A review of whisky’s importance to the Scottish economy

Films

Scotch Whisky: Made in Scotland, Enjoyed around the World - A DVD film explaining the Scotch Whisky Regulations 2009. Available in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese and Mandarin.

The Making of Scotch Whisky - A short DVD film explaining Scotch Whisky production.



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