AFMA
SAFE FEED FOR SAFE FOOD
Animal Feed Manufacturers Association



Animal Feed Report

JULY 2026

Report Released: October 2026

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the AFMA Monthly Animal Feed Report for July 2026. This detailed report provides a thorough analysis of the animal feed industry, displaying key data and trends that reflect the performance of feed products both month-on-month (July 2026 compared to June 2026) and year-on-year (July 2026 compared to July 2025).

- Jan – July 2023: 4,127,606 tons
- Jan – July 2024: 3,894,833 tons (▼-5.6% vs. 2023)
- Jan – July 2025: 4,098,273 tons (▲5.2% vs. 2024)
- Jan – July 2026: 4,236,149 tons (▲3.4% vs. 2025)

AFMA's cumulative animal feed production figures indicate a recovery following the contraction recorded in 2024, with production increasing for two consecutive years. Total production declined from 4,127,606 tons in January–July 2023 to 3,894,833 tons in 2024, a reduction of 232,773 tons or 5.6%. This contraction was followed by a recovery in 2025, when production increased to 4,098,273 tons, representing an increase of 203,440 tons or 5.2% year-on-year. The recovery continued in 2026, with cumulative production reaching 4,236,149 tons for January–July, an increase of 137,876 tons or 3.4% compared with the 4,098,273 tons recorded in the corresponding period of 2025. Although the growth rate moderated from 5.2% in 2025 to 3.4% in 2026, the industry maintained its upward production trajectory. The absolute increase in 2026 also indicates that growth remained substantial, despite the slower rate of expansion.

Month-on-Month (June 2026→ July 2026):
- June 2026 : 636,004 tons
- July 2026 : 631,125 tons
- Change : ▼ -4,879 tons (▼-0,8%)

Year-on-Year (July 2025 → July 2026):
- July 2025 : 608,945 tons
- July 2026 : 631,125 tons
- Change : ▲22,180 tons (▲3,6%)

The total production table records 631,125 tons in July 2026, compared with 636,004 tons in June 2026. This represents a decrease of 4,879 tons, or approximately 0.8% month-on-month. However, production was 22,180 tons higher than the 608,945 tons recorded in July 2025, representing 3.6% year-on-year growth.

Important note

The July 2026 AFMA official data is used in this report, as the release of October 2026 offers a comparative analysis of *July 2026* with *July 2025* (year-on-year) and *July 2026* with *June 2026* (month-on-month). The cumulative figures presented reflect total feed production from January to July 2026.

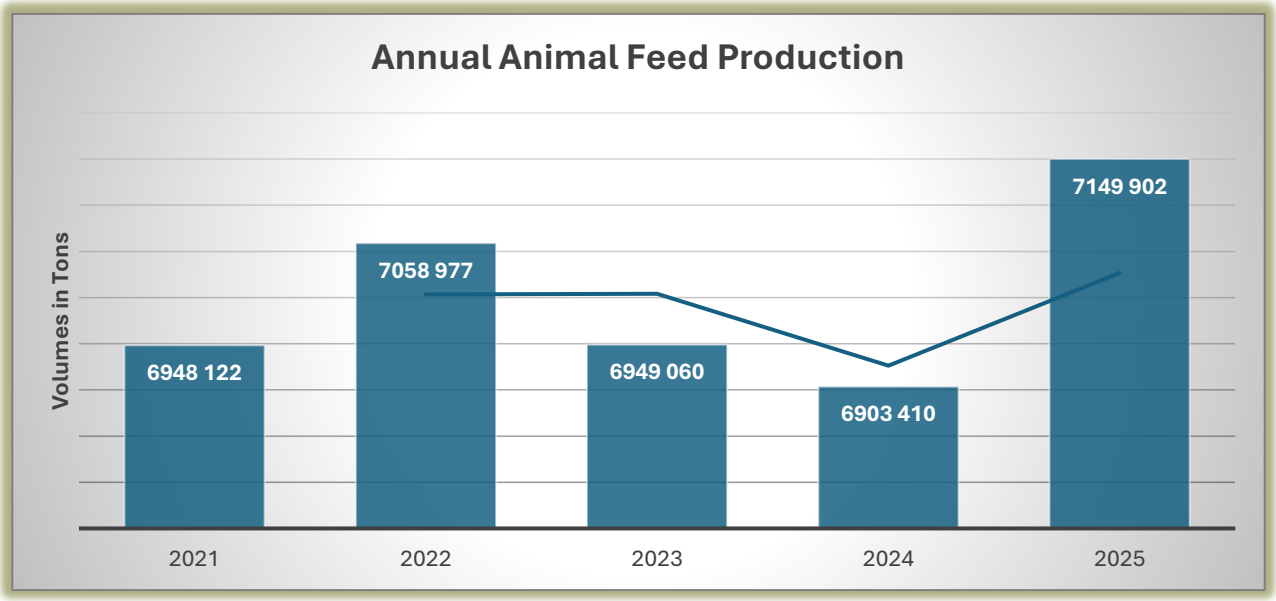
See the link below from the AFMA website!

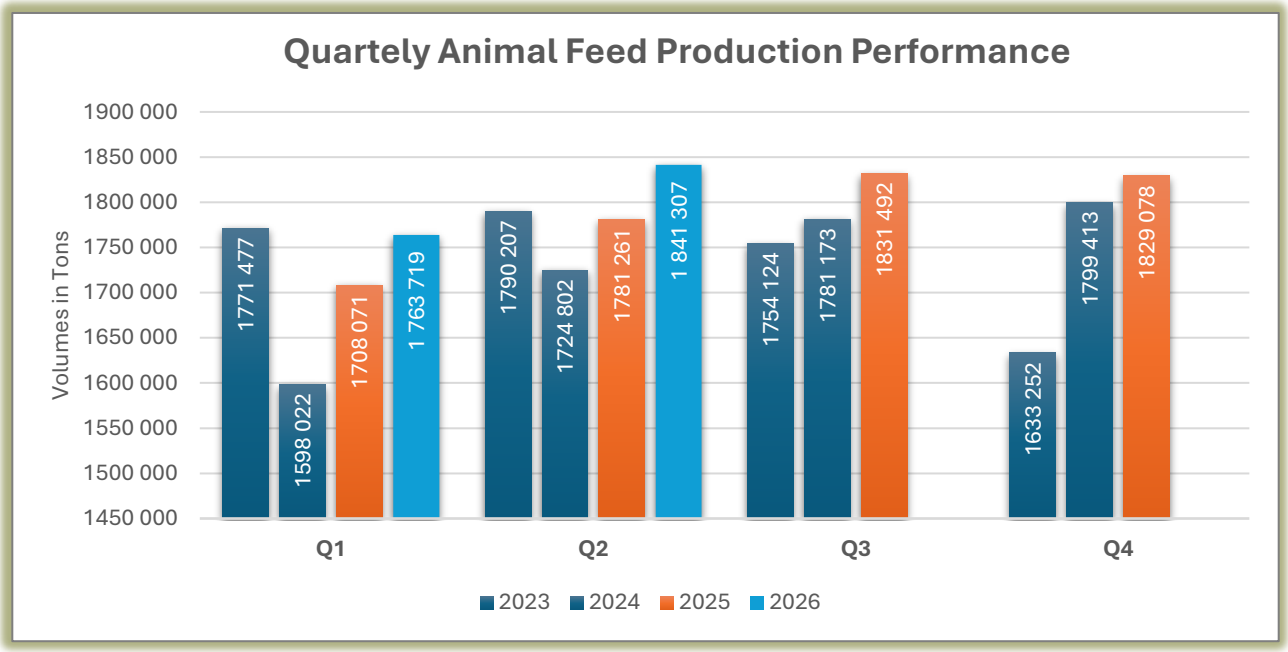
Feed Sales & Raw Material Trends - AFMA

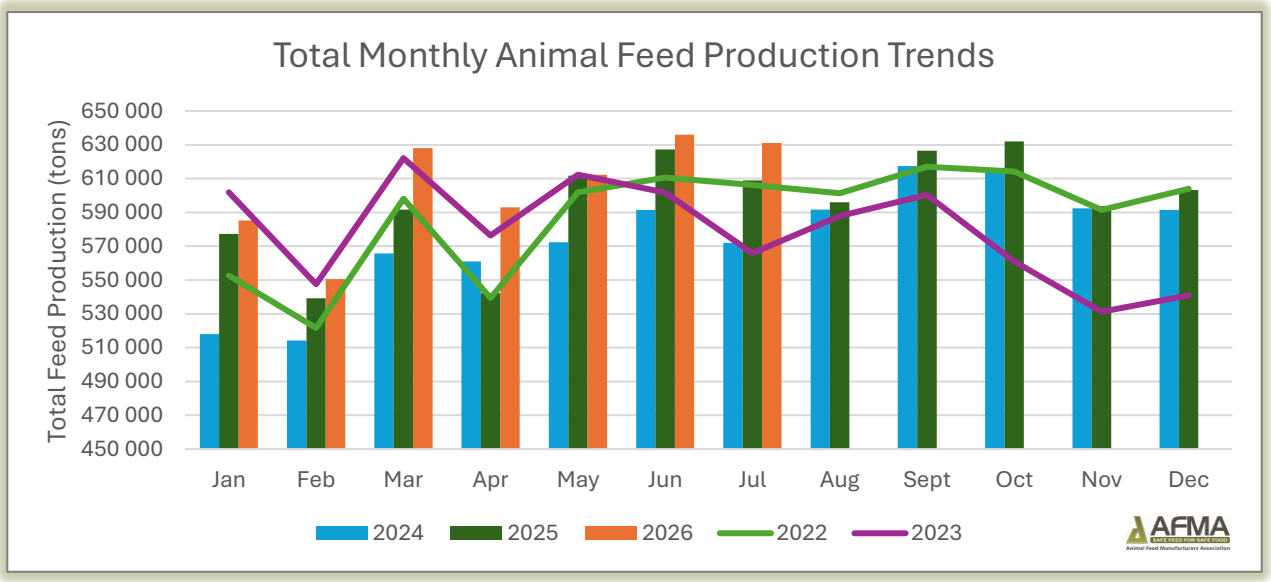
TOTAL FEED PRODUCTION

631,125	636,004	-0.8% ↓	-4,879
July 2026	June 2026	Month-on-Month Difference (%)	Month-on-Month Difference (Tons)

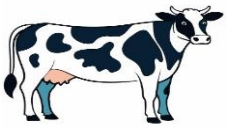
631,125	608,945	+3.6% ↑	22,180
July 2026	July 2025	Year-on-Year Difference (%)	Year-on-Year Difference (*Tons*)







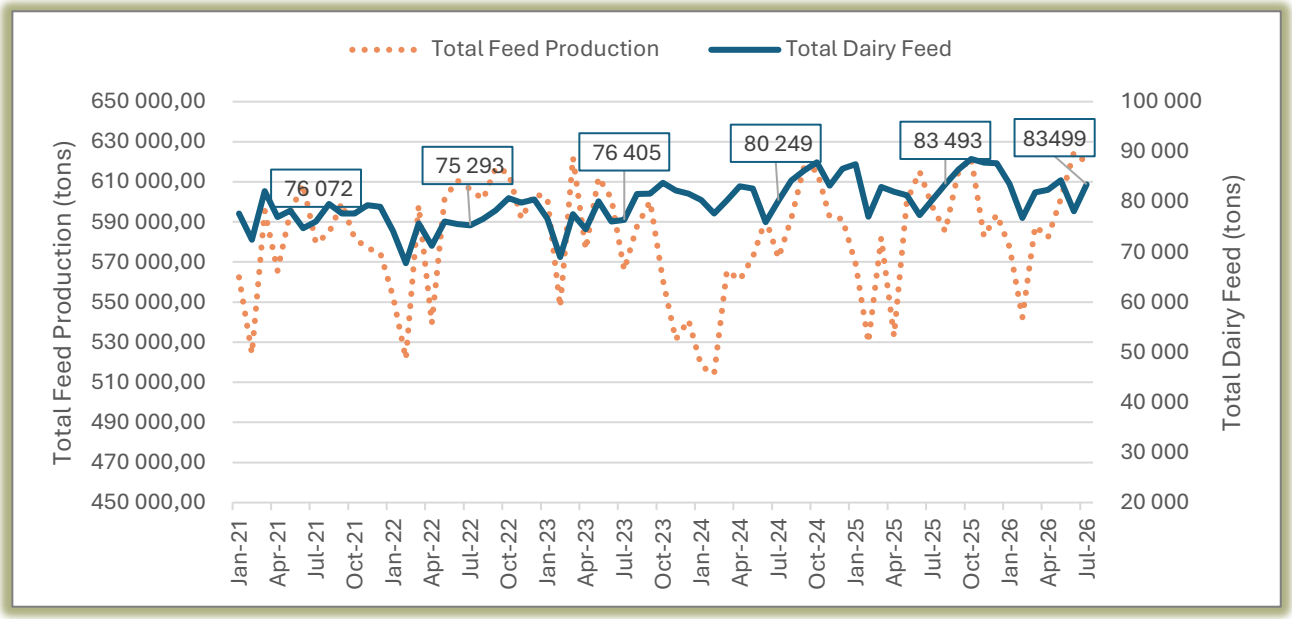
ANIMAL FEED SPECIES SHARE (%) IN TOTAL FEED PRODUCTION						
	2022	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**5-years Average**
Dairy Feed	12,92	13,55	14,32	14,02	13,47	13,66
Beef & Sheep Feed	11,71	12,11	12,17	10,41	10,86	11,45
Pig Feed	6,50	6,40	6,59	6,58	6,33	6,48
Layer Feed	13,60	11,83	11,35	12,94	12,54	12,45
Broiler Feed	43,27	44,32	43,93	44,57	45,11	44,24
Horse Feed	0,33	0,34	0,34	0,32	0,30	0,33
Dog Food	0,01	0,02	0,04	0,05	0,06	0,04
Other Feed	0,19	0,17	0,16	0,17	0,19	0,18
Maize-free Feed	2,32	2,21	1,99	1,70	1,63	1,97
Breeder Feed	8,52	8,43	8,31	8,48	8,79	8,51
Aquaculture Feed	0,13	0,13	0,13	0,12	0,11	0,12
Ostrich Feed	0,15	0,10	0,14	0,20	0,18	0,15
Concentrate/Supplement	0,03	0,06	0,07	0,04	0,06	0,05
Rabbit Feed	0,02	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
Game Feed	0,29	0,32	0,46	0,37	0,35	0,36



DAIRY FEED

83,499	78,116	+6.9% ↑	5,383
July 2026	*June 2026*	*Month-on-Month* Difference (%)	*Month-on-Month* Difference (Tons)

83,499	80,402	+3.9% ↑	3,097
July 2026	*July 2025*	*Year-on-Year* Difference (%)	*Year-on-Year* Difference (Tons)



Cumulative dairy feed production increased marginally by 0.3% to 570,523 tonnes in January–July 2026, compared with 568,718 tonnes in the corresponding period of 2025. Despite the modest year-on-year increase of 1,805 tonnes, the category continued its gradual expansion, rising from 530,334 tonnes in 2023 to 560,295 tonnes in 2024 and 568,718 tonnes in 2025. The 2026 cumulative volume was 7.6% higher than in 2023, indicating sustained growth over the four-year period. However, the latest figures suggest that growth has slowed considerably compared with the 5.6% increase recorded in 2024, pointing to a more stable production trajectory rather than rapid expansion.

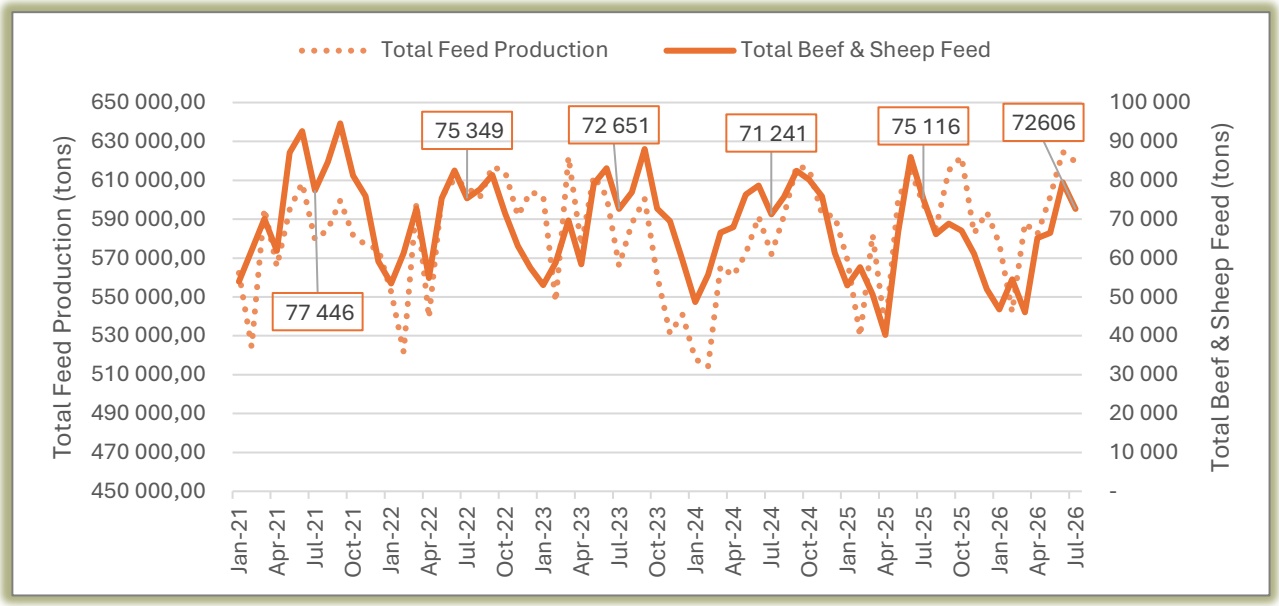
Furthermore, dairy feed production increased to 83,499 tons in July 2026, from 78,116 tons in June. The increase of 5,383 tons represents 6.9% month-on-month growth. Compared with the 80,402 tons recorded in July 2025, production increased by 3,097 tons, or 3.9% year-on-year. Dairy feed therefore recorded growth on both comparison bases, with the monthly increase stronger than the annual rate.



BEEF & SHEEP FEED

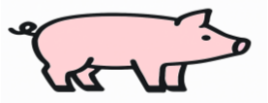
72,606	79,450	-8.6%	-6,844
July 2026	*June 2026*	*Month-on-Month* Difference (%)	*Month-on-Month* Difference (Tons)

72,606	75,116	-3.3%	-2,510
July 2026	*July 2025*	*Year-on-Year* Difference (%)	*Year-on-Year* Difference (Tons)



Cumulative beef and sheep feed production rose by 7.2%, from 429,314 tonnes in January–July 2025 to 460,115 tonnes in 2026, an increase of 30,801 tonnes. This was a substantial recovery following the 7.7% contraction recorded between 2024 and 2025. Nevertheless, production remained 3.1% below the 474,740 tonnes recorded in 2023. The latest increase therefore represents a recovery from the previous year's lower base, rather than a full return to the earlier production level. Continued monitoring will help establish whether the improvement is sustained over the remainder of the reporting year.

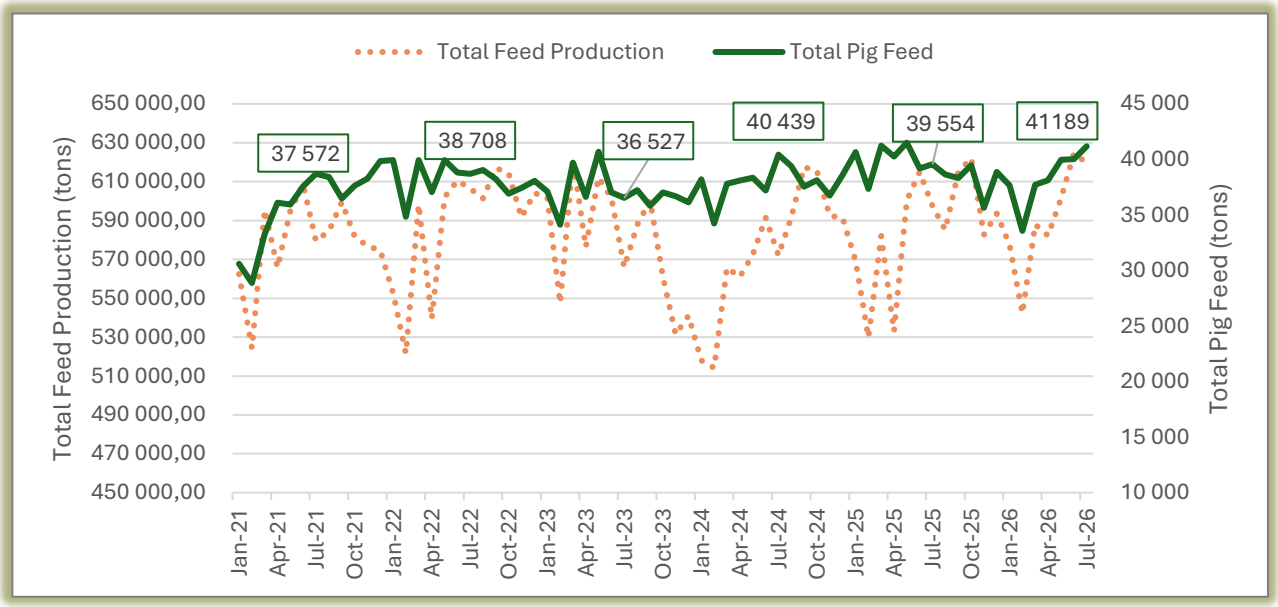
The species table indicates that beef and sheep feed production was 72,606 tons in July 2026, compared with 79,450 tons in June 2026 and 75,116 tons in July 2025. On these table values, production declined by 6,844 tons, or approximately 8.6% month-on-month, and by 2,510 tons, or 3.3% year-on-year. This indicates that July production was lower both than the previous month and the corresponding month of the previous year.



PIG FEED

41,189	40,035	+2.9% ↑	1,154
July 2026	*June 2026*	*Month-on-Month* Difference (%)	*Month-on-Month* Difference (Tons)

41,189	39,554	+4.1% ↑	1,635
July 2026	*July 2025*	*Year-on-Year* Difference (%)	*Year-on-Year* Difference (Tons)



Cumulative pig feed production declined by 4.1%, from 279,753 tonnes in January–July 2025 to 268,277 tonnes in 2026, representing a reduction of 11,476 tonnes. This followed growth of 5.8% between 2024 and 2025, when production rose from 264,323 tonnes to 279,753 tonnes. Despite the latest decline, the 2026 volume remained 2.5% above the 2023 level of 261,787 tonnes. The figures indicate a reversal of the previous year's growth, although cumulative production remains slightly higher than at the beginning of the four-year comparison. The data alone do not establish the reasons for the decline.

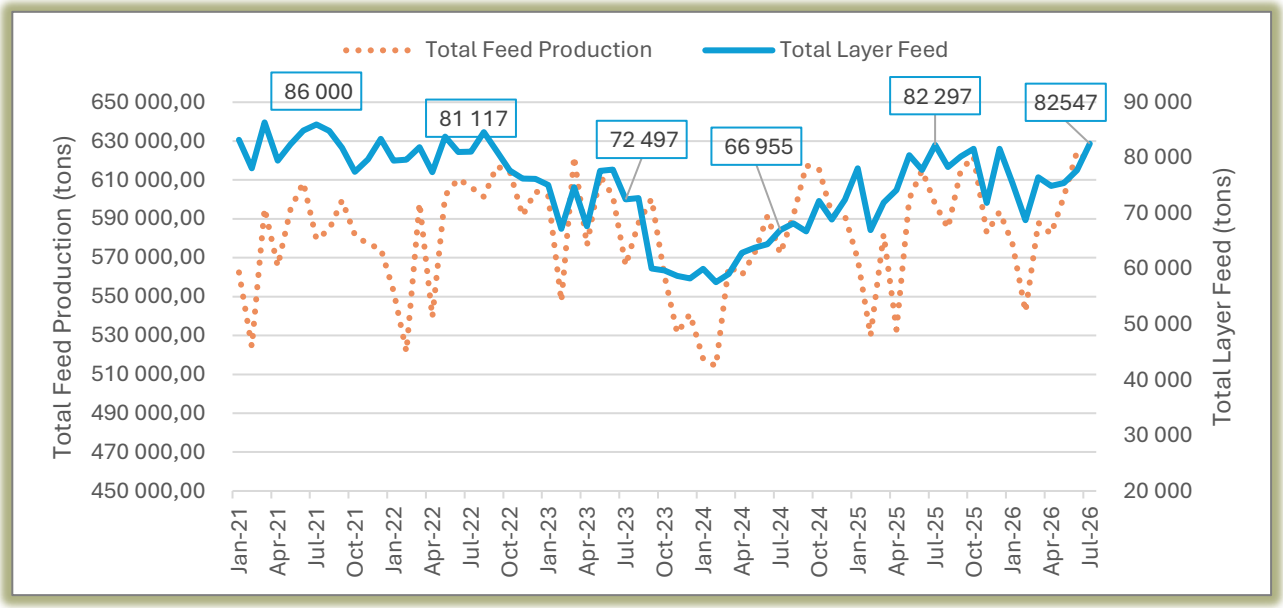
On the other hand, pig feed production reached 41,189 tons in July 2026, up from 40,035 tons in June. The increase of 1,154 tons represents 2.9% month-on-month growth. Relative to the 39,554 tons recorded in July 2025, production increased by 1,635 tons, or 4.1% year-on-year. Pig feed thus recorded positive growth on both measures, with annual growth exceeding the monthly rate.



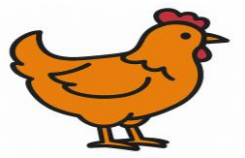
LAYER FEED

82,547	77,762	+6.2% ↑	4,785
July 2026	*June 2026*	*Month-on-Month* Difference (%)	*Month-on-Month* Difference (Tons)

82,547	82,297	+0.3% ↑	250
July 2026	*July 2025*	*Year-on-Year* Difference (%)	*Year- on-Year* Difference (Tons)



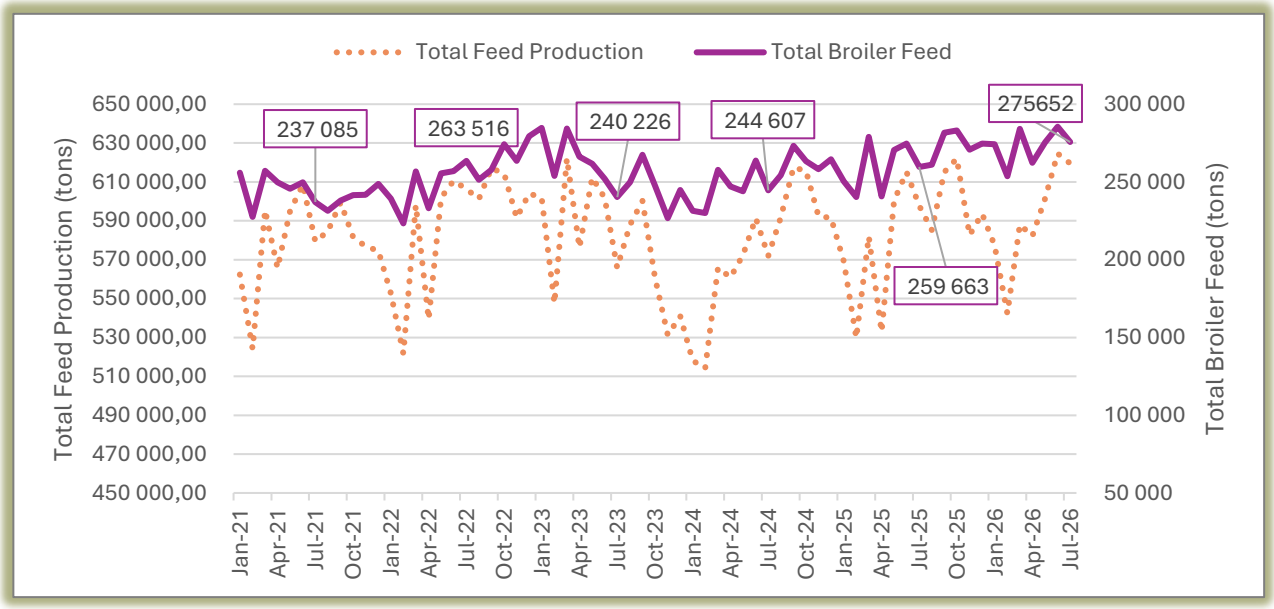
Cumulative layer feed production was broadly unchanged, decreasing marginally from 531,673 tonnes in January–July 2025 to 531,387 tonnes in 2026, a decline of just 286 tonnes or approximately 0.1%. The category recorded a significant recovery of 22.3% between 2024 and 2025, increasing from 434,735 tonnes to 531,673 tonnes. The 2026 volume was also 3.7% above the 2023 level of 512,669 tonnes. The latest figures therefore indicate that the strong recovery achieved in 2025 has largely been maintained, although production has stabilised rather than continued to expand. The table records 82,547 tons in July 2026, compared with 77,762 tons in June. This is an increase of 4,785 tons, equivalent to approximately 6.2% month-on-month.



BROILER FEED

275,652	285,535	-3.5%	-9,883
July 2026	*June 2026*	*Month-on-Month* Difference (%)	*Month-on-Month* Difference (Tons)

275,652	259,663	+6.2%	15,989
July 2026	*July 2025*	*Year-on-Year* Difference (%)	*Year-on-Year* Difference (Tons)



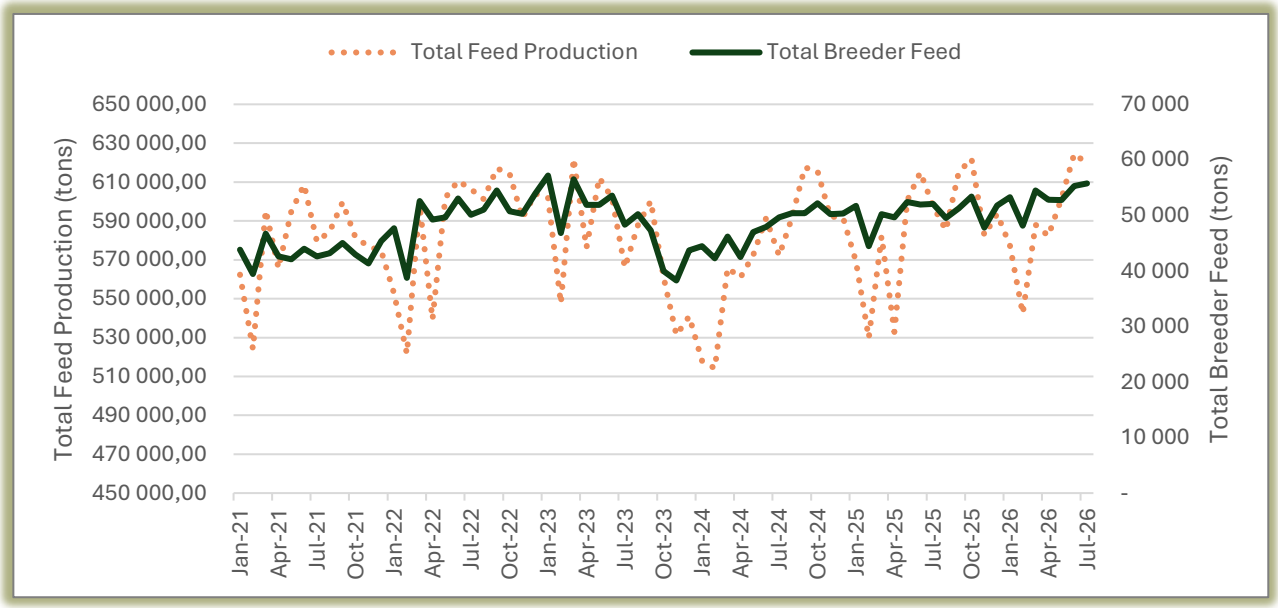
Cumulative broiler feed remained the largest feed category, increasing by 5.3% from 1,815,364 tonnes in January–July 2025 to 1,911,133 tonnes in 2026. The additional 95,769 tonnes represented the largest absolute increase among the feed species in the comparison. Production also increased by 5.6% between 2024 and 2025, following a 6.8% decline in 2024 relative to 2023. By January–July 2026, broiler feed production had exceeded the 2023 level of 1,843,142 tonnes by 3.7%. This sustained increase over the latest two reporting periods made broiler feed a key contributor to the overall expansion in cumulative animal feed production. The broiler feed table records 275,652 tons for July 2026 and 285,535 tons for June 2026. This is a reduction of 9,883 tons, or approximately 3.5% month-on-month, and a year-on-year increase of 15,989 tons (6.2%).



BREEDER FEED

55,759	55,268	+0.9%	491
July 2026	*June 2026*	Month-on-Month Difference (%)	Month-on-Month Difference (Tons)

55,759	52,057	+7.1%	3,702
July 2026	*July 2025*	Year-on-Year Difference (%)	Year-on-Year Difference (*Tons*)



Cumulative breeder feed production increased by 5.7%, from 352,438 tonnes in January–July 2025 to 372,550 tonnes in 2026, an increase of 20,112 tonnes. This continues the recovery from 319,964 tonnes in 2024, with production rising by 10.1% in 2025 before expanding further in 2026. The latest cumulative volume was 1.8% above the 366,124 tonnes recorded in 2023. These figures indicate that breeder feed production has recovered from the decline experienced in 2024 and has moved slightly above the 2023 level. The category therefore contributed positively to the overall expansion in feed production during the latest reporting period.

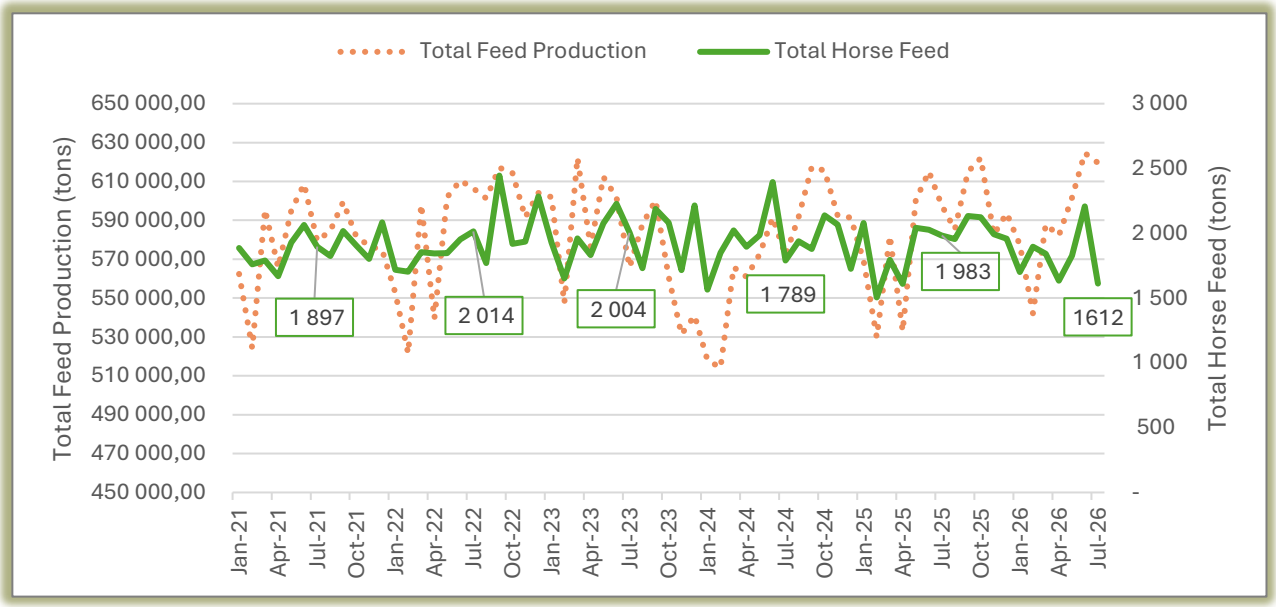
Breeder feed production increased to 55,759 tons in July 2026, compared with 55,268 tons in June. The increase of 491 tons represents 0.9% month-on-month growth. Against the 52,057 tons recorded in July 2025, production increased by 3,702 tons, or 7.1% year-on-year. The table therefore indicates a positive annual trend, although the monthly increase was comparatively modest.



HORSE FEED

1,612	2,207	-27.0%	-595
July 2026	*June 2026*	*Month-on-Month* Difference (%)	*Month-on-Month* Difference (Tons)

1,612	1,983	-18.7%	-371
July 2026	*July 2025*	*Year-on-Year* Difference (%)	*Year-on-Year* Difference (Tons)



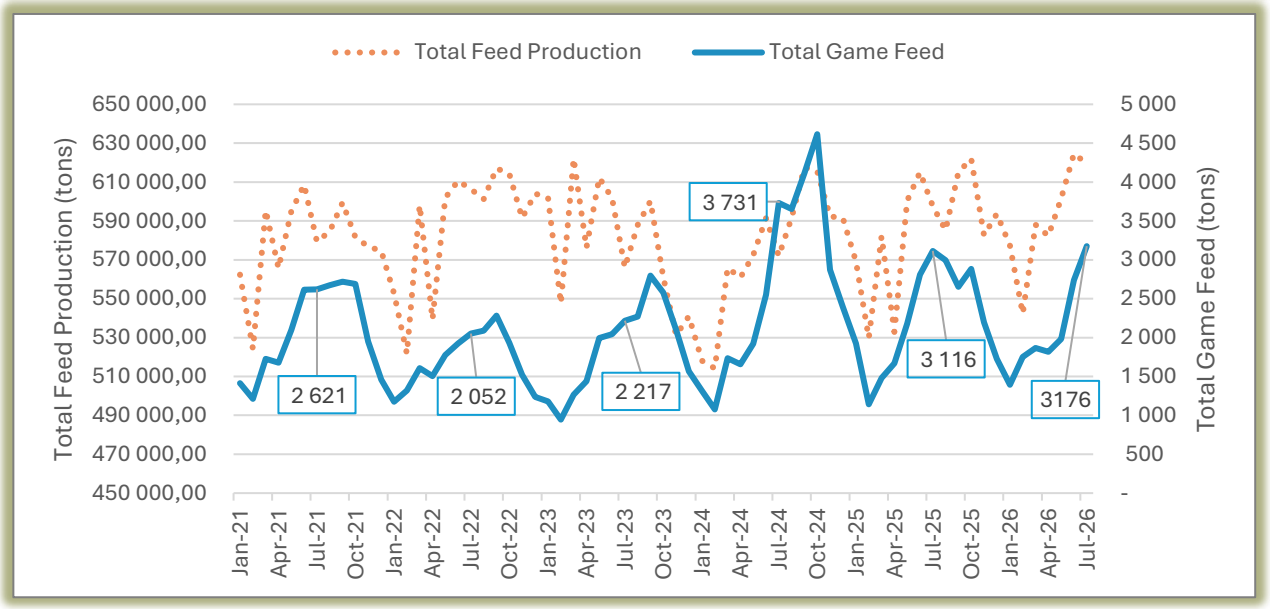
Cumulative horse feed production decreased by 2.4%, from 13,037 tonnes in January–July 2025 to 12,718 tonnes in 2026. This continues the gradual downward trend observed over the four-year period, from 13,680 tonnes in 2023 to 13,502 tonnes in 2024 and 13,037 tonnes in 2025. Cumulative production in 2026 was 7.0% below the 2023 level. Although the category represents a relatively small share of total feed production, the consistent decline distinguishes it from the generally improving trend in the overall industry.

The table records 1,612 tons in July 2026, compared with 2,207 tons in June and 1,983 tons in July 2025. Production consequently declined by 595 tons, or 27.0% month-on-month, and by 371 tons, or 18.7% year-on-year. Both comparisons point to weaker July production.

GAME FEED

3,176	2,740	+15.9%	436
July 2026	*June 2026*	*Month-on-Month* Difference (%)	*Month-on-Month* Difference (Tons)

3,176	3,116	+1.9%	60
July 2026	*July 2025*	*Year-on-Year* Difference (%)	*Year-on-Year* Difference (Tons)



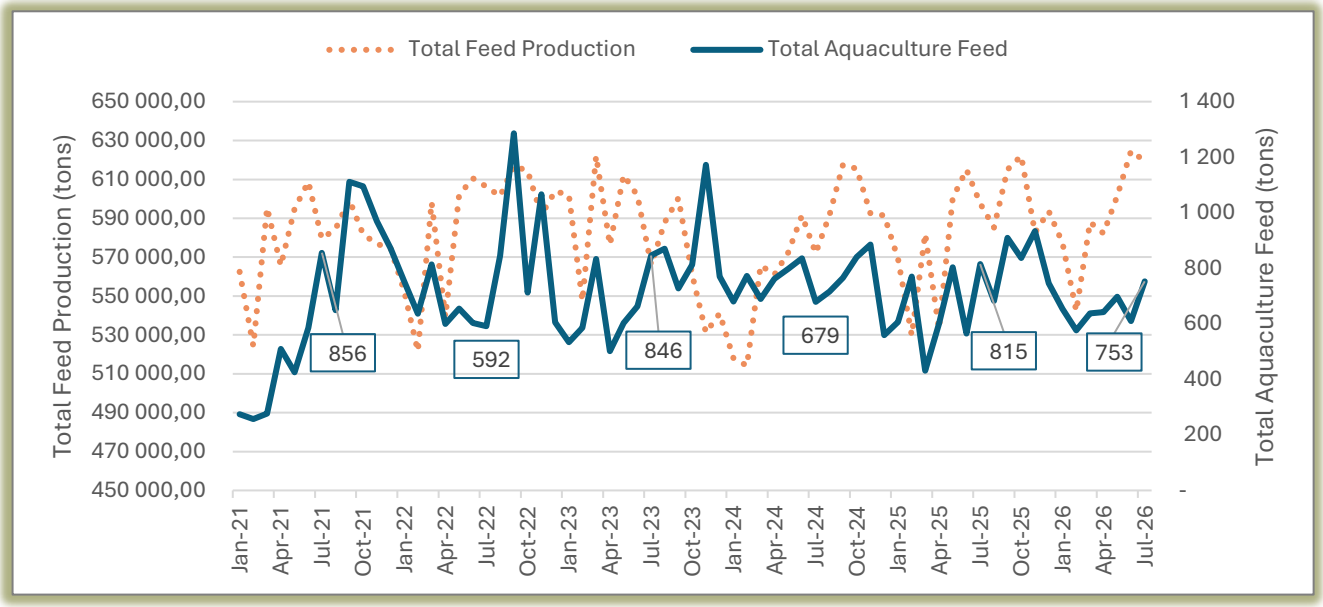
Cumulative game feed production rose by 2.9%, from 14,318 tonnes in January–July 2025 to 14,727 tonnes in 2026. This extends the gradual growth recorded in previous years, with production increasing from 11,084 tonnes in 2023 to 13,989 tonnes in 2024 and 14,318 tonnes in 2025. The 2026 cumulative volume was 32.9% above the 2023 level, making game feed one of the categories with sustained longer-term growth. Although the latest annual increase was relatively modest, the four-year trend is consistently positive and contrasts with declines observed in some other smaller feed categories.

Additionally, game feed production reached 3,176 tons in July 2026, up from 2,740 tons in June. This represents an increase of 436 tons, or 15.9% month-on-month. Production was also 60 tons above the 3,116 tons recorded in July 2025, representing 1.9% year-on-year growth. The table therefore indicates improvement on both comparison bases.

AQUACULTURE FEED

753	610	+23.4% ↑	143
July 2026	*June 2026*	*Month-on-Month* Difference (%)	*Month-on-Month* Difference (Tons)

753	815	-7.6% ↓	-62
July 2026	*July 2025*	*Year-on-Year* Difference (%)	*Year-on-Year Difference* (Tons)



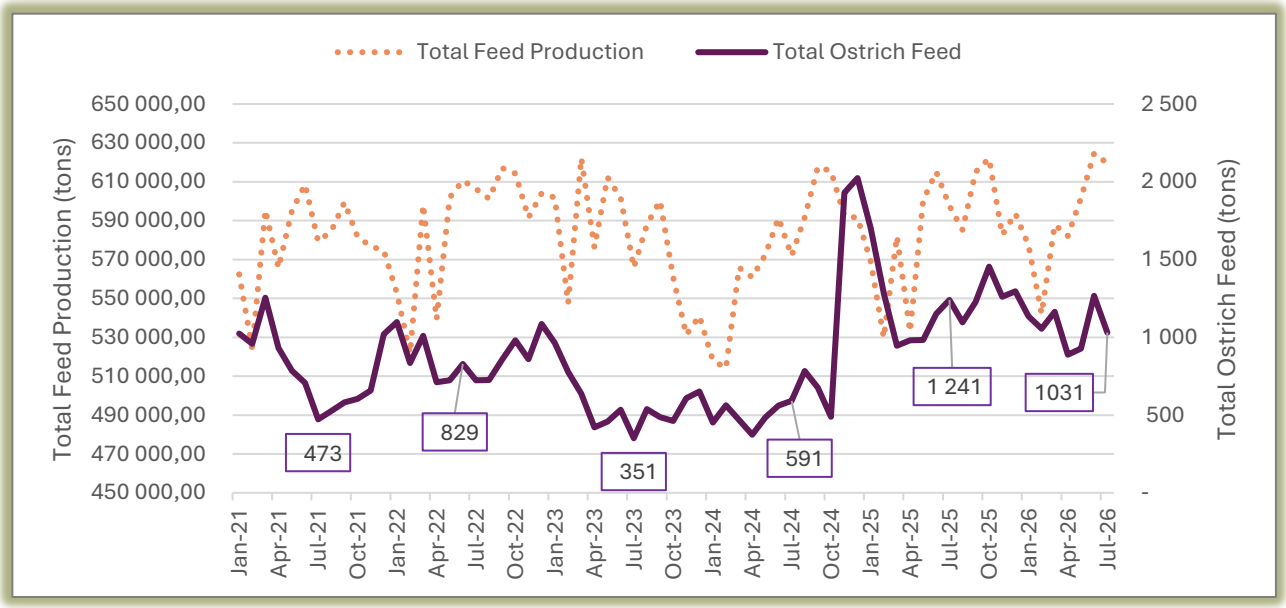
Cumulative aquaculture feed production edged down by 0.4%, from 4,591 tonnes in January–July 2025 to 4,571 tonnes in 2026. This is broadly consistent with the category's recent fluctuation: production declined by 12.0% between 2024 and 2025, following an increase of 14.3% between 2023 and 2024. The 2026 cumulative volume was almost identical to the 2023 level of 4,567 tonnes, differing by only four tonnes. The figures suggest that aquaculture feed production has remained relatively stable over the four-year period, despite year-to-year variation.

The table records 753 tons in July 2026, compared with 610 tons in June and 815 tons in July 2025. The monthly increase was 143 tons, equivalent to approximately 23.4% month-on-month growth. Year-on-year, production decreased by 62 tons, or 7.6%.

OSTRICH FEED

1,031	1,268	-18.7%	-237
July 2026	*June 2026*	Month-on-Month Difference (%)	Month-on-Month Difference (Tons)

1,031	1,241	-16.9%	-210
July 2026	*July* 2025	Year-on-Year Difference (%)	Year-on-Year Difference (Tons)



Cumulative, ostrich feed production declined by 9.9%, from 8,288 tonnes in January–July 2025 to 7,470 tonnes in 2026. This follows a substantial increase of 137.3% between 2024 and 2025, when production rose from 3,492 tonnes to 8,288 tonnes. Despite the latest decline, the 2026 volume remained 80.2% above the 4,146 tonnes recorded in 2023. The year-on-year reduction should therefore be considered in the context of the unusually large increase in 2025 and the relatively low 2024 base. The figures indicate that production remains above the levels recorded in 2023 and 2024, although the most recent period reflects some moderation.

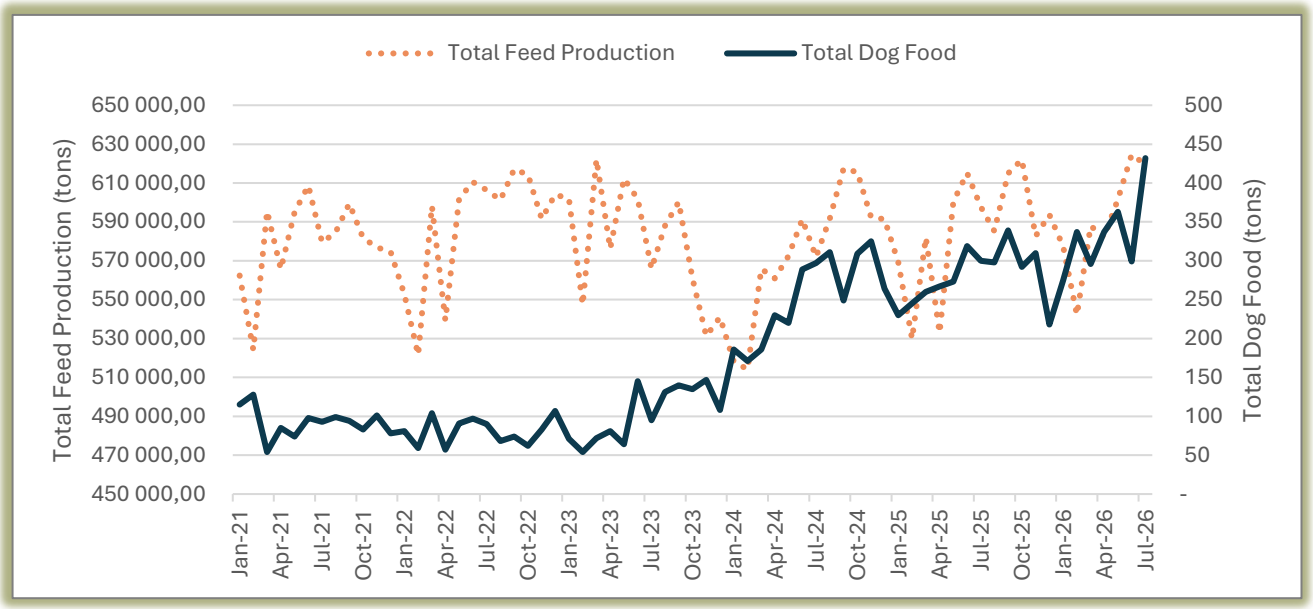
Ostrich feed production was 1,031 tons in July 2026, compared with 1,268 tons in June and 1,241 tons in July 2025. Production declined by 237 tons, or 18.7% month-on-month, and by 210 tons, or 16.9% year-on-year.



DOG FOOD

432	299	+44.5% ↑	133
July 2026	*June 2026*	*Month-on-Month* Difference (%)	*Month-on-Month* Difference (Tons)

432	300	+44.0% ↑	132
July 2026	*July 2025*	*Year-on-Year* Difference (%)	*Year-on-Year* Difference (Tons)



Cumulative Dog food production increased by 23.5%, from 1,894 tonnes in January–July 2025 to 2,339 tonnes in 2026. This continued the upward trend from 582 tonnes in 2023 to 1,579 tonnes in 2024 and 1,894 tonnes in 2025. The 2026 cumulative volume was approximately four times the 2023 level, representing a 301.9% increase over the period. However, dog food remains a small category in absolute terms, so its high percentage growth has a limited effect on total animal feed production. The figures demonstrate rapid growth from a low base but do not, by themselves, explain the underlying market drivers.

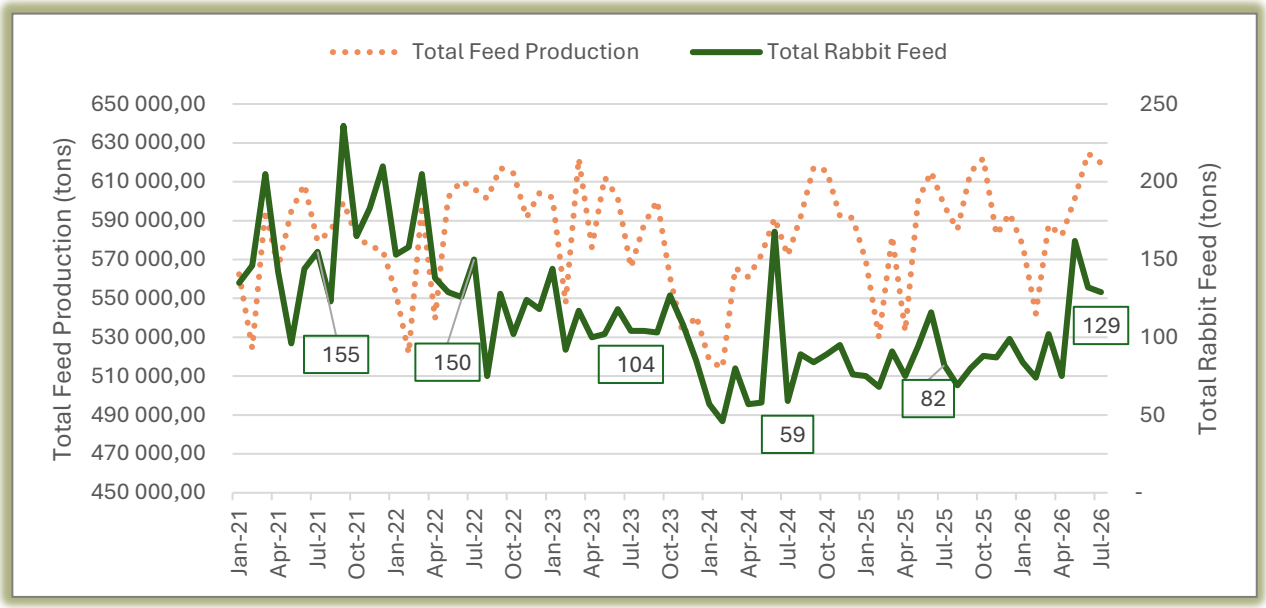
Dog food production increased by 133 tons, from 299 tons in June to 432 tons in July 2026, representing a month-on-month increase of approximately 44.5%. Compared with the 300 tons recorded in July 2025, dog food production increased by 132 tons to 432 tons in July 2026, equivalent to year-on-year growth of 44.0%. The near-identical month-on-month and year-on-year growth rates indicate that July 2026 output was significantly higher than both the preceding month and the corresponding month of the previous year.



RABBIT FEED

129	132	-2.3%	-3
July 2026	*June 2026*	*Month-on-Month* Difference (%)	*Month-on-Month* Difference (Tons)

129	82	+57.3%	47
July 2026	*July 2025*	*Year-on-Year* Difference (%)	*Year-on-Year* Difference (Tons)



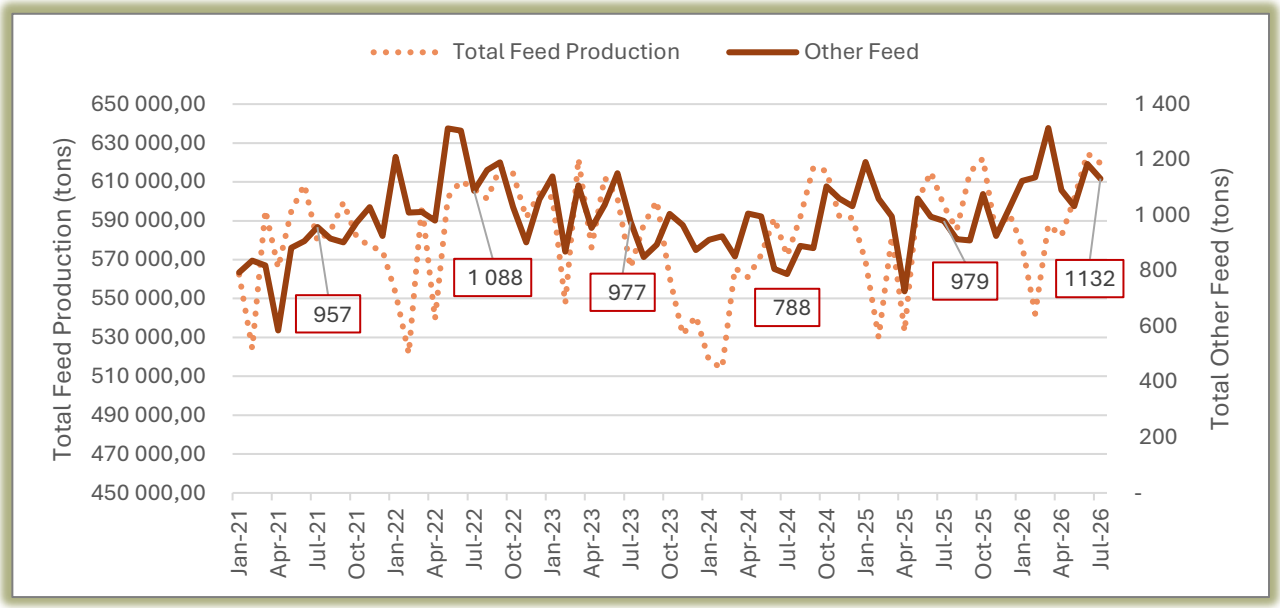
Cumulative rabbit feed production increased by 26.1%, from 601 tonnes in January–July 2025 to 758 tonnes in 2026. This was the largest percentage increase among the feed species in the latest year-on-year comparison. Production also increased by 14.5% between 2024 and 2025, following a decline of 32.4% in 2024 compared with 2023. The 2026 volume was still 2.4% below the 777 tonnes recorded in 2023, indicating that the recent growth has nearly restored the earlier production level. Given the small base, the high growth rate represents a modest absolute increase of 157 tonnes.

Rabbit feed production was 129 tons in July 2026, compared with 132 tons in June and 82 tons in July 2025. This represents a decrease of 3 tons, or approximately 2.3% month-on-month, but an increase of 47 tons, or 57.3% year-on-year. The segment therefore experienced a slight monthly decline while remaining substantially above its production level in July 2025.

OTHER FEED

1,132	1,185	-4.5%	-53
July 2026	*June 2026*	*Month-on-Month* Difference (%)	*Month-on-Month* Difference (Tons)

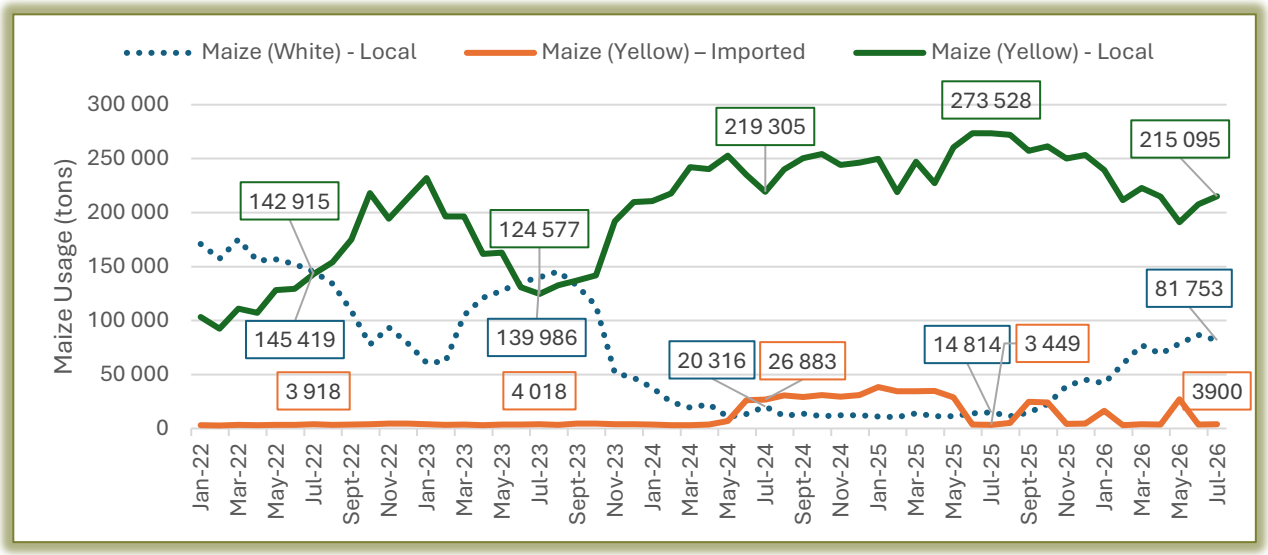
1,132	979	+15.6%	153
July 2026	*July 2025*	*Year-on-Year* Difference (%)	*Year-on-Year* Difference (Tons)

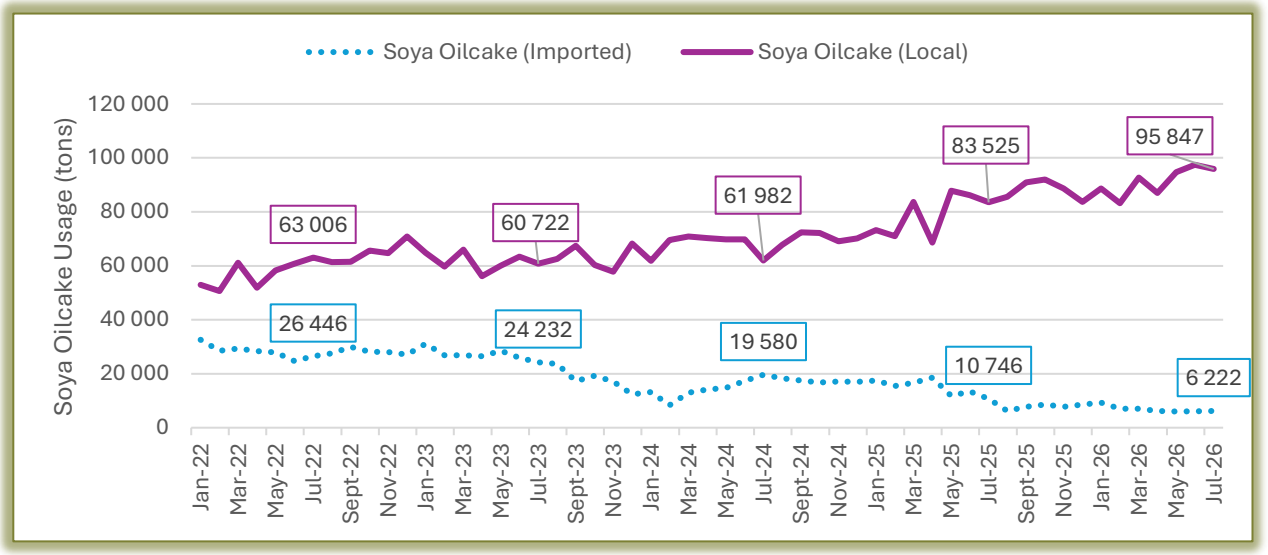


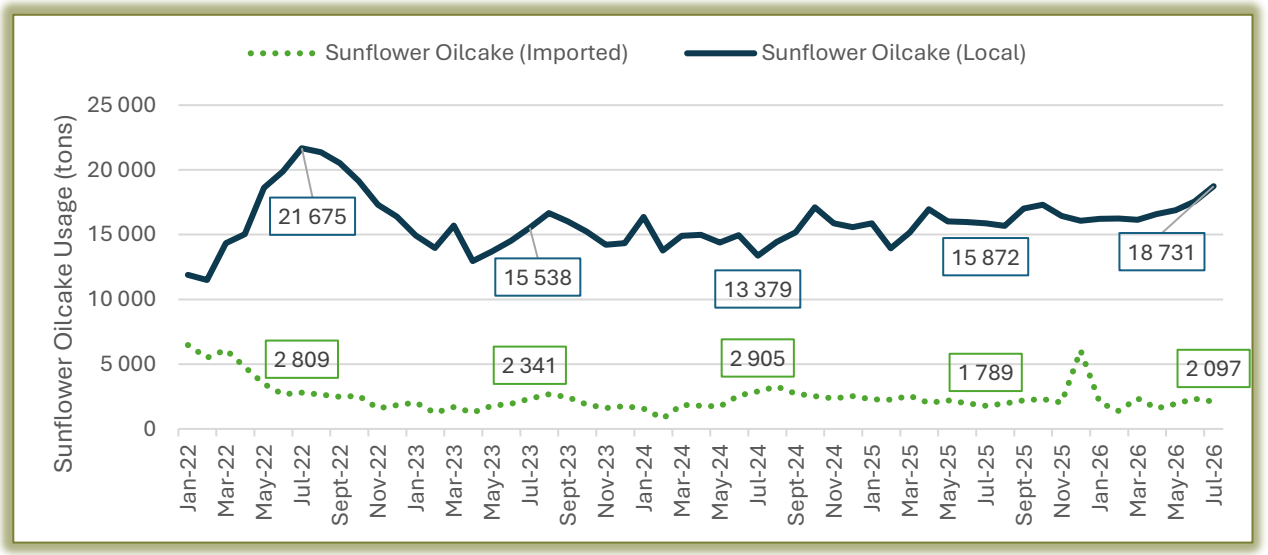
Cumulative production in the other feed category rose by 14.4%, from 7,007 tonnes in January–July 2025 to 8,013 tonnes in 2026. This follows an 11.5% increase between 2024 and 2025, while the category had declined by 13.2% in 2024 compared with 2023. The 2026 cumulative volume was 10.8% higher than the 7,235 tonnes recorded in 2023. The latest two periods therefore indicate a recovery and continued expansion. As this category combines feed products not separately reported in the main species groups, its growth should be interpreted alongside any available breakdown of the underlying products.

Production in the other-feed category declined from 1,185 tons in June 2026 to 1,132 tons in July, a decrease of 53 tons, or 4.5% month-on-month. Compared with 979 tons in July 2025, production increased by 153 tons, or 15.6% year-on-year. The figures indicate that, despite a small monthly contraction, output remained higher than a year earlier.

RAW MATERIAL USAGE







GRAIN MARKET DIGEST

Maize

In Brazil, harvesting of the summer-planted crop (larger season) is wrapping up with above-average yields. Sowing of the spring-planted crop (smaller season) is underway. In the US, harvest is beginning under contrasting conditions, with below average yields expected in the Plains, while good yields are expected in parts of the central Corn Belt. In Canada, conditions are favourable as harvest begins. In Mexico, conditions are favourable for the spring-summer crop (larger season). In China, the spring-maize crop (larger season) continues to be harvested, while the summer-maize crop (smaller season) ripens. In India, the Kharif crop (larger season) is under generally favourable conditions except in the western and southern states due to below-average rainfall. In Indonesia, the harvest for the dry-season crop continues with good yields. In the EU, persistent rain deficits alongside some hot weathers have continued to worsen crop conditions across western and parts of central Europe. In Ukraine, the harvest is beginning, with poor yields expected in the west due to drought and high temperatures. In the Russian Federation, harvesting is ongoing, with good yields expected.

With earlier gains unwound late in the month, the GOI maize sub-Index weakened by 3 percent in September. US values initially firmed on increasingly pessimistic yield expectations and concerns about Black Sea grain flows. More recent weakness stemmed from building seasonal harvest pressure and news of much larger than expected stocks at the end of the 2025/26 marketing year. In addition to spillover from the US market, Argentine quotations fell on ample spot availabilities and active farmer selling after a bumper harvest. Brazilian values also weakened, partly on efforts to stimulate demand. Following the effective suspension of activity at the Greater Odesa ports, Ukrainian prices were removed from the index.

Soybean

In the US, the harvest is beginning at a faster-than-normal pace with good yields expected in most regions. In Canada, conditions are favourable as the harvest begins, with overall yields expected to be just above-average. In China, conditions are favourable, with crops in the late-stage grain filling and ripening stages. In India, conditions are generally favourable, albeit with some dryness in the western and southern states. In Ukraine, the harvest is ongoing, with below-average yields expected due to below-average precipitation and above-average temperatures during the season. In Brazil, sowing is just beginning with an estimated slight increase in total area compared to last season.

The GOI soybean sub-Index showed little overall change in September. US export values were initially underpinned by strong Chinese demand, with 2026/27 US export commitments nearly double year-earlier levels. Firm domestic demand and movements in energy and soy derivative markets provided additional support. More recently, favourable US crop prospects and news that an easing of Chinese tariffs on agricultural imports from the US would not extend to soybeans, coupled with the absence of any commitment by China to purchase additional quantities, weighed on prices. Brazilian quotations were little changed, as pressure from seasonally slower international demand was offset by local processor interest and tightening old crop availabilities.

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