

Integrated Review: Call for Evidence response template

It is recommended that you read the full call for evidence document before completing your response. Please note that the text boxes used in this template can be expanded to accommodate additional text.

Guidance for respondents

- In your response, please clarify which questions you're answering, by referring to the relevant numbers assigned to each question.
- You do not need to respond to all of the questions if they are not all relevant to you, and you may wish to provide a single answer to multiple questions.
- The questions asked are very broad in nature. This is to give you the scope to focus on a specific sub- issue or priority, according to your own, or your organisation's, area of expertise.
- There is no minimum word limit. We strongly encourage a maximum limit of 500 words per question (not including references). We recommend providing responses which contextualise, and summarise the key points of, the evidence they reference, as these are likely to be most effective. Given the volume of responses expected, submissions exceeding this recommended length may not be read in their entirety.
- Please include references in your response where applicable. We request that you include a bibliography at the end of your response, within the box provided. This does not count towards the recommended word limit.

Responses should arrive no later than **Friday 11:59pm BST on 11th September 2020**, with early responses encouraged where possible.

For further information on how we handle your personal data please read the Integrated Review Call for Evidence Privacy Notice.

Please send your response, attaching the papers you have referenced, to:

IRcallforevidence@cabinetoffice.gov.uk

Or alternatively by post to:
Integrated Review Team,
Cabinet Office,
70 Whitehall,
London,
SW1A 2AS

Quoting the reference “**Integrated Review Call for Evidence 2020**”

General Information

- 1. Full name (including title)**

Grant Jarvie (Professor, Dr)

2. Mark the statement below [X] as applicable.

[x] I have read the Integrated Review Call for Evidence Privacy Notice and understand that any responses submitted by organisations or representatives of organisations may be published in full.

2. Are you responding (please mark the relevant box [X]):

[] as an individual (please complete 3 to 5 below)

[x] on behalf of an organisation / company (please complete 6 to 9 below)

If you are responding as an individual:

3. E-mail address

Grant.Jarvie@ed.ac.uk

4. Address

**University of Edinburgh
Academy of Sport
St Leonard's Land
Holyrood Road
Edinburgh
EH8 8AQ**

5. Please mark the statement below [X] as applicable.

[X] I have read the Integrated Review Call for Evidence Privacy Notice and am content for my name to be published alongside my response.

[X] I have read the Integrated Review Call for Evidence Privacy Notice and am not content for my name to be published alongside my response.

The Privacy Notice can be found on the Integrated Review Call for Evidence webpage.

If you are responding on behalf of an organisation / company:

6. Organisation / Company

University of Edinburgh , Academy of Sport (Independent think tank)

7. Position within Company / Organisation

Chair and Director

8. E-mail address

Grant.Jarvie@ed.ac.uk

9. Address

**Home Address (due to current COVID situation)
106, St Alban's Road,
Edinburgh, EH9 2PG**

Call for Evidence questions

1. What are the key opportunities, challenges, threats and vulnerabilities facing the UK now? (Submissions focusing on rapidly evolving areas such as science, technology, data, cyber, and space are particularly welcome.)
2. What are the key global and domestic trends affecting UK international policy and national security out to 2030, and how should the government prioritise its efforts in response to these?
3. What are the key steps the UK should take to maximise its resilience to natural hazards and malicious threats? How can we build a whole of society approach to tackle these challenges?
4. What are the most effective ways for the UK to build alliances and soft power?
5. What changes are needed to Defence so that it can underpin the UK's security and respond to the challenges and opportunities we face? (Submissions focusing on the changing character of warfare, broader concepts of deterrence, technological advantage and the role of the Armed Forces in building national resilience are particularly welcome.)
6. How should the UK change its governance of international policy and national security in order to seize future opportunities and meet future challenges? (Submissions focusing on the engagement of an increasing range of stakeholders while maintaining clear responsibility, accountability, and speed of action are particularly welcome.)
7. What lessons can we learn from the UK's international delivery over the past 5 years? Which are the key successes we should look to develop and build on, and where could we learn from things that didn't go well?
8. How should UK systems and capabilities be reformed to improve the development and delivery of national strategy?

Please provide your response in the box below. Make sure to note the "Guidance for respondents" provided above before completing.

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The response below is our specific response to question 4.

1. We value this broad integrated review of Security, Defence, Development and Foreign Policy. Our bespoke response to question 4 builds on our past and recent involvement in research and consultancy for example The Commonwealth; Secretariat, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia) and British Council Wales.
2. Sport is a tool to be exploited in the pursuit of building effective cultural relations. For this to be effective cultural gatekeepers should be less aloof about what constitutes culture and sport needs to be seen to be delivering intentional planned tangible outcomes. This was the outcome of the funded work that alluded to in (1). It requires both to work together across contexts to seek out mutuality and forge and extend the common good.
3. An extensive body of research on what makes effective sustainable political settlements around peace keeping and conflict resolution and a smaller but important body of work on sport points to need to develop a common space around which other medium and long term outcomes can be built [2] Sport can provide such a space.
4. The idea that sport as a tool and a resource that can build capabilities, work to expand a common good is a proposition that diplomats, peacemakers, civil servants, and development actors should embrace. The sports proposition is a real one: It builds bridges for the UK because it is (i) a pillar of connection; (ii) has popularity, scale and reach - sport connects with 1 in 5 people in the world (iii) It can be philanthropy and resource re-distribution; (iv) It is *not* just a commodity, it can be a powerful vector of change, value, principle and solidarity, “a symbol and means,” of cultural diversity and economic but not just economic links (v) A cost-effective resource that assists with forging sustainable, lasting, mutually meaningful outcomes.
5. See Marchesseault’s work on the role of the bike and the cyclist as a form of agency in the construction of a more peaceful Rwanda is fascinating work.
6. See Cardenas’s work on sports role in building resilience, reconciliation and rehabilitation in Colombia.
7. It connects the UK to the world – see the DCMS funded work on UK Sport or the work alluded to in paragraph one which sees sport as part of the effective delivery of a more Global Wales.
8. Many International Development Ministers recognise it as a language but don’t fully know how to use it. The Norwegian Minister for International Development says that The Norway Cup is one of the best tools Norway has to bring the youth of the world together and if in the future these kids remember that Norway helped them that is worth more than any money that they we put in.
9. Sport can be philanthropy and resource re-distribution. Barcelona FC is one of the wealthiest clubs in the world. They have a 1% rule which means that 1% of player

salaries go to their community foundation – this enables the club to deliver education in 156 countries. Something we are helping them to do.

10. For the world of cultural relations sport raises a number of questions. Can sport offer a sustained continuum of solidarity, shared practice and international fellowship? Can the cultural gatekeepers embrace a more complete world and definition of culture –
11. It is suggested that cultural relations builds bridges between nations, individuals but also communities; Is it effective when focusing on non-governmental territory; Is not a short-term fix but should be long-term, increase levels of trust and build upon mutuality; In a word cultural relations needs to be seen to be forging and sustaining common ground.
12. To talk of sport and the common good means that sport is part of a set of cultural commitments aimed at delivering public goods to people, regardless of personal identity, political affiliation or geographic location.
13. So if sport CAN help with the making of safe places, magic circles, in which things happen or if you have a tool that is a language, has characteristics of scale, popularity and reach then why would you not use it to build mutuality, trust and an enlarged common good? In this way sport can position itself in spaces where cultural relations can be forged. Thus, sport and the common good is best understood as a project of ongoing political construction.
14. **Thus, sport and the common good is best understood as a project of ongoing political construction and the UK should exploit it to the full to build bridges in a mutually sustainable way.**
15. As others have pointed out evidence from around the world confirms that soft power involves countries working along at least two avenues (a) soft power and (b) cultural relations. See the work of Macdonald in particular and International Cultural Relations Ltd (3).
16. As one of the leading international dedicated think tanks on sport the Academy of Sport at Edinburgh is happy to support the outcomes of this review where it can. Our partnership with the University of Toronto and our track record of working across the 54 countries of the Commonwealth places us in a good position to help the UK Government develop soft power through sport.

Grant Jarvie
University of Edinburgh and Toronto

References:

[1] Jarvie, G (2016) in A Global Game -Sport, Culture and Development and Foreign Policy. EUNIC Yearbook 2016:8-18; [Sport and the Sustainable Development Goals](#).

[2] See [Edinburgh Political Settlements Research Programme](#).

[3] See [International Cultural Relations Ltd](#).

See [Academy of Sport](#) ; [Professor Grant Jarvie](#)

