

Integrity and Corruption in Sport: an analysis of Superficial Correlatives

Professor Simon Gardiner

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Integrity - Multitude of meanings

- Honesty
- Sports-related values
- Personal, organisational
- Commercial Integrity

Gardiner, S., Parry, J. and Robinson, S.J. (2017) "Integrity and the corruption debate in sport: where is the integrity? European Sport Management Quarterly, 17 (1) January.

The Sports Integrity Industry

- ISFs; IOC
- ESSA - European Sports Security Association
- Interpol; Europol
- Sports Betting Integrity Unit in the Gambling Commission,
- Council of Europe – Convention on Manipulation of Sports Competitions 2014
- ‘Play the Game’; Transparency International
- International Centre for Sports Security
- Academics

Sports Bodies: ISFs & IOC

- Tennis: ‘integrity in sport is crucial to its success and to the enjoyment of participants, spectators and other interested stakeholders’.
- IOC: ‘First International Forum for Sports Integrity’ (2015) – ‘an objective to adopt roadmap for future action to protect clean athletes’.

Gambling Industry

- European Sports Security Association (ESSA).
- 'Sport Betting Integrity' and the organisation's core mandate, 'to facilitate cross-sector partnerships and to protect operators, their customers and sporting bodies from betting related corruption',

Law Enforcement Agencies

- Interpol's 'Integrity in Sport' programme is a global training, education and prevention initiative with a focus on match-fixing as well as irregular and illegal betting.
- UK's Sports Betting Integrity Unit (SBIU) of the Gambling Commission, a statutory governmental body, has a stated aim of bringing 'together the intelligence efforts of partners and play its part in protecting sport from corruption in support of the Sports Betting Integrity Action Plan'.

Council of Europe

- The Convention's purpose is 'to combat the manipulation of sports competitions in order to protect the integrity of sport and sports ethics in accordance with the principle of the autonomy of sport.'

Governmental Bodies/NGOs.

- Australian Sports Commission (ASC). In the Integrity is a complex term that takes on different meanings in different environments and contexts; integrity requires respect for oneself and for others; integrity requires moral responsibility and moral accountability; sport, as a whole, can be both inimical and favourable to integrity

The ASC states that:

- ‘Integrity is the integration of outward actions and inner values. A person with integrity does what they say they will do in accordance with their values, beliefs and principles. A person of integrity can be trusted because he or she never veers from inner values, even when it might be expeditious to do so. A key to integrity, therefore, is consistency of actions that are viewed as honest and truthful to inner values ... A sport that displays integrity can often be recognized as honest and genuine in its dealings, championing good sportsmanship, providing safe, fair and inclusive environments for all involved. It will be also expected to ‘play by the rules’ that are defined by its code. A sport that generally displays integrity has a level of community confidence, trust and support behind them. The impact of this on their business cannot be underestimated”

- ‘Play the Game’ and ‘Transparency International’. Both provide an external voice and dialogue around integrity, the former questioning the discourse within sport, the latter providing insight from a range of other spheres of activity.

New Players - International Centre for Sports Security (ICSS)

- Focus on 'Integrity, Transparency and Anti-Corruption'
- 'Protecting the Integrity of Sport Competition The Last Bet for Modern Sport', (University of the Sorbonne, 2014)

- “The ICSS is a globally-renowned and respected leader in sport safety, security and integrity. The ICSS is an independent and non-profit organisation and at the forefront of efforts to safeguard sport. We play an increasingly integral role in addressing critical issues in sport such as corruption, betting fraud and transparency, as well as major event safety and venue security ... The ICSS is a well-regarded and leading voice in the fight to protect the integrity of sport. With an unrivalled team of experts committed to the drive for transparency and anti-corruption across all areas of sport, we work at the highest levels of government, international law and policing to advise and support through educational and prevention programmes, thought-leading research, advanced policy shaping, investigation and intelligence support.”

Conceptual Clarity

- Integrity involving: self-integration; identity; moral purpose; and commitment.
- Behavioural & Moral Integrity
- Integrity as a virtue
- The need for sport to look beyond its own personal experience and a more complex and dynamic view of integrity emerges for sport and sport management.

A new Integrity for Sport

- Integrity of Sport itself
- Personal Integrity
- Organisational Integrity
- Procedural Integrity

Corruption in Sport

- Prof. Simon Gardiner
- Play the Game
Conference 2019

Corruption

- Under-theorised and conceptualised within sport.
- Gardiner, S. (2018) 'Conceptualising Corruption in Sport' in Kihl, L & Moston, S (eds) *Corruption in sport*, Routledge.
- Examination of attempts to provide definitional clarity from a number of disciplinary perspectives.

Philosophy

- the state of being rotten, decayed, transferable to the morally unsound state of being degenerate, decadent and depraved
- Transparency International (TI) has offered a general definition of corruption as being “the abuse of entrusted power for private gain”
- Three factors: a breakdown in meaning; deception; and a breakdown in trust.

Regulatory- Int. Conventions

- Southern African Development Community (SADC) Protocol against Corruption attempts a definition. Article 1 reads:
- “Corruption” ... includes bribery or any other behaviour in relation to persons entrusted with responsibilities in the public and private sectors which violates their duties as public officials, private employees, independent agents or other relationships of that kind and aimed at obtaining undue advantage of any kind for themselves or others

Criminology

- The causality of corruption is not only significantly contested, but an under-theorized concept in criminology
- Huisman and Vande Walle (2010) argue that “without any doubt organized crime has been the most important domain in criminology for research into corruption”

Sport-specific corruption

- Sport management - “competition corruption” & “management corruption”, Maennig (2005)- (doping excluded)
- Gorse and Chadwick (2012) exclude gamesmanship from this characterization of corruption, arguing that “measuring this type of behaviour is troublesome ... types of behaviour that are seen as corruption in this research can be both measured and recognizable as having a negative effect on a sporting contest”

Sport criminology

- As far as acts of gamesmanship are concerned, Brooks et al. (2013) accept, unlike the first two perspectives, that “cheating – violating the rules of sporting conduct but staying within the law – is we argue, part of the continuum of corruption”

A Novel Typology/Model of Sport-Related Corruption

