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## Amsterdam to embrace 'doughnut' model to mend post-coronavirus economy

**Dutch officials and British economist to use guide to help city thrive in balance with planet**

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Wed 8 Apr 2020 07.00 BST

A doughnut cooked up in Oxford will guide Amsterdam out of the economic mess left by the coronavirus pandemic.

While straining to keep citizens safe in the Dutch capital, municipality officials and the British economist Kate Raworth from Oxford University's Environmental Change Institute have also been plotting how the city will rebuild in a post-Covid-19 world.

The conclusion? Out with the global attachment to economic growth and laws of supply and demand, and in with the so-called doughnut model devised by Raworth as a guide to what it means for countries, cities and people to thrive in balance with the planet.

Raworth's 2017 bestselling book, *Doughnut Economics: Seven Ways to Think Like a 21st-Century Economist*, has graced the bedside table of people ranging from the former Brexit secretary David Davis to the Guardian columnist George Monbiot, who described it as a "breakthrough alternative to growth economics".

The inner ring of her donut sets out the minimum we need to lead a good life, derived from the UN's sustainable development goals and agreed by world leaders of every political stripe. It ranges from food and clean water to a certain level of housing, sanitation, energy, education, healthcare, gender equality, income and political voice. Anyone not attaining such minimum standards is living in the doughnut's hole.

The outer ring of the doughnut, where the sprinkles go, represents the ecological ceiling drawn up by earth-system scientists. It highlights the boundaries across which human kind should not go to avoid damaging the climate, soils, oceans, the ozone layer, freshwater and abundant biodiversity.

Between the two rings is the good stuff: the dough, where everyone's needs and that of the planet are being met.

On Wednesday, the model will be formally embraced by the municipality of Amsterdam as the starting point for public policy decisions, the first city in the world to make such a commitment.

"I think it can help us overcome the effects of the crisis", said Amsterdam's deputy mayor, Marieke van Doorninck, who joined Raworth in an interview with the Guardian via Skype before the launch. "It might look strange that we are talking about the period after that but as a government we have to ... It is to help us to not fall back on easy mechanisms."

"When suddenly we have to care about climate, health, and jobs and housing and care and communities, is there a framework around that can help us with all of that?" Raworth says. "Yes there is, and it is ready to go."

The central premise is simple: the goal of economic activity should be about meeting the core needs of all but within the means of the planet. The "doughnut" is a device to show what this means in practice.



Marieke van Doorninck, deputy mayor of Amsterdam. Photograph: Judith Jockel/The Guardian

Raworth scaled down the model to provide Amsterdam with a "city portrait" showing where basic needs are not being met and "planetary boundaries" overshoot. It displays how the issues are interlinked.

“It is not just a hippy way at looking at the world,” says Van Doorninck, citing the housing crisis as an example.

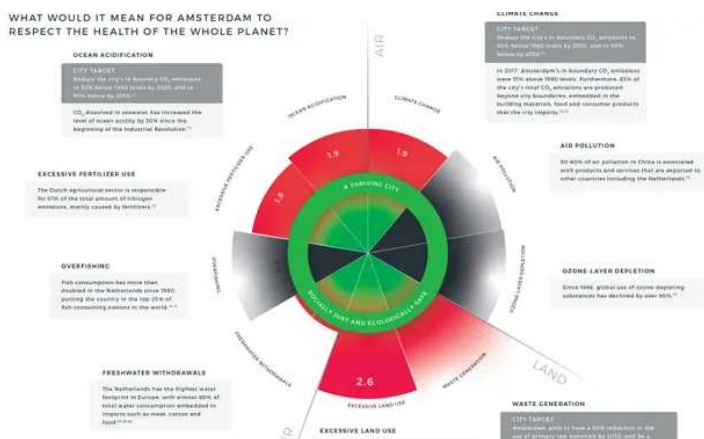
Residents’ housing needs are increasingly not being satisfied, with almost 20% of city tenants unable to cover their basic needs after paying their rent, and just 12% of approximately 60,000 online applicants for social housing being successful.

One solution might be to build more homes but Amsterdam’s doughnut highlights that the area’s carbon dioxide emissions are 31% above 1990 levels. Imports of building materials, food and consumer products from outside the city boundaries contribute 62% of those total emissions.

Van Doorninck says the city plans to regulate to ensure builders use materials that are as often possible recycled and bio based, such as wood. But the doughnut approach also encourages policymakers to lift their eyes to the horizon.

“The fact that houses are too expensive is not only to do with too few being built. There is a lot of capital flowing around the world trying to find an investment, and right now real estate is seen as the best way to invest, so that drives up prices,” she says.

“The doughnut does not bring us the answers but a way of looking at it, so that we don’t keep on going on in the same structures as we used to.”



The Amsterdam city portrait was created by Doughnut Economics Action Lab, in collaboration with Biomimicry 3.8, Circle Economy, and C40. Photograph: Doughnut Economics Action Lab

The port of Amsterdam is the world’s single largest importer of cocoa beans, mostly from west Africa, where the labour is often highly exploitative.

As an independent private company it could reject such products and take the economic hit, but at the same time almost one in five households in Amsterdam qualify for social benefits due to low incomes and savings.

Van Doorninck says the port is looking at how it moves on from dependence on fossil fuels as part of the city’s new vision, and she expects that to naturally evolve into a wider debate over other pressing dilemmas brought to the forefront by the doughnut model.

“It gives space to talk about whether you want to be the place where products are being stored that are produced by child labour or by other forms of labour exploitation,” she says.

Raworth adds: “Who would expect in a portrait of the city of Amsterdam that you would include labour rights in west Africa? And that is the value of the tool.”

Both recognise the need for national government and supranational authorities to get on board. Raworth's last meeting just before the lockdown in Belgium was with the European commission in Brussels, where she says great interest was expressed.

"The world is experiencing a series of shocks and surprise impacts which are enabling us to shift away from the idea of growth to 'thriving', Raworth says. "Thriving means our wellbeing lies in balance. We know it so well in the level of our body. This is the moment we are going to connect bodily health to planetary health."

. This article was amended on 8 April 2020 to remove a superfluous zero from the figure of online applications for social housing, which is 60,000.

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