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Report Highlights:

Brazil is the largest beef producing and exporting country in the world. Post expects decreased slaughter in 2027, due to the start of the reversion of the cattle cycle. Producers are likely to begin holding cattle from the market, driving calf prices upwards. Beef exports are forecast to decrease one percent in 2027, following reduced exports in 2026 due to trade restrictions from major trading partners. Domestic consumption is forecast to decrease, given reduced cattle availability and producers prioritizing exports, driven by strong external demand and challenges faced by foreign competitors. The swine industry is expected to decrease production and maintain flat slaughter in 2027 to readjust from a 2026 oversupply, driven primarily by productivity gains that outpaced demand. Post forecasts increased pork production and domestic consumption, as well as record exports in 2027.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cattle

- Brazil is the second-largest cattle producing country in the world. Post forecasts calf crop at 50.0 million head of cattle in 2027, a 3.6 percent increase from the 2026 estimate.
- Post estimates Brazil has started the reversion of the cattle cycle. Producers are likely to start retaining cattle, sending prices upwards, as a result of reduced calf availability.
- Post forecasts a 2.6 percent decrease in slaughter in 2027.
- Post forecasts live cattle exports at 1.0 million head of cattle in 2027, a reduction from 2026, as producers start retaining animals.

Beef

- Post forecasts Brazil as the largest beef producer and exporter in the world.
- Production: Post forecasts a two percent decrease in 2027, reaching 12.0 million metric tons Carcass Weight Equivalent (CWE), consistent with reduced cattle slaughter and cattle cycle reversion.
- Consumption: Post forecasts a two percent decrease in 2027, reaching 7.9 million metric tons CWE, due to reduced availability of beef domestically and reduced purchasing power due to the highest consumer indebtedness in recent years.
- Exports: Post forecasts exports at 4.10 MMT CWE in 2027, a one percent decrease from 2026. This forecast considers lower domestic production due to reduced cattle availability and trade restrictions in key markets like China and the European Union.

Swine

- Pig Crop: Post forecasts a two percent decrease in 2027, mostly due to readjustments to an oversupply of hogs for slaughter in 2026, driven primarily by productivity gains that outpaced demand.
- Slaughter: Post forecasts flat slaughter in 2027, reaching 51.2 million head.

Pork

- Production: Post forecasts a two percent increase in 2027, reaching 5.2 million metric tons CWE, as a result of readjustments from 2026 oversupply of heavier and overdue animals.
- Consumption: Post forecasts a one percent increase in consumption in 2027 at 3.4 MMT CWE, moderating from 2026 increased consumption. Expected lower pork prices will likely increase consumption.
- Exports: Brazil is the third-largest pork exporter in the world. Post forecasts a three percent increase in 2027, reaching 1.85 MMT CWE, based on firm external demand, increased purchases from new markets, export growth to existing consumers, and Brazil's sanitary status versus its competitors.

1. CATTLE

Figure 1

Cattle Production, Supply, and Distribution

Animal Numbers, Cattle Market Year Begins Brazil	2025		2026		2027	
	Jan 2025		Jan 2026		Jan 2027	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Total Cattle Beg. Stks (1000 HEAD)	186875	186875	177425	177425	0	170925
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks (1000 HEAD)	37000	37000	36500	36500	0	36475
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks (1000 HEAD)	53750	53750	54150	54000	0	55000
Production (Calf Crop) (1000 HEAD)	47250	47250	47250	48250	0	50000
Total Imports (1000 HEAD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 HEAD)	234125	234125	224675	225675	0	220925
Total Exports (1000 HEAD)	1050	1050	1000	1250	0	1000
Cow Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	13500	13500	12250	12100	0	11650
Calf Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	250	250	250	200	0	200
Other Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	37500	37500	37600	37200	0	36350
Total Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	51250	51250	50100	49500	0	48200
Loss and Residual (1000 HEAD)	4400	4400	4500	4000	0	4000
Ending Inventories (1000 HEAD)	177425	177425	169075	170925	0	167725
Total Distribution (1000 HEAD)	234125	234125	224675	225675	0	220925
(1000 HEAD)						

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: [PSD Online Advanced Query](#)

Source: Not Official USDA Data

1.1. Production

The 2027 calf crop is forecast to reach 50.0 million head, following an estimated calf crop of 48.2 million head in 2026. Post forecasts the cattle herd at 170.9 million in 2027 given the cattle cycle reversion in progress in the current year. Brazilian industry is forecast to start rebuilding the herd in the out-year. Producers signal the inversion of the cattle cycle by retaining inventories.

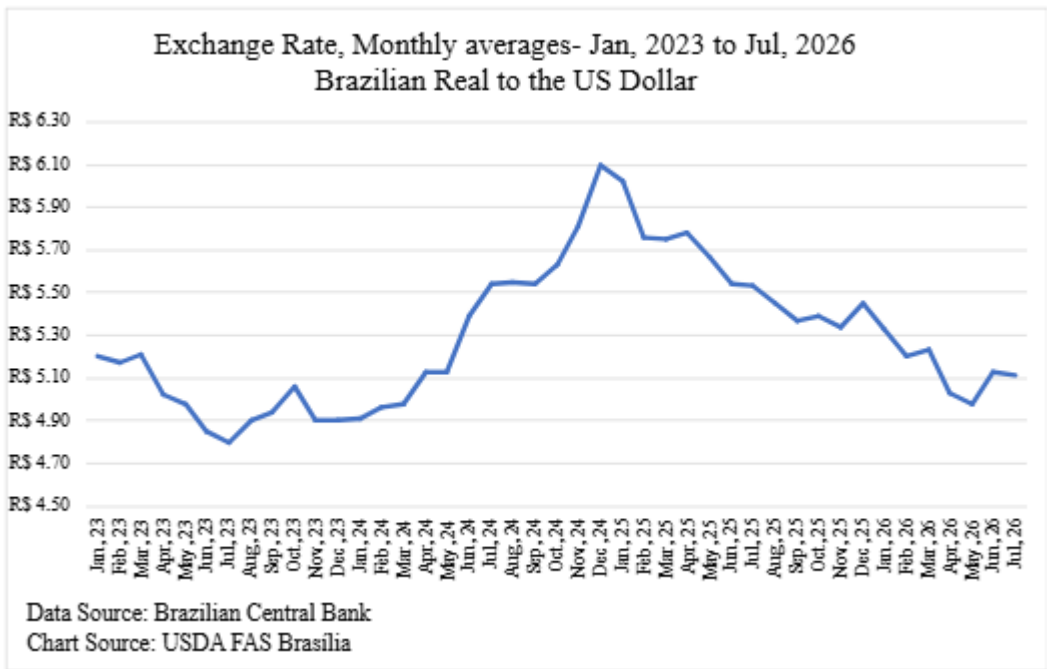
Socio-Economic Factors to Weigh on Production

Sluggish economic performance is expected in 2027. The Brazilian Central Bank (BCB) forecasts GDP to grow 1.50 percent in 2027, following an estimated 1.92 percent growth in 2026. The Central Bank Focus survey published on August 28, 2026, anticipates inflation at 4.28 percent in 2027, following an estimated 5.01 percent inflation in the current year. The exchange rate from Brazilian reais to U.S. dollars is forecast at R\$5.30 to USD1.00 in 2027. The local currency, the real, gained value against the

U.S. dollar over the past year and remains above historical averages of the past decade, impacting production and exports.

Figure 2

Average Monthly Exchange Rate – January 2023 to July 2026



The Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) reports there were 5.9 million unemployed Brazilians in the second quarter of 2026, representing a 5.9 percent unemployment rate. However, there are an additional 2.3 million people that stopped looking for work. The total underutilized rate for the second quarter of 2026 is 12.9 percent.

Other factors, such as high interest rates, tariffs and taxes, fiscal uncertainties, and regulatory issues, such as those related to environmental requirements from importers, all weigh on producers’ capacity to make investments, manage risk, and make decisions related to production.

Production Costs

Calf and Cattle Prices

For 2027, industry forecasts calf prices will increase as increased slaughter rates in previous years negatively impact calf availability in the market. The price of calves and fed cattle are forecast to increase relative to previous years. From January to July of 2026, calf prices increased 31 percent compared to the same period in 2025, with further price increases anticipated over the remainder of the year. Average fed cattle prices started to recover, increasing 21.5 percent over the same period the previous year.

Confinement

For 2027, cattle confinement via feedlots and semi-feedlots are forecast to increase due to positive market conditions related to feed availability. Cattle confinement in Brazil is gradually increasing each year, as more properties opt for feedlots and semi-feedlots, to decrease production time and increase profits. Normally, Brazilian cattle receiving supplemental feed do so for 90 to 120 days, with an average duration of 105 days. The latest Confinement Census published on July 2, 2026, shows an average weight gain of 233.7 pounds in 98 days of confinement per animal in Brazil.

This Census shows that in 2026, Brazil's confinement operations are estimated to increase by 5.7 percent, with 9.78 million cattle head confined, a record for Brazil. For 2026, the top five states with the largest confined cattle head are estimated to account for 70.6 percent of all confined cattle head in Brazil by the end of the current year. They are, in order: Mato Grosso with 2.4 million head, showing a 7.7 percent increase over the past year; São Paulo and Goiás states both with 1.4 million head confined; Mato Grosso do Sul with 900 thousand head; and Minas Gerais with 800 thousand head.

The Census points to growth in number of animals confined, as well as increased use of data management and analysis tools. The use of technology tools designed to monitor production and economic data for the farms and ranches reflects livestock producers seeking to improve operational efficiency as well as profitability.

The expected change in the cattle cycle is impacting confinement operations. Improved prices for both calf and fed cattle producers in the first half of 2026 also indicate better prices this year when compared to the same period in 2025. Despite the improved adoption of confinement operations, confined cattle are still only a small proportion of the total herd in Brazil, estimated at 4.5 percent of the total herd. Post Annual report [BR2025-0024](#) provides additional background information on cattle confinement in Brazil.

Cost of Feed

For the outyear, the cost of feed is forecast to improve for livestock producers as historic levels of production are expected for both corn and soybean crops. However, inclement weather related to El Nino could affect production in 2027.

For 2026, the National Union for Animal Feed Industry (Sindirações) forecasts 97.3 million tons of feed production. While final feed production in 2025 is still being assessed, the Union estimated that 94.2 million tons of feed were produced that year. If confirmed, this represents a 3.3 percent annual increase.

The feed industry is highly dependent on the animal protein sector – not only cattle, but also poultry and swine production. For 2026, Sindirações estimates there was a 2.6 percent increase of dairy cattle feed production, a 5.1 percent increase of beef cattle feed production, and a 2.6 percent increase of swine feed production.

For both beef and dairy cattle, the top macro ingredient used for feed is corn, although soybean meal is also important in the feed mix. As a major producer of both corn and soybean meal, Brazil has a competitive advantage when producing cattle for subsequent slaughter, decreasing the cost of feed. Brazil is the largest soybean producer and the third-largest corn producer in the world. The USDA World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE), published on August 12, 2026, forecasts Brazil's corn production for MY 2026/27 at 139 MMT.

Figure 3

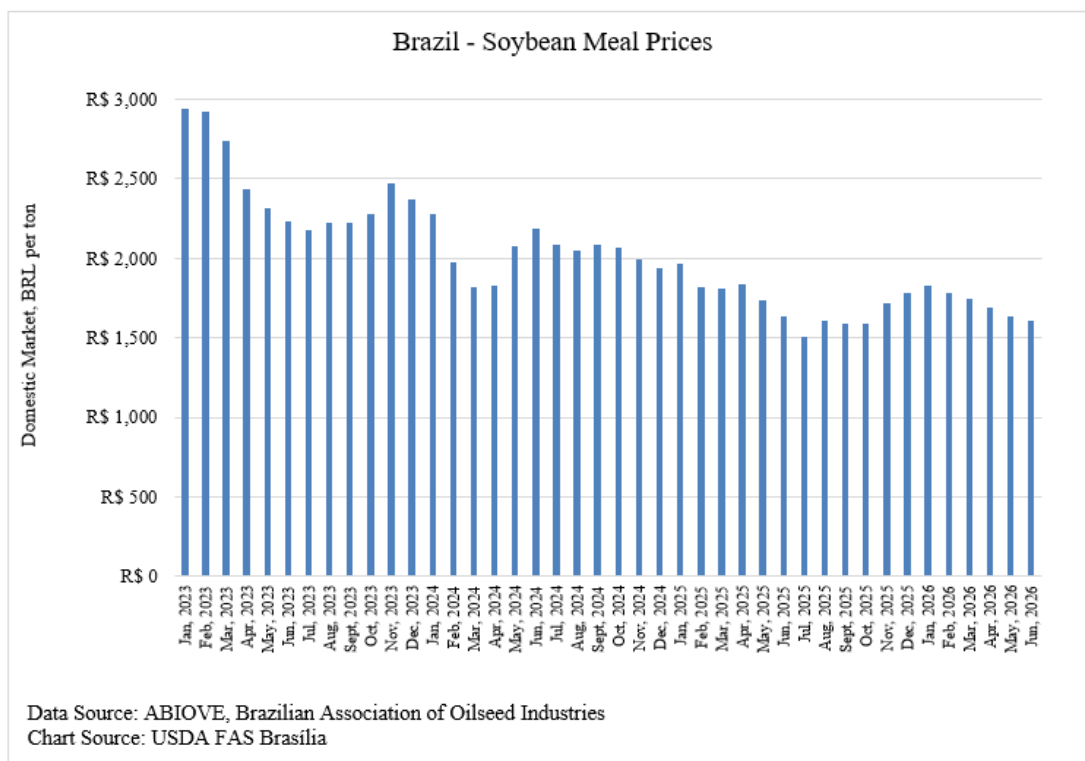
Brazil – Corn Prices



As of August 12, the WASDE forecasts Brazil’s soybean production at 186 MMT for MY 2026/27, a record-setting production. Post notes that although year-over-year expansion is projected to moderate, the increase in planted area remains the primary driver of record production, as yields may be constrained by higher production costs, elevated interest rates, and El Niño-related weather concerns. For more information on soybeans, please refer to Report [BR2026-0029](#).

Figure 4

Brazil – Soybean Meal Prices



Brazil’s currency, the real, appreciated in value against the U.S. dollar from January to July, 2026, when compared to the same period in 2025. This movement impacted feed production, as the industry imports vitamins, amino acids, enzymes, and other additives to be included in the feed mixes. Despite the impact, the feed industry estimates production to increase 3.3 percent in 2026.

Post sources highlight the idle capacity that exists in the feed industry, last estimated at roughly 10 MMT, meaning production could ramp up if needed. Furthermore, contacts relay that as more corn is used for ethanol blending, feed industries are already evaluating other ingredients and commodities for feed use in the future.

Slaughter

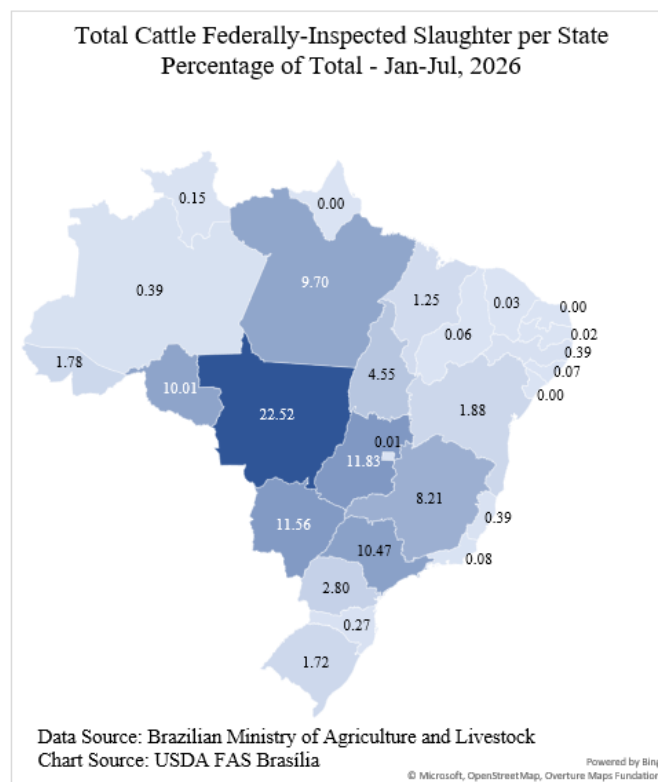
Post forecasts slaughter at 48.2 million head in 2027, a 2.6 percent decrease from estimated 2026 slaughter, due to producers retaining more cows for breeding.

Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAPA) data for federally-inspected slaughter shows an average 4.5 percent decrease in slaughter from January to July, 2026, relative to the same period the previous year. According to a May 2026 report by Brazilian Beef Exporters Association (ABIEC), in 2025, 89.8 percent of all slaughter was under inspection: 63.6 percent under federal inspection, 20.8 percent under state-level inspection, and 5.4 percent under city-level inspection. Only meat under federal inspection is eligible for export so MAPA can ensure all bilaterally established criteria are met.

In the first seven months of 2026, the Mato Grosso state maintained the highest slaughter volumes in Brazil, followed by Goiás and Mato Grosso do Sul, same as in the previous year. Together, these three states accounted for close to 46 percent of the total slaughter in the period. For 2027, Post does not forecast any major changes in top producing states. The map below indicates the percentages of total federally-inspected slaughter per state in the first seven months of 2026. Please note that all states slaughter cattle, but some are not at levels high enough to be shown on the following map.

Figure 5

Total Federally-Inspected Slaughter per State – Percentage of Total, Jan-Jul, 2026

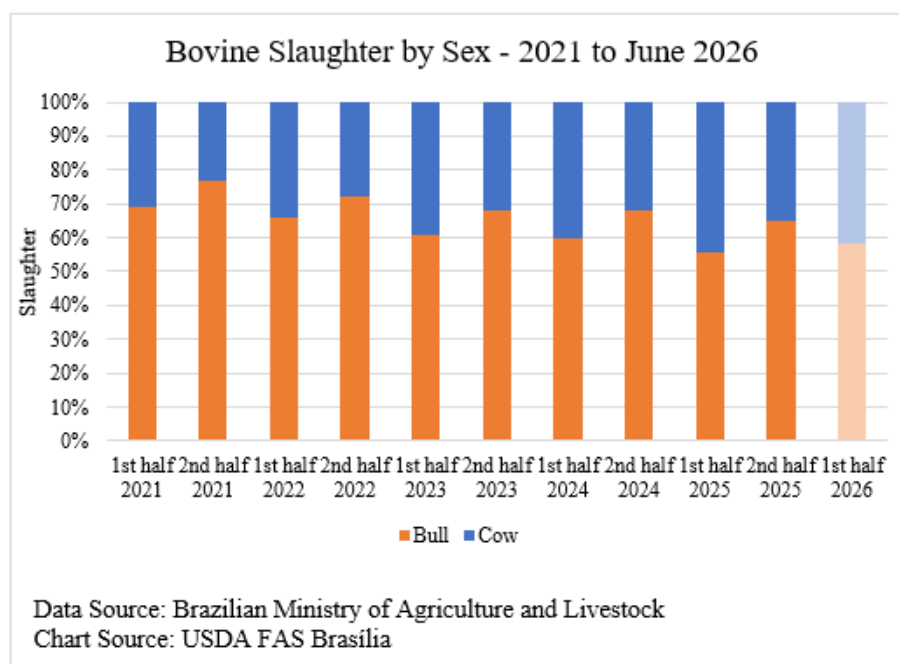


Cow Slaughter

For 2027, Post forecasts the cattle cycle reversion process will be in effect, and cow slaughter as a percentage of total slaughter should decrease from the estimated 2026 slaughter. In the first half of 2026, cow slaughter represented 41.6 percent of the total, a 2.6 percent decrease from the same half in the previous year. In Brazil, more cows are generally sent for slaughter in the first half of the year due to the breeding season in the late months of the previous year. This characteristic can be observed in the following graph, which shows the percentage of cow and bull slaughter from 2021 to June 2026, as a percentage of total slaughter.

Figure 6

Bovine Slaughter by Sex – 2021 to June, 2026 – Percentage of total slaughter



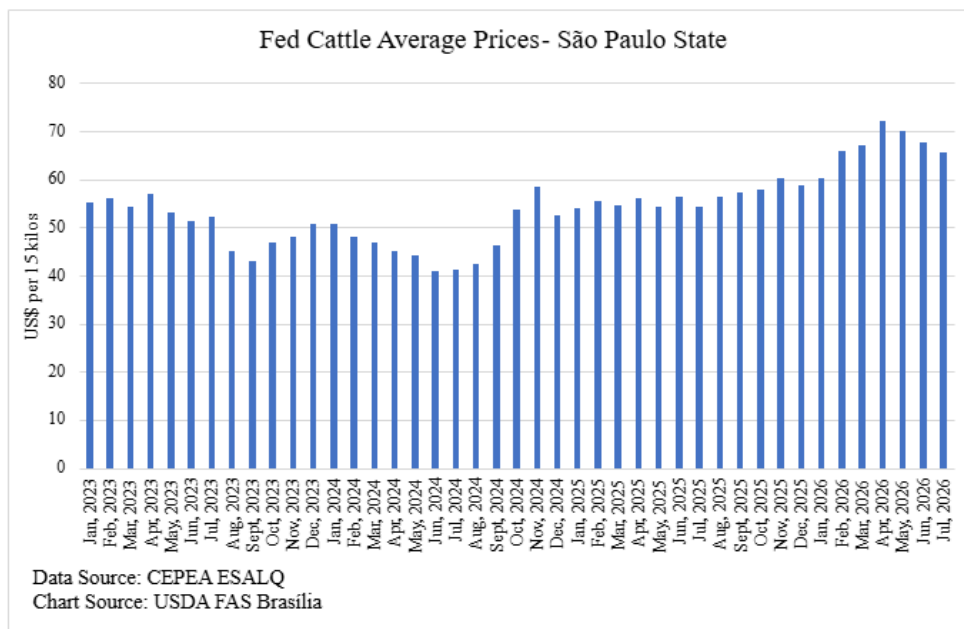
This increased slaughter, which started in 2022, can also be observed when considering the replacement market prices. The continued liquidation of cows and heifers will have future consequences for the industry in the out-year.

Calf and Cattle Prices

Average fed cattle prices in the first seven months of 2026 increased by close to 22 percent compared to the same period the previous year. The average fed cattle price for the period was R\$ 343.71 (USD 66.85).

Figure 7

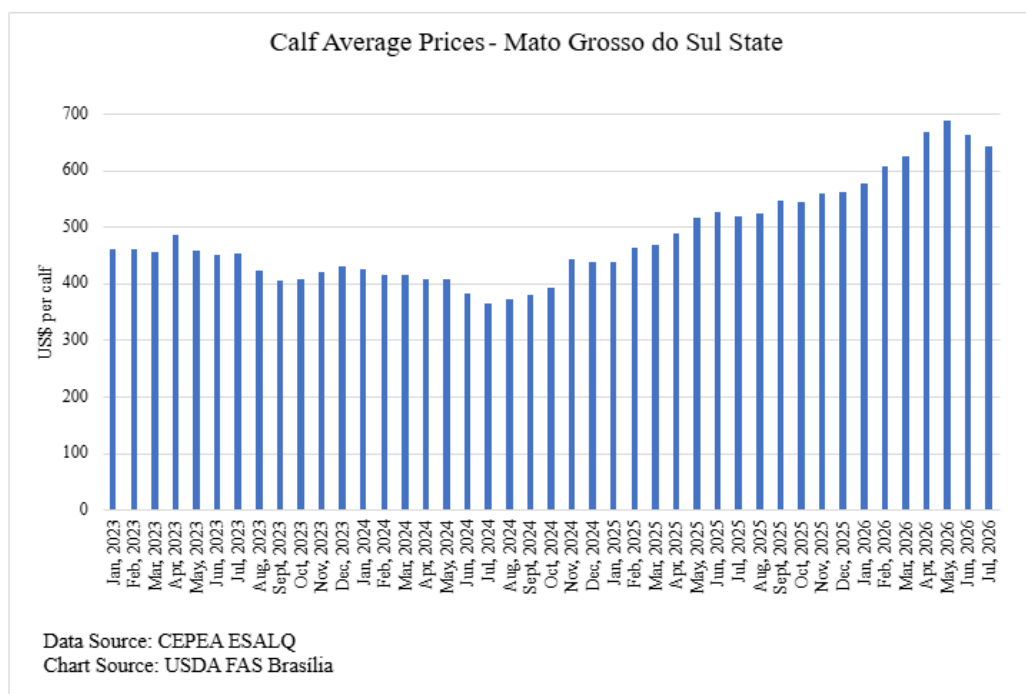
Fed Cattle Average Prices – São Paulo State, 2023 to July 2026



For the remainder of 2026, with the reversion of the cattle cycle in force, industry expects calf prices will continue their upward trend seen in the previous graph. The forecasted increase is a natural consequence of diminished calf availability due to increased cow slaughter in 2025 and previous years. The average price of a calf from January to July, 2026, was R\$ 3297.55 (USD 641.38), close to a 32 percent increase from the average in the same period the previous year, which can be seen in Figure 8.

Figure 8

Calf Average Prices – Mato Grosso do Sul State, 2023 to July, 2026



Weather Conditions

The U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) predicts that the El Niño phenomenon will continue to strengthen through the end of the year, with a 97 percent chance that it will persist through May 2027.

Livestock producers anticipate four main potential impacts from El Niño. The first is pasture quality and water availability, which can pressure animal weight gain. The second is grain availability, quality, and price. The third is thermal comfort for the animals, as abrupt climate shifts can impact feed conversion rates in the animals, as well as animal growth, and fertility rates. Finally, the fourth relates to animal disease and logistics, which can be affected by muddier pastureland, leading to health issues and transportation difficulties when rain is excessive. In Brazil, the El Niño is expected to produce different effects depending on the region. In the center-west region of Brazil, where close to 46 percent of the cattle slaughter is concentrated, rainfall irregularity can lead to compromised pasture recovery in the period of breeding, growing, and fattening of the animals. Problems with forage availability can lead to supplementation needs, which in turn make the end-product more expensive, potentially affecting sale, retention, and confinement decisions. In the north of Brazil, where close to 27 percent of slaughter occurs, the risks associated with El Niño relate to diminished rainfall, heat increase, and water deficiency, which can impact weight gain. In the southeast of Brazil, the risks are associated with heat,

rainfall irregularities, and pasture availability, which may necessitate a supplementation diet. In the south of Brazil, excessive rainfall can hamper pasture management, leading to increased mud, reducing the quality of the forage, increasing sanitary problems, such as fungal diseases, and leading to operational problems.

Animal Disease

Brazil has strong prevention and monitoring systems for animal disease. The World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) considers Brazil to have insignificant risk for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). On May 29, 2025, the WOAH declared the entire country as free from foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) without vaccination. Brazil continues to update and/or negotiate more favorable health certificates with trading partners to reflect this sanitary status by including permissions not only for boneless beef, but offal and bone-in cuts as well. Post contacts indicate that one of Brazil's top priorities is having trading partners accept its sanitary status as recognized by WOAH. On June 2, 2026, China recognized the entire country of Brazil as FMD-free, ending state restrictions that lasted for decades.

Traceability – Deforestation and Antimicrobial Resistance

The Brazilian government and private sector have both launched initiatives and made financial investments to improve supply chain traceability in the beef and cattle sector. Some companies have achieved full traceability of their direct supply chains with established targets to reach the same level for indirect suppliers in the middle-term, although many others are still working to do so.

Industry contacts remain concerned about the European Union (EU) Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), specifically its potential impacts on global supply chains and disruption to trade. While larger companies developing protocols to comply with the legislation, achieving EUDR standards is more challenging for smaller ones. After the EUDR's entry into application was postponed a second time, exporters, traders, and operators now have until December 30, 2026, to comply with the requirements. Small exporters have until June 30, 2027, to comply.

Furthermore, on May 12, the EU Commission announced that effective September 3, 2026, Brazil will be removed from the list of countries authorized to export beef, poultry, and other animal-origin products to the EU. The decision is based on an EU Commission assessment that Brazil was not complying with 2023 antimicrobial resistance (AMR) legislation that bans imports of animals and animal products originating from production systems that use antimicrobials to promote growth or increase productivity, or use substances reserved for human medical treatments.

Brazilian officials have been engaging with the EU Commission to resolve the issue and keep exports flowing. Post contacts indicate that cattle/beef remain the largest concern because their longer life cycle

means animals in full compliance with this legislation could potentially only be available by 2028 and 2029.

1.2. Live Cattle Trade

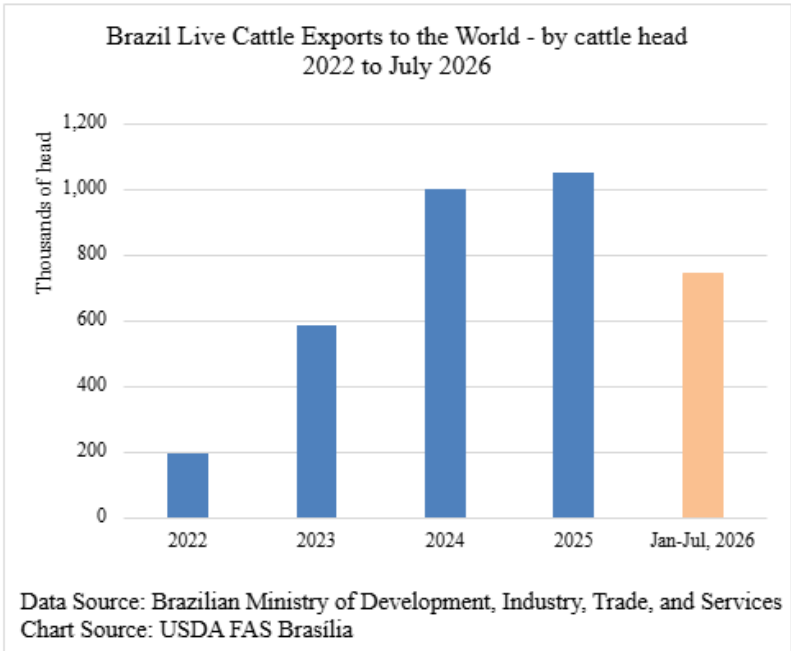
Exports

Post forecasts 2027 exports of live cattle at 1.0 million head due to the reversion of the cattle cycle decreasing the availability of cattle in Brazil. For 2026, Post estimates record live cattle exports reaching 1.25 million head of cattle, given substantial exports in the first seven months of the year.

From January to July of 2026, Brazil exported close to 743,660 head of cattle, a 30.25 percent increase from the same period the previous year. Pará remains Brazil's largest live cattle exporting state, driven by its significant cattle production and multiple ports. In the period, Pará exported US\$ 493.5 million of cattle, accounting for 52.9 percent of all Brazilian cattle exports, followed by Rio Grande do Sul, which was responsible for 24.9 percent of exports. There are livestock producers in Pará dedicated solely to export of live cattle who operate confinement operations able to achieve the specific weight requirements of importing countries.

Figure 10

Brazil Live Cattle Exports to the World - by cattle head



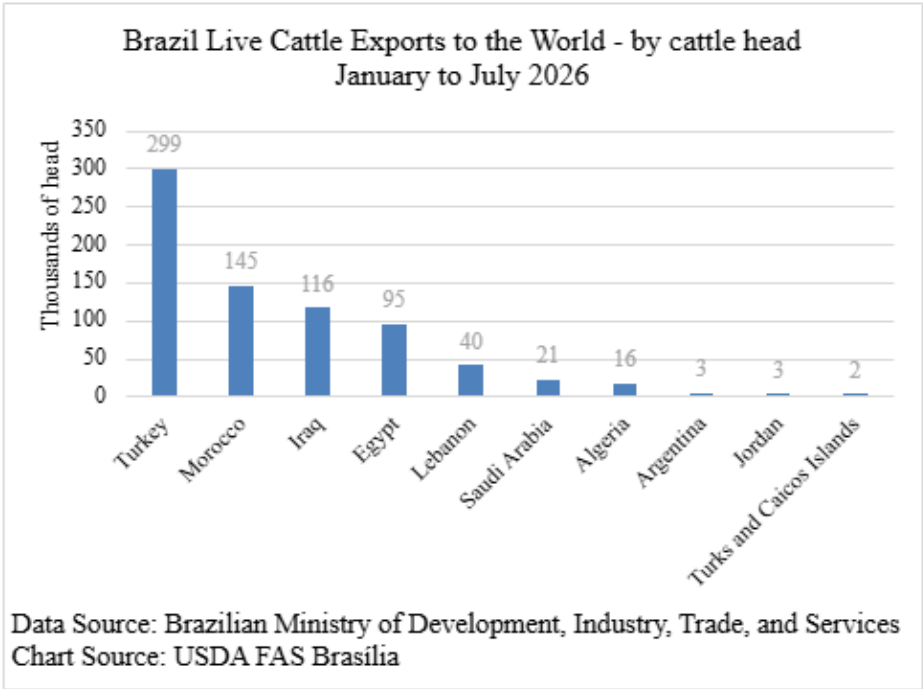
From January to July 2026, Brazil’s live cattle exports were mostly destined for the Middle East. Of the top 10 destinations, eight are in the region. Overall, Brazil exported 735,049 head of cattle to the region, representing 98.8 percent of all Brazilian live cattle exports in the period.

Brazil’s largest trading partner was Türkiye, with 299,282 cattle head exported, an 82 percent increase over the same period the previous year. Exports to the Turkish market represented 40.2 percent of total exports in the first seven months of 2026. On January 26, 2026, the Turkish Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry issued a new import quota of 500,000 male feeder cattle for 2026. Earlier this year, industry forecasted exports of live cattle to Türkiye in 2026 at 450,000 cattle head, including female feeder cattle, which are not subject to the quota. More on the Turkish quota can be read at Post Ankara Report TU2026-0007.

Morocco was the second-largest destination for Brazilian cattle exports, with imports rising 69.3 percent from January to July 2026. Morocco accounted for 19.6 percent of all Brazilian live cattle exports during the period, totaling more than 145,400 head.

Figure 11

Brazil Live Cattle Exports to the World – by destination



Imports

For 2027, Post forecasts imports will remain negligible, not significant enough to include in the official Production, Supply, and Distribution table. Brazil's imports of live animals are focused on genetic improvement, as Brazil only imports HS Code 010221, "cattle, live, purebred breeding". In the first seven months of 2026, Brazil imported 54 head of cattle in total, 35 of which came from the United States and 19 from Bolivia.

2. BEEF

Figure 12

Beef and Veal Meat - Production, Supply, and Distribution

Meat, Beef and Veal Market Year Begins Brazil	2025		2026		2027	
	Jan 2025		Jan 2026		Jan 2027	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Slaughter (Reference) (1000 HEAD)	51250	51250	50100	49500	0	48200
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT CWE)	12605	12605	12370	12200	0	12000
Total Imports (1000 MT CWE)	44	44	50	30	0	40
Total Supply (1000 MT CWE)	12649	12649	12420	12230	0	12040
Total Exports (1000 MT CWE)	4380	4380	4275	4150	0	4100
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	8269	8269	8145	8080	0	7940
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT CWE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	8269	8269	8145	8080	0	7940
Ending Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT CWE)	12649	12649	12420	12230	0	12040
(1000 HEAD) ,(1000 MT CWE)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Source: Not Official USDA Data

2.1. Production

For 2027, Post forecasts beef production at 12.0 MMT CWE, a two percent decrease from the estimated 2026 production of 12.2 MMT. USDA data indicates that Brazil is the largest beef producer in the world, having surpassed the United States in 2025.

This forecast is consistent with reduced cattle slaughter noted in Chapter 1 of this report, cattle cycle reversion, diminished purchasing power affecting consumption, and trade restrictions affecting significant export markets.

2.2. Consumption

Post forecasts consumption at 7.9 MMT CWE for 2027, a two percent decrease from 2026. This forecast is based on reduced availability of beef in the domestic market due to the reversion of the cattle cycle, firm export demand, and a challenging domestic consumption scenario related to the highest consumer indebtedness rate in recent years and price inflation of meat products.

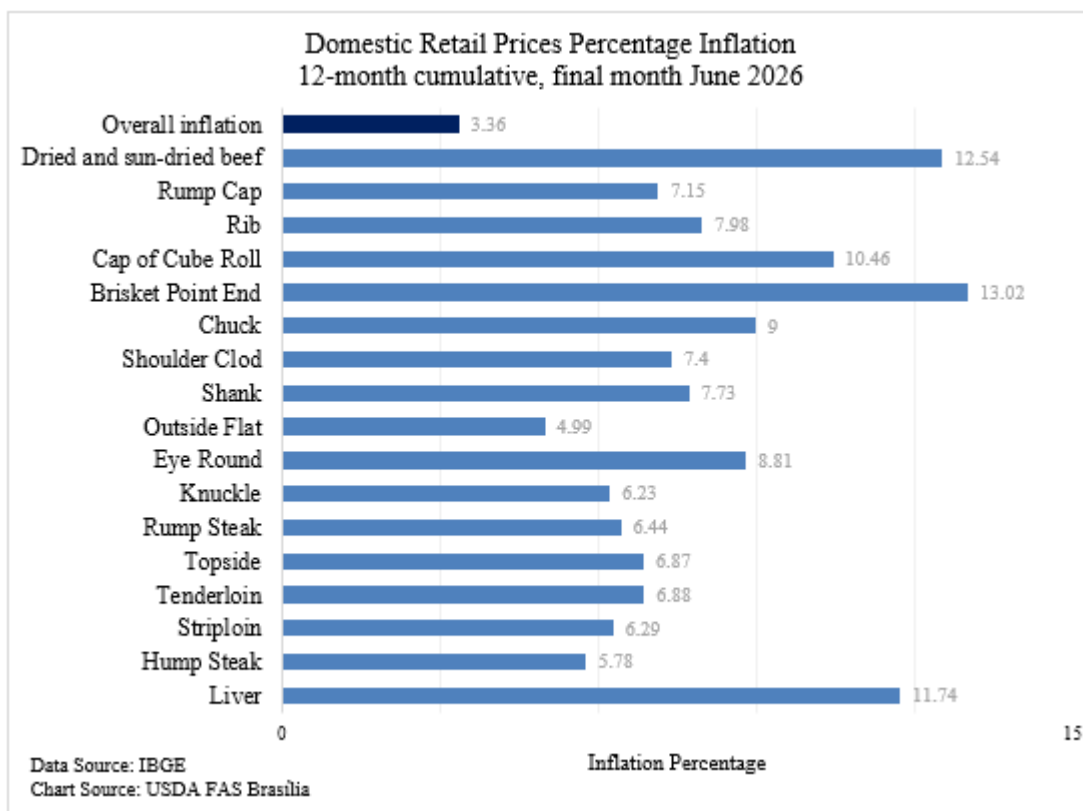
The Brazilian Central Bank reported in late July 2026 that 49.9 percent of annual household income was already committed to paying debts, such as financing, personal and payroll-deducted loans, and credit card expenses. This represents a record high for household indebtedness. Furthermore, other research shows that 81.7 million individuals are in default in Brazil. Higher levels of household debt impact

consumption patterns, with the most significant impacts in lower income households. The government has started a nation-wide debt renegotiation program that will be valid until the end of August.

As seen in the following table, domestic retail prices increased for all beef cuts, per official IBGE data. For 2026, diminished cattle availability will keep consumption below 2025 levels. Economic analysts are expecting an “election effect” on prices, in which the tendency is for the government to restrain adjustments on prices controlled by the federal government and by the states, seeking to increase popularity before October general elections.

Figure 13

Domestic Retail Prices Percentage Inflation – Meat Cuts



Beef remains the preferred source of animal protein for Brazilians. However, as prices surge, consumers shift to more affordable animal protein options, such as poultry, pork, and eggs.

2.3. Trade

Exports

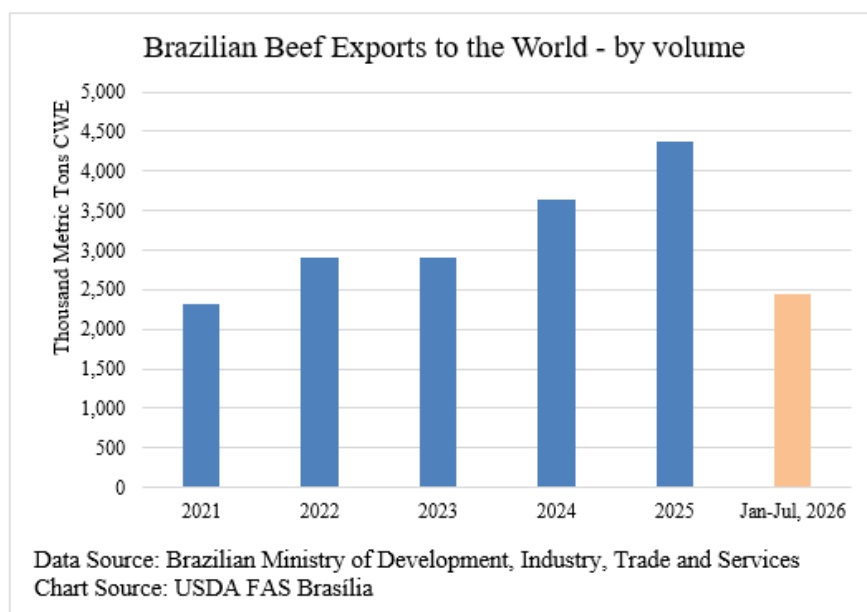
Post forecasts Brazil will remain the world's largest exporter of beef in 2027. Per official trade data, this is a position Brazil has had since 2016. For 2027, beef exports are forecast at 4.10 MMT CWE, a one percent decrease from 2026 exports. Post forecasts exports will account for 34 percent of all Brazilian production in 2027.

This forecast is consistent with reduced cattle slaughter and beef production, trade restrictions in significant export markets such as China and the European Union, and the end of the temporary U.S. tariff rate quota for ground beef in effect from September to November of 2026.

From January to July, 2026, Brazilian beef exports were 9.2 percent higher than the same period the previous year, reaching 2.44 MMT. The increase in exports was a result of sustained slaughter, competitive prices, firm external demand, and notably Chinese import restrictions.

Figure 14

Brazil Beef Exports to the World – by Volume, 2021 to July, 2026



In the first seven months of 2026, the top five destinations for Brazilian beef were, in order: the People's Republic of China (PRC), the United States, Chile, Russia, and Mexico.

Largest Trading Partner: The People's Republic of China (PRC)

Brazil's largest beef export market since 2009 has been the PRC, which is expected to remain the top destination for beef and other animal proteins in 2026. In the period of January to July, 2026, the PRC accounted for 47.8 percent of all beef exports, reaching over 1.165 MMT CWE, a 8.4 percent increase from the same period the previous year.

On December 27, 2024, China's Ministry of Commerce launched a safeguard investigation into beef imports, notifying the World Trade Organization (WTO). The goal was to assess whether imports were harming domestic producers. On December 31, 2025, China concluded the investigation and announced a safeguard measure: a yearly Tariff Rate Quota on beef imports, effective January 1, 2026, for three years. The policy aligns with China's long-term strategy to strengthen its domestic beef industry and reduce reliance on foreign suppliers. The 2021–2025 and 2026–2030 Five-Year Plans both emphasize increasing self-sufficiency, improving feed technologies, and modernizing logistics. A Post contact notes the safeguard is part of a broader, long-term food security strategy rather than a short-term action.

The safeguard allocated a starting annual quota of 1,106 thousand metric tons for Brazil, which represents 41 percent of all quotas allocated. Beef sent within the quota will be subject to a 12 percent tariff, with volumes surpassing the quota facing a surcharge of 55 percent. The 2026 quota allocated for Brazil represents 49.3 percent of total Brazilian beef exports to China in 2025. Other Mercosur trading partners received more favorable quotas relative to their 2025 export levels. Brazil reportedly filled its 2026 quota by mid-July, resulting in the Brazilian beef industry decreasing production by reducing slaughter, putting employees on leave, and starting layoff programs. Other initiatives focus on exports to different countries and regions such as the United States, Chile, Mexico, the European Union, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia. ABIEC estimates a 35 percent drop in exports to China in 2026 when compared to 2025 export levels.

The Brazilian government has not been involved in administering the quota among exporters. Post contacts report that the surcharge tariff makes trade prohibitively costly for the remainder of 2026, with exports to China expected to decline over the coming months. However, trade should pick up by year-end, as industry plans to ship beef for entry into China in early 2027 under that year's quota. Given the roughly 60-day transit and customs clearance time, Brazilian export data is likely to show an uptick starting around November 2026. For 2027, Post contacts expect the quota to fill earlier than in 2026, potentially as soon as April, due to its first-come-first-served structure.

For more information on the Brazilian government and industry initial reaction to the quota announcement, as well as Mercosur partners quotas, please refer to Report [BR2026-0010](#). For background information on the safeguard investigation, please refer to Report [BR2025-0004](#). For further details on the safeguard conclusion, please refer to Post Beijing's Report [CH2026-0001](#).

Exports to the United States: Trimmings and Hope

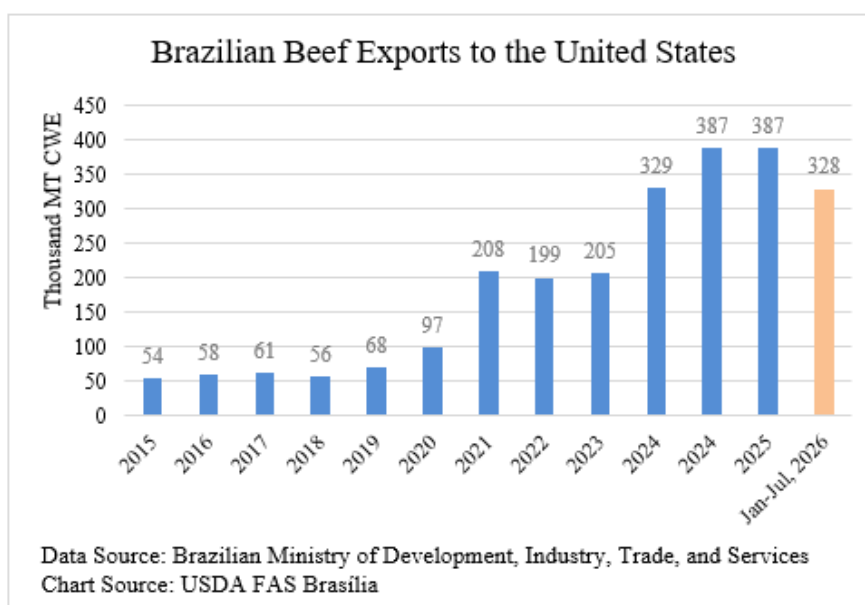
The United States was the second-largest destination for Brazilian beef in the first seven months of 2026, representing 13.4 percent of all Brazilian beef exports.

Brazilian beef enters the United States via a tariff rate quota. In the beef quota, Brazil does not have a country-specific allocation, so its beef enters the United States under the “[Other countries or areas](#)”. For [2026](#), the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, which administers the quota, published that the quota under that line is limited to 52,005 metric tons, a 13,000 metric ton decrease from the previous quota, which was reallocated to the United Kingdom. By January 6, 2026, the entire ‘other countries’ beef TRQ was filled. Brazilian government representatives frequently discuss the possibility of increasing volumes that enter under the quota. After the quota is filled, Brazilian beef enters the U.S. at the sectoral tariff at 26.4 percent.

From January to July of 2026, Brazil exported over 327,700 metric tons of beef to the United States, a 15.4 percent increase when compared to the same period the previous year. The majority of Brazilian exports to the United States are beef trimmings processed with American beef and turned into ground beef and hamburger patties.

Figure 15

Brazil Beef Monthly Exports to the United States of America



On June 1, 2026, following a Section 301 investigation, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) determined that certain Brazilian acts, policies, and practices are unreasonable, discriminatory, and burden U.S. commerce. In response, USTR imposed a 25 percent import tariff on most Brazilian

goods, with some exemptions. These exemptions apply to raw materials whose taxation could cause domestic shortages and economy-wide disruptions, as well as to products that cannot be sufficiently grown or produced in the U.S. or sourced elsewhere. In total, 45 out of 127 HS codes for beef and beef products were exempted. Several of the code lines exempted by USTR had zero exports from Brazil in 2025. Overall, beef exemptions for Brazil accounted for over US\$ 1.6 billion, when considering 2025 trade.

Furthermore, on August 26, 2026, the White House published a proclamation to temporarily increase the quantity of lean beef trimmings that are imported with no above-quota tariff to ensure affordable beef for American consumers given current supply challenges. The temporary quota will be valid for a period of 90 days, beginning on September 1, 2026, and will allow 100,000 tons per month of lean beef trimmings to enter at lower tariffs. The quota applies to countries that do not have a country-specific beef quota, as is the case of Brazil and Paraguay. Post contacts believe Brazil will fill at least 50 percent of the quota.

With the Chinese TRQs restricting exports, sales to the United States are likely to gain importance in 2026 and beyond. The Brazilian beef industry frequently highlights the complementarity between the Brazilian and U.S. markets, specifically how Brazilian beef is generally leaner, while U.S. beef tends to be fattier. The quota established in August reinforced that perspective. Generally, U.S.-origin supply is too fatty to meet domestic demand for lean trimmings. Processors therefore need additional lean meat to achieve the right blend and Brazil offers a cost-effective, reliable source. This complementarity is now seen as a potential opportunity for Brazilian exports to help offset reduced exports to China in the current and out-year.

Exports to the European Union: Free Trade Agreement with Mercosur Overshadowed by the Antimicrobial Resistance Regulation

On January 17, 2026, the European Union and Mercosur (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay) signed the EU-Mercosur free trade agreement (FTA), following negotiations started in 1999. The agreement went into force provisionally as of May 1st, 2026, as Brazil concluded its ratification.

On May 12, the EU Commission excluded Brazil from its list of countries deemed to be in compliance with EU restrictions on antimicrobial use in food-producing animals. This exclusion means that effective September 3, 2026, Brazil will no longer be eligible to export beef, poultry, and other animal-origin products to the EU. EU legislation bans imports of animals and animal products originating from production systems that use antimicrobials to promote growth or increase productivity, or use substances reserved for human medical treatments. Brazil reportedly did not present the information requested by the EU Commission in time. Brazilian industry contacts view this decision as a technical barrier to trade and EU protectionism.

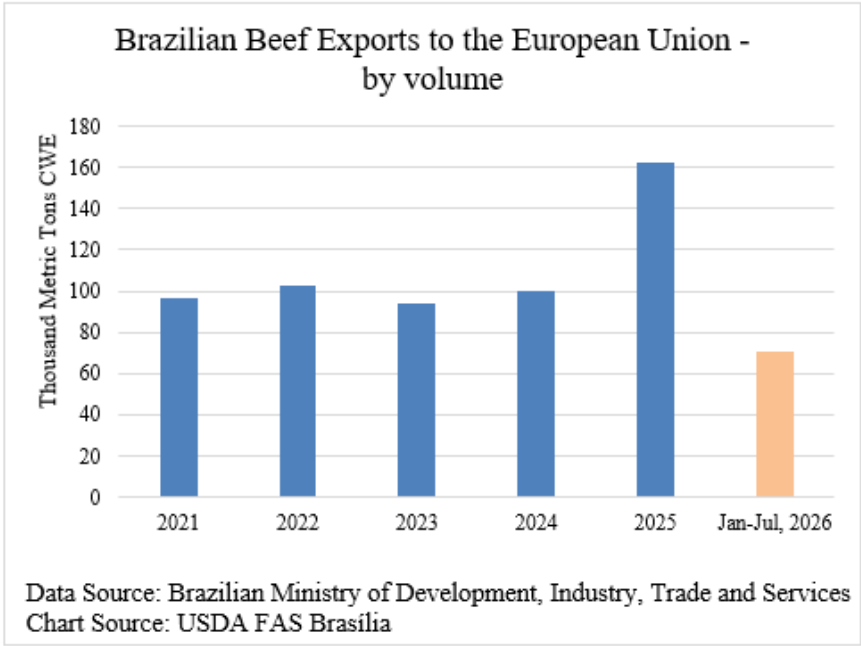
While the Brazilian government continues to engage with the EU Commission, producers have expedited shipments before the ban takes effect. From January to July, 2026, Brazil exported close to 79,600 MT CWE of beef to the EU, a 12.2 percent increase from the same period last year. Post contacts indicated the intention is to build inventory in the EU while negotiations take place.

Given the longer life cycle of bovines, in order for Brazil to demonstrate full traceability and compliance with the AMR legislation, some contacts note that such animals could potentially only be available by 2028 and 2029. The other Mercosur countries, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay, were deemed compliant by the EU Commission and were not included in the banned list.

Although the EU is a relatively small market for Brazilian beef, representing only three percent of total beef exports from January to July of 2026, it is considered a “display” market, given its high regulatory standards. Losing access to this market could therefore significantly impact global perceptions of Brazilian beef and undermine efforts to cultivate the EU market as a top destination for higher value-added Brazilian products. Forecasts in this report are based on expectations the EU market will be closed to Brazilian beef and beef products as of September 3, 2026.

Figure 16

Brazil Beef Monthly Exports to the European Union



United Kingdom: Union Calls for Brazilian Beef Ban

On August 5, the United Kingdom (UK) National Farmers Union issued a public statement calling for the UK government to place a precautionary ban on imports of Brazilian beef, if Brazil is unable to demonstrate responsible use of antibiotics. The Union stressed that failure to mirror any EU ban risks eroding public trust in the food sold in the United Kingdom. Furthermore, the Union noted that an EU ban without action in the UK could also prompt a significant influx of Brazilian beef imports originally intended for the bloc. Exports to the UK represented less than one percent of total Brazilian beef exports in the period of January to July, 2026.

Mexico: Slowing down Brazilian beef exports

The Mexican market opened to Brazilian beef imports in March 2023 and is now Brazil's 5th largest export market, receiving just over 75,100 MT CWE from January to July 2026.

Brazilian beef exports to Mexico supply Mexico's domestic market, allowing Mexico to then export some of its beef to the United States. Mexico can import Brazilian beef at a significantly lower cost than the price at which it exports beef to the United States. Therefore, economically, it makes more sense for Mexico to supply the U.S. market with its higher-value beef and meet domestic demand by purchasing lower-cost Brazilian product, as observed in trade data.

Three main factors likely drove the 17.7 percent decrease in Brazilian exports from January to July 2026 compared to the previous year: the U.S. border closure to Mexican cattle due to New World Screwworm findings, which increased cattle availability in the Mexican market; the removal of beef and pork from Mexico's Presidential Anti-Inflation Decree; and the establishment of a 70,000 metric ton TRQ for non-FTA suppliers.

Diversifying Export Markets

To mitigate its dependence on the PRC market, Brazil continuously seeks to diversify its export markets. From January to July of 2026, Brazil opened 31 bovine-related markets, eight of which were for beef and beef products, with others including live cattle, bovine semen, hides, and bovine gallstone.

Market diversification through new market openings, consolidation in established markets, and product diversification is a key element of Brazil's animal protein export strategy. Post contacts suggest Brazil should more proactively position and market its beef products abroad, particularly by emphasizing quality. They identified three priority markets for Brazil: Japan, South Korea, and Türkiye. Japan is in the documentary review phase of negotiations, South Korea will send an audit team in August to assess Brazil's inspection system, and negotiations with Türkiye have been ongoing for some time. They also note that other countries with existing market access agreements can be difficult to finalize, often requiring negotiations across other sectors. Post contacts mentioned that with some countries Brazil has

a formal health certificate with, but they require additional negotiations that could involve legislation requirements or plant registration impediments, for instance.

In addition to prioritizing Asian markets, Brazil has begun promotional activities in Africa, viewed as the next long-term frontier for exports over the next 10 to 15 years.

From January to July 2026, Brazil exported beef products to 147 countries. For 2027, given the reversion of the cattle cycle in motion, Chinese TRQs, Mexican tariff increases, and the expected EU ban on Brazilian beef, Post forecasts flat exports at 4.15MMT in 2027.

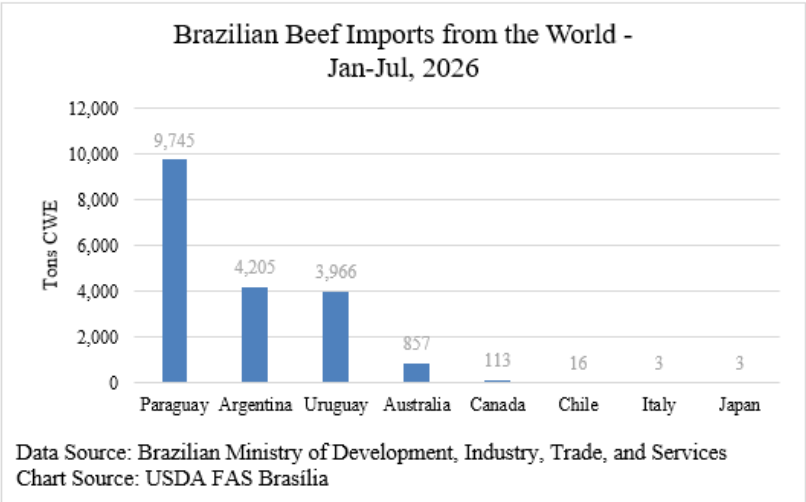
Imports

Post forecasts beef imports for 2027 at 40,000 metric tons CWE, following the estimated 32 percent decrease in imports in 2026. This forecast considers the domestic availability of beef, as well as consumption patterns of imported beef, which generally skew towards premium cuts for wealthier consumers.

In the first seven months of 2026, Brazilian beef imports decreased by 29.5 percent when compared to the same period the year prior. The largest provider of beef to Brazil was Paraguay, accounting for 51.5 percent of all imports. From Paraguay, Brazil imports tenderloins and medallions, among other cuts. Paraguay is followed by Argentina and Uruguay, respectively. Together, the three Mercosur partners account for 94.7 percent of total beef imports into Brazil. Australia is the fourth largest provider of beef to Brazil, accounting for 4.5 percent of the total. The following graph shows all countries from which Brazil imported beef in the period.

Figure 17

Brazil Beef Imports from the World



3. SWINE

Figure 18

Swine Animal - Production, Supply, and Distribution

Animal Numbers, Swine Market Year Begins	2025		2026		2027	
	Jan 2025		Jan 2026		Jan 2027	
Brazil	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Total Beginning Stocks (1000 HEAD)	34080	34080	34073	34073	0	33762
Sow Beginning Stocks (1000 HEAD)	3180	3180	3195	3300	0	3250
Production (Pig Crop) (1000 HEAD)	48800	48800	50000	52000	0	51000
Total Imports (1000 HEAD)	1	1	1	1	0	1
Total Supply (1000 HEAD)	82881	82881	84074	86074	0	84763
Total Exports (1000 HEAD)	8	8	8	12	0	10
Sow Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	150	150	150	200	0	200
Other Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	47600	47600	49000	51000	0	51000
Total Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	47750	47750	49150	51200	0	51200
Loss and Residual (1000 HEAD)	1050	1050	1091	1100	0	1050
Ending Inventories (1000 HEAD)	34073	34073	33825	33762	0	32503
Total Distribution (1000 HEAD)	82881	82881	84074	86074	0	84763
(1000 HEAD)						

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: [PSD Online Advanced Query](#)

Source: Not Official USDA Data

3.1. Production

Per official USDA data, Brazil is currently the fifth largest swine producer in the world. Post forecasts that in 2027 production will decrease two percent to 51 million head. This forecast is based on industry readjustments, expected external demand, positive domestic demand, and weaker domestic currency that makes Brazilian pork cheaper in international markets.

The first half of 2026 in Brazil's pork industry was marked by a notable oversupply of hogs for slaughter, driven primarily by productivity gains that outpaced demand. National outlets highlight that producers were dealing with heavier, overdue animals for slaughter, a sign of accumulated supply, which further compounded price pressure across multiple producing states, leading to historically low prices for hogs. According to the Brazilian Association of Pig Breeders (ABCS), Brazil recorded 13 consecutive months of increased slaughter, with 3.24 million more animals slaughtered.

Following a year of oversupply for swine producers, 2027 is forecast as a readjustment year for the swine industry, with expectations of a profitable year.

Socio-Economic Factors to Weigh on Production

Sluggish economic performance is expected in 2027 in Brazil. The Brazilian Central Bank forecasts GDP growth at 1.50 percent in 2027, following an estimated 1.92 percent growth in 2026. BCB reports

inflation will reach 4.28 percent in 2027. The BCB-forecasted exchange rate to dollars is R\$ 5.30 in 2027. The Brazilian real has not yet fully recovered from its value decline over the past decade, impacting production and exports. For more details, please reference chapter 1.1 of this report.

Production costs

The cost of feed is a key factor impacting swine production in Brazil, representing 70 to 75 percent of all production costs. The National Union for Animal Feed Industry (Sindirações) forecasts the feed sector will produce 97.3 million tons in 2026, representing 2.6 percent growth from the previous year. Post expects the Brazilian feed sector will continue to expand in 2026, underpinning growth in the animal proteins sector. The animal protein sector closely monitors the corn and soybean crops in Brazil, with forecasted record output in 2027 expected to decrease production costs for the swine industry. For detailed information on feed, please reference “Cost of Feed” in chapter 1 of this report.

The Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA) has an entire unit dedicated to swine and poultry studies. Along with other topics, the Swine and Poultry unit tracks production costs for major producing states. The following table shows the overall costs for swine production in June 2026 and demonstrates the difference in prices when compared to the previous 12 months.

Figure 19

Swine Production Costs – June, 2026

Swine Production Costs - June, 2026		
Item	Value difference compared to previous 12 months	Percentage of total
Nutrition (feed)	1.41%	72.60%
Cost of Capital	-16.90%	6.68%
Depreciation	0.00%	3.55%
Labor	5.87%	3.20%
Transportation	9.70%	4.22%
Animal health	0.00%	2.77%
Genetics	-25.92%	2.08%
Others	53.30%	1.12%
Funrural - Rural Worker Pension Fund	-38.89%	1.20%
Maintenance/ Insurance	0.00%	1.26%
Electric Energy/ Bed/ Heating	13.41%	1.30%
TOTAL	-0.74%	100.00%

Data Source: EMBRAPA Swine and Poultry, ICPSuínos

Chart Source: USDA FAS Brasília

According to the Brazilian Association of Pig Breeders (ABCS), its 2026 data shows that the increase in herd, higher productivity, and continued slaughter growth created the oversupply in the domestic market, pushing producer prices below production costs in some regions.

Live hogs represent another major cost for the swine industry. As shown in the chart below, live hog costs account for a large share of total production costs in Santa Catarina, Brazil's largest swine and pork producing state and thus the industry's reference point. The table shows that the prices of live hogs declined from January to July, 2026. The average price of live hogs in the state declined 7 percent from R\$ 7.00 in 2025 to R\$ 6.51 in 2026. This decrease in price is explained by the aforementioned oversupply.

Figure 20

Costs for Santa Catarina state – R\$/kilogram

Costs for Santa Catarina state - R\$/kilogram													
	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Live Hog	2023	5.71	5.86	6.09	6.07	5.95	5.54	5.51	5.47	5.55	5.63	5.65	5.65
	2024	5.78	5.51	5.58	5.6	5.66	5.67	5.85	6.13	6.4	6.6	6.78	6.86
	2025	6.87	6.88	6.99	7.08	7.16	7.05	7.02	6.99	7.03	7.04	7.04	7.04
	2026	7.06	7.16	6.96	6.58	6.36	5.98	5.49					
Soybean Meal	2023	2.84	2.97	2.87	2.67	2.35	2.33	2.20	2.24	2.23	2.18	2.21	2.20
	2024	1.97	1.82	1.83	1.95	2.04	2.10	2.09	2.03	2.10	2.16	2.21	2.19
	2025	2.08	2.07	2.07	2.08	2.03	2.05	2.04	2.08	2.08	2.07	2.10	2.09
	2026	2.01	1.95	1.98	1.95	1.93	1.94	2.05					
Corn	2023	1.62	1.62	1.50	1.33	1.10	1.05	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.92	0.94
	2024	0.98	0.92	0.91	0.92	0.95	0.97	0.96	0.98	1.00	1.05	1.14	1.13
	2025	1.12	1.17	1.19	1.16	1.06	1.04	1.00	1.03	1.04	1.03	1.04	1.05
	2026	1.04	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98					

Data Source: EMBRAPA Swine and Poultry and Santa Catarina State Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock

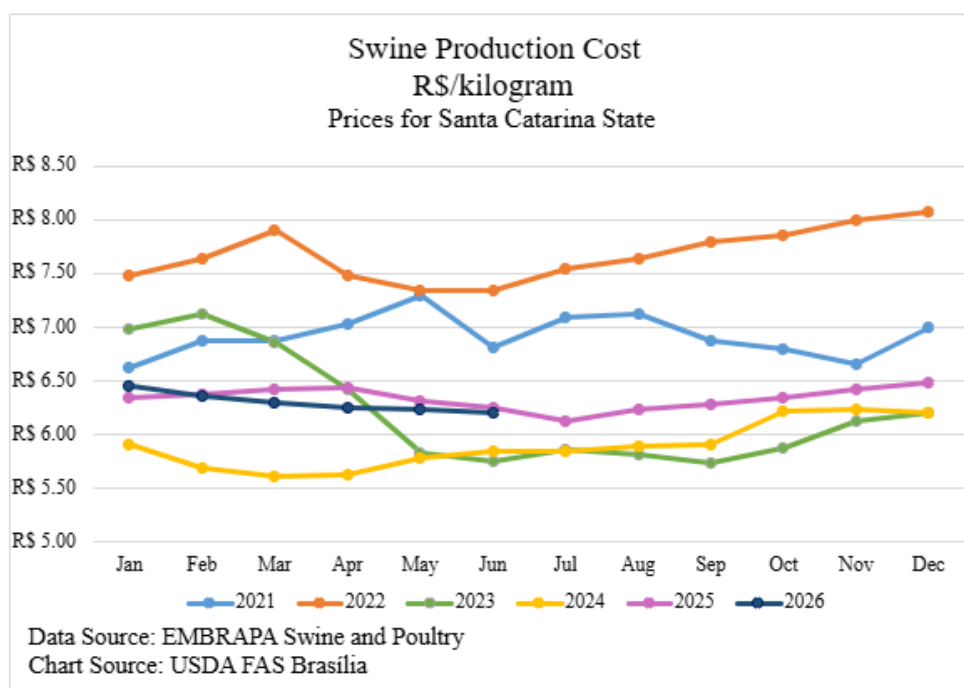
Chart Source: USDA FAS Brasilia

Please note that as of September 2023, EMBRAPA stopped publishing the table with these prices and directs to the source database. Data until June 2023 had been extracted from EMBRAPA directly. For July 2023 data onwards, Post consulted the Santa Catarina Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock database. For corn and soybean meals, the secretariat publishes data by the 60-kilos sac, however, to standardize how values are presented, all tables in this section are based on price per kilogram.

Post's expectation for 2027 considers overall production costs, which, due to record crops, should continue to help profit margins. The following graph shows the overall production costs for the past five years. As shown in the graph, 2026 prices are close to 2025 levels, when the industry was recovering from more difficult years in the early 2020s.

Figure 21

Overall Swine Production Costs



Slaughter

Post forecasts stable slaughter in 2027, reaching 51.2 million hogs. This forecast expects steady positive external demand for pork products globally and a rebalancing of production, given the oversupply experienced in the first half of 2026.

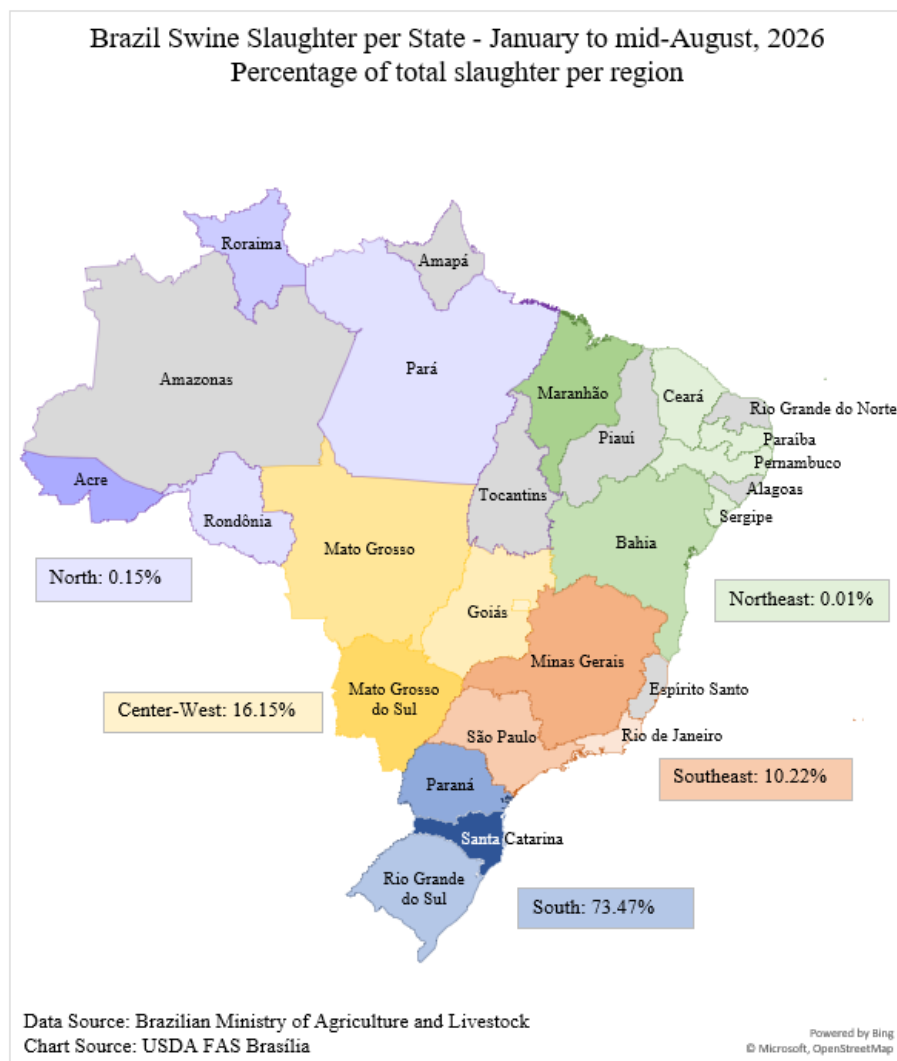
From January to July of 2026, the average monthly slaughter increase in Brazil was 2.4 percent, with March showing a striking 8.7 percent increase in slaughter. From January to mid-August 2026, 73.5 percent of national production occurred in the southernmost region of Brazil, as historical trend. According to MAPA, the state of Santa Catarina was responsible for 32 percent of slaughter in Brazil from January to July of 2026, followed by Paraná with 21.1 percent, Rio Grande do Sul with 20.3 percent, Minas Gerais with eight percent, and Mato Grosso with close to 5.5 percent. The top five producing states produce over 89 percent of the total swine in Brazil.

The following map shows Brazilian states where slaughter occurred through mid-August, 2026. The map is divided per region. Within each region, darker colors correspond to higher numbers of head slaughtered. States in gray have not slaughtered swine in the period.

For the out-year and the remainder of 2026, Post does not forecast any significant changes in the distribution of slaughter throughout the country, which will remain concentrated almost entirely in the South, Center-West, and Southeast states of Brazil.

Figure 22

Brazil Swine Slaughter per Region



Animal Disease

The Brazilian government and producers continue to invest heavily to prevent diseases such as African Swine Fever (ASF), Classical Swine Fever, and Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome.

MAPA enforces monitoring and control of any signs of such diseases through their official veterinarian service stationed across the country.

According to WOAHA's African Swine Fever Situation Report, published on July 22, 2026, there are currently no cases of ASF in Brazil. WOAHA has considered Brazil to be free of ASF since 1988. WOAHA also recognized Brazil as free of foot-and-mouth disease without vaccination in May 2025.

Weather conditions

Brazil's National Meteorology Institute (INMET) forecasts above-average temperatures and rainfall for July, August, and September 2026 in the South region, which accounted for over 73 percent of total slaughter from January to mid-August 2026. Furthermore, swine and pork production could be impacted by the effects of El Niño. For more information on El Niño and its impacts in the different regions of Brazil, please reference "Weather Conditions" in chapter 1 of this report.

3.2. Live Swine Trade

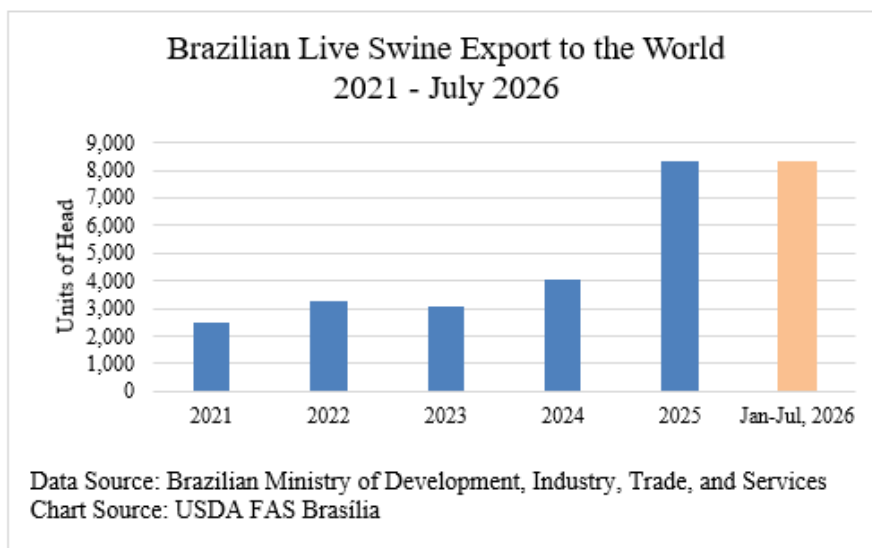
Exports

Post forecasts live swine exports at 10,000 head in 2027, following record live swine exports estimated for 2026. From January to July of 2026, Brazil exported 8,301 head of swine, which is comparable to whole year exports in 2025. With five months left in the year, Post estimates 2026 exports at 12,000 head, roughly a 50 percent increase from the previous year.

These exports were destined for six countries: Paraguay, with 68.8 percent; Argentina, with 25.5 percent of the total; Uruguay, with 3.3 percent of the total; and the remainder exported to Bolivia, Colombia, and Liberia, in order. Brazil exported more than double the amount from the same period in the previous year. Recent media reports indicate that Paraguay is currently facing idle capacity in its slaughterhouses. In late July, the country also signed a new health certificate with Brazil that authorizes imports of live hogs destined for slaughter, which may help utilize that excess capacity. Meanwhile, Argentina appears to be importing swine as part of a broader strategy to ease pressure on beef prices and curb inflation.

Figure 23

Brazil Live Swine Exports to the World – 2021 to July, 2026



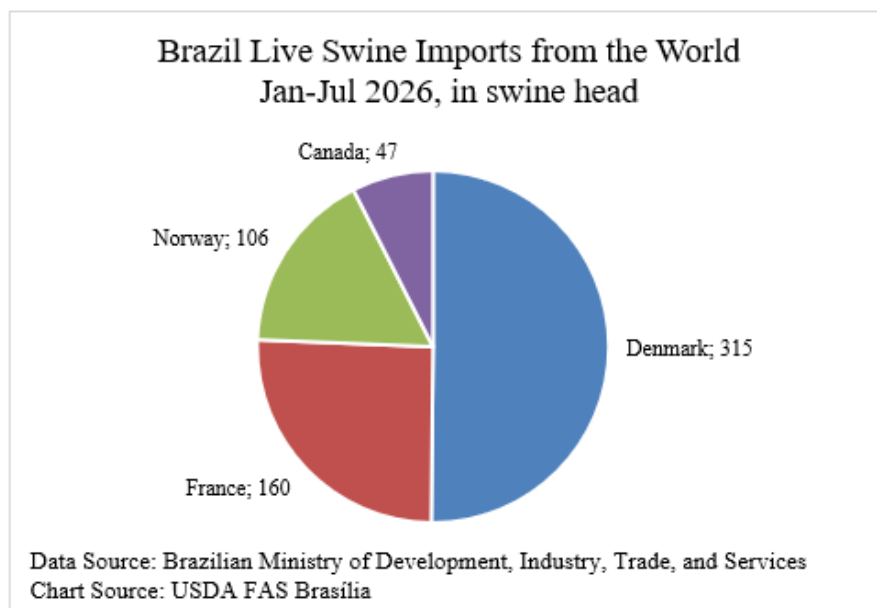
Imports

Post forecasts live swine imports at 1,000 head in 2027, stable from 2026. As with cattle, Brazil’s live animal imports are intended for genetic improvement, as Brazil only imports “purebred breeding swine” (HS Code 010310). From January to July 2026, Brazil imported 628 head, an 8.65 percent increase from the same period the previous year. In the period, Brazil imported live swine from four countries: 50 percent from Denmark; 25.5 percent from France; 17 percent from Norway, and 7.5 percent from Canada for the genetic improvement of the Brazilian herd. Brazil has not imported any live swine from the United States this year, although over the past five years Brazil imported an average of 1,468 swine per year from the United States.

The following graph shows Brazilian live swine imports from January to July, 2026.

Figure 24

Brazil Live Swine Imports



4. PORK

Figure 25
Swine Meat- Production, Supply, and Distribution

Meat, Swine Market Year Begins	2025		2026		2027	
	Jan 2025		Jan 2026		Jan 2027	
Brazil	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Slaughter (Reference) (1000 HEAD)	47750	47750	49150	51200	0	51200
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT CWE)	4750	4750	4900	5150	0	5250
Total Imports (1000 MT CWE)	4	4	4	4	0	4
Total Supply (1000 MT CWE)	4754	4754	4904	5154	0	5254
Total Exports (1000 MT CWE)	1714	1714	1830	1800	0	1850
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	3040	3040	3074	3354	0	3404
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT CWE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	3040	3040	3074	3354	0	3404
Ending Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT CWE)	4754	4754	4904	5154	0	5254
(1000 HEAD) ,(1000 MT CWE)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Source: Not Official USDA Data

4.1. Production

Brazil is the world's fourth-largest pork producer in the world, behind China, the European Union, and the United States, respectively. Post forecasts pork production to increase two percent, reaching 5.2 million metric tons carcass weight equivalent (MMT CWE) in 2027. The increased availability of feed, increasing domestic consumption and firm external demand are expected to incentivize production. For more on feed costs, please reference "Cost of feed" in Chapter 1 of this report.

Brazilian pork producers enjoyed very positive margins in 2025 and invested in infrastructure, genetic research, animal welfare, sanitary-related topics, innovation, and overall plant improvements. In 2026, it seems these investments paid off, with production increases in the first half of the year exceeding what many analysts expected. Although external demand has been firm, domestic demand has been outpaced by production. As a result, pork production growth will be tempered compared to previous years as producers are expected to limit hog production growth to stabilize domestic market prices.

4.2. Consumption

Post forecasts pork consumption in Brazil to increase one percent in 2027, to 3.4 MMT CWE, following an estimated ten percent increase in 2026, to 3.3 MMT CWE. The increase is due to improved availability of pork domestically and price deflation on pork and pork products. For 2027, as the industry adjusts supply levels, the increase in consumption is expected to moderate compared with the surge observed this year. The remainder of the increased production will be exported.

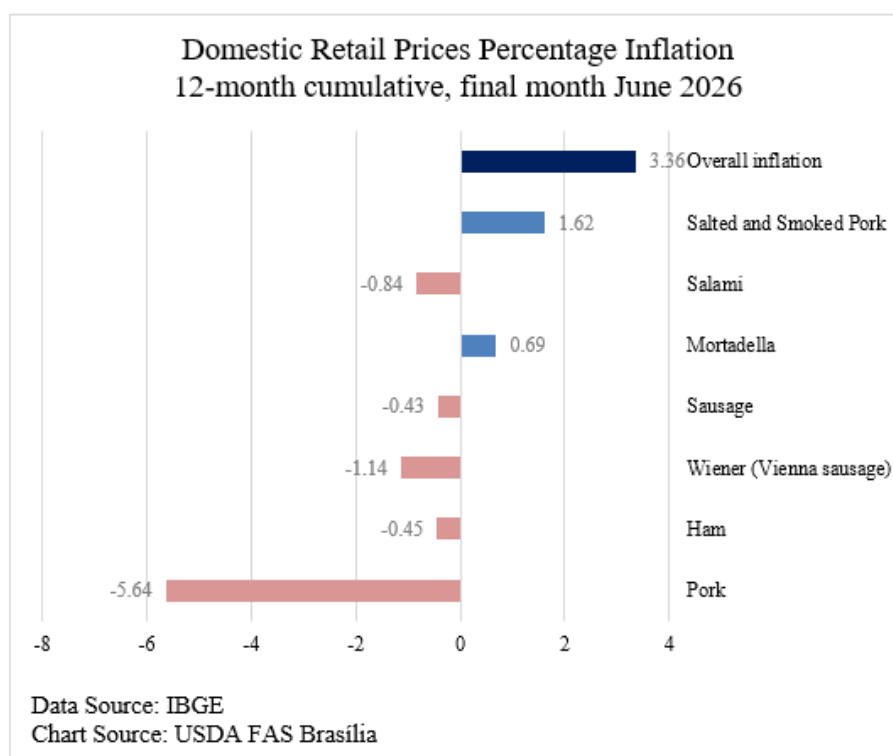
Pork remains the third preference for animal proteins in Brazil, behind beef and chicken. Although some pork product prices at local markets increased, pork meat prices decreased 5.64 percent by June 2026, incentivizing pork consumption. Pork consumption in Brazil is not necessarily related to a taste preference, but rather an economic choice. Some Brazilian regions tend to consume more pork because of cultural preferences and traditions, with the industry implementing ambitious marketing campaigns to increase pork consumption throughout the country. In June, ABCS initiated a national campaign with major supermarket chains to promote pork consumption. By the end of the campaign, 88 percent of the participating supermarket chains saw an increase in sales volumes. Carrefour, the largest supermarket chain in Brazil, registered a 29 percent increase, largely boosted by chilled pork sales.

ABCS estimates record pork consumption per capita for 2026, reaching 21 kilograms. A key challenge for boosting domestic pork consumption is the cost premium for pork over chicken, making relative price fluctuations a major factor in consumers' protein choices.

The following graph demonstrates domestic retail price changes for a range of pork products. On average, prices for pork and pork products declined 5.64 percent in the 12-month period ending in June 2026; chicken and eggs prices declined 1.3 percent, and beef prices increased 5.6 percent.

Figure 26

Domestic Retail Prices Percentage Inflation – 12-month cumulative, final month June 2026



Post contacts indicate that consumption patterns are changing in Brazil, where homes are becoming smaller and customers are seeking convenient and easier to prepare dishes.

4.3. Trade

Exports

Brazil is the world's third-largest pork exporter, a position it is expected to maintain in both 2026 and 2027. Post forecasts a three percent increase in exports in 2027, reaching 1.85 MMT CWE, a new record for Brazil, following estimated exports of 1.80 MMT CWE in 2026. Post's export forecast reflects increased pork availability, firm external demand despite geopolitical disruptions to maritime routes, growth in new markets, expanded exports to existing consumers, and Brazil's favorable sanitary status compared to competitors who face ASF challenges - particularly Europe. Post estimates exports will represent 35 percent of total production.

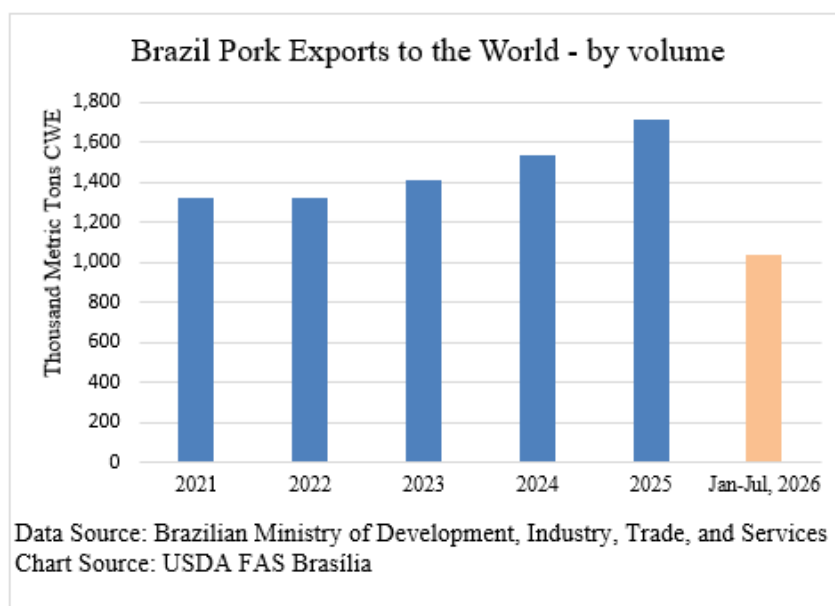
As mentioned in Chapter 1 of this report, under “Animal Disease”, Brazil received recognition for the entire country as free from FMD without vaccination in 2025. With the current status, Brazil is likely to be able to expand exports to different destinations and source from more Brazilian states, since currently

a large portion of exports come from Santa Catarina state, which received the recognition of being FMD-free without vaccination back in 2007.

From January to July of 2026, Brazil exported over 1.03 MMT CWE to the world, a 7.3 percent increase compared to the same period in the prior year. Brazil’s main export destinations included the Philippines, Japan, Chile, China, and Hong Kong, in order. The following graph demonstrates Brazil’s growing pork exports.

Figure 27

Brazil Pork Exports to the World

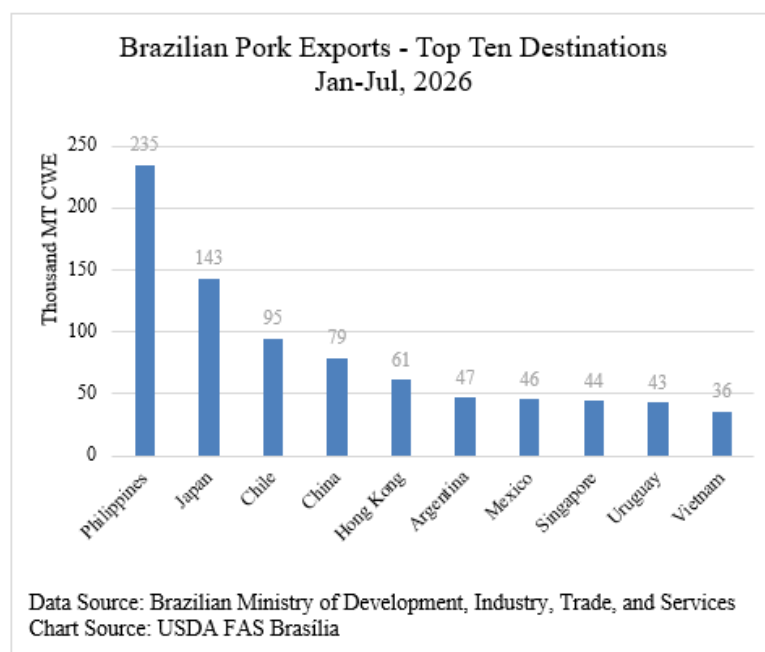


Brazil continues to prioritize opening new markets and growing market share in existing markets. According to MAPA, Brazil secured 139 new agricultural market openings in the first seven months of 2026, 16 of which were for pork, pork products, offal, swine meal, swine blood derivatives, and live swine for slaughter and reproduction. From January to July of 2026, Brazil exported pork to 100 countries.

The following graph shows the top ten export destinations for Brazilian pork from January to July, 2026, which account for 80.1 percent of total Brazilian pork exports during that period.

Figure 28

Brazilian Pork Top 10 Export Destinations, January to July, 2026



The Philippines

From January to July of 2026, the Philippines remained the main destination for Brazilian pork and pork products, with 234,818 MT CWE exported. The Philippines accounted for 22.7 percent of exports from Brazil, an 8.9 percent increase over the same period the previous year. In the first half of 2026, Brazilian pork and pork products held 72.6 percent of market share in the Philippines. Analysts attribute this export increase to the Philippines' economic and population growth, as well as the animal disease challenges facing their domestic industry. Furthermore, with China's weaker demand and the Philippines offering more attractive prices, Brazilian producers are increasingly prioritizing that market.

The Philippines reported its first ASF outbreak in July 2019, with the latest cases recorded in July 2026, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Notably, the country established a \$345 million annual fund over 10 years to boost local livestock, poultry, and dairy production. Each year roughly \$90 million will support repopulation and herd build-up, with most allocated to the hog sector. For more information on the Philippine Animal Industry Development and Competitiveness Law, please refer to Post Manila Report [RP2025-0045](#).

If these efforts succeed, exports to the Philippines are expected to decline over the long term. For 2027, however, Post forecasts the Philippines will remain Brazil's largest pork export market.

The People's Republic of China (PRC)

As with other animal proteins, Brazil has diversified its export markets to reduce dependency on China. From January to July of 2026, the PRC was the fourth-largest market for Brazilian pork and pork products, accounting for 7.6 percent of exports, with close to 79,200 MT CWE exported. Throughout the period, the PRC imported 34.8 percent less from Brazil than in the same period in 2025.

Japan

Japan became Brazil's second-largest export destination, surpassing Chile and China, with over 143,300 MT CWE, a 71.7 percent increase over the same period in 2025. This represented 13.8 percent of all Brazilian pork exports in the first seven months of 2027. Given Brazil's new FMD designation from WOA, exports to Japan could continue growing because shipments were previously limited to Santa Catarina state. For comparison, Brazil exported a little over 148,000 MMT to Japan in all of 2025, a value it nearly surpassed in the first seven months of this year.

Other Export Markets

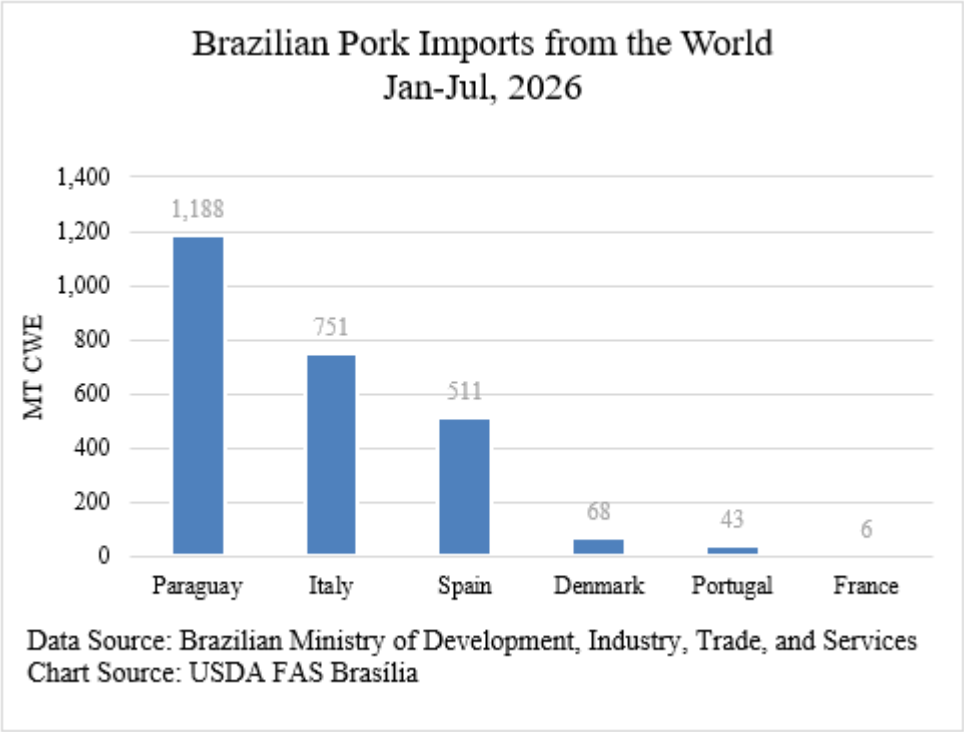
From January to July of 2026, Chile ranked as the third-largest destination for Brazilian pork and pork products. Brazil exported close to 95,000 MT CWE in the period, a 5.9 percent increase from the same period the year prior.

Hong Kong was the fifth-largest destination of Brazilian pork and pork products during this period, 2026 with close to 61,300 MT CWE, a 23.3 percent decrease from the previous year.

Imports

Post forecasts pork imports at 4,000 MT CWE for 2027, stable from 2026. From January to July of 2026, Brazil imported close to 1,200 MT CWE. Ranked by export value, Brazil imported pork from Paraguay, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Portugal, and France. Paraguay accounted for 46.2 percent of Brazilian imports, Italy accounted for 29.2 percent, and Spain accounted for 19.9 percent of imports. All Paraguayan pork is imported under HS Code 020329 – Meat of swine, nesoi, frozen. From Italy, close to 99 percent of the products are imported under HS Code 021019 – Meat of swine, nesoi, salted, in brine, dried or smoked.

Figure 29
Brazil Pork Imports



Annex 1



Attachments:

No Attachments