



Glenrothes

Fact Sheet



Glenrothes Story

Located in the heart of Speyside in Rothies, lays The Glenrothes Distillery.

James Stuart, one of the original founders (and the Macallan leaseholder at the time) began building the distillery, but had to quit the business before it really began due to financial difficulties. Robert Dick and William Grant took over and completed the building and started production in December 1879. During this time there was a large demand for whisky. In 1887 when Glenrothes and Bunnahabhain formed Highland Distillers the annual production of the Speyside distillery was already 360.000 liters and it increased to 1.36 mio liters in 1898 after in 1896 two more stills had been installed.

There were two large fires in 1897 and 1922 which caused quite some damage, in addition to that an explosion which took place in 1903 which almost wiped out the entire distillery, but it was repaired and rebuilt again. First World War and the Wall Street Crash in 1929 consequently stopped the production of the distillery, but not for long, the Glenrothes stand was eventually back in business again. 2005.

"Glenrothes is the absolute sleeping giant of the Edrington stable of whiskies that is Macallan, Highland Park & Glenrothes."

- Elite Wine & Whisky

After a few decades of quiet achievement, there was further expansion to come between 1963 and 1989, by the end of which time the distillery boasted ten stills and a capacity of over five and a half million litres/year. During this time (and to this day) the vast majority of Glenrothes' malt went into the Cutty Sark and Famous Grouse blends.

In 2010, The Glenrothes brand was sold by the Edrington Group to Berry Brothers & Rudd in exchange for Cutty Sark – Edrington continue to own the distillery and supply BB&R with spirit for The Glenrothes under a long-term contract agreement.

Glenrothes Facts

- Capacity - 5.2 Million Litres Per Annum
- Mash Tun Type - Lauter
- Spirit Still Shape - Onion with boil ball
- Condenser Type - Shell and tube
- Heat Source - Indirect steam
- Washbacks - 20
- Yeast Type - Cream
- Water Source - Spring



The
Story

Cask Storage

RATE OF RETURN

At auction a 28 year old 1954 Glenrothes sold for £784.

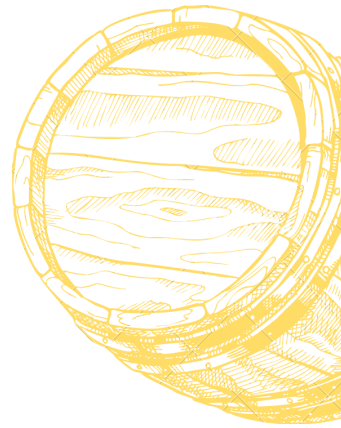
A bottle of 29 year old Glenrothes retails at £694. Based on this information, if you were to hold your cask for 20 years or more, rather than 10, the return will be considerably more.

- 100% INDIVIDUAL OWNERSHIP

- STORED IN SECURE, HMRC APPROVED BONDED WAREHOUSES

- FULLY INSURED FOR FIRE, THEFT AND DAMAGE

- EXEMPT FROM CGT (CAPITAL GAINS TAX)



£784

GLENROTHES 1954 GORDON AND MACPHAIL 28 YEAR OLD



£694

GLENROTHES 1974 29 YEAR OLD 75CL



£644

GLENROTHES 1972 32 YEAR OLD 75CL

Types of casks

THERE ARE NUMEROUS TYPES OF CASKS THAT WHISKY CAN BE MATURED IN,

BOURBON

Bourbon barrels go through toasting and charring prior to Bourbon being added, they are made of American White Oak. Bourbon barrels are the most common cask used for Scotch whisky due to supply and demand. By law bourbon must be aged in new casks, meaning that after their first use they are generally surplus to requirements.

SHERRY

Sherry casks are a speciality and are very popular yet very expensive (up to 10 times the cost of a bourbon barrel usually). The sherry industry avoids using new oak, and most of the casks used in Solera are at least ten years old. Sherry casks are flavoured with wine prior to being used for Sherry. Sherry gets its flavour through an array of ageing methods. For example, oloroso has contact with air, which contributes to the fruity and nutty flavours, while fino is protected from the air by a layer of yeast, also known as flor, and this keeps the sherry light and crisp.

HOGSHEAD

Hogsheads are typically also made from American white oak, and indeed are often built from staves originally taken from bourbon barrels. What makes Hogsheads different is the large size meaning that there is less interaction with the wood than in smaller casks, allowing a slightly longer period for maturation.

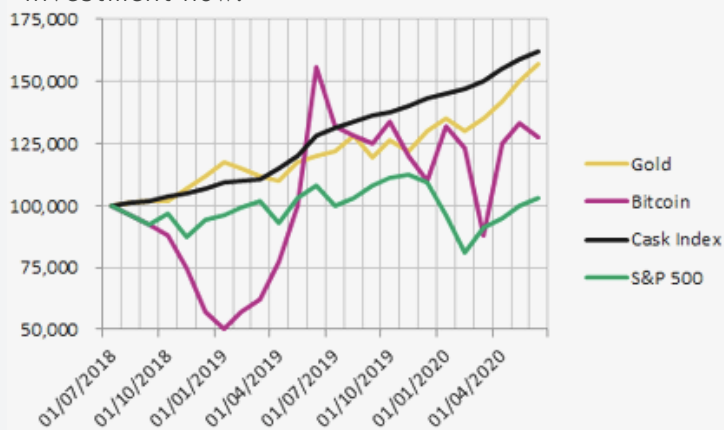
DOUBLE OAK

Two different types of oak barrel are used for Double Oak casks. The first is a regular Bourbon barrel that's toasted and charred in the normal manner. The second barrel is more heavily toasted and lightly charred more than the first. This allows more of the cask wood sugars to caramelise, giving the Whisky hints of vanilla and sweet notes.

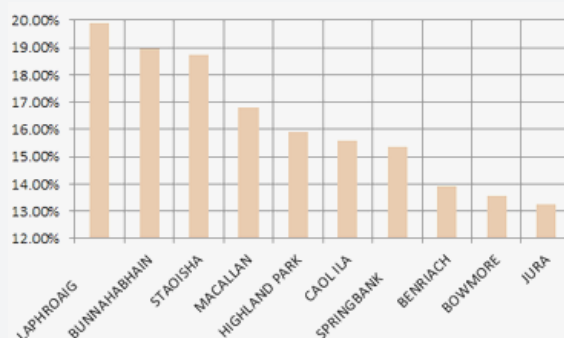
WHISKY MARKET OVERVIEW

Whisky is now produced the world over and demand is significantly out-stripping supply. It has become a £4.2 billion in Scotland and worth multiple billions globally. There is no doubt the whisky revolution is here to stay and for that reason is an excellent opportunity to invest in.

Although there are around 20 million casks of whisky aging in warehouses in Scotland alone most of these will go towards blended whisky, which is why owning a cask of single malt is a great investment now.



TOP TEN DISTILLERIES AVERAGE ANNUAL CAPITAL GROWTH



Scotch Whisky accounts for 79% of all spirits exported from the UK. In 2017, UK companies added £449 million to the value of the spirits export from the UK. Almost 80% of this growth was the result of an additional £359 million of Scotch Whisky.

Average annual growth of distilleries in 2020 were noted to all be positive; thus demonstrating vast potential of the asset.