



Geographical Indication  
Fiche



Name: **Scotch Whisky**  
Country: **Kingdom of Cambodia**

Date of registration\*:  
25/10/2019

\*\*Registered with reference  
to the GI Law that came  
into force on 20 January  
2014.

**Scotch Whisky**

Source: DIP Cambodia

**Main characteristics/features**

- Scotch Whisky are known for a whisky produced in Scotland as:
- (a) that has been distilled at a distillery in Scotland from water and malted barely which have been: 1. Processed at that distillery into a mash; 2. Converted at that distillery into a fermentable substrate only by endogenous enzyme systems; and 3. 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.
  - (c) that has been matured only in oak 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 excise warehouse or permitted place
  - (g) that retain the colour, aroma and taste derived from the raw materials used and method of its production and maturation.
  - (h) to which no substance has been added or no substance has been added except: 1. Water; 2. Plain caramel colouring
  - (i) that has a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 40%.

**Geographical area**

Scotch Whisky is whisky distilled and matured in Scotland. Scotland is located in the northern region of the United Kingdom, which is off the North Western coastline of continental Europe. Scotland is bordered by England in the South, the Sea of the Hebrides, the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea. Mainland Scotland lies roughly between 55 degrees N and 60 degrees N, and between 1.7 degrees W and 6 degrees W. The Shetland Islands, the most northerly part of Scotland are about 61 degrees N, and the Islands of the outer Hebrides are approximately 7 degrees West.



**Production and processing**

Scotch Whisky is made from three natural raw materials, namely malted barley, water and yeast. The first stage of malting of the barley, historically and traditionally, the barley was steeped in tanks of water for two to three days before being spread out over the floors of the malting house to germinate. To stop germination, the malted barley was dried in a kiln, identifiable by the distinctive pagoda-shaped chimneys, which are typical of many Malt Scotch Whisky distilleries. Then ground to a rough-hewn grist and mixed with hot water in a vessel known as "mash tun". This process converts the starch in the barley into a sugary liquid known as "wort". The wort is separated from the mash and transferred to fermenting vat, or "washback", where yeast is added and the fermentation process converts the sugary wort into alcohol, similar in aroma and taste to unhopped beer. This is known as "wash". The wash is then distilled in distinctive copper pot stills, where distillation separates the alcohol and other congeners from the wash. Malt Scotch Whisky is usually distilled twice, the first distillation taking place in a larger "wash still", and the second in a slightly smaller "low-wines" or spirit still. The distiller raises the temperature within the wash still and gradually the fermented liquid is heated until the alcohol in the wash vaporises. The vapours rise up the neck and pass over the head of the still, before being guided through condensers where they revert to liquid "low-wines". This liquid is collected in a receiver before being passed into the second "low-wines" or spirit still where the process is repeated. The distiller exercises much more control in the second distillation as only the heart, or "middle-cut", of the spirit flow will be collected for maturation. The first runnings from the still "foreshots" and the final part "feints" are returned for re-distillation with the next batch of low-wines. The middle-cut is collected by the distiller only when he is satisfied that it has reached the required quality.

Packaging should bear the following categories: a. Single Malt Scotch Whisky, b. Single Grain Scotch Whisky, c. Blended Malt Scotch Whisky, d. Blended Grain Scotch Whisky; and e. Blended Scotch Whisky. The name of the category must be: a. Printed in a conspicuous place in the such a way as to be easily visible and legible to the naked eye and indelible so that it is clear that it is the sales description of the whisky; b. Printed in a way that gives equal prominence to each word making up the name of the category; and c. as prominent as any other description of the whisky on the container or packaging, except for: 1. any separate use the description "Scotch Whisky"; 2. any statement relating to the year in which the Whisky was distilled, the year in which it was bottled, the period for which it was matured or the age of the whisky; and 3. any descriptive word or words forming part of the brand name.

**Link between product and territory**

Scotch Whisky has been produced in Scotland for more than 500 years and has been exported from Scotland for around 200 years. The term "Whisky" derives originally from the words in the Gaelic language "UisgeBeatha" or "Usquebaugh". Gaelic is the traditional language spoken in the Highlands of Scotland and Ireland. The Gaelic description first evolve into "Uiskie" and then "Whisky".

**Publication in the Official Gazette**

**Competent authority**: The United Kingdom Government  
**GI rights holder/GI association**: Scotch Whisky Association  
**Contact information**: 2 Lister Square, Edinburge EH3 9GL, Scotland, United Kingdom

**Type of product**

**Type of product**: Whisky  
**Control body**: Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs "HMRC"  
**File number**: KH/GI/00003/16  
**Websites**: scotch-whisky.org.uk