We study the impact of the 1988-1994 trade liberalization in Brazil on the industry wage structure. Industry affiliation potentially provides an important channel through which trade liberalization affects worker earnings and wage inequality between skilled and unskilled workers. Our empirical results suggest that while industry affiliation is in fact an important component of worker earnings, the structure of industry wage premiums is relatively stable over time. We thus find no statistical association between changes in industry wage premiums and changes in trade policy. Furthermore, we do not find any relationship between industry-specific premiums to university graduates and trade policy. We conclude that trade liberalization in Brazil did not significantly contribute to increased wage inequality between the skilled and unskilled workers through changes in industry wage premiums. The difference between these results and those obtained for other countries (e.g., Mexico, Colombia) provides fruitful ground for studying the conditions under which trade reforms do not have an adverse effect on industry wage differentials.