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Russia Threatens New Curbs on Two More Georgian Wine Companies

The warning rattled an industry that drew 63.9% of Georgia’s wine export revenue from Russia in January through October 2026

Friday, November 27, 2026



Georgia’s ambassador to Russia said on Friday, November 27, that he was stunned after Moscow signaled it would widen restrictions to cover two more Georgian wine companies, adding new pressure to one of Georgia’s most important export industries.

According to AnewZ, the envoy said Russia’s planned move was especially striking given the long commercial and historical ties between the two countries and the importance of wine exports to the Georgian economy. The report did not identify the two companies that could face the additional sanctions.

The development points to a further escalation in Russia’s use of trade pressure against Georgia during a period of continued tension between the neighbors. It also raises new concerns for Georgian winemakers, who have already faced the effects of earlier Russian restrictions on sales into a market that remains crucial for the sector.

The stakes are high for Georgia’s drinks industry because of how concentrated wine exports remain. Between January and October 2026, Russia accounted for 63.9% of Georgia’s wine export revenue. That level of dependence means any broader Russian action could quickly affect sales, cash flow and production plans for wineries, while also making it harder for the industry to reduce its exposure to a single market.

AnewZ reported that Georgian officials condemned the latest move and called for dialogue to resolve the dispute. The Georgian government is also reportedly preparing retaliatory steps while looking for alternative export destinations to limit the damage from any expanded sanctions.

For producers, the immediate issue is not only lost access to buyers in Russia but also uncertainty. If the restrictions are carried out, exporters may face disrupted contracts, delayed payments and the need to redirect shipments to markets where they have weaker distribution networks or lower brand recognition. For an industry built around agricultural cycles, those disruptions can have effects that extend beyond one sales season.

Wine has long held a central place in Georgia’s economy and identity, and access to foreign markets is important for many businesses and rural communities. Producers cited by AnewZ warned about the long-term consequences for the industry and for workers whose incomes depend on exports. Smaller and mid-sized wineries may be particularly vulnerable if they do not have the financial resources or international reach to replace Russian demand quickly.

The ambassador urged a peaceful resolution to avoid a deeper confrontation, according to the report. That appeal reflects a broader concern inside Georgia that trade restrictions can spill over into other parts of the bilateral relationship, increasing costs for businesses even before any formal sanctions take effect.

The latest warning from Moscow also underscores a longer-running problem for Georgian wine exporters. While the industry has made efforts to expand in Europe, Asia and other markets, Russia’s dominant share of export revenue shows that diversification remains incomplete. If the threatened measures move forward, they could intensify pressure on producers to accelerate that push, even as they absorb the short-term financial hit from reduced access to their largest market.

Neither side appeared to signal an immediate breakthrough on Friday, November 27. For now, Georgian officials are balancing public criticism of Moscow’s move with efforts to protect a wine sector that remains one of the country’s most exposed export businesses.