Livestock is responsible for 11% of greenhouse gas emissions in the Netherlands (nitrous oxide, methane and carbon dioxide).

Dutch livestock is mainly bred for export. From a European perspective, the Netherlands uses a modest amount of antibiotics in human health care, and a relatively large amount in the livestock sector. The many antibiotic treatments in the livestock sector lead to resistant pathogens, which sometimes means that the antibiotics are no longer effective.

The average Dutch person consumed 85 kilograms of meat in 2011. This is 230 grams of meat per day, including bones but excluding skin and intestines.

Dutch fish catch and fish import:
- Imported
- Wild catch
- = 10 kilotonnes

Before 1980, 30% of caught fish was larger than 25 cm. Around 2010, 8% of caught fish was larger than 25 cm. Fish smaller than 25 cm.