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How Does an Environmentally Friendly Transport System Generate Economic Benefits, and Drawing on the Experiences of Norway and the Netherlands, What Are the Key Opportunities and Risks Associated with Such Transport?

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ABSTRACT

This research work aims to identify the great importance and main role that sustainable transport plays in the economy of states. Global problems require not only local solutions, but also major actions at the local level, in this regard, it is necessary to work primarily on emissions from transport and take steps to reduce negative environmental damage. In this context, this research analyzes the impact of a sustainable transport system on the economic sector and aims to highlight how an optimal and sustainable transport network is linked to public accessibility, transport connectivity, and overall operational efficiency. It is in achieving this goal that the main example was taken by European countries with a developed sustainable transport system, the work of the transport network and the programs and policies for the disclosure of the economic potential of the state. This study argues that a sustainable transport system can boost overall growth in the country's economy by addressing a range of issues, such as reducing long-term dependence on fossil fuels, developing infrastructure, enhancing the convenience of transport services for urban residents, and creating new jobs. However, it is necessary to note that adapting environmentally sustainable transport to the country's specific conditions and achieving the stated results will require substantial initial investment, as well as a certain timeframe. This study argues that ecologically sustainable transport can generate long-term economic benefits, however its implementation requires time and initial investment to realize.

INTRODUCTION

The significant, harmful impact of environmentally unsustainable transport on global climate change is a pressing issue today. Data confirmed by the World Health Organization (WHO) indicates that the transport systems currently in widespread use — which generate harmful emissions—rank among the four primary sources of greenhouse gas emissions. While emissions in other major sectors, such as industry, have stabilized, transport emissions remain largely unchanged on a global scale. This, in turn, leads to air pollution from fuel-powered vehicles and has a negative impact on the environment (World Health

Organization, 2025). Air pollution caused by vehicular traffic harms the health of the local population and, from an economic perspective, diminishes both the size and quality of the workforce. It has been stated that environmental conditions — specifically air quality — may account for one-third of Europe's high levels of labor productivity and strong performance observed between 2011 and 2022 (OECD, 2026). From an economic perspective, the health of the population and environmental stability drive the growth of the state's economic sector. Therefore, transitioning to environmentally sustainable transport is a big step for every country and a necessity today.

Moving to clean types of transport not only makes a significant environmental contribution but also brings long-term economic impacts. A stable transport infrastructure system and innovative technologies bring economic benefits to the state, as well as ensure environmental sustainability. Although the importance of transitioning to sustainable transport is increasingly recognized and discussed at a global level, the economic significance and implications of establishing a sustainable transport system still require further in-depth study. Specifically, this encompasses agreements and goals regarding the global significance of sustainable transport, as well as the impact of transport on the regional environment, the state's economic potential, and the development of innovative infrastructure (United Nations, 2021).

Climate change and the associated environmental degradation are central themes in global goals and agreements aimed at addressing issues of great global significance. In this context, the research project seeks to simultaneously recognize the relevance of several Sustainable Development Goals and meet the obligations of the Paris Agreement (United Nations, 2015; United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2015). Given the primary sources of carbon emissions—specifically the transport, industrial, and electric power sectors—minimizing emissions in these critical areas and achieving balance is of paramount importance for the state's economic development. Specifically, it is known that the transport sector is a major contributor to carbon emissions, accounting for a 23% share of the total emissions (Herold and Lee, 2017). The European Union, which has taken note of this, has seen sustainable transport as one of the key priorities for the future, presenting and implementing a sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy (European Commission, 2020).

All forms of electric-based transport—whether electric cars, electric buses, or other zero-emission transport networks—are currently developing rapidly, laying the foundation for sustainable development and an environmentally sustainable transport system. When it comes to eco-friendly vehicle models, Norway and the Netherlands stand out, surpassing many other countries with their innovative and accessible transport networks. These countries have not only prioritized the public transport sector but have also adopted sustainable urban planning and systematic policies to ensure environmental stability and economic benefits at the state level. An online search regarding the Netherlands reveals its deeply rooted and widespread cycling culture (Government of the Netherlands, n.d.), while a search about Norway highlights a country dominated by electric vehicles. It is precisely these characteristics that give

these European nations a significant advantage over many other countries in economic, environmental, and social terms (Norwegian Ministry of Transport, 2025).

The transport systems of countries like the Netherlands and Norway have been taken as examples of leading European countries in forming transport networks with low environmental impact (ECMT, 2001). These countries invest heavily in the transport sector and strive for environmentally sustainable conditions, which today brings progress to both their economy and society (OECD, 2022)**.** Using the example of these two different countries, data on sustainable transport, economic growth, and environmental development were collected from various academic articles and other publications. These countries were selected based on specific criteria that highlight the stages of development of sustainable transport systems. The research work also compares the successful experiences and practices of the two countries mentioned above and analyzes their systemic advantages. By examining the individual experiences of Norway and the Netherlands, this research work gives valuable insights into how transport policies can address simultaneously environmental and economic interests. Norwegian policies such as National Transport Plan (Meld. St. 20, 2020–2021), Norwegian Electric Vehicle Policy, Zero emissions transport (Norsk elbilforening, n.d.), and Netherlands projects and policies such as the National Cycling Program (Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management, & Rijkswaterstaat, 2020), Company Bicycle Scheme (MATE.Bike, n.d.), Zero Emission (Government of the Netherlands, n.d.) have been adopted based on their own experiences. By analyzing the policies and programs being developed and adopted to implement each of these initiatives in the sustainable transport sector, it is possible to identify the significant benefits and positive impacts they have on the economy and the environment.

In addition, this research work uses a qualitative comparative case-study approach and the data used are taken from secondary sources, including academic publications and official government sites, allowing for a practical understanding through comprehensive analysis. This research work includes several academic sources, such as 'Green Transport: An Overview,' 'The European Investment Bank's Consideration of Sustainable Transport' (2023), and 'Infrastructure of Sustainable Transport Systems (n.d),' which emphasize transport systems and the role of the European Investment Bank (EIB) in sustainable transport within the economy. In addition, this research work is based mainly on the official websites of the authorities of the Netherlands and Norway. Overall, these sources are publicly available online, and anyone can access these studies.

The sustainable transport system is compared and analysed with examples of successful methods and key factors in developed countries. It includes theoretical and practical solutions for a sustainable transport system: economic growth, achieving environmental sustainability based on the Sustainable Development Goals. Given the importance of a sustainable transport system for the environment and national economic development, this study is based on the specific policies and strategies of Norway and the Netherlands. Drawing on comprehensive studies and discussions regarding the role of sustainable transport in national development, the primary focus was placed on the economic aspect; Norway and the Netherlands were selected for this purpose. Thus, the question arises: “How does an environmentally friendly transport

system generate economic benefits, and—drawing on the experiences of Norway and the Netherlands—what are the key opportunities and risks associated with such transport?"

LITERATURE REVIEW

In modern society, the transport system plays a crucial role in both the economy and the ecosystem, as it is closely linked to environmental impacts, economic progress, and social well-being. About the importance of the transport system, many academic publications have highlighted its advantages and disadvantages in their studies. It contributes to pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, including methane and carbon dioxide, as well as energy consumption. Therefore, these consequences highlight the need to promote a sustainable transport system by ensuring balance (United Nations, 2021).
The "Green transportation: An Overview" (Sadiku et al, 2025) provides an overview of an environmentally friendly and economically viable transport system. In general, this research work provides an explanation of transport and its types, highlighting its importance for economic activity and mobility. The transport concept was developed based on a detailed analysis of the potential economic opportunities and consequences associated with it.

Once a general understanding of the transport network and its various routes has been established, it is appropriate to determine their significance for the global economy and sustainability. According to the European Investment Bank (EIB) Sustainable Transport Review (2023), transport systems are considered to be the foundation of the global economy and sustainability. This study provides an overview of the fundamental concepts of sustainable transport, with a focus on high levels of carbon dioxide emissions, and their potential impacts. The report highlights the need to transition to sustainable transport infrastructure, such as public transport, rail networks and other clean transport systems. Facts and figures show the EIB's investments and financial assistance to achieve sustainable transport in countries around the world, including Europe. However, while this research paper integrates economic and environmental conditions, the study by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe focuses on analyzing the economic and social sectors. When initiating economic analysis, it is essential to take into account the social conditions of the local population. The study "Infrastructure to Sustainable Transport Systems" (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, n.d.) places a special emphasis on economic impact and social accessibility. In terms of economic aspects, it covers a number of sectors such as trade, transport and manufacturing and clearly demonstrates its role. In terms of social impact, it is about the importance of integrating people's daily lives and movements into them and getting them where they need to go in a quality and affordable way. The combination of technological advances and new innovations shows that transport is essential for people to be highly efficient, economically viable and environmentally safe.

The initiatives put forward by the Netherlands and Norway—selected as key examples for this study—form the core of the research. According to the official website of the Netherland's government, the country's total population exceeds 17 million, while the number of bicycles exceeds 22.8 million (2018). From a statistical standpoint, the bicycle has become an alternative to all other modes of transport and has evolved into an integral part of the infrastructure system. This very initiative plays a crucial role in unlocking the state's economic potential and helping to increase revenue while managing financial expenditures. This research encompassed a literature review and a comparative analysis based on information regarding research methods. Particular focus was placed on data from official government websites in the Netherlands and Norway, as well as on academic publications and articles aimed at achieving environmental sustainability.

The research methods used for this research work include a literature review as well as a comparative case study approach in terms of the impact of transport systems on the economy and environment of the country. The study also compares the successful experiences and practices of the two countries mentioned above and analyzes their systemic advantages. According to Reuters (2026), electric vehicles accounted for 88.9% of new passenger car sales in Norway in 2024; a year later, this figure rose further, reaching 95.9% in 2025. This growth has accelerated rapidly and is now on the verge of reaching the 100% mark—a monumental achievement driven by the state's policy on electric vehicle transport. Norway's swift transition to environmentally sustainable transport—specifically electric vehicles—is underpinned by its reliance on renewable energy sources. This means that electric vehicles are powered by rechargeable batteries, eliminating reliance on fossil fuels such as diesel or coal. Consequently, electric transport becomes the dominant mode in the country's logistics, thereby reducing global warming emissions.

It is also worth highlighting car-sharing as a leading measure currently being implemented by both Norway and the Netherlands in their transition to a sustainable economy. A study published in Energy Research & Social Science by Svennevik, Dijk, and Arnfalk (2021) examines the emergence of car-sharing as a sustainable mobility practice in Norway, Sweden, and the Netherlands, a sharp decline in the purchase of fuel-powered vehicles in the domestic economy does not signify a drop in the country's economic well-being; rather, it reflects economic and environmental adaptation. The reason is as follows: reduced vehicle purchasing leads to lower costs-such as taxes and incidental expenses-thereby stabilizing household budgets. Furthermore, when a vehicle is needed only temporarily, people can turn to car-sharing services or utilize affordable public transportation. Specifically, traffic congestion in the city would decrease, and the space previously occupied by traffic could be repurposed for the construction and siting of industrial facilities and entertainment centers; meanwhile, the state's domestic and foreign economies would develop in tandem, and its tourism potential would increase. By launching high-quality car-sharing services—specifically renting out electric vehicles—with state approval, the company generates revenue, creates jobs for the population, and fulfills its financial obligations to the state. This increases the state's domestic revenues and boosts its economic growth.

MAIN ARGUMENT

Norway, in achieving a well-developed sustainable transport system at its current level, uses a common policy of the branches of government at the state, regional and local levels, which includes several stages simultaneously. One of the new ideas that should be highlighted is the "city packages " mechanism, which is aimed at developing the infrastructure of public transport, bicycles or others.

It is known that Norway is the leading country in the world in terms of the use of electric vehicles, which are relatively stable in the form of transport, with minimal harmful emissions. According to Reuters the share of this type of transport in Norway is 95.9% and its users have been steadily growing over the years. (Reuters, 2026) In this regard, the question may arise, why electric vehicles can become part of environmentally sustainable type of transport and benefit the state economy. First, the increase in the use of electric vehicles in the country creates a general understanding and culture of use of electric vehicles among the population, and this is a prerequisite for the transition to environmentally sustainable transport. Secondly, if electric vehicles are used by the local population, charging stations will be established, and the main attention will be paid to charging stations and infrastructure. In 2024, the number of fast-charging points in Norway grew by 22 percent compared to the previous year, reaching a total of 9,478. This increase demonstrates the continued expansion of the country's charging infrastructure. (Ministry of Energy, 2025–2026) And the most important thing is not to damage the natural resources of the state, but to prevent their depletion, a transport system based on renewable energy will be formed. According to Statistics, electricity consumption in Norway's road transport increased from 2.8 TWh in 2024 to 3.3 TWh in 2025, while consumption of petrol and diesel decreased from 28.2 TWh to 25.9 TWh over the same period. This represents an increase of nearly 18% in electricity consumption while fossil-fuel consumption decreased by approximately 8.2%. At the same time, the number of electric passenger cars increased by 20% in 2025 compared with the previous year, and electric vehicles accounted for 95% of new passenger-car sales. (SSB, 2026). Based on the McKinsey analysis and projections outlined in Norway's Battery Strategy, establishing a domestic battery production capacity of 200 GWh by 2030 is expected to boost the country's GDP by NOK 40 billion and create approximately 33,000 jobs. This projection illustrates how, as the volume of electric transport increases, new industrial sectors can emerge, generating not only environmental benefits but also economic gains through job creation. (Ministry of Climate and Environment, n.d.)

The Dutch government encourages the population to use environmentally friendly transport as part of the Cycle Policy program. According to CROW-Fietsberaad (2021), this idea arose in the 1970s with the increase in accidents during traffic accidents and local authorities paid special attention to the development of cycling. It was engaged in the development of bicycle infrastructure, believed that increasing the use of bicycles would have a great impact on ensuring the peace of the population and stability of the state. According to data from the official website of the central government of the Netherlands, on the basis of the National "Tour de Force program" in 2018, great attention was paid to the

use of bicycles from a state point of view. This means that the state authorities have established cycling as one of the daily support measures for the population, as well as measures to increase and encourage people who go to work by bike. Based on this idea, the main goal was to increase the number of cycling users to 100,000 people by 2024. From the first day of 2020 on the basis of "Bike of the Company", due to tax relations and norms, a new and unusual use was introduced on the basis of bicycle transport. In other words, tax incentives are provided for the ability to put into everyday use by choosing a bicycle, and not gasoline or other fossil fuel modes of transport when traveling to work. In addition, it will bring great economic benefits to the state, reduce harmful emissions from transport into the atmosphere, and prevent traffic jams. For the Netherlands, cycling is not merely a leisure activity or a part of daily life; it also represents an alternative avenue for generating economic value. Specifically, data from the Dutch Cycling Embassy indicates that local cyclists generate approximately €1.8 billion in annual revenue through their cycling activities. Additionally, foreign cycling enthusiasts who regularly cycle in the country contribute a further €460 million to the Dutch economy. (Dutch Cycling Embassy, 2024) The active use of bicycles in daily life yields economic benefits by boosting workplace efficiency and productivity and alleviating issues such as traffic congestion. Acknowledging these advantages, the Dutch government highlights the resulting reduction in traffic jams. (Government of the Netherlands, n.d.) Furthermore, data from the RVO indicates that employees who commute by bicycle can save 500 euros annually on a trip of approximately 5 kilometers. (RVO, n.d.) The rapid development, consistent implementation, and effective management of bicycle infrastructure in the country offer significant economic advantages and opportunities. In addition the Netherlands has an extensive cycling infrastructure, with special bike paths covering 35,000 kilometers. These sources are compiled on the basis of the website of the Dutch government, and explain our choice of the Netherlands as a developed state of sustainable transport.

Among other special programs adopted by the Dutch government, it is worth highlighting the Zero Emission Bus Program. This program, adopted in 2016, is designed to solve the climate problems of the state and optimize the environmental situation associated with the release of greenhouse gases. Therefore, the main goal of the program is to reduce the emission of gases such as carbon dioxide at the state level and make environmentally unstable modes of transport an alternative to public transport. In order to achieve these goals, special requirements and rules have been developed. For instance, from 2025, all bus transport that can be purchased or bought in the state must have zero emissions, that is, it must not emit harmful gases or emissions after it. Also, the next goal and task set before 2025 is that electric buses should operate on the basis of renewable energy. "Based on the zero emission buses program in the Netherlands, by 2030, all public buses must be completely 100% emission-free or gas-free. As we mentioned in the introductory part, these European countries, the Netherlands and Norway, were selected as states with developed environmentally sustainable transport, including the main criterion due to their unique and new approach to environmentally friendly transport and their actions

THE IMPORTANCE OF SUSTAINABLE VEHICLE TRANSFORMATION IN GLOBAL AGREEMENTS AND GOALS

According to the official document of the United Nations called Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted on September 25, 2015, 193 countries agreed on 17 Sustainable Development Goals. These goals were aimed at addressing a number of major issues in the world by 2030. The research I am studying specifically covers four of these goals (SDG 8, 9, 11, 13), providing a shared understanding of several issues at a global level and helping to find solutions from both a theoretical and practical perspective.

- Sustainable Development Goal 8 (SDG 8) is Decent Work and Economic Growth.

Introducing an electric car and bike system in the country will lead the government to create favorable conditions for these transport networks. This means that special stations for charging electric vehicles will need to be frequently placed in and around the city. This is because these types of vehicles don't use diesel or other fuels, so special charging stations are necessary. It will diversify the country's infrastructure and provide jobs at the stations. As a result, it will lead to economic growth and, by increasing electric vehicles in the city, make the most efficient use of important resources like fossil fuels and the environment, ensuring significant growth.

- Sustainable Development Goal 9 (SDG 9) is Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

As highlighted the importance of the 8th Sustainable Development goal, the 9th goal is also very important in terms of charging infrastructure and innovative transport networks. For this reason, by addressing this goal, it greatly contributes to promoting electric vehicles, which are already becoming new technologies and novel solutions. Within this goal, if the government invests primarily in bicycle and electric vehicle systems, it will achieve an environmentally friendly and sustainable transport system.

- Sustainable Development Goal 11 (SDG 11) is Sustainable Cities and Communities

This goal is aimed at creating sustainable, safe, and comfortable cities and countries from various aspects like social, environmental, and economic. In this research, I fully cover this goal and, in terms of ecosystem stability, it reduces harmful gases emitted from fuel-powered vehicles into the atmosphere. Implementing bicycle infrastructure and electric vehicles, as well as introducing transport movement mainly based on public transportation, will reduce city congestion and ensure quick and convenient movement for residents and city visitors.

- Sustainable Development Goal 13 (SDG 13) is Climate Action

This research project is directly aimed at reducing the massive climate changes linked to global warming happening worldwide and the greenhouse gas emissions that are their main source and driving factor. Nowadays, gasoline and diesel-based transportation used daily in every country leaves a big negative

impact and contributes to climate change. On the other hand, transportation systems based on electric cars and light vehicles like bicycles not only reduce global warming gas emissions but also boost a country's potential socially, economically, and environmentally, leading to progressive growth.

On December 12, 2015, at the regular conference held in Paris, an international agreement was adopted as a middle ground due to the massive changes in the climate. The Paris Agreement is still highly relevant today and aims to stabilize the climate while taking government measures in terms of transport. To bring the climate back to normal and prevent global warming, it is necessary to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases. In this regard, my research work focused on studying a sustainable transport system is very important, because transport plays a key role in stabilizing global temperatures and transitioning certain regions to clean energy, environmentally efficient infrastructure, and innovation.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

While analyzing the research paper, a strong connection was found between environmentally sustainable transport and the economic growth of the state. This brings long-term and stable benefits to the economy and improves the state's ecological well-being, which also positively affects social conditions. Today, many countries, including European ones like the Netherlands and Norway, are starting to widely switch to these types of clean transport. In this context, the fact that these countries are chosen as the best examples of environmentally friendly transport clearly shows their economic leadership.

As shown in the main findings of the study, a sustainable transport system reduces dependence on oil products and curbs their intensive consumption. Norway and the Netherlands have demonstrated the effectiveness of this approach in practice: by developing sustainable types of transport like electric cars and bicycles, they limited demand for oil products and boosted their national economic potential. Efficient resource use and timely responses to the risk of decline opened the way for developing charging stations and other complex infrastructure facilities. Global experience has shown that this approach allows countries to become leaders in advanced and sustainable transport systems. As a result, they are able to invest in sustainable transport networks and secure significant investments for further development.

The Netherlands and Norway—the primary subjects of this study—have grounded their domestic policies in global commitments such as the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals. Both nations signed the Paris Agreement on April 22, 2016 (UNFCCC, 2016)**;** Norway ratified it that same year, while the Netherlands adopted it in 2017. This demonstrates both countries' active engagement on the global stage and their ability to effectively adapt solutions for global challenges to their own national contexts (UNFCCC, 2017)**.** Furthermore, while not addressing all 17 Sustainable Development Goals simultaneously, these countries have effectively leveraged several of them to drive progress within their transport sectors. Initiatives such as public transport and cycling policies in the Netherlands, and the promotion of electric vehicles in Norway, demonstrate how both nations have successfully integrated the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals into their national frameworks.

When finishing the research work, information based on several sources was taken into account. While the long-term positive impact of an environmentally sustainable vehicle on the national economy was discussed some possible limitations. First, covering the country with environmentally friendly transport may not be cost-effective for the state budget. Setting up complex infrastructure requires a lot of money and initial investment. Second, forming the right attitude towards sustainable transport among the population takes a long time. Therefore, switching completely to clean transport all at once is challenging for many countries. Instead of aiming for an immediate and complete transition to sustainable transport, it is necessary to set phased goals and objectives based on the approaches adopted by the Netherlands and Norway. In this regard, it is crucial to raise public awareness about environmental changes and complex global challenges while fostering a shared goal between the government and the public. Policies and strategic plans focused on sustainable transport must be developed. Furthermore, accessible and lightweight modes of transport—such as bicycles—need to be made widely available and convenient for daily use. In addition to systematically promoting cycling as a healthy physical activity and highlighting its long-term benefits, implementing incentive measures—such as exemptions from additional taxes or fines wherever possible. Overall, the comparison of Norway and the Netherlands demonstrates that sustainable vehicles can generate long-term economic opportunities. Norway represents a mainly EV-led transition, while the Netherlands relies more strongly on cycling and public transport. Despite these different approaches, both cases suggest that successful sustainable transport transitions depend on a combination of supportive policy, infrastructure investment, and incentives.

However, from an economic perspective, the substantial initial financial investments must also be taken into account. While a state implementing a sustainable transport system reduces its reliance on fossil fuels, it must successfully overcome challenges such as allocating significant budget funds or attracting investors. As the sustainable transport system gradually takes shape, priority should be given to the state's long-term economic benefits and the stabilization of environmental conditions.

CONCLUSION

It is well known that sustainable transport is of great importance to both the national economy and the environment. However, this initiative has not yet been implemented across all countries worldwide. While it is often established as a key plan or goal, no concrete state-level measures are being taken to facilitate a full transition to sustainable transport. There are several reasons for this situation. From one perspective perhaps primary factor is the failure of the state to implement adequate measures. Furthermore, if we consider the other perspective, it can also be attributed to low public demand for these specific changes. Sustainable transport requires significant investment and ongoing financial support during the initial stages; in this regard, the state plays a role as significant and crucial as that of the public. A second major reason is the local population's lack of readiness for such environmental initiatives and their failure to incorporate the state-introduced sustainable transport into their daily lives. This, in turn, reduces demand

for low-emission transport networks, rendering the state's initiative unnecessary. Furthermore, adapting all modes of transport to the socio-economic conditions of the population is a key priority for the state. It is crucial to highlight the benefits of a sustainable vehicle system by raising awareness about the importance of transport modes that do not emit harmful pollutants or damage the environment for the development of both the nation and the world. Therefore, the joint efforts of the population and state bodies are crucial for achieving economic growth, managing environmental conditions, and contributing to the resolution of global issues.

As found while writing the research paper, sustainable transportation plays a big role in driving progressive changes in the country's economy. It's worth noting that, as mentioned in all sources, eco-friendly vehicles primarily have a positive impact on the ecosystem. It has been shown that government ought to focus on environmentally harmless vehicles, like electric cars as the example of Norway, and using bicycles in everyday life based on the experience of Netherlands significantly help to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and stabilize the ecological situation. Additionally, switching from private cars to public transport contributes to lowering toxic gas emissions. A network of public transport and transport based on electric vehicles and bicycles will serve as the basis for preventing global warming caused by climate change.

The implementation of sustainable transport on the basis of state policies and programs aimed at the main direction involves not only small-term positive effects, but also long-term positive changes. In the case of the Netherlands and Norway, a sustainable transport system aimed at achieving climate stability and increasing economic potential is today a model for many countries around the world. As mentioned in the main part and discussed, although the Netherlands prioritizes bicycles and public transport, and Norway-electric vehicles, both countries aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by reducing harmful gas emissions and achieving economic and environmental sustainability.

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