

Required Report: Required - Public Distribution

Date: September 10, 2026

Report Number: RP2026-0022

Report Name: Livestock and Products Annual

Country: Philippines

Post: Manila

Report Category: Livestock and Products

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Report Highlights:

FAS Manila forecasts higher pork production in 2027, driven by intensified repopulation efforts, sustained biosecurity measures, and improved swine genetics and animal nutrition. However, an anticipated strong El Niño could temper this growth absent timely mitigation efforts. Post also forecasts higher 2027 pork consumption, supported by population growth, easing prices, and projected economic recovery. Beef and carabeef production in 2027 is forecast to hold steady at the 2026 level, as adoption of improved technologies and practices remains limited among smallholder farmers who account for the majority of the country's cattle and carabao inventory. Additionally, pork and beef imports in 2027 are forecast to increase as higher demand continues to outpace local production.

Executive Summary

PORK

Production: Pork production in 2027 is forecast to increase by 4.4 percent from the 2026 estimate. This growth is attributed to the expansion of production operations amid government-led repopulation efforts and continued investment by commercial farms. Enhanced biosecurity measures implemented by the local swine industry and wider adoption of improved swine genetics and animal nutrition further supports production growth. However, gains from these measures could be partially offset by the forecasted strong El Niño in the latter part of 2026 through early 2027.

Consumption: Pork consumption is forecast 6.4 percent higher in 2027 compared to the 2026 estimate given population growth and easing inflation. The Philippine government also anticipates a return to stronger growth following the slowdown in 2026.

Trade: Pork imports are forecast 7.1 percent higher compared to 2026 estimate amid higher demand, as the domestic production recovery from African swine fever remains underway. Brazil is expected to remain the Philippine's top supplier of imported pork products, following the accreditation granted to its pork exporters and Brazil's competitive pricing.

BEEF

Production: Beef and carabeef production in the country is forecast to remain unchanged in 2027 from the 2026 estimate, amid low awareness and limited access among smallholder farmers of available technologies, such as improved genetics, appropriate nutrition, and technical knowledge of better fattening practices. Smallholder farms, which account for more than 90 percent of the total cattle and carabao herd, often base their slaughter and sale decisions on financial circumstances.

Consumption: Beef consumption in 2027 is forecast to increase 1.5 percent from the 2026 estimate, supported by population and economic growth. The introduction of more beef products and the visibility of more restaurants offering beef are indicative of continued demand.

Trade: Beef imports are forecast up by 2.4 percent in 2027 compared to 2026 due to the shortfall in domestic beef production amid increasing demand of household, food processors, and food services sector. The increase is also supported by wider market sources for beef products, with Brazil, and India shown to remain as major players in the domestic market.

I. PORK

Table 1. Pork Production, Supply, and Distribution (PS&D) in the Philippines

Meat, Swine Market Year Begins Philippines	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)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	92	92	86	86	0	95
Production (1000 MT CWE)	975	975	990	1015	0	1060
Total Imports (1000 MT CWE)	708	713	790	780	0	835
Total Supply (1000 MT CWE)	1775	1780	1866	1881	0	1990
Total Exports (1000 MT CWE)	2	2	2	2	0	2
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	1687	1692	1784	1784	0	1898
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT CWE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	1687	1692	1784	1784	0	1898
Ending Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	86	86	80	95	0	90
Total Distribution (1000 MT CWE)	1775	1780	1866	1881	0	1990
(1000 HEAD) ,(1000 MT CWE)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Note: Not USDA Official data.

Production

Post forecasts higher 2027 pork production due to intensified repopulation efforts, sustained biosecurity measures, and improved swine genetics and animal nutrition – though an anticipated strong El Niño could temper growth absent timely mitigation.

FAS Manila forecasts pork production at 1.06 million metric tons (MMT) carcass weight equivalent (CWE) in 2027, up 4.4 percent from the revised 2026 estimate of 1.02 MMT CWE. This growth is attributed to the expansion of production operations amid government-led repopulation efforts and continued investment by commercial farms; enhanced biosecurity measures implemented by the local swine industry; and wider adoption of improved swine genetics and animal nutrition.

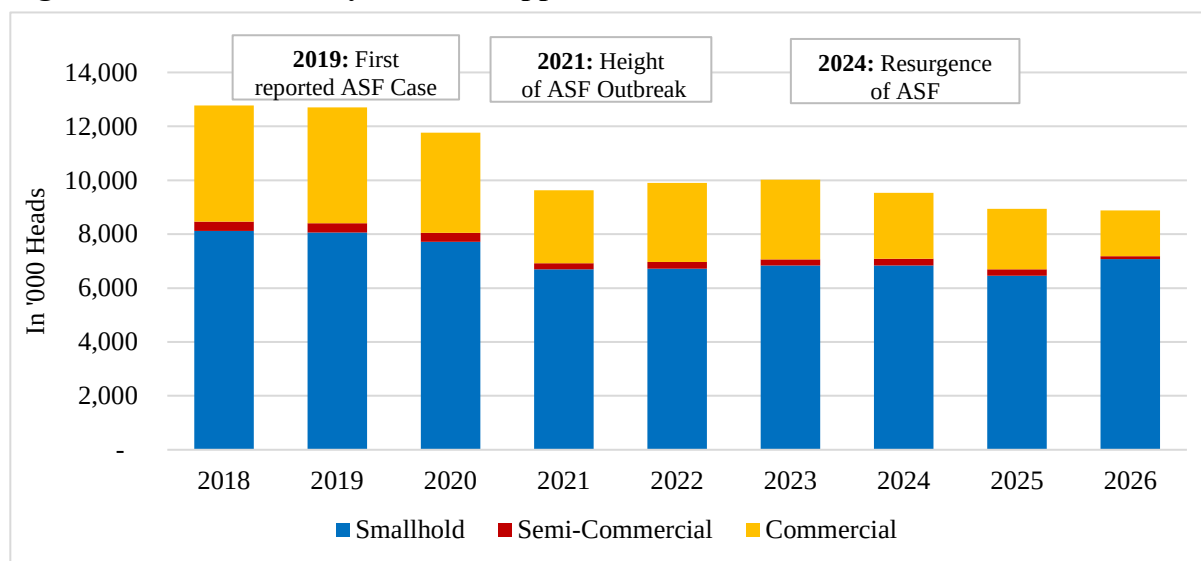
Gains from these measures could be partially offset by the impacts of a very strong El Niño predicted before the end of 2026, according to the El Niño Advisory issued by the [Philippine Atmospheric](#),

[Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration \(PAGASA\)](#) on August 6, 2026. The swine industry could face direct impacts on swine health and productivity, as well as indirect impacts due to disruptions to crops and feed supply chain, particularly if appropriate preparations and mitigating measures are not implemented.

Expansion of commercial farm production capacity complements government-led repopulation efforts

Companies engaged in commercial swine operations reported ongoing expansions in production capacity, supporting the repopulation efforts of the Philippine Department of Agriculture (DA). For example, in November 2025, a [multinational conglomerate](#) operating in the Philippines announced a \$1 billion investment over the next five years to increase its hog production capacity from 1.3 million to 7 million head, with new farms planned across several regions of the country. This expansion is expected to contribute to the DA's target of restoring the hog population to its pre-African swine fever (ASF) level of 13 million head within the next three years. According to the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), the national swine inventory stood at 8.9 million head as of July 1, 2026, up nearly 2 percent from the January 1, 2026, inventory. Smallholder farms account for 79 percent of the inventory, followed by commercial farms at 24 percent (**Figure 1**).

Figure 1. Swine Inventory in the Philippines, 2018-2026



Source: PSA

Note:

1. Smallholder farms are tending 1 to 10 sow level or 1 to 100 heads.
2. Semi-commercial farms are tending 11 to 50 sow level or 101 to 500 heads.
3. Commercial farms are tending 51 sow level and above or 501 heads and above.
4. Data is as of July 1 of each year.

Separately, a company with an established local foothold in supplying high-quality F1 (first filial generation) gilts to commercial and smallholder farms is establishing a new commercial breeder farm. This expansion is expected to further support repopulation efforts by increasing the availability of genetically improved breeding stock for local swine raisers.

Industry contacts also shared interests from foreign-owned companies in entering the Philippine swine industry. One company reportedly inquired with government officials in one of the top hog-producing regions north of Manila about existing facilities it could manage and upgrade. Contacts note that difficulty identifying new sites still zoned as agricultural land has led the company to consider acquiring existing farms instead. This strategy offers cost advantages, since they already have access to roads and electricity and are located at least 1 kilometer away from residential areas, requirements that would otherwise pose challenges when building a new facility amid the inherent expansion of residential and industrial areas in the Philippines. A large foreign firm has also visited one major hog area south of Manila, expressing plans to put up an automated pig farm and collaborating with local government units and universities.

Meanwhile, in May 2026, the DA announced procuring 32,000 young female pigs or gilts under its three-year [Swine Repopulation Project \(SRP\)](#). The SRP aims to restore and sustain the national swine population by distributing gilts to multiplier farms for breeding. Eligible multiplier farms may receive between 25 and 2,000 gilts. Under the SRP, contacts shared that each multiplier farm (first-line beneficiary) are expected to surrender three piglets per gilt received. These piglets are then redistributed to second-line beneficiary farms identified by DA offices at the field level and local government units. Beneficiary selection follows a set of criteria, including a valid license to operate, and adherence to biosecurity standards to prevent ASF transmission. Some DA field offices expect gilt distribution in their respective areas within the year. The impact on pork production is expected to materialize in 2027, aligning with the forecast production increase.

Sustained biosecurity measures continue to help contain ASF spread

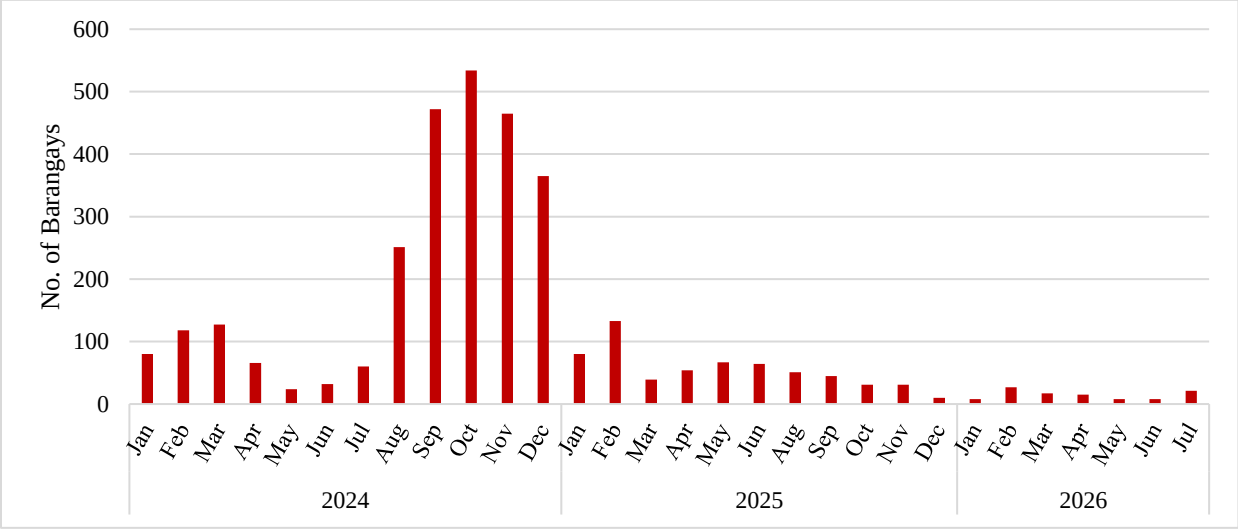
Continued biosecurity implementation by smallholder, semi-commercial, and commercial farms is expected to further prevent ASF transmission in the Philippines, supporting the forecasted 2027 pork production growth.

As of July 10, 2026, the Bureau of Animal Industry's (BAI) data indicated active ASF cases in 21 barangays (Filipino term for a village, the smallest political unit in the Philippines), down 25 percent than the comparable period in 2025 (**Figure 2**). Reported data also indicates that there have been no outbreaks in major hog-producing areas in the Philippines such as in CALABARZON¹, Northern Mindanao, and Central Luzon (**Figure 3**). According to BAI, a confirmed outbreak is defined as having ASF detected in domestic and/or wild pigs in affected farms in one barangay and spreading across another barangay of the same city or municipality.

Among smallholder farms, industry contacts report practical biosecurity measures such as fencing pig pens, covering pens with mosquito netting to prevent disease vectors such as insects and flying animals from entering, installing footbaths at pen entrances, and controlling farm access. Smallholder farms previously affected by ASF have also participated in the Community African Swine Fever Biosecurity Interventions (CABI) Program, a multi-stakeholder initiative that equips farmers with cost-effective and sustainable biosecurity measures. The initiative remains ongoing, with initial coverage expanding to villages neighboring those with existing CABI-trained farmers. Local government units are also initiating policies and programs to improve biosecurity measures in their respective areas.

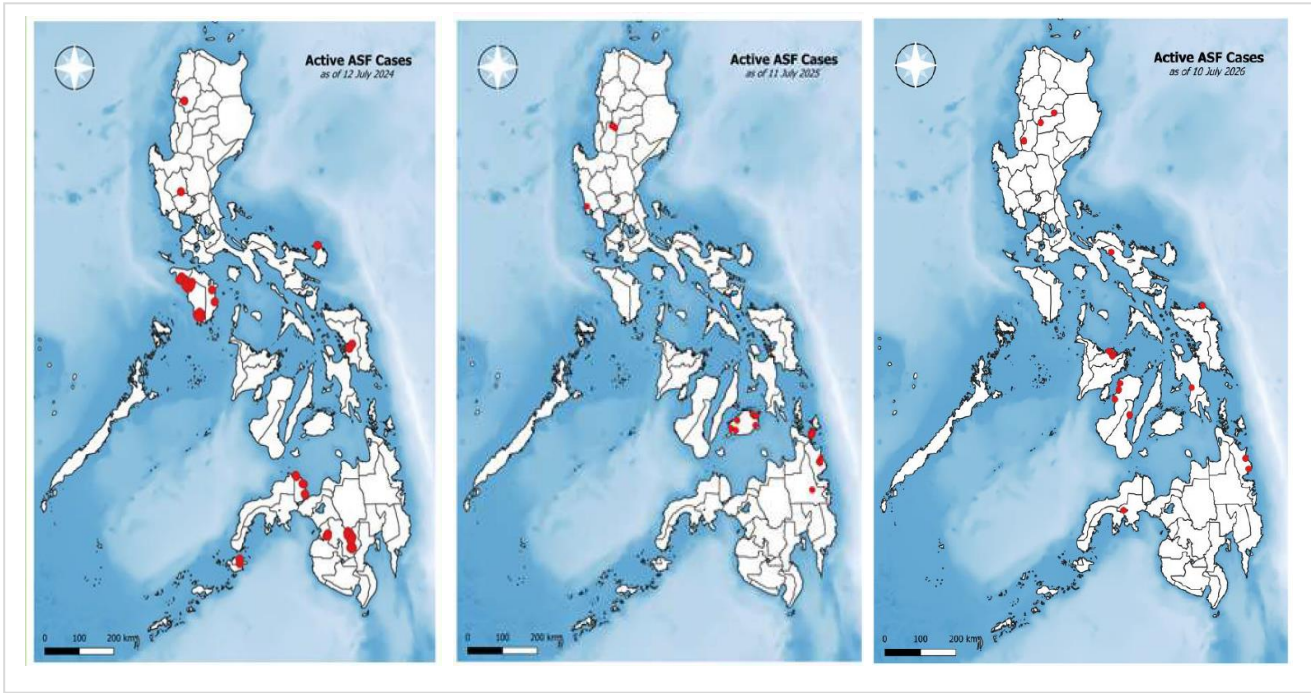
¹ This region comprises five provinces, namely, Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal and Quezon.

Figure 2. Reported Active ASF Cases, January 2024-July 2026



Source: BAI
Note: The number reflects the week in which active cases were first reported each month, which could be Week 1, Week 2, or Week 3.

Figure 3. Active ASF Case Comparison, July 2024 to July 2026



Source: BAI

Semi-commercial and commercial farms’ stricter biosecurity protocols and greater resources further support growth in pork production. A major swine player conducts random testing of the pigs as part of its early detection measure. When pigs are also observed not to attain the target feeding per day, they immediately provide medication and test. Appropriate protocols are correspondingly implemented within 24 hours for any suspected cases. Industry contacts further report that swine houses are spaced

appropriately, with spacing determined by the age or growth stage of the pigs. Some contacts shared that their farm staff typically remain on-site for up to three months to limit disease transmission, followed by a downtime period of at least a week. Industry contacts also report that farms provide incentives to staff, such as a biosecurity allowance and a completion bonus for those who finish their stay-in period before departing for vacation.

Additionally, industry contacts reported conducting laboratory testing of feed inputs (e.g., corn, soybean meal, and additives), implementing stricter protocols for personnel assigned to feedmills and farms, and using Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) testing to detect the presence of the virus in swine herds. These practices contribute to stronger biosecurity, particularly among semi-commercial and commercial farms.

Further complementing industry efforts is the planned commercial release of an ASF vaccine. The Philippine DA targets approving the [commercial rollout of Vietnam-made AVAC vaccine](#) by 3rd quarter of 2026 to address ASF in the country. According to DA, the vaccine demonstrated a [90 percent efficacy rate](#) during the government-controlled release. Approval and commercial release of vaccine candidates could be facilitated by the transfer of vaccine approval authority from the Philippine Food and Drug Administration to DA's Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI), following the enactment of Animal Industry Development and Competitiveness Act (Republic Act 12308) in September 2025. See also [GAIN Report](#) for more details of the law, including its provision for a PhP20 billion annual fund over the next ten years to support repopulation efforts. The fund will be sourced from tariff revenues on livestock, poultry, and dairy product imports.

According to DA, in addition to AVAC, vaccines from [six suppliers](#) in the United States, Vietnam, South Korea, and Thailand are currently under review.

Improved genetics and animal nutrition practices support higher productivity

Smallholder farms are increasingly investing in proven swine genetics, yielding better feed efficiency, larger litter sizes, and heavier marketable weights.

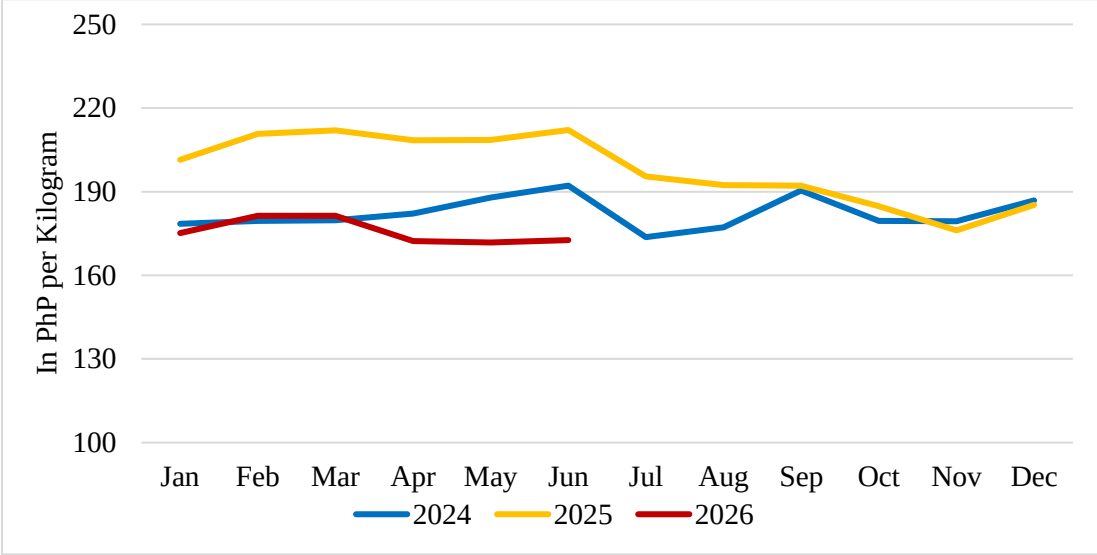
Industry contacts in one of the country's top swine-producing regions report that smallholder farmers have utilized higher-performing breeds. Contacts cite feed conversion ratios (FCR) of 2 kilograms (kg) of feed or less per 1 kg of body weight gained, compared to roughly 3 kg of feed per 1 kg gained among other conventional and native breeds. This improved efficiency translates into cost savings, particularly amid elevated feed prices.

Contacts further shared that improved genetics helped raise litter sizes to more than 20 piglets per sow while lowering mortality rates. Paired with proper nutrition, pigs reportedly reach a marketable weight of 100–120 kg in about four months from birth, a shorter production cycle than before. This increased weight helps compensate for the lower per-kilogram prices hog raisers receive when selling their produce. To capture higher margins, some smallholder farms slaughter pigs themselves and sell directly to consumers. According to PSA, the national average farmgate price of hogs for slaughter fell nearly 19 percent in June 2026 compared to the same month a year earlier (**Figure 4**).

Industry contacts also report arrangements with feed and genetics distributors to reduce costs. For example, some feed companies deliver gilts and feed directly to their clients. Where logistics costs pose

a challenge, particularly when genetics are sourced from another province or region, smallholder farms jointly order F1 gilts with neighboring farms to share transport costs.

Figure 4. Farmgate Price of Hog for Slaughter



Source: PSA

Contract growing arrangements also remain attractive to farmers. Under these arrangements, companies supply feed, drugs, biologics, and technical support, offering growers more stable pricing and reduced exposure to liveweight price swings. A leading company notes that it provides high-quality breeder stock to its partner farm, nursing support through daily monitoring and rapid intervention for any piglet health concerns, and grower-finisher guidance for maximum profitability and strict biosecurity.

Similarly, a longstanding livestock-caretaking arrangement – locally known as “paiwi” in some areas – continues to operate among smallholder farms. Under this arrangement, a cooperative or occasionally another hog raiser, supplies a piglet or grower pig to a caretaker smallholder farm. The provider also furnishes commercial feed, along with technical and veterinary support. Once the hog reaches market weight (approximately 90–100 kg) and is sold, the caretaker and provider split the profit under an agreed sharing arrangement. Cooperative contacts report purchasing hogs from member-caretakers for slaughter and resale through the cooperative’s own meat retail outlets.

Meanwhile, other semi-commercial and commercial farms are focusing on improving herd genetics to boost productivity and maximize existing production capacity. Continued production gains are expected through 2027, as reflected in a reported long waitlist for swine husbandry training courses at the DA’s International Training Center for Pig Husbandry. Contacts also note growing interest among younger applicants, both prospective trainees and recent graduates of the program.

Forecasted strong El Niño could partially offset production gains

As of August 6, 2026, [PAGASA](#) reported that a moderate El Niño is present in the tropical Pacific. According to PAGASA, climate models predict that El Niño will persist through the first half of 2027

and may reach a very strong state strong before the end of 2026. The agency also noted that El Niño raises the likelihood of below-normal rainfall, which could bring dry spells and drought to parts of the country.

El Niño poses a physiological risk to swine through heat stress, particularly since most swine housing facilities remain open-air and lack temperature control. A [University of the Philippines Los Baños \(UPLB\)](#) study found that elevated ambient temperatures can reduce voluntary feed intake, slow growth rates, increase abortion rates among gestating sows, and raise mortality, which are most pronounced among backyard farms. Commercial farms, by contrast, are better positioned to withstand these conditions given their evaporative cooling systems and automated ventilation.

Additionally, the UPLB study cited that the direct effects of a strong El Niño on hogs include stunted growth, longer fattening cycles, reduced feed conversion efficiency, lower carcass quality, and higher veterinary costs. Indirectly, the industry faces reduced availability of corn, which could tighten feed supply and raise production costs. According to the [Philippine DA](#), the local corn sector sustained the greatest damage during the 2023-2024 El Niño.

On May 28, 2026, the Philippine DA reactivated its [El Niño task force](#) to mitigate impacts on the agriculture sector, farmer and fisherfolk livelihoods, and food supply, prices, and consumers. Measures identified include cloud seeding, solar-powered irrigation systems, revised planting schedules, and crop diversification programs. Interventions specifically targeting smallholder livestock farms have not been reported to date.

Meanwhile, [UPLB](#) recommended several livestock-focused mitigation measures, including community-level water reservoirs and solar-powered pumping systems for drinking water and cooling, particularly in drought-prone provinces; development of corn and forage reserves; expanded use of silage and crop residues to stabilize feed supply during drought; and wider deployment of mobile veterinary clinics to reach smallholder farms during climate emergencies. UPLB also recommended accelerating vaccine rollout for ASF and porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome, noting that heat and nutritional stress can weaken hogs' immune response.

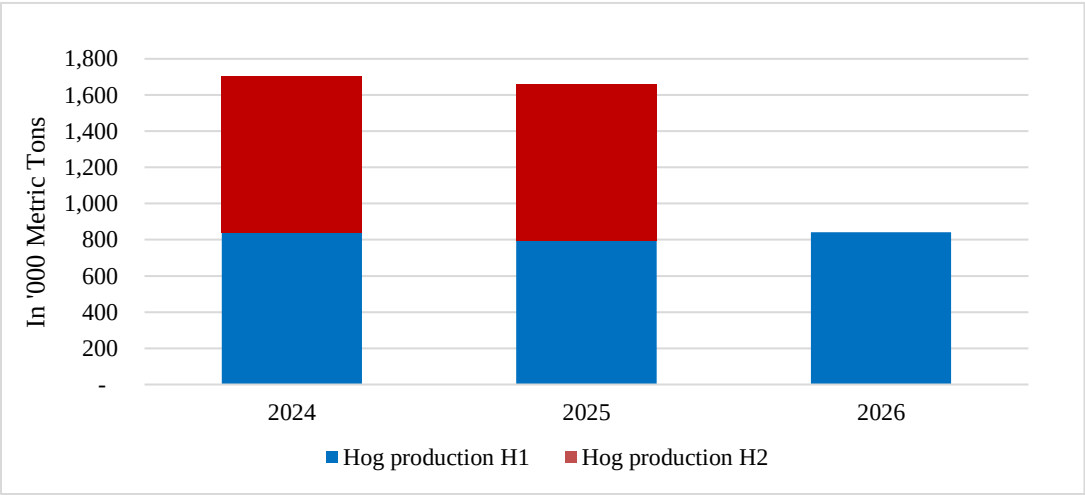
Some industry contacts expressed that they can manage the impact of El Niño on their livestock based on experience during previous El Niño episodes. Practical measures implemented to mitigate heat stress in hogs include improving ventilation in pig pens, adding shade and roofing insulation, increasing the frequency of fresh drinking water, and adjusting feeding schedules to cooler parts of the day. Their greater concern is the cost of feed, driven by the potential impact of El Niño on feed inputs such as corn.

Post revises upward pork production estimate for 2026 amid signs of recovery from the impact of ASF resurgence in previous years.

FAS Manila revises 2026 pork production estimate to 1.02 MMT CWE, a 4.1 percent increase compared to 2025. The upward revision accounts for the recent performance of the local swine sector. According to PSA, swine production reached 841 thousand metric ton (TMT) in first half (H1) 2026, a 5.6 percent year-over-year increase compared to 795 TMT production level in H1 2025 (**Figure 5**). The growth could be attributed to improved biosecurity measures adopted by farms and decisions of smallholder farms to continue hog production, following the resurgence of ASF in late 2024 and early 2025.

While FAS Manila does not adopt the exact swine production data from PSA, both estimates generally align on the production trends (see also [Philippines: Livestock and Products Annual 2024](#)).

Figure 5. Swine Production in the Philippines, 2024-H1 2026



Source: PSA

Consumption

Post forecasts increased pork consumption in 2027, driven by population growth, easing inflation, and projected economic recovery.

FAS Manila forecasts 2027 pork consumption at 1.9 MMT CWE, up 6.4 percent from the 2026 estimate of 1.8 MMT CWE. This growth is supported by an increase in population and measures to stabilize prices of pork, a major protein source among Filipinos. The Philippine government also projects lower inflation and recovery from slower economic growth in 2027, further boosting demand for pork and pork products.

Population growth and easing pork prices sustain pork demand

According to the [U.S. Census Bureau](#)’s latest estimate, the Philippine population in 2027 is projected at 114.6 million, representing 0.7 percent year-over-year growth. Filipino households are expected to continue consuming protein-rich foods such as pork and processed pork products, reflecting their compatibility with local dishes, everyday meal planning, and wide retail accessibility. [Euromonitor International](#) notes that while alternative meat products are gaining popularity among health-conscious consumers, their limited distribution, higher price points, and lower overall consumer awareness may constrain broader adoption. This dynamic continues to benefit processed red meat products.

The expansion of the Marcos administration’s [Kadiwa program](#) also continues as a measure to provide lower-priced agricultural products by reducing the number of intermediaries that add costs along the supply chain and connecting producers directly to consumers. Nearly 830 Kadiwa stores now operate

nationwide, supported by almost 190 suppliers and consolidators of agricultural products such as rice, vegetables, meat, fish, and other staples.

Vertically integrated industry contacts have expanded their offerings from fresh pork to value-added products such as ready-to-cook and ready-to-eat meals. These products are increasingly distributed through diverse channels, including wet markets, stand-alone meat shops, supermarkets, convenience stores, and online platforms.

Additionally, in April 2026, the Philippine government revised its minimum access volume (MAV) or tariff-rate quota guidelines under [Joint Department Circular No. 1 of 2026 \(JDC 1\)](#). JDC 1 mandates that 50 percent of the total pork MAV (54,210 MT) is allocated to meat importers-processors with verified processing facilities. Another 20 percent is allocated to state entities, while the remaining 30 percent is allocated to other qualified MAV licensees. [Agriculture Secretary Francisco Tiu Laurel](#) stated that the larger allocation for processors is intended to keep processed pork product prices affordable, while the state-entity allocation will help stabilize supply and retail prices. To date, no publicly available information indicates whether state entities received and utilized their pork MAV allocation following the effectivity of JDC 1 in May 2026.

The Philippine government anticipates inflation to ease between 4.0 and 5.0 percent in 2027 from the projected average range of 6.0 to 7.0 percent in 2026. From January to July 2026, the average price of pork belly in selected Metro Manila retail markets was generally 9 percent lower than the same period in 2025 ([Figure 6 and 7](#)).

Figure 6. Weekly Prices of Local Pork Belly

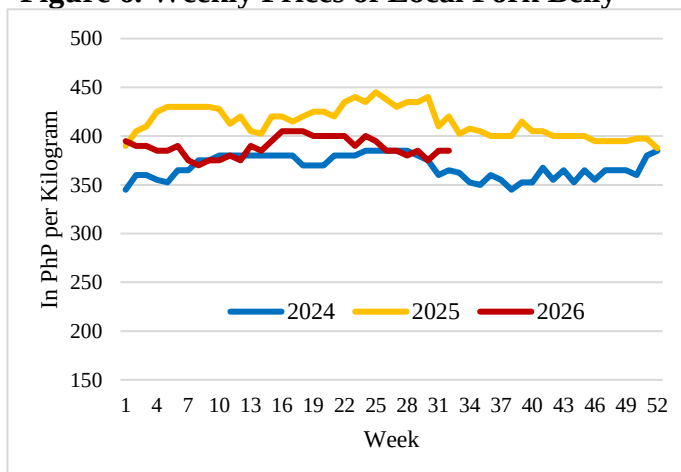
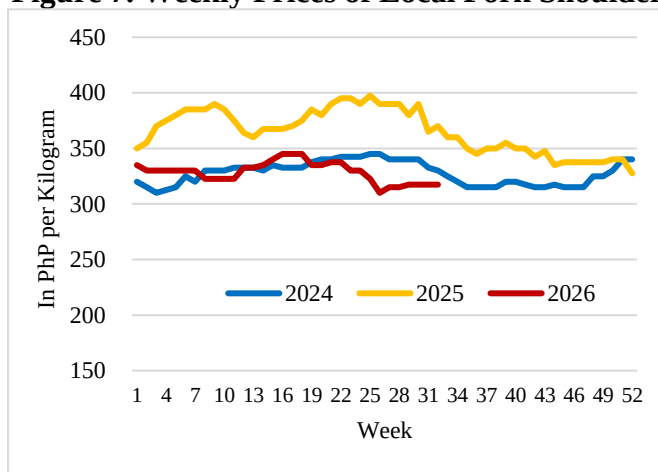


Figure 7. Weekly Prices of Local Pork Shoulder



Source: DA-Agribusiness and Marketing Assistance Service

Note: Prices are for selected markets in Metro Manila

Forecasted economic recovery to lift business and consumer confidence

The [Philippines economy](#) is projected to expand by 5.0 to 6.0 percent in 2027, an improvement from the slower projected 2026 growth of 3.5 to 4.5 percent. According to the Philippine government, the slower 2026 growth reflects domestic and external uncertainties, including lingering effects of governance-related issues, geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, and other external uncertainties that affect

business and consumer confidence. Improved economic conditions in 2027 are expected to strengthen both business and consumer confidence, stimulating economic activity. Easing inflation, supported by gradual improvement in global oil supply prospects, are among the factors that underpin growth recovery.

Trade

Post forecasts 2027 pork imports to increase amid higher demand, as local production recovery from ASF remains underway.

FAS Manila forecasts 2027 pork imports at 835 TMT CWE, a 7.1 percent increase compared to the revised 2026 estimate of 780 TMT CWE. Pork imports are forecast to trend upward as population growth continues to drive demand, while domestic pork production remains below pre-ASF levels. Imports from Brazil are expected to further increase in 2027, supported by the ASF regionalization agreements with key suppliers and continued implementation of reduced most favored nation (MFN) tariff rates.

Increased importation, especially from Brazil, fills local production gaps

Among the country's market sources for imported pork and pork products, Brazil is forecasted to dominate the Philippine market in 2027, augmenting domestic pork production amid ongoing swine repopulation efforts. Brazil remains price-competitive, with its pork export prices consistently lower than those of other major Philippine trading partners, particularly the European Union (EU), Canada, and the United States. As a low-cost supplier, Brazil's pork shipments to the Philippines are expected to grow. Industry contacts within the domestic food processing sector have acknowledged that Brazil's pricing advantage will continue to drive demand for its pork products. For H1 2026, pork cuts accounted for the bulk of pork imports from Brazil, at approximately 72 percent. The forecasted increase in Brazil's imports shifts market share away from the EU, Canada, and the United States, but these trading partners are expected to remain key pork sources for the Philippines.

The volume of pork products imported from the EU may increase in 2027, following the ASF regionalization agreements the Philippines approved with Spain and Germany in 2026. The bilateral agreements also led to the lifting of the temporary country-wide bans imposed on these two countries. According to BAI data, Spain is one of the largest EU pork suppliers to the Philippines as of June 2026. Pork offal accounts for 50 percent of Spain's pork exports to the Philippines, while pork cuts and pork bellies accounting for 18 percent. Spain competes with Brazil and United States in pork offal segment of the Philippine market.

In October 2025, Philippine DA issued the [Administrative Circular No. 12](#), which outlines the guidelines for assessing an accredited country's application for ASF regionalization. The circular limits import bans to specific ASF-affected areas rather than imposing a total country-wide ban.

Reduced tariffs continue to facilitate import arrivals

Lower tariffs under [Executive Order No. 62 \(2024\)](#) continue to facilitate trade and augment the local supply of key agricultural commodities such as pork. This Executive Order reduced the most favored

nation (MFN) tariff rate on meat of swine to 15 percent (in-quota) and 25 percent (out-quota) from 30 percent (in-quota) and 40 percent (out-quota), respectively. These reduced MFN duties for pork imports will remain in effect until 2028.

Post revises 2026 pork import estimate upward, driven by increase in Brazil imports.

FAS Manila raises its 2026 import estimate by 4 percent to 780 TMT CWE, reflecting higher imports from Brazil – the Philippines’ largest market source, accounting for 67 percent of pork imports during January–May 2026 (**Table 2**). Price competitiveness and favorable market access conditions implemented by the Philippine government have supported Brazil’s sustained market presence.

Table 2. Global Pork Exports to the Philippines (MT CWE)

Reporter	Calendar Year			January to May		
	2024	2025	% Change	2025	2026	% Change
Total	574,538	712,664	24	260,112	289,391	11
Brazil	276,866	433,595	57	140,097	194,417	39
EU 27	164,280	150,889	-8	60,144	55,445	-8
Canada	80,679	73,862	-8	38,760	18,369	-53
United States	29,764	31,700	7	12,153	12,319	1
South Korea	8,968	10,525	17	3,548	3,095	-13
United Kingdom	5,780	6,470	12	3,514	3,265	-7
China	91	233	156	29	446	1,438
Taiwan	578	95	-84	47	27	-43
Others	7,532	5,295	-30	1,820	2,008	10

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Stock

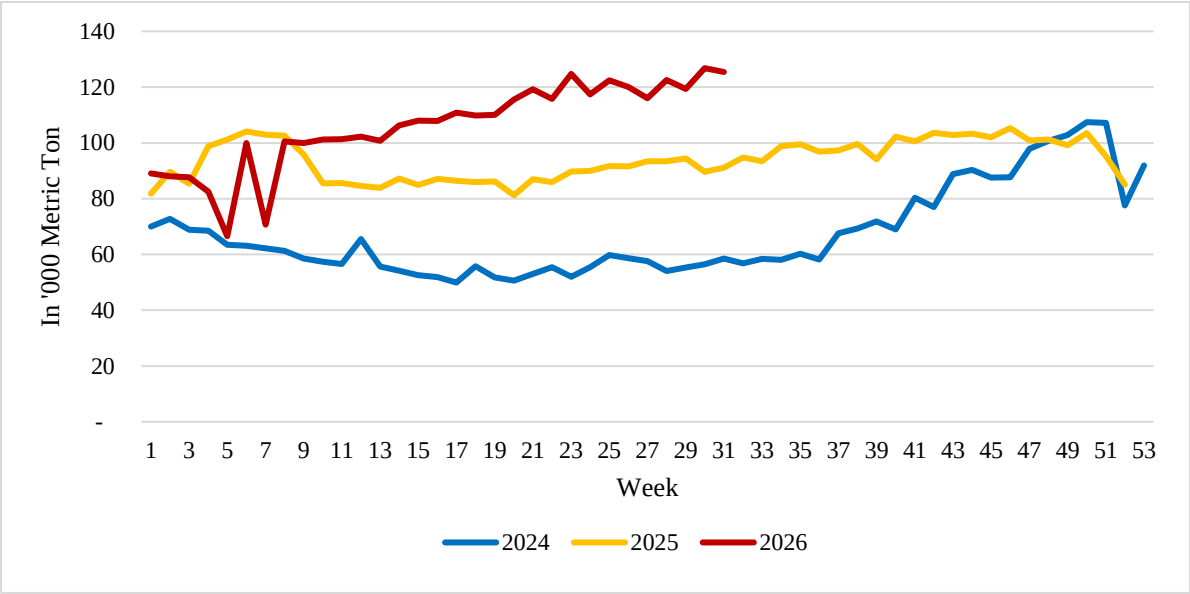
Post forecasts 2027 ending stocks to decline as domestic consumption outpaces supply growth.

FAS Manila forecasts 2027 ending pork stocks at 90 TMT, down 5.2 percent from the estimated 2026 ending inventory level of 95 TMT. The forecasted decline reflects domestic consumption outpacing gains in local production and imports. The potential impact of El Niño may also temper production gains from various government and industry-driven interventions.

Frozen pork inventory in accredited cold storage warehouses in 2026 is generally higher than in previous years, amid the increased volume of pork import arrivals (**Figure 8**). A typical buildup of stocks is expected ahead of the November-December holiday season. FAS Manila forecasts 2026 ending stocks at 95 TMT CWE, 10 percent higher than the previous year.

Pork stocks in cold storage warehouses are primarily imported. Industry contacts involved in meat processing report maintaining approximately six months' worth of inventory in cold storage to minimize disruptions during trade uncertainties, such as temporary import bans caused by animal disease outbreaks.

Figure 8. Weekly Frozen Pork Stocks, 2024-2026



Source: National Meat Inspection Service

II. BEEF

Table 3. Beef PS&D in the Philippines

Meat, Beef and Veal Market Year Begins Philippines	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)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT CWE)	179	179	175	174	0	174
Total Imports (1000 MT CWE)	282	282	285	288	0	295
Total Supply (1000 MT CWE)	461	461	460	462	0	469
Total Exports (1000 MT CWE)	2	1	2	1	0	1
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	459	460	458	461	0	468
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT CWE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	459	460	458	461	0	468
Ending Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT CWE)	461	461	460	462	0	469
(1000 HEAD) ,(1000 MT CWE)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Note: Not USDA Official data

Production

Post forecasts 2027 beef and carabeef production to hold steady at the 2026 level, as adoption of improved technologies and practices remains limited.

FAS Manila forecasts 2027 beef and carabeef production at 174 TMT CWE, unchanged from the revised 2026 production estimate. This forecast reflects low awareness and limited access among smallholder farmers of available technologies, such as improved genetics, appropriate nutrition, and technical knowledge of better fattening practices. According to PSA data, smallholder farms account for nearly 94 percent of the total carabao and cattle inventory in the Philippines as of July 1, 2026 (**Figure 9 and 10**).

Limited adoption of better technologies and practices among smallholder farmers constrains beef production growth potential

While improved genetics are available, including expansion of breeding farms with fully imported genetics, smallholder farms continue to have limited access to these high-quality breeds and largely raise native and conventional breeds.

Industry stakeholders note that some smallholder farms breed their cattle after three years, rather than at 12-15 months, when cattle typically reach 60 percent of mature weight and are ready for breeding. This delayed breeding cycle may have contributed to the current herd size in the Philippines.

Appropriate feeding practices also underpin the attainment of target body weight across the different production stages – from the cow-calf (beginning) stage, through backgrounding stage, to the fattening stage. Most smallholder farmers, however, are unaware of appropriate feeding techniques during the fattening stage to help cattle gain 1.5 kg per day, reaching an average slaughter weight of around 400 kg or higher within 100 days at a carcass recovery rate of 54-56 percent, compared to just 48-50 percent under typical smallholder practices. According to the [University of Asia and the Pacific's \(UA&P\) Center for Food and Agribusiness](#), expensive inputs cost, including feeds, veterinary services, and farm management practices, prompt growers to rely more heavily on natural grazing to sustain their cattle. This practice affects cattle growth rates and overall market readiness.

Based on PSA's 2025 data, average slaughter weights for carabao and cattle in the Philippines have shown some improvement, indicating gains in feeding practices and production efficiency. However, limited access to better technologies and gaps in technical knowledge continue to temper beef production potential in 2027. Greater adoption of improved genetics, feeding and nutrition practices, and management across the cattle production stages offer farmers an opportunity to further improve productivity and profitability.

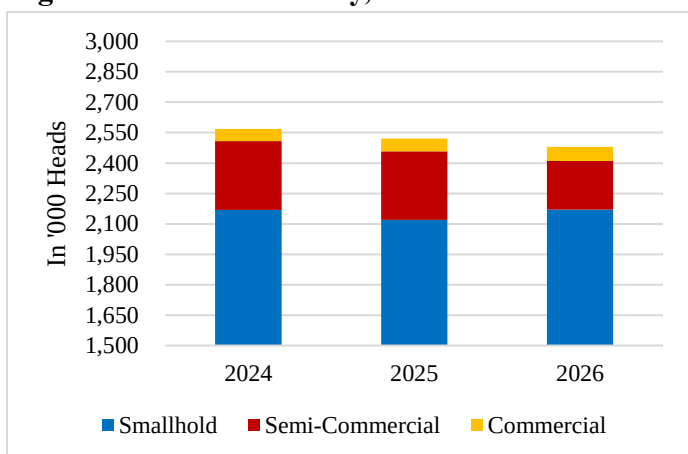
Additionally, smallholder farms' decisions to slaughter and sell cattle are often dictated by the need for cash. Some industry contacts describe cattle as a kind of "bank account" for smallholder farmers, to be drawn upon depending on their financial circumstances. Some smallholder farms purchase 250-300 kg cattle at auction markets and fatten them for three to four months until they reach 400-500 kg before selling. By contrast, commercial farms – which represent only a small share of the national herd – widely adopt proven technologies. One major commercial operation, for example, regularly imports cattle from Australia to fatten, slaughter, and sell through its own meat shop.

El Niño is not expected to reverse the forecasted 2027 production level

According to industry contacts, native breeds and Brahman are well-adapted to hot climates. The BAI similarly notes that native breeds can withstand high temperatures without showing signs of heat stress or losing body condition. As a result, potential El Niño-related heat stress is not expected to meaningfully affect herd health or offset the forecasted 2027 production.

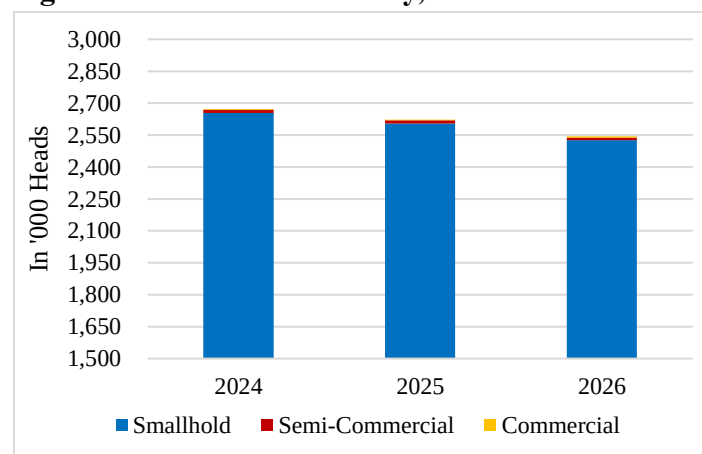
Industry contacts are also taking proactive steps to mitigate potential El Niño impacts. One cattle breeding farm, for example, shared efforts to establish buffer stocks of silage in anticipation of reduced forage availability during the dry period.

Figure 9. Cattle Inventory, 2024-2026



Source: PSA

Figure 10. Carabao Inventory, 2024-2026



Source: PSA

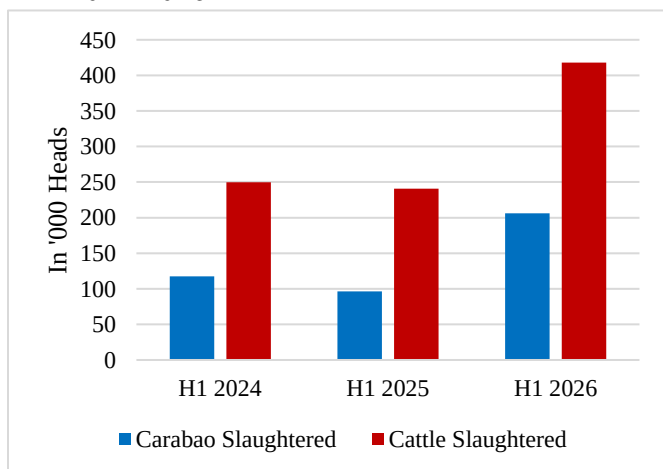
Note:

1. Smallholder cattle and carabao farms refer to those tending not more than 5 caracows/cows.
2. Semi-commercial cattle and carabao farms refer to those tending 6 to 50 heads of caracows/cows.
3. Commercial cattle and carabao farms refer to those tending 51 caracows/cows and above.
4. Data is as of July 1 of each year.

Post revises 2026 beef production downward based on the recent production trend.

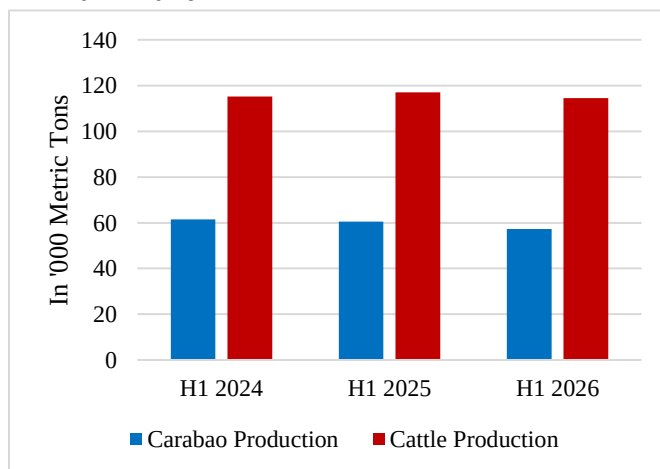
FAS Manila revises its 2026 production estimate to 174 TMT CWE, down by 2.8 percent compared to 2025. The revision accounts for the latest PSA production data, showing that the combined cattle and carabao production in H1 2026 decreased by 3 percent year-over-year compared to H1 2025. The challenge of underutilized beef production potential is further evident in the significant increase in the number of carabao and cattle slaughtered (**Figure 11**), yet overall production still declined (**Figure 12**). Similarly, [UA&P's Center for Food and Agribusiness](#) recognized the low growth rates and meat yield of many local cattle breeds, compared to importer or upgraded breeds, which can reach market weight faster and produce higher carcass conversion rates.

Figure 11. Cattle and Carabao Slaughtered, H1 2024-2026



Source: PSA

Figure 12. Cattle and Carabao Production, H1 2024-2026



Source: PSA

Consumption

Post forecasts higher 2027 beef consumption supported by population and economic growth.

FAS Manila forecasts beef consumption in 2027 at 468 TMT CWE, up 1.5 percent from the 2026 estimate of 461 TMT CWE. Population and economic growth in the Philippines will continue to drive higher consumption of food products, including local and imported beef and processed meat products. A leading food manufacturing company in the country recognized that the expanding middle class directly fuels the broad-based growth for processed meat products and premium retail cuts. Government measures to manage inflation are expected to further support domestic demand, with overall inflation projected at 4.0-5.0 percent in 2027, slower than the projected 6.0-7.0 percent in 2026.

Commercial roll out of local carabeef brand and continued operation of dedicated beef outlets offering wholesale prices support consumption growth

Demand for carabeef is supported by the commercialization of carabao meat products under the “Kardeli” brand, a name derived from “carabao” and “delicacy.” This premium, grass-fed, farm-raised beef brand, developed by the DA’s Philippine Carabao Center (PCC), offers a range of products, including pre-packed ground meat, belly, meat cubes, and other choice cuts, as well as hotdogs and gourmet sausages. Since its introduction through a food vlog series in 2021, Kardeli products are now available through an all-day diner in Central Luzon. PCC has indicated in its official publication that Kardeli products will soon be gradually rolled out in retail markets. While carabeef has long been sold in the market, this government-led brand aims to break the stereotype that carabao meat is tough and of poor quality.

Some companies also continue to offer their own meat brands and products through dedicated meat stores. One major player in beef production and distribution operates a dedicated beef shop offering wholesale prices, making it a preferred choice for households, food businesses, restaurants, small eateries, and other buyers.

Demand for ready-to-eat and food service beef options remains strong

According to [Euromonitor International](#), the market for corned beef – a popular processed meat product in the Philippines – remains strong due to consumers’ preference for convenient meal options. The availability of corned beef across retail channels, such as supermarkets and community-based stores, facilitates consumption. Companies have also introduced corned beef variants inspired by Filipino and Asian dishes, appealing to a broad range of customers and enabling diverse culinary experiences with minimal preparation.

The country's flourishing food service sector further reflects strong demand, including increased dining out and growing interest in new cuisines and restaurants among upper- and middle-income groups. See also FAS Manila’s [Food Service - Hotel Restaurant Institutional Annual](#).

Post forecasts a continued increase in beef imports through 2027 as demand exceeds domestic production capacity.

FAS Manila forecasts 2027 beef imports at 295 TMT CWE, an increase of 2.4 percent compared to 2026 estimate. This growth is due to rising demand from households, food processors, and the food service sector amid slow growth in domestic beef production.

Wider range of import sources offering competitive prices supports demand, especially among food manufacturers

Indian beef exports are expected to increase further in 2027, gaining a higher market share and surpassing Australia's share. Major food industry companies engaged in corned beef manufacturing expect higher imports, with Indian carabeef a preferred option due to its price advantage. Based on BAI data, buffalo forequarters accounted for 83 percent of total Indian buffalo meat imports into the Philippines as of June 2026. This sustained, robust growth in Indian beef imports was supported by the Philippine DA's accreditation of 34 exporters to supply carabeef in December 2024. The [Philippine DA](#) underscored that this accreditation gives local food processors more sourcing options, including for corned beef production, and India benefits from preferential tariff treatment under the ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement.

Brazil will remain a major supplier of beef to the Philippines, with export volume expected to increase further in 2027 as it remains price competitive. According to BAI, nearly 94 percent of imported beef products from Brazil are beef cuts. Brazil's market share in the Philippines expanded following the systems accreditation it received for beef, pork, and poultry exports. See also the [Philippines: Livestock and Products Annual](#) in 2024.

Additional countries that received systems and individual facility accreditations in 2026 include Ireland, Mexico, and Colombia, facilitating their beef market access to the Philippines.

Beef imports from traditional market sources face greater competition

Imports from Australia are expected to rise in volume despite declining market share, benefiting from zero-tariff access for beef exports to the Philippines. Approximately 48 percent of Australian beef imported by the Philippines consists of beef cuts and choice cuts, with Brazil leading the total Philippine beef imports in these segments, based on BAI data. Imported choice cuts are high-quality, prime-grade parts of beef known for their tenderness, flavor, and marbling. Meanwhile, U.S. beef imports may decline amid greater price competition. U.S. beef exports to the Philippines are mostly choice cuts (83 percent), followed by other beef cuts (15 percent). USDA export sales data, as of August 8, 2026, indicate that accumulated sales of U.S. beef muscle cuts to the Philippines declined by 41 percent compared to the same period a year earlier.

Post revises 2026 import estimate, driven by increase in Brazil and India beef imports.

FAS Manila revises its 2026 import estimate to 288 TMT CWE, based on the latest import arrival data (Table 4). This revision reflects an expanding pool of suppliers, as more foreign meat establishments have gained accreditation since 2024.

Table 4. Global Beef /Carabeef Exports to the Philippines (MT CWE)

Reporter	Calendar Year			January to May		
	2024	2025	% Change	2025	2026	% Change
Total	276,290	281,817	2	102,428	108,020	5
Brazil	125,503	130,961	4	36,425	38,688	6
Australia	51,686	45,959	-11	20,087	20,845	4
India	46,606	63,706	37	27,646	35,185	27
United States	19,473	19,197	-1	7,717	5,658	-27
New Zealand	14,445	12,736	-12	6,505	5,344	-18
EU	12,893	5,664	-56	3,146	922	-71
Canada	622	800	29	354	0	-100
United Kingdom	1,150	406	-65	1,051	1,051	0
Japan	714	708	-1	145	145	0
Others	3,198	1,680	-47	35	182	420

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Attachments:

No Attachments