



UWS Academic Portal

The state of play between managing major sport events and human rights

Koenigstorfer, Joerg; Yang, Yanxiang; Bocarro, Jason N.; Brittain, Ian; Lundberg, Erik; McGillivray, David; Misener, Laura; Chalip, Laurence; Duignan, Michael B.

Published in:
Event Management

DOI:
[10.3727/152599522X16419948695323](https://doi.org/10.3727/152599522X16419948695323)

E-pub ahead of print: 24/03/2023

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link to publication on the UWS Academic Portal](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Koenigstorfer, J., Yang, Y., Bocarro, J. N., Brittain, I., Lundberg, E., McGillivray, D., Misener, L., Chalip, L., & Duignan, M. B. (2023). The state of play between managing major sport events and human rights: a scoping review. *Event Management*. <https://doi.org/10.3727/152599522X16419948695323>

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the UWS Academic Portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact pure@uws.ac.uk providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

THE STATE OF PLAY BETWEEN MANAGING MAGOR SPORTS EVENTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS: A SCOPING REVIEW

Joerg Koenigstorfer,¹ Yanxiang Yang,¹ Jason N. Bocarro,² Ian Brittain,³ Erik Lundberg,⁴ David McGillivray,⁵ Laura Misener,⁶ Laurence Chalip,⁷ and Michael B. Duignan⁸

¹ Department of Sport and Health Sciences, Technical University of Munich

² College of Natural Resources, Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism Management, North Carolina State University

³ Research Centre for Business in Society, Business School, Coventry University

⁴ Department of Business Administration, University of Gothenburg

⁵ School of Business & Creative Industries, Chair of Event and Digital Cultures, University of the West of Scotland

⁶ School of Kinesiology, Western University

⁷ School of Sport, Recreation, and Tourism, George Mason University

⁸ Rosen College of Hospitality Management, University of Central Florida

Author Note

Joerg Koenigstorfer <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6159-2861>

Yanxiang Yang <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9478-6224>

Jason N. Bocarro <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0017-0574>

Ian Brittain <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0590-4338>

Erik Lundberg <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4158-6004>

David McGillivray <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9383-2804>

Laura Misener <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8193-3974>

Copyright © Cognizant Communication Corporation

Laurence Chalip <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9080-2570>

Michael B. Duignan <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1539-2310>

We have no known conflict of interest to disclose.

Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to Joerg Koenigstorfer, Department of Sport and Health Sciences, Chair of Sport and Health Management Uptown Munich – Campus D, Georg-Brauchle-Ring 60/62, 80992 Munich, Germany. Email: joerg.koenigstorfer@tum.de

EVENT MANAGEMENT

Abstract

This scoping review integrates literature from diverse perspectives to better understand when and how management of major sport events promotes or harms human rights. The authors critically review 130 peer-reviewed English language articles to identify conceptual contributions to research and practice. The findings reveal that politics and political reform, legal frameworks and organizational actions are crucial influences in when and how management of events promotes or harms human rights. The most frequently considered rights in the literature are: equality, human trafficking-related, sport as a human right, worker rights and freedom of residence. Activism for human rights stimulates change within relevant stakeholders via collaboration, naming and shaming, in-public debates and media coverage. The committed, transparent and inclusive consideration of human rights in all stages of managing sport events (from bid preparation, bidding, planning and hosting to post-event leverage) may increase the likelihood that the event has social benefits.

Keywords: equality, freedom, human trafficking, sport, worker rights, inclusivity.

1. INTRODUCTION

Over the past century, the planning, hosting and post-event leverage of major sport events have frequently produced negative conditions for humans and unbearable scenes of human rights abuses. For example, the deaths of migrant workers in the lead up to the Qatar 2022 FIFA (Fédération Internationale de Football Association) World Cup is evidence that major sport events can lead to people losing their lives if their interests are not protected. The Guardian (2021) reported that, since the awarding of the FIFA World Cup, about 6,750 South Asian migrant workers have died—among which between 400 and 500 are directly linked to the construction of stadiums for the FIFA World Cup according to Hassan al-Thawadi, the Secretary General of the Supreme Committee for Delivery and Legacy (MacInnes, 2022). In other cases, forced evictions of elderly, homeless and other vulnerable populations were reported to make room for events (Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions, 2007, 2008; Rolnik, 2009; Suzuki et al., 2018).

Human rights, as defined by the United Nations (1948), are the rights that all humans have, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion or any other status. They are mentioned in the 30 Articles in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (United Nations, 1948). Also, they play a crucial role in the context of sport (e.g., Cunningham et al., 2021; Donnelly, 2008) and sport events (e.g., Chappelet, 2022; Heerdt, 2023; McCaudwell & Gee, 2018)—the latter being the focus of the present article. We are concerned with human rights that are conceptually or empirically understood as at risk of being abused, or to be promoted, in the context of managing major sport events.

Recently, major sport events have been awarded to states with poor human rights records. In the sport event context, bribery and other corrupt practices have been observed, particularly in order to secure winning bids (Olmos et al., 2020).

Corrupt states have low levels of protection of human rights (Landman & Schudel, 2007; see also Peters, 2019, who argues that corruption itself can be considered as an international human rights violation). Thus, corruption and human rights are closely linked. Indeed, the lack of accountability of event-related stakeholders provides a fruitful ground to corrupt and abusive stakeholders in the major sport event context (Byrne & Ludvigsen, 2022; Engle, 2014).

To date, there is a lack of synthesis of existing evidence regarding the ways in which management of major sport events enables advancement of human rights or harms human rights. Such insights are needed to better protect and promote human rights based on scientific findings. Thus, the aim of this article is to review the event management and adjacent literature to identify conceptual contributions to existing claims, frameworks and theories, and to outline pathways for researchers to investigate human rights topics at major sport events. In what follows, after a brief description of the major-sport event cycle, we conduct a scoping review of the literature and identify relevant and timely research gaps and how they might be filled. We contribute to existing research in multiple ways: we (1) provide a synthesis of the literature that describes when and how management of major sport events promotes or harms human rights; (2) identify research gaps that have not been addressed before; and (3) propose research directions building upon both positivistic and interpretivistic paradigms, potentially stimulating multi-disciplinary and multi-method empirical work in the area.

2. MANAGEMENT OF MAJOR SPORT EVENTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS: FROM BID PREPARATION TO POST-EVENT LEVERAGE

Bid preparation. Several event-awarding bodies have formulated the implementation of human rights commitments as bid requirements, such as the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) bidding requirements for the 2024 [MS 22-0074 Event Management E-pub](#)

European Championships, the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF)'s Human Rights Policy and 2022 Games Candidate City Manual, and FIFA's Human Rights Policy and bidding requirements for the 2026 FIFA World Cup. Also, the Olympic Host City Contract (HCC), which includes human rights provision, must be agreed beforehand by the bid committee. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has specifically looked at the human rights record of Australia when it considered Brisbane's bid for the 2032 Olympics (IOC, 2021a, p. 13). Potential hosts that prepare bids today are pressured to plan to assess whether, and how, they can promote and secure human rights as well as mitigate risks.

Event bidding. From an ethical point of view, one would expect that those event stakeholders that promote and secure human rights best have high chances to be selected as a host. However, ironically, we have seen many cases where states that perform poorly in terms of promoting human rights have been awarded major sport events. Maennig and Vierhaus (2017) examined 147 variables to predict successful Olympic Games (summer edition) bids—including variables such as freedom status, political rights, civil liberties, democracy scores, as well as political terror and corruption scales—and found that all of them except political rights did not matter. Yet, their analysis only considered hosts up to 2020. Since then, many bidders have included human rights strategies in the bid (e.g., bids from Germany and Turkey to host the EURO 2024, with requirements to culturally embed human rights and proactively address human rights risks; bids from Paris and Los Angeles to host the 2024 and 2028 Olympic Games; bids from Morocco as well as Mexico, Canada and the United States to host the 2026 FIFA World Cup). Thus, human rights considerations can be expected to play a greater role in future bidding processes.

Event planning. Human rights have been addressed in most major sport event host venue contracts that are issued today, that is, the binding agreement between

the awarding body and the host. This contract determines practices during the event planning and hosting stages. For example, the IOC (2017) has included an explicit reference to the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and has enshrined these within the HCC since 2017 (for Paris 2024 and beyond). Also, human rights are closely connected to fighting corruption and promoting sustainable development (Landmann & Schudel, 2007; Peters, 2019). Interestingly, there is evidence for an increase in corruption in major sport event host states, beginning with the election date. The effect lasts and reaches its maximum about two years before the event, decreasing the Control of Corruption index by about 4% (Olmos et al., 2020). Chappelet (2022), focusing on the Olympic Games, comments that, “it is easy for the IOC to justify not taking action on the grounds that it cannot mitigate situations the UN itself cannot resolve” (p. 17). His statement highlights that the mitigation of human rights abuses is often difficult to achieve despite potential enshrinements in policies and strategies of the key stakeholders.

Event hosting. When a major sport event is hosted, typically for not more than four weeks, human rights issues can relate to various event participants and matters, such as journalists and their rights to report about the event, as well as spectators and host city residents and their rights of freedom of assembly and expression in the host city space (Horne, 2018). In the event hosting context, the good governance adhering to implementation of human rights-based policies as well as timely and appropriate responses to any issues, and the need for remedies become relevant. As Heerdt (2018) notes, there are big differences in regard to how different event-awarding bodies deal with remedies. For example, while UEFA does not specify the obligation to remedy violations, FIFA’s approach is extensive in terms of included actors and attached obligations. Collaborative remedy based on shared responsibility is a concept that has been proposed to improve the situation (Heerdt, 2023).

Post-event leverage. There is a distinction between event impact (short term in nature) and event legacy (long term in nature; Preuss, 2007) or leverage (focus on host destination's assets to be used; Chalip, 2006). Legacy and leverage refer to the post-event period and they are often evaluated against sustainability-related needs. Sustainability, per definition ("development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"; Brundlandt Commission, 1987), looks at time windows between generations. Thus, studies that consider post-event leverage should ideally be conducted over the course of generations. While it is not entirely clear whether, when and how changes in human rights are particularly due to the management of major sport events, forthcoming leverage assessments should include rigorous evaluations of human-rights outcomes regarding, for example, human trafficking, children's rights or inclusion of minority groups. Koenigstorfer et al. (2019), in a review of previous empirical studies of mega sport event legacies, show that particularly vulnerable stakeholder groups are often left out in assessments. Yet, there are a few examples of how human rights are included in such assessments outside of academia (Talbot, 2021; e.g., Association of Summer Olympic International Federations, 2021; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2021).

While there are literature reviews on the legacy of major sport events (see Koenigstorfer et al., 2019, for a summary), to our knowledge, none of these reviews consider human rights. Thus, as of now, researchers and practitioners remain poorly informed about (1) what rights were studied in the literature, (2) what populations were studied, (3) what events were considered, and (4) what the synthesis of the findings are. The present article aims to partially fill this research gap and conducts a scoping review on the literature that considers when and how management of major sport events promotes or harms human rights.

3. SCOPING REVIEW METHODOLOGY

3.1 Implemented Steps

A scoping review is a type of review that aims to provide “an overview of a broad field” rather than providing answers to very detailed questions (Moher et al., 2015, p. 1). A scoping review is relevant and helpful in our context to synthesize heterogeneous themes in relation to the topic, identify research gaps and inform future research agendas (Tricco et al., 2016, 2018). This method has been used in several reviews in the area of sport management (Baxter et al., 2021; Dowling et al., 2018; Shaw & Cunningham, 2021) and human rights (Montel et al., 2022).

In our research, we followed the classic steps of a scoping review (Tricco et al., 2016): we defined a protocol, formulated our research question—when and how does managing major sport events promote or harm human rights?—, defined eligibility criteria, developed a search strategy, searched databases, engaged in data abstraction practices of the relevant literature, appraised their quality, and reported and discussed the synthesis of the findings, with a focus on the future development of the field (i.e., giving recommendations for future empirical studies). Also, we adhered to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) extension for scoping reviews (Appendix A; Tricco et al., 2018).

3.2 Literature Search

The eligibility criteria included English language peer-reviewed journal articles that focus on human rights issues in relation to major sport events in general, or among one or more of the following events: Olympic or Paralympic Games (Summer or Winter edition), FIFA World Cup, UEFA Euro, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games. We identified two key terms and their variations, that is, *human rights* (“human right*”) AND *sport events* (“sport* event*” OR Olympics OR “Olympic Games” OR Paralympics OR “Paralympic Games” OR “Olympic Summer Games”

OR “Olympic Winter Games” OR “Olympic and Paralympic Summer Games” OR “Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games” OR “FIFA World Cup” OR “UEFA Euro” OR “Asian Games” OR “Commonwealth Games”). Three multidisciplinary databases (Scopus, Web of Science and SPORTDiscus) and one sociology database (SocINDEX) were searched for titles, abstracts, keywords and, where existing, topics or subjects, refined by English language journal articles. The database-specific search strings are provided in Appendix B. In addition, we identified additional relevant literature by scanning the reference list of included articles and searching via Google Scholar (e.g., Tricco et al., 2016).

3.3 Screening Procedure

Figure 1 presents the PRISMA flowchart for the article screening procedure. Based on the four-database search, we identified 315 articles plus 37 articles from reference lists and Google Scholar. After removing duplicates, 220 articles were screened for titles and abstracts (159 of them were assessed in full text). After the screening and eligibility checks of the 220 articles, we excluded 41 articles that did not focus on human rights, 33 articles that did not consider major events, 12 articles that did not consider sport contexts in general, and two articles that had no research purpose (i.e., one editorial and one study case for teaching purposes). This resulted in 132 full-texts to be assessed of which two were not accessible in full text. Thus, in total, 130 articles were included in this scoping review.¹ Any discrepancies and risk of bias ratings were determined by consensus within the review team.

<<<INSERT FIGURE 1 ABOUT HERE>>>

¹ In the findings, we will also reference news articles and publications issued by event-related stakeholders (mostly considered as grey literature) to describe major sport event management practices.

3.4 Literature Charting

We extracted information from each of the 130 articles into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, which was pre-reviewed and agreed within the review team. The charted data included: article basic information (i.e., authorship and country of affiliation, title, journal name, publication year, volume, issue, and page), main purpose, key results/findings, population whose human rights were considered, research method, study context, types of human rights, research themes, sport event stages, and risk of bias (Appendix C).

3.5 Risk of Bias Assessment

Due to the large number of included articles, we used a simple measure of risk of bias assessment (1 = low, 2 = medium, 3 = high; Koenigstorfer et al., 2019). The evaluations can be seen in Appendix C. The mean rating was 2.21 (SD = 0.70), indicating medium-to-high risks of biases, due to the lack of empirical evidence for claims, the lack of reporting of sampling strategies, and the absence of conflict of interest statements, among others.

3.6 Conceptual Framework

An inductive content analysis approach as suggested by Marshall and Rossman (1999) was used to analyze the data. First, two authors read all the included articles to identify patterns that emerged from the text (Hsieh & Shannon, 2005). Through open coding, they independently developed codes to describe the key findings and the various concepts related to human rights in the context of managing major sport events, as addressed in the articles. Fifty-six initial codes were identified. Next, initial lists of codes were compared, discussed, consolidated, and finally refined until no new codes emerged and no existing codes were eliminated. All members of the research team engaged in this process and the final coding was agreed upon to describe best whether, when and how management of major sport

events promotes or harms human rights (based on the research findings described in the articles). We defined the refined codes (46 codes in total). We then revisited the articles to further identify broader themes of findings and related the themes to each other. Six broader themes were identified. During this process, we clustered codes into the respective themes, which were named and defined. Table 1 presents an overview of the themes and codes.

<<<INSERT TABLE 1 ABOUT HERE>>>

4. FINDINGS

4.1 What and Whose Rights Were Considered?

41.1% of the manuscripts related to human rights broadly, while 58.9% related to specific rights, particularly equality (11.9%), human trafficking-related rights and worker rights (each 7.9%), right to own property (6.0%), freedom of residence (5.3%), sport as a human right (4.6%), security and citizenship rights (each 3.3%), peace (2.6%), freedom of expression (2.0%), safety (1.3%), recognition and the right to education at the primary and secondary level (each 0.7%).

Table 2 provides an overview of the affected populations. 41.5% of the manuscripts did not consider specific populations, while 58.5% referred to specific groups, particularly migrant workers, host city or country residents in general, sex workers, athletes, house owners or tenants, children and adolescents, disabled persons, women, Black people, LGTBQ, indigenous people and transgender (see Table 2).

<<<INSERT TABLE 2 ABOUT HERE>>>

4.2 Which Research Themes Were Considered and What Were the Methodological Approaches Taken?

Within the reviewed manuscripts' findings, six research themes were identified: (1) politics and political reform to promote human rights; (2) legal

frameworks to promote human rights; (3) organizational actions to promote human rights; (4) activism and publicity for human rights; (5) vulnerable population groups; and (6) human rights to be protected or promoted. Interestingly, most of the authors studied the topics using a purely descriptive approach, without describing any specific methodologies (64.6%). Qualitative interviews (10.8%), ethnography (7.7%), document analysis (6.9%) and quantitative surveys (3.8%) follow (see Appendix C for methodological procedures < 3%). Single events under consideration were the following: specific editions of Olympic Games (37.7%), FIFA World Cup (17.7%), Paralympic Games and UEFA Euro (0.8% each). 43.0% of the manuscripts considered more than one event. In what follows, we describe the main themes that emerged from the findings, and how they relate to each other (Figure 2).

<<<INSERT FIGURE 2 ABOUT HERE>>>

Politics and political reform, legal frameworks and organizational actions are important *macro- and meso-level factors* that are influential for the promotion of (vs. harming) human rights. They are indicated in grey and provide the environment, in which human rights issues might arise. Politics and political reform are made visible via the following practices: promoting peace, safety from environmental hazards, international relations, soft power and sportswashing. Legal frameworks refer to the national and international laws relevant to events and human rights. Organizational actions are the strategy-level decisions with relevance to the promotion of human rights that are made by actors: policies and their (lack of) alignment with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP) as well as change management and security planning. Relevant actors are event-governing bodies, such as the IOC, FIFA or UEFA, local event-organizing committees, sponsors, and broadcasters, among others.

The *affected groups* within societies range from host country or city residents to athletes (see above). The *human rights* of these vulnerable groups are often infringed by management of major sport events. The groups, or their advocates, can engage in *activism* to name and shame human rights abuses, collaborate with relevant stakeholders to improve the situation and eventually seek remedy, initiate and influence in-public debates, and increase awareness via media coverage. The activism is directed and communicated toward relevant event stakeholders (mostly the event-governing bodies and the event-organizing committees) or the general public. These practices mostly aim to promote human rights in particular event contexts. Events and vulnerable individuals are the micro-level actors within the conceptual frame developed in the present study.

In what follows, we describe the facilitators to, and barriers of, the promotion of human rights in the context of managing major sport event, referring to these themes and their interrelations. We also describe findings that indicate that managing major sport events may lead to serious human rights abuses.

4.3 Politics, Political Reform and Human Rights

Rook et al. (2022) state that, “controversial decisions to award MSEs (mega-sport events; *the authors*) to states perceived to be high-risk in human rights terms (for example Russia, China, and Qatar) has created a crucible where the frameworks that govern sport and that govern the human rights responsibilities of non-state actors have now collided” (p. 5). Indeed, politics and political reform concerning rights-based issues primarily center around the role of major sport events as a critical discursive platform between states, citizens, activists, event owners and organizers (Macloon, 2016). Major sport events shed light on event-induced and every day social injustices (Smith & McGillivray, 2022), aided by the proliferation of traditional

and social mediums to expose, amplify and help tackle what social problems are to be addressed, and how (Horton, 2008).

Although not exhaustive, political means used by states, activists and citizens to protest and resist social injustices are creative and varied. Some of these include (i) state-led and citizen-led boycotts (Tulli, 2016; Van Rheenen, 2014); (ii) leveraging the event as a platform to challenge other non-event related human rights issues (Macloon, 2016), such as ethnic conflicts, monoculturalism and far right-wing populism; (iii) mobilizing celebrities to speak out against and amplify social injustices (Horton, 2008); and (iv) hard power plays (e.g., sanctions) and soft power tactics (e.g., diplomacy) (Lai, 2010).

Contemporary debates around protecting human rights have become entwined with the concept of social legacy (Rowe, 2012). To achieve social legacy-related aims, management of major events has been reported to help connect disparate stakeholders. Engagement in the 1980s, continuing thereafter, played a critical role in pushing for reform—not just in situ but transnationally too (see <https://olympicswatch.org>; Black & Bezanson, 2004). Organizations such as Amnesty International critically evaluate rights-based legacy promises by hosts, assessing what is rhetoric and what is reality (Horton, 2008).

Although cause-effect relationships are difficult to study in these contexts, some authors claim that the power of managing major sport events is that the events can open up a nation's propensity and readiness for social change to compete with other developed nations (Lai, 2010). For example, South Korea's shift toward a more democratic electoral system, opening questions of civil liberties as well as freedom and rights falls in the time around the Olympic Games (Black & Bezanson, 2004).

States often utilize major sport events for political reform. Still, these can be temporary as governments change and political winds shift. Therefore, rights

protections can be rescinded—they are not always guaranteed in the long-term (Black & Bezanson, 2004). Interestingly, change seldomly occurs because of anything specific that the event itself or the event management do, but indirectly, based on public and political pressures on relevant stakeholders after winning the rights to host and in anticipation of staging (Black & Bezanson, 2004).

Lai (2010) takes a philosophical perspective, describing the way events create a thesis and an opposing antithesis, which, after negotiation, produces a synthesis which produces new ways of thinking and doing—both in terms of the way the state and the state's institution work. The key for social change is in the symbiotic relationship between event owner agendas (e.g., the Olympic agenda) and state agendas, where owners iteratively learn from, and respond to, what occurs at each host, and each host learns from the constantly evolving expectations, norms and mandates set by the event owner. Simply put, event agendas are northern stars that serve as hard power tools to local changes to respond to rights-based issues as well as soft power tactics to change a host's and state's perspective on a particular social injustice (Black & Bezanson, 2004).

If states fail to respond and reform, they are named and shamed, exposed for a specific rights issue, producing negative perceptions (Black & Bezanson, 2004; see activism and publicity). This showcasing effect, either positively or negatively, is one of the primary political and social pressures placed on hosts to conform to international rights standards (Horton, 2008; Macloon, 2016). However, events also represent carnival masks—a diversionary tactic to avert the world to rights violations inside hosts. Bonde (2009) argues that “we leave our critical senses parked outside the stadium, when the greatest show on earth begins” (p. 1569). Indeed, the idea that sport has nothing to do with politics is a defensive and diversionary tactic as sport

and politics has, and will always be intertwined, increasingly with the intense mediatization of major sport events (Bonde, 2009).

Major sport events hold a mirror to society-at-large and of a particular political, social and cultural context, to reflect on policies and practices pertaining to rights (Bonde, 2009). Some states have a history of tackling structural problems associated with rights violations, others less so. Also, states often prioritize rights in different ways. For example, states with severe economic disparities may prioritize tackling economic injustices before fully tackling social injustices (Lai, 2010).

4.4 Legal Frameworks and Human Rights

When major sport events are hosted, legislation in the host state is often changed to meet the requirements of the event-governing bodies. Areas of concern are laws on Olympic Delivery Authority, anti-ambushing, copyright protection, ticket resales, alcohol consumption, street trading, housing rights, worker rights, LGBTQ rights, Black people's rights and freedom of speech (Engle, 2014; Erfani, 2015; Faut, 2014; Gauthier, 2014; Kilgour & Porteous, 1999; Regueiro, 2020; Van Rheenen, 2014; Waller et al., 2012).

Gauthier (2014) argues that the event-specific legislation is insufficient to address the typical human rights problems posed by emerging states as hosts of sporting mega-events. This might be due to the lack of a strong tradition of the rule of law generally, or in particular legal areas (p. 67). One solution to overcome this hurdle is shared responsibility, mostly between the event-governing body, the host state and the home state of the event-governing body (often Switzerland; Regueiro, 2020). Yet, since non-state actors are involved, such as event-governing bodies, the enforcement of shared responsibility is mostly ineffective (Regueiro, 2020). This has also been shown for the case of the FIFA World Cup 2022 in Qatar and the largely ineffective protection of migrant workers' rights (Engle, 2014; Erfani, 2015).

Corrarino (2014) uses the 2016 Olympic Games as a case and argues that major sport events involve the reliance on rhetorical strategies and transnational alliances to create an environment of policies and governance, in which legal exceptionalism is acceptable and encouraged. According to the author, the related legal changes can undermine accountability and contribute to the exclusion of citizen voices. This is particularly due to fast-track decision-making, systematic exclusion of citizens and lack of participation. In such a legal environment, rights can be violated.

4.5 Organizational Actors, Change and Human Rights

Arrangements made between the event owner and the host city can override local legislation and contribute to the exacerbation of human rights infringements related to labor, housing, freedom of assembly and expression (McGillivray et al., 2019). Influential organizational actors like the IOC and FIFA are asked to do more to ensure that management of major sport events promotes human rights, rather than negatively affects them (Hess & Bishara, 2019; O'Rourke & Theodoraki, 2022). Focusing on the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games, Aina et al. (2021) show that while the Japanese authorities signed up to international child rights conventions and embedded some child participation strategies in Games-related activity, there was little evidence that they had developed or implemented robust policies, principles or practices to respect, protect and promote child rights in Games planning.

Chappelet (2022) comments on the IOC's requirement for host cities to adhere to the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The IOC has also recently published a new Strategic Framework on Human Rights which seeks to strengthen its human rights provisions. Grell (2018) shows how the IOC finally agreed to introduce explicit human rights obligations to the Paris 2024 HCC. FIFA also required potential candidate cities for the 2026 edition to provide a detailed human rights risk assessment as part of the bidding process. As Alfrey et al. (2021)

show, FIFA introduced bidding requirements that any state or region wishing to bid to host a World Cup has to conduct a human rights risk assessment and outline how they intend to mitigate each of the risks identified. The winning bid for the 2026 World Cup included a proposal that the cities within each state would follow their own competitive process to host matches, which included the requisite human rights assessments. These requirements led to candidate cities initiating stakeholder engagement, with the effect that “the cities that appear to have comprehensively engaged with a wider set of stakeholders have examined a broader range of issues, identified more 2026 World Cup-specific risks, proposed more comprehensive measures in mitigation and suggested more legacy opportunities” (p. 313). Heerdt (2018) welcomes a clearer focus on human rights obligations from awarding bodies in recent years and Naidoo and Grevemberg (2022) show how the CGF has successfully introduced governance and legal changes which have empowered athletes to be part of the CGF leadership and act as agents of change for human rights within that organisation.

However, questions remain for awarding bodies as to their role, along with other actors as change agents for human rights. Næss (2019) expresses concern at the absence of direct human rights terminology and ways to enforce recommendations in United Nations, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and European Commission strategies. Additionally, Chappelet (2022) argues that the IOC still needs to clarify “which rights, for who, how should they be addressed and how far do its humanitarian responsibilities extend” (p. 17). Grell (2018) concurs, suggesting that the revised Paris 2024 HCC failed to specify which human rights should be respected and protected, appearing to uphold only those human rights that are applicable in the host state. Heerdt (2018) expresses concern at the absence of deliverable remedy measures for those affected by human

rights infringements in the initiatives introduced by the IOC and FIFA. Similarly, Alfrey et al. (2021) recommend that FIFA needs to define operational and functional roles to enable clarity to rights holders and all stakeholders as to who has responsibility and accountability for managing which potential risks, and how these can be integrated into partnerships and value chains associated with the 2026 World Cup. They also call for benchmarks specific to the event to track progress, capture outcomes and identify contributions to a human rights legacy. Byrne and Ludvigsen (2022) propose that due diligence and human rights impact assessments should become an organisational mainstay of FIFA's and IOC's event-related operations, positively altering the culture of decision-making in both organisations. They conclude that human rights mainstreaming should become an operational priority for event-awarding bodies.

Answers to the human rights problem can only be provided when collaborations between host cities and host states take place to change systems for the society at large and sustainable development (Chappelet, 2022). Amis (2017) argues that knowledge sharing on human rights matters within and across competitions has, until recently, been minimal. However, she suggests that there is evidence of change with sporting, business, legal and other policy actors working together more effectively with awarding bodies to foreground human rights concerns and build coalitions to address them systematically.

4.6 When Activism Is (In)Effective

Protests and dissent connected to major sport events have been present, and increasing, in the modern era of sports (Boykoff, 2011). Sport events have been seen as vessels to lift human rights issues, because they receive massive media coverage not only when the event is held, but also in the buildup to the event (Burchell, 2015).

Activist groups have historically raised human rights issues connected to, for

example, indigenous rights, civil liberties, discrimination and LGBTQ rights (Boykoff, 2011; Burchell, 2015; Talbot & Carter, 2018).

Schwab (2018) focuses on athlete activism and identified three types: individual activism, collective activism and institutional activism. A reoccurring theme of individual activism in the reviewed literature is when athletes use the podium or arena to protest. A famous example is the protest by Tommy Smith and John Carlos at the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City to raise issues of discrimination and racial injustice (Blackman, 2019; Edwards, 1979; Elsborg, 2020; Liberti & McDonald, 2019). Such activism can lead to a political awakening (O'Bonsawin, 2022) and more representation in sport institutions for minorities (Edwards, 1979). However, it has also inclined sport governing bodies to prevent such expressions, like in the rule 50 of the Olympic Charter (Elsborg, 2020). An example of collective athlete activism is female professional football players demanding equal pay at FIFA World Cups, pressuring FIFA to include gender equality in the statutes (Schwab, 2018). Finally, institutional athlete activism "aims to drive the reformation of global sports law by embedding internationally recognized human rights in the governance and legal framework of global sports" (Schwab, 2018, p. 172). A successful example is the work by Sport and Rights Alliance to influence the likes of IOC and FIFA to embed human rights clauses in bidding criteria and policies (Schwab, 2018).

Another form of activism is when grassroot or social movements use the platform of major sport events. Talbot and Carter (2018) point at the importance for grassroot protests to catch the attention of international human rights non-governmental organizations (such as Amnesty or Human Rights Watch) to lift a cause. Boykoff (2011), studying the anti-Olympic activists in Vancouver, discusses framing. Instead of fronting issues of neoliberal capitalism or global warming, the activists gathered around the 'right to the city' and addressed indigenous rights,

economic concerns and civil liberties, which was more tangible both for the activists and the public. The result, according to Boykoff (2011), was a more participatory and equitable way for urban development processes in Vancouver. In the context of the 2016 Olympic Games, the issue of police brutality received great media attention and was perceived to a more explicit violation of human rights than house evictions (Talbot & Carter, 2018). Casaglia (2016) and Kim (2011) studied two different activist groups (disabled and social centers) in their efforts to promote human rights connected to the Olympics. Both find that the groups might not have been successful in the short-term, but the collective effort and organization of protests led to improved networks and knowledge and spurred activism in the long-run.

4.7 How Human Rights of Vulnerable Groups Are Best Protected and Promoted

Human rights extend to groups that experience marginalization and/or do not have the power to advocate for themselves (e.g., children, disabled). The issues are particularly pertinent to those whose safety is at risk due to culturally unaccepted lifestyles (e.g., LGBTQ, sex workers). The spaces of liminality created via management of major sport events leaves open the opportunity for exploitation of the disadvantaged and voiceless. Similar to other social and cultural institutions, management of major sport events has the propensity to disproportionately impact some of society's most vulnerable populations, including children.

Host city residents, house owners or tenants and (migrant) workers. The host city context is important to consider when assessing management of major sport events and human rights. While there are human rights issues relating to visiting athletes, out-of-country sponsorship practices and spillover effects to other places (Xinjiang and Tibet for Beijing 2008 and 2022), human rights infringements have a great impact in the host city too. It is in the host city that major investments in transport and venue infrastructures, in particular, are made. There is evidence that

infrastructural developments have exacerbated labor infringements and led to housing evictions as urban regeneration has taken precedence over the protection of citizen rights (Millward, 2017). Talbot and Carter (2018) and Suzuki et al. (2018) document housing rights infringements in Rio de Janeiro and Tokyo respectively, while the labor-rights situation of migrant workers in Qatar has received international attention and condemnation (Al Thani, 2021). To improve the situation for migrant workers, particularly in relation to their health and social needs, Onarheim et al. (2021) suggest collaborative efforts by governments, international sports bodies and industry.

In the host city, as a result of hosting major sport events, the rights to freedom of assembly and freedom of expression (people's right to the city) come into play (Heerdt, 2018; Horne, 2018). Boykoff (2011), focusing on the Olympics Games, demonstrates how people's right to protest and express opposition to the effects of the event on host cities have been curtailed in both the Vancouver 2010 Winter and the London 2012 Summer Olympics. Coaffee (2015) associates the curtailment of citizens' freedom to the organizers' objective to reduce or eliminate threats in the Olympic city. This, he argues, led to the increasing use of surveillance technologies and fixed cordons to create secure space.

These restrictions to freedom of assembly and expression are inseparable from the business and governance models operated by major sport event owners. Müller (2015, 2017) suggests that major sport events are often seen as a fix for a particular problem. In the context of the Olympic Games, for example, the IOC facilitates revenue generation through agreeing a HCC with the successful host city, confirming the revenues and share of costs borne by each partner. The HCC also sets out the obligations upon hosts to create and protect the conditions for commercial exploitation of the world-recognized Olympic brand. Gaffney (2016)

shows how transferring power and influence to elite interests makes human rights abuses more likely as the event provides a license for commercial interests of powerful actors to assert their own power within national politics and “a pretext for enacting policies advantageous to local elites” (Corrarino, 2014, p. 189; see also Comitê Popular da Copa e Olimpíadas do Rio de Janeiro, 2015, for the consideration of a particular context [Rio de Janeiro]). Practically, after winning the rights to host the Olympic Games, successful candidate cities are contractually obliged to pass exceptional legislation that overrides existing local or national legislative arrangements (Müller, 2015).

The Olympic host city is affected pre, during and even post-event by the effects of Rule 50 of the Olympic Charter (IOC, 2022), which serves to protect the commercial interests of the IOC and The Olympic Partners (TOP) by disallowing any counter-advertising or publicity within or around sport venues, but also within other urban areas deemed part of the event (Elsborg, 2020). Urban spaces previously accessible for everyday access and use are (temporarily) reimagined as sites of commercial and touristic consumption (Duignan et al., 2022; Smith & McGillivray, 2022). In human rights terms, the focus of attention in the event city focuses on facilitating tourism and presenting the best impression whilst making some areas and populations across the host city invisible (Steinbrink, 2013). In the context of Rio de Janeiro 2016, Steinbrink (2013) highlights tactics used by organizers to ensure favelas were effectively wiped from maps and hidden behind walls to avoid visitor attention being directed towards them. Finally, the effects of major sport event hosting continue to impact urban dwellers in the longer term. Smith and McGillivray (2022) show how major and mega sport events can act as Trojan horses which allow new systems and practices for the management of public space to be implemented under the convenient cover of the event, and are retained post-event.

Athletes. Part of key considerations about the frameworks for human rights is the critical perspective of where athletes' rights are enshrined in the event agenda.² Of note is the tension between human rights and legal conventions because these might differ. Faut (2014) demonstrates this in an analysis of the IOC's stance on political action in the Olympic Games by athletes. Another key issue in existing research is the focus of understanding community perception in the post-event stage. Devine (2022) argues that event legacy should be about sport for all perspectives that are enshrined in a rights-based framework, and the over emphasis on elitism misses out on truly supporting a community rights approach. Similarly, the arguments that Howe and Silva (2018) make about the Paralympic Games being about more than athletes' rights, but also about disability rights, echoes the commentary on the need to consider the legacy of hosting. In a similar vein, when human rights issues come to the fore around events, consumers become weary of supporting the event. As Koenigstorfer (2020) highlights, human rights issues in host states have negative effects on consumer evaluations. Even though consumers might still follow the event, value perceptions and ethical concerns are highly salient and can impact the outcomes of how the Olympic Movement is managed.

Female and transgender athletes. Not only do female athletes engage in the fight for human rights such as equal pay, but simply participating in sports can empower women and increase access to rights, such as education and bodily autonomy. Sport participation is thus an integral part of women's fight for equal human rights. The articles in this review address the broad reaching issues of women's fights for equality in sport through major sport events, and the more recent

² Many of the articles that focus on athletes center upon particular issues such as trans or women's rights in sport. Thus, we offer insight more generally about the athletes' perspectives here and specific insights about articles that address the more nuanced ideas of rights in the next section.

debates about trans rights in competition. For example, Lemmon (2019) outlines the historical trajectory of women's involvement in sport from a human rights perspective. She argues that "female athletes have fought for human rights such as equal pay, health benefits, and inclusive legislation" (p. 255). However, most female athletes would likely not see themselves as fighting for human rights, as many might not see the clear connection to the more general idea of equality and respect. But it is important to recognize that equality and respect are hallmarks of human rights and thus the fight for women in sport events should showcase the characteristics promised to every person in international human rights. Mitten and Frkovic (2022) further this discussion by addressing the evolution of the rules in the IOC aimed at supporting gender equity. They argue that, to offer a true human rights perspective in today's landscape, the IOC's (2021b) Framework on Fairness, Inclusion and Non-Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity and Sex Variations needs to be combined with the Chand/Semenya Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) Legal Framework (CAS, 2014, 2018) to appropriately balance an athlete's human rights with preserving the competitive equity of sport. This offers a nuanced approach to consider gender equity as a human right in the context of the Olympic Games.

Specific cases demonstrate different facets of women in sport and human rights. Mendoca et al. (2017) demonstrate how the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Rio de Janeiro offered the space to focus on the low rates of female participation in sport and highlight the important role that professions such as physical therapy can have in developing women's sporting opportunities as a key human rights issue. Stevenson's (2018) work uses the case of the first Saudi female athlete Attar to exemplify how human rights lenses can mask the deeper sociopolitical discourses of human rights. The study reveals that sometimes only certain women are empowered and that some actions do not necessarily serve the

broader agenda of a rights-based understanding of women in sport. Liberti and MacDonald's (2019) historical account of Black U.S. sprinter, Wyomia Tyus's efforts to make visible the intersectional spaces she occupied as a Black woman are perhaps most clearly articulated via her actions and comments in regard to the Olympic Project for Human Rights (OPHR) in 1968. Her story highlights the failure of hegemonic efforts to completely silence her resistive efforts which aimed to challenge racial and gendered lines of power, thus ultimately offering a unique form of sport resistance. Schneider (2020) uses the Caster Semenya case to discuss the frameworks for human rights being applied to athletes in the Olympic Games, arguing that in the search for equity and fairness, human rights violations may also be occurring in more subtle and nuanced ways. Her work highlights one of the more critical and missing pieces in this part of the review, that is, the perspectives of women in this space to make ethical and moral decisions about eligibility as a human right. The voices of female athletes and athletes more generally are largely absent from the scholarly works around human rights in sport. This is also true for the area of transgender rights (Devine, 2022; Schneider 2020). They have become a topic of concern over the last decade that, at its core, faces the challenge to balance human rights with competitive equity in sport and at sport events (Mitten & Frkovic, 2022).

Sex workers. Major sport events may create an environment ripe for human traffickers to exploit. This may take the form of trafficking to fulfil labor shortages in building event facilities or sex trafficking to fulfil the need for such services driven by the large influx of people attending the event (Matheson & Finkel, 2013). Both scenarios usually involve a situation whereby a third party benefits from the work of people, who for a variety of reasons, are unable to defend or invoke their own basic human rights (Richter et al., 2020).

The ambiguous nature of prostitution legislation and enforcement around the world, and the fact that that former major event host cities have ranged from those that completely oppose sex work, to those partially tolerant and those open or supportive of it (De Lisio et al., 2018) make these events a potentially lucrative proposition for organized crime and sex traffickers. Conversely, Bonthuys (2012) and Dagistanli and Milivojevic (2013) argue that the moral panic around sex trafficking and major sport events undermines important debates related to the protection and legal status of sex workers, resulting in the increased harassment of sex workers. Labor exploitation may involve abuses such as wage theft, unsafe working practices and living conditions, and a lack of access to state-guaranteed social services, and most often affect migrant and foreign workers (U.S. Catholic sisters against Human trafficking, n.d).

Children and adolescents. Dowse et al. (2018) point out that there is little information, data or research showing the extent to which major sport events impact children and adolescents, despite advocacy organizations such as United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and Terre des Hommes calling for children to be meaningfully included as stakeholders within the event process. In regard to management of major sport events potentially causing harm or infringing upon children's rights, Brackeridge et al. (2015) identify four main categories of risk. These include issues related to child labor, children being displaced because of forced evictions due to infrastructure development, child sexual exploitation and human trafficking.

The issue of exclusion and child rights infringement is not specific to major sport events, as children have historically been partly excluded from policy, political and societal processes. However, the increased focus of major sport events and their impact on human rights combined with the involvement of influential advocacy

organizations has resulted in key stakeholders such as corporate sponsors and the general public scrutinizing these events more closely. Examples of major sport events causing mass displacement and loss of housing (e.g., Brazil 2014 FIFA World Cup and Rio de Janeiro 2016 Olympics, South Africa 2010 World Cup), as well as the death and lack of payment to migrant workers (e.g., Qatar 2022 FIFA World Cup) has often disproportionately impacted children. Conversely, there is the recognition that major sport events can provide benefits to children, such as access to social facilities, enhanced quality of life and more inclusive protections (Dowse et al., 2018). Despite this, research examining issues of children's rights from the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games found that there were no embedded child rights commitments in the bidding or planning documents, resulting in few measures to implement or report child rights abuses (Aina et al., 2021).

Disabled persons. The rights of disabled persons are enshrined in the United Nations (2006) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), and are further supported by policy enactments in countries around the world. But as McGillivray et al. (2019) point out, there is little accountability for event stakeholders to adhere to internationally recognized standards such as the UNCRPD. Major sport events typically function on a model of ableism that privileges the perspectives, structures and opportunities of those who live without impairment or disability. Little attention is given to alternative understandings, such as 'cripping' major events, which focuses on seeing the event develop from the perspective of disabled persons, rather than the event simply accommodating them. This shift in perspective would centralize a human-rights approach where strategies such as universal design of facilities, equipment and the event program do not privilege a non-disabled perspective. Major sport events are attempting to move in this direction as we have seen from the Olympic and Paralympic bid for Paris 2024 which focused on inclusion

MS 22-0074 Event Management E-pub

and accessibility for all (Comité d'organisation des Jeux Olympiques et Paralympiques de Paris 2024, 2019). However, the challenge remains to enact the promises set forth in the bid, particularly in places where impairment and disability rights are poorly understood. For example, the French laws on subway renovation as of now make it possible to make single (but not all) stations in Paris accessible to wheelchair users (Rowbottom, 2022). Indeed, several authors (Braye, 2016; Braye et al., 2013; Goh, 2020) highlight how disabled people themselves are often highly critical of the claims made for enhanced inclusion as a result of hosting the Paralympic Games. Other authors highlight how the kind of imagery (Kim, 2011) or the language and terminology of those involved in promoting a possible legacy such as the media (Carty et al., 2021) can adversely affect the intended use of the Paralympic Games as an educational tool aimed at increasing understanding of disability issues amongst the non-disabled community (see also Howe & Silva, 2018). Kim (2011) emphasizes how some governments actually use the Paralympic Games as a smokescreen to hide how badly disabled people are actually treated in their countries (as a form of sportswashing).

Black people. Blackman (2019), Edwards (1979), Liberti and McDonald (2019) and Waller et al. (2012) focus particularly on racial discrimination against Black people in the U.S. in the context of the Black Power salute by John Carlos and Tommie Smith at the 1968 Olympic Games 200m medal ceremony in Mexico City. They show how such forms of protest can impact structural racism, despite attempts to punish and ignore them by those in power. Waller et al. (2012) warns Black, particularly male, athletes to not “become enslaved to the economics of their celebrity” (p. 265). Liberti and McDonald (2019) focus on an associated story of the U.S. female track medalist from Mexico City 1968, Wyomia Tyus, who tried to show support for Carlos and Smith in order to challenge “racial and gendered lines of

power” (p. 796) in the U.S. and was similarly ignored and ostracized. The studies highlight the connection between politics, the Black Power movement and athlete activism.

Indigenous people. Although this rule could potentially apply to many other marginalized identities, O’Bonsawin (2015) claims, using the example of an Australian Aboriginal boxer at the London 2012 Olympic Games who was punished for adorning his shirt with the Aboriginal flag of Australia as he entered the ring, that the IOC Olympic Charter rule 50

“categorically sustains the illegal missions of colonizing settler governments that attempt to rule over Indigenous people and their lands. Within the Olympic domain, Indigenous athletes are forced to assume the identity of the colonizing settler citizenry, thereby further validating the political authority of an illegally imposed governing structure” (p. 200-201).

Kilgour and Porteous (1999) highlight, again in an Australian context, how those in power entrench the marginalization of Aboriginal groups within their countries, in this case with respect to resident’s housing rights, and how this raises concerns about the lack of legislative protection for the local community against human rights violations. Rowe (2012), however, shows how differing perceived levels of human rights abuses can be used to the advantage of bidding cities and claims that Sydney, Australia, had an advantage over its closest competitor in the 1993 bidding process, Beijing, China, as perceived human rights abuses of indigenous people in the former were seen as not as bad as in the latter.

5. GENERAL DISCUSSION

Based on our scoping review of the literature, we can state that major sport events can have both beneficial and detrimental effects on human rights. Effects are not intrinsic to events, but depend on how events are managed and how they are

embedded into social, political and economic policy debate and action. We synthesize how, and when, managing major sport events does good or bad based on the findings from previous studies. In general, *not* managing events for (and from the perspective of) marginalized groups typically harms their human rights.

The insights add to previous reviews on the post-leverage of major sport events (often under the term legacy; Koenigstorfer et al., 2019). In particular, our scoping review reveals what rights have been assessed, what populations have been considered and what contexts have been researched. Also, we reveal how authors researched the topics from a methodological standpoint. Interestingly, descriptive work dominates the field (64.6%). The void in empirical research has important consequences for both research and practice: a large number of claims remain unsubstantiated; there is uncertainty about cause-effect relationships and the underlying mechanisms; and managers are left uninformed about what works in what context, and what does not. To inspire researchers to partially fill this void, we present three pathways of how human rights topics at major sport events might be investigated in future studies.

5.1 Pathways to Investigate Human Rights Issues

Table 3 presents an overview of pathways that are of interest. We detail three pathways that are worth studying empirically and relate to both positivist and interpretive research designs—in an attempt that the two perspectives complement but not replace, or separate from, each other (see Weber, 2004, who comments that, to advance a field, “we need to have a deep understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of different research methods and data-analysis techniques” [p. xi]). In what follows, we describe how these insights might be useful for further research.

First, given the five-stage lifecycle of major sport events, one avenue is the consideration of differences in stakeholders’ engagement between the stages. Often, **MS 22-0074 *Event Management* E-pub**

stakeholders make strong claims in the preparation and bidding stages, but fall back to old habits (e.g., serving the elite beneficiaries, deciding based on time and financial constraints, reducing transparency in decision-making) when it comes to contracting companies, hosting the event, and planning the event leverage. The consideration of when, and how, the promotion of human rights can be sustained across the five stages would be informative to both research and practice in major (sport) event management. Furthermore, the inclusion of independent organizations that advocate for human rights might be a predictor of the creation of social benefits related to human rights (McGillivray et al., 2022). Thus, future studies should consider how collaborative partnership with these organizations can be set up to best increase the likelihood of positive social outcomes.

Second, there is a scarcity of studies that actually consider post-event human rights leverage over the course of generations (see also Koenigstorfer et al., 2019). Thus, it remains largely unknown to what degree human rights were strengthened or weakened during the post-event era, and to what degree this could be attributed to the hosting of the event and the way it was managed. This highlights the urgent need for surveillance of human rights after the event hosting. From a managerial standpoint, guidance is needed on how to include surveillance tools into legacy frameworks and how to secure funding to monitor these rights over a long-term period.

Lastly, there is uncertainty about what strategies and operative processes are needed to consider the human rights of vulnerable groups in decision-making processes. The needs of vulnerable groups differ. For example, while some groups may desire changes in national laws to be better protected in some countries, others may wish to have a rather informal say in the development of infrastructure in the context of event planning. Based on the findings from previous studies, it appears

that policies and adherence to the UNGP, as well as proactive change management is needed in organizations to implement what is desired (Chappelet, 2022). Within this context, the committed, transparent and inclusive consideration of human rights issues of all relevant affected groups along all five stages of major sport events is needed. Due to the close relationship between fighting corruption and protecting human rights (Peters, 2018), strategies and operative processes might be aligned with each other.

<<<INSERT TABLE 3 ABOUT HERE>>>

5.2 Limitations and Outlook

This scoping review is not free of limitations. First, there are more major sport events than those considered in the present study, and human rights might also matter in the context of small-to-medium scale sport events. We did not review studies on such events. Second, we focused on human rights as a search term. Considering the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations (1948), one might have used all the specific rights that are mentioned in the declaration in addition. Lastly, due to the lack of high evidence-level studies, no clear statements can be made about cause-effect relationships, processes and boundary conditions. Future studies may use the insights gained from this review to develop research designs that fulfill these goals.

6. CONCLUSION

With this article, we aim to inspire both researchers and practitioners to assess how and when management of major sport events promotes or undermines human rights. This is needed, because it must be acknowledged that major sport event considerations are driven by financial and egoistic value-driven interest, but the costs are often borne by the host and within the host by the general population (e.g., via tax subsidy), and particularly vulnerable population groups. If, at the same time,

major sport event stakeholders are accused of corrupt and unsustainable practices, the financing of major sport events can hardly be justified. The committed, transparent and inclusive consideration of human rights issues along all five stages of major sport events may increase the social benefits of hosting such events.

FUNDING

The research was funded by European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement no. 823815.

EVENT MANAGEMENT

Appendix A

Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses Extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR) Checklist

SECTION	ITEM	PRISMA-ScR CHECKLIST ITEM	REPORTED ON PAGE #
TITLE			
Title	1	Identify the report as a scoping review.	1
ABSTRACT			
Structured summary	2	Provide a structured summary that includes (as applicable): background, objectives, eligibility criteria, sources of evidence, charting methods, results, and conclusions that relate to the review questions and objectives.	1-2 (word-limit restricted)
INTRODUCTION			
Rationale	3	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known. Explain why the review questions/objectives lend themselves to a scoping review approach.	3-4
Objectives	4	Provide an explicit statement of the questions and objectives being addressed with reference to their key elements (e.g., population or participants, concepts, and context) or other relevant key elements used to conceptualize the review questions and/or objectives.	8
METHODS			
Protocol and registration	5	Indicate whether a review protocol exists; state if and where it can be accessed (e.g., a Web address); and if available, provide registration information, including the registration number.	No protocol
Eligibility criteria	6	Specify characteristics of the sources of evidence used as eligibility criteria (e.g., years considered, language, and publication status), and provide a rationale.	8-9
Information sources	7	Describe all information sources in the search (e.g., databases with dates of coverage and contact with authors to identify additional sources), as well as the date the most recent search was executed.	9, Appendix B
Search	8	Present the full electronic search strategy for at least 1 database, including any limits used, such that it could be repeated.	Appendix B
Selection of sources of evidence	9	State the process for selecting sources of evidence (i.e., screening and eligibility) included in the scoping review.	9, Figure 1
Data charting process	10	Describe the methods of charting data from the included sources of evidence (e.g., calibrated forms or forms that have been tested by the team before their use, and whether data charting was done independently or in duplicate) and any processes for obtaining and confirming data from investigators.	10-11
Data items	11	List and define all variables for which data were sought and any assumptions and simplifications made.	Appendix C
Critical appraisal of individual sources of evidence	12	If done, provide a rationale for conducting a critical appraisal of included sources of evidence; describe the methods used and how this information was used in any data synthesis (if appropriate).	11
Synthesis of results	13	Describe the methods of handling and summarizing the data that were charted.	11-12, Table 1

RESULTS			
Selection of sources of evidence	14	Give numbers of sources of evidence screened, assessed for eligibility, and included in the review, with reasons for exclusions at each stage, ideally using a flow diagram.	Figure 1
Characteristics of sources of evidence	15	For each source of evidence, present characteristics for which data were charted and provide the citations.	Table 2
Critical appraisal within sources of evidence	16	If done, present data on critical appraisal of included sources of evidence (see item 12).	Appendix C
Results of individual sources of evidence	17	For each included source of evidence, present the relevant data that were charted that relate to the review questions and objectives.	12-33
Synthesis of results	18	Summarize and/or present the charting results as they relate to the review questions and objectives.	Sections 4.1-4.7
DISCUSSION			
Summary of evidence	19	Summarize the main results (including an overview of concepts, themes, and types of evidence available), link to the review questions and objectives, and consider the relevance to key groups.	Figure 2
Limitations	20	Discuss the limitations of the scoping review process.	38
Conclusions	21	Provide a general interpretation of the results with respect to the review questions and objectives, as well as potential implications and/or next steps.	38
FUNDING			
Funding	22	Describe sources of funding for the included sources of evidence, as well as sources of funding for the scoping review. Describe the role of the funders of the scoping review.	39, Appendix C

Note. From Tricco et al. (2018)

Appendix B

Database-specific Search Strategy

Database	Hits	Search strategy	Filters/Fields
Scopus	121	TITLE-ABS-KEY ("human right*") AND TITLE-ABS-KEY ("sport* event*" OR "sporting event*" OR "FIFA World Cup" OR Olympics OR "Olympic Games" OR Paralympics OR "Paralympic Games" OR "Olympic Summer Games" OR "Olympic Winter Games" OR "Olympic and Paralympic Summer Games" OR "Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games" OR "UEFA Euro" OR "Asian Games" OR "Commonwealth Games")	Fields: (TITLE-ABS-KEY) Document Type: Article Language: English
Web of Science	63 (non-duplicates)	<p>"AB" can be replaced with AK, TI, and TS.</p> <p>(AB=("human right*")) AND AB=("sport* event*" OR "sporting event*" OR "FIFA World Cup" OR Olympics OR "Olympic Games" OR Paralympics OR "Paralympic Games" OR "Olympic Summer Games" OR "Olympic Winter Games" OR "Olympic and Paralympic Summer Games" OR "Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games" OR "UEFA Euro" OR "Asian Games" OR "Commonwealth Games")</p>	<p>The search was performed four separate times according to the following filters (n=132 with duplicates):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AB (Abstract): n=45 • AK (Keywords): n=11 • TI (Title): n=13 • TS (Topic): n=63 <p>The four hits were then combined and duplicates were removed, resulting in the final number of papers in this database.</p> <p>LA=(English)) AND DT=(Article)</p>
Soc INDEX	49 (non-duplicates)	<p>"AB" can be replaced with SU, TI, and KW.</p> <p>(AB=("human right*")) AND AB=("sport* event*" OR "sporting event*" OR "FIFA World Cup" OR Olympics OR "Olympic Games" OR Paralympics OR "Paralympic Games" OR "Olympic Summer Games" OR "Olympic Winter Games" OR "Olympic and Paralympic Summer Games" OR "Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games" OR "UEFA Euro" OR "Asian Games" OR "Commonwealth Games")</p>	<p>The search was performed four separate times according to the following filters (n=84 with duplicates):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SU (Subject Terms): hits=24 • TI (Title): hits=11 • AB (Abstract): hits=41 • KW (Author-supplied keywords): hits=8 <p>The four hits were then combined and duplicates were removed, resulting in the final number of papers in this database.</p> <p>Language: English Source types: Academic Journals</p>
SPORT Discus	82 (non-duplicates)	<p>"AB" can be replaced with TI, KW, and SU.</p> <p>(AB=("human right*")) AND AB=("sport* event*" OR "sporting event*" OR "FIFA World Cup" OR Olympics OR "Olympic Games" OR Paralympics OR "Paralympic Games" OR "Olympic Summer Games" OR "Olympic Winter Games" OR "Olympic and Paralympic Summer Games" OR "Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games" OR "UEFA Euro" OR "Asian Games" OR "Commonwealth Games")</p>	<p>The search was performed four separate times according to the following filters (n=131 with duplicates):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TI (Title): hits=15 • AB (Abstract): hits=61 • KW (Keywords): hits=9 • SU (Subjects): hits=46 <p>The four hits were then combined and duplicates were removed, resulting in the final number of papers in this database.</p> <p>Language: English Source types: Academic Journals</p>

Note. Last search date: November 11, 2022.

Appendix C

Data Extraction File to be included in final submission.

EVENT MANAGEMENT

References

- Adams, A., & Piekarz, M. (2015). Sport events and human rights: Positive promotion or negative erosion?. *Journal of Policy Research in Tourism, Leisure and Events*, 7(3), 220-236. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19407963.2014.997864>
- Aina, O., McGillivray, D., Carnicelli, S., & McPherson, G. (2021). Embedding child rights principles and practices in mega sport event planning. *Frontiers in Sports and Active Living*, 3. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fspor.2021.695666>
- Al Thani, M. (2021). Channelling soft power: The Qatar 2022 World Cup, migrant workers, and international image. *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 38(17), 1729-1752. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09523367.2021.1988932>
- Alfrey, D., Amis, L., Nickelsburg, S., & Rook, W. (2022). Candidate city human rights proposals for the 2026 World Cup: The promise of a positive legacy. *Business and Human Rights Journal*, 7(2), 311-318. <https://doi.org/10.1017/bhj.2022.21>
- Amis, L. (2017). Mega-sporting events and human rights—a time for more teamwork?. *Business and Human Rights Journal*, 2(1), 135-141. <https://doi.org/10.1017/bhj.2016.29>
- Amusa, L. O., Toriola, A. L., & Goon, D. T. (2013). The world in turmoil: promotion of peace and international understanding through sport. *African Journal for Physical, Health Education, Recreation & Dance*, 19(1), 220-239. <https://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC133602>
- Association of Summer Olympic International Federations (2021). *Common indicators for measuring the impact of events*. Lausanne, Switzerland.
- Baklouti, M., & Namsi, Z. (2013). Security models in mega sport events between safety and human rights (case of Vancouver 2010). *Sport Journal*, 1-20.

Baxter, H., Kappelides, P., & Hoye, R. (2021). Female volunteer community sport officials: a scoping review and research agenda. *European Sport Management Quarterly*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/16184742.2021.1877322>

Black, D., & Bezanson, S. (2004). The Olympic Games, human rights and democratisation: Lessons from Seoul and implications for Beijing. *Third World Quarterly*, 25(7), 1245-1261. <https://doi.org/10.1080/014365904200281258>

Blackman, D. L. (2019). "Run, jump, or shuffle are all the same when you do it for the man!" The OPHR, Black Power, and the Boycott of the 1968 NYAC Meet. *Souls*, 21(1), 52-76. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10999949.2018.1543998>

Bonde, H. (2009). Sport, the Olympics and politics: European responses to Beijing 2008. *International Journal of the History of Sport*, 26(10), 1555-1570. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09523360903057567>

Bonthuys, E. (2012). The 2010 football World Cup and the regulation of sex work in South Africa. *Journal of Southern African Studies*, 38(1), 11-29. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2012.642723>

Bowersox, Z. (2016a). International sporting events and human trafficking: Effects of mega-events on a state's capacity to address human trafficking. *Journal of Human Trafficking*, 2(3), 201-220. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23322705.2015.1131584>

Bowersox, Z. (2016b). Naming, shaming, and international sporting events: Does the host nation play fair?. *Political Research Quarterly*, 69(2), 258-269. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1065912916636238>

Boykoff, J. (2011). Space matters: The 2010 Winter Olympics and its discontents. *Human Geography*, 4(2), 48-60. <https://doi.org/10.1177/194277861100400204>

Brackenridge, C. H., Rhind, D., & Palmer-Felgate, S. (2015). Locating and mitigating risks to children associated with major sporting events. *Journal of Policy*

Research in Tourism, Leisure and Events, 7(3), 237-250.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/19407963.2014.911516>

Brannagan, P. M., & Giulianotti, R. (2014). Soft power and soft disempowerment:

Qatar, global sport and football's 2022 World Cup finals. *Leisure Studies*, 34(6), 703-719. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02614367.2014.964291>

Braye, S. (2016). 'I'm not an activist': An exploratory investigation into retired British

Paralympic athletes' views on the relationship between the Paralympic games and disability equality in the United Kingdom. *Disability & Society*, 31(9), 1288-1300. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09687599.2016.1251392>

Braye, S., Dixon, K., & Gibbons, T. (2013). 'A mockery of equality': An exploratory

investigation into disabled activists' views of the Paralympic Games. *Disability & Society*, 28(7), 984-996. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09687599.2012.748648>

Bredikhina, N. (2019). Olympic dreams or broken promises: evaluation of the XXII

Olympic Winter Games' vision and impact on infrastructure, environment, athletic venues, and tourism. *International Journal of Sport & Society*, 10(3), 1-16. <http://doi.org/10.18848/2152-7857/CGP/v10i03/1-16>

Brownell, S. (2012). Human rights and the Beijing Olympics: Imagined global

community and the transnational public sphere. *British Journal of Sociology*, 63(2), 306-327. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-4446.2012.01411.x>

Brownell, S. (2013). "Brand China" in the Olympic context communications

challenges of China's soft power initiative. *Javnost - The Public*, 20(4), 65-82. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13183222.2013.11009128>

Brundtland Commission. (1987). *Our common future*. Oxford University Press.

Burchell, K. (2015). Infiltrating the space, hijacking the platform: Pussy Riot, Sochi

protests, and media events. *Participations: Journal of Audience and Reception Studies*, 12(1), 659-676.

Burchell, K., Ben, O. L., Gillespie, M., & Nieto McAvoy, E. (2015). Soft power and its audiences: tweeting the Olympics from London 2012 to Sochi 2014.

Participations: Journal of Audience & Reception Studies, 12(1), 413-437.

Burnie, S. (2020). Radiation disinformation and human rights violations at the heart of Fukushima and the Olympic Games. *Asia-Pacific Journal: Japan Focus*, 18(5), 1-6, 5378.

Byrne, S., & Lee Ludvigsen, J. A. (2022). Sport mega-event governance and human rights: the 'Ruggie Principles', responsibility and directions. *Leisure Studies*.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/02614367.2022.2094998>

Carty, C., Mont, D., Restrepo, D. S., & Salazar, J. P. (2021). WeThe15, leveraging sport to advance disability rights and sustainable development. *Sustainability*, 13(21), 11738. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su132111738>

Casaglia, A. (2018). Territories of struggle: Social centres in Northern Italy opposing mega-events. *Antipode*, 50(2), 478-497. <https://doi.org/10.1111/anti.12287>

Caudwell, J., & McGee, D. (2018). From promotion to protection: Human rights and events, leisure and sport. *Leisure Studies*, 37(1), 1-10.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/02614367.2017.1420814>

Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions. (2007). *Fair play for housing rights: mega-events, Olympic Games and housing rights*. Geneva, Switzerland.

Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions. (2008). *Housing rights violations and the Beijing Olympic Games*. Geneva, Switzerland.

Chalip, L. (2006). Towards social leverage of sport events, *Journal of Sport & Tourism*, 11(2), 109-127. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14775080601155126>

Chappelet, J. L. (2022). The Olympics' evolving relationship with human rights: An ongoing affair. *Sport in Society*, 25(1), 1-22.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/17430437.2022.2005289>

Coaffee, J. (2015). The uneven geographies of the Olympic carceral: From exceptionalism to normalisation. *The Geographical Journal*, 181(3), 199-211.

<https://doi.org/10.1111/geoj.12081>

Comité d'organisation des Jeux Olympiques et Paralympiques de Paris 2024 (2019) Génération 2024. Des jeux pour durer [Generation 2024. Games that last]. Paris.

Comité Populaire da Copa e Olimpíadas do Rio de Janeiro. (2015). *Rio 2016 Olympics: The exclusion Games*.

https://comitepopulario.files.wordpress.com/2016/03/dossiecomiterio2015_eng1.pdf

Corrarino, M. (2014). Law exclusion zones: Mega-events as sites of procedural and substantive human rights violations. *Yale Human Rights & Development Law Journal*, 17, 180-204.

Corthorn, P. (2013). The Cold War and British debates over the boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics. *Cold War History*, 13(1), 43-66.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/14682745.2012.727799>

Court of Arbitration for Sport. (2014). *Arbitration CAS 2014/A/3759 Dutee Chand v. Athletics Federation of India (AFI) & International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF), award of 24 July 2015*. [https://jurisprudence.tas-](https://jurisprudence.tas-cas.org/Shared%20Documents/3759-PA.pdf)

[cas.org/Shared%20Documents/3759-PA.pdf](https://jurisprudence.tas-cas.org/Shared%20Documents/3759-PA.pdf)

Court of Arbitration for Sport. (2018). *Arbitration CAS 2018/O/5794 Mokgadi Caster Semenya v. International Association of Athletics Federations, CAS 2018/O/5798 Athletics South Africa v. International Association of Athletics Federations*. https://www.tas-cas.org/fileadmin/user_upload/CAS_Award_-_redacted_-_Semenya_ASA_IAAF.pdf

Cox, G. (1998). Faster, higher, stronger...but what about our rights? Human rights and hallmark events. *Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal*, 16(3), 175-184.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/14615517.1998.10590206>

Cunningham, G. B., Dixon, M. A., Singer, J. N., Oshiro, K. F., Ahn, N. Y., & Weems, A. (2021). A site to resist and persist: Diversity, social justice, and the unique nature of sport. *Journal of Global Sport Management*, 6(1), 30-48.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/24704067.2019.1578623>

Daanen, B. (2022). Football, dictatorship, and human rights: The 1978 World Cup and solidarity activism in the Netherlands for Argentina. *Netherlands Quarterly of Human Rights*, 40(3), 269-289. <https://doi.org/10.1177/09240519221112555>

Dagistanli, S., & Milivojevic, S. (2013). Appropriating the rights of women: Moral panics, victims and exclusionary agendas in domestic and cross-borders sex crimes. *Women's Studies International Forum*, 40, 230-242.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wsif.2013.09.001>

Davidson, J., & McDonald, M. G. (2018). Rethinking human rights: The 2014 Sochi Winter Olympics, LGBT protections and the limits of cosmopolitanism. *Leisure Studies*, 37(1), 64-76. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02614367.2017.1310284>

De Lisio, A., Hubbard, P., & Silk, M. (2018). Economies of (alleged) deviance: sex work and the sport mega-event. *Sexuality Research and Social Policy*, 16(2), 179-189. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13178-018-0319-z>

Devine, C. (2022). Female Olympians' voices: female sports categories and International Olympic Committee transgender guidelines. *International Review for the Sociology of Sport*, 57(3), 335-361.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/10126902211021559>

Donnelly, P. (2008). Sport and human rights. *Sport in Society*, 11(4), 381-394.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/17430430802019326>

Dorsey, J. M. (2014). The 2022 World Cup: A potential monkey wrench for change.

International Journal of the History of Sport, 31(14), 1739-1754.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/09523367.2014.929115>

Dos Santos Jr, O. A., & Dos Santos, M. R. M. (2013). The right to housing, the World Cup and the Olympics: reflections on the case of Rio de Janeiro. *Territorio*, 64, 28-33.

Dowling, M., Leopkey, B., & Smith, L. (2018). Governance in sport: a scoping review. *Journal of Sport Management*, 32(5), 438-451.

<https://doi.org/10.1123/jsm.2018-0032>

Dowse, S., Powell, S., & Weed, M. (2018). Mega-sporting events and children's rights and interests—towards a better future. *Leisure Studies*, 37(1), 97-108.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/02614367.2017.1347698>

Duignan, M. B., Everett, S., & McCabe, S. (2022). Events as catalysts for communal resistance to overtourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 96, 103438.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2022.103438>

Duval, A. (2021). How Qatar's migrant workers became FIFA's Problem: A transnational struggle for responsibility. *Transnational Legal Theory*, 12(4), 473-

500. <https://doi.org/10.1080/20414005.2022.2030633>

Edwards, H. (1979). The Olympic project for human rights: An assessment ten years later. *The Black Scholar*, 10(6-7), 2-8.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/00064246.1979.11414041>

Edwards, H. (1984). Sportpolitics: Los Angeles, 1984- "The Olympic tradition continues". *Sociology of Sport Journal*, 1(2), 172-183.

<https://doi.org/10.1123/ssj.1.2.172>

Elsborg, S. (2020). A fist of freedom or a fist of iron? Rule 50 and the Olympic paradox. *Human Rights Defender*, 29(2), 44-48.

<https://search.informit.org/doi/10.3316/informit.386783236004168>

Engle, M. B. (2014). A CN Tower over Qatar: An analysis of the use of slave labor in preparation for the 2022 FIFA Men's World Cup and how the European Court of Human Rights can stop it. *Hofstra Labor & Employment Law Journal*, 32(1), 5.

Erfani, A. (2015). Kicking away responsibility: FIFA's role in migrant workers' abuses in Qatar's 2022 World Cup. *Jeffery S. Moorad Sports Law Journal*, 22(2), 623-660.

Ewen, J. E. (2015). Using the venom of a snake for an antidote: exploring strategies and services for sex workers in preparation for the World Cup 2014.

Perspectives in Public Health, 135(4), 197-203.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/1757913914542306>

Faut, F. (2014). The prohibition of political statements by athletes and its consistency with Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights: Speech is silver, silence is gold? *The International Sports Law Journal*, 14(3-4), 253-263.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s40318-014-0058-0>

Ferez, S., Ruffié, S., Joncheray, H., Marcellini, A., Pappous, S., & Richard, R. (2020).

Inclusion through sport: a critical view on Paralympic legacy from a historical perspective. *Social Inclusion*, 8(3), 224-235.

<https://doi.org/10.17645/si.v8i3.2735>

Freeman, J. (2014). Raising the flag over Rio de Janeiro's Favelas: Citizenship and social control in the Olympic City. *Journal of Latin American Geography*, 13(1),

7-38. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/24395835>

- Fruh, K., Archer, A., & Wojtowicz, J. (2023). Sportswashing: Complicity and corruption. *Sport, Ethics and Philosophy*, 17(1), 101-118.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/17511321.2022.2107697>
- Gaffney, C. (2016). Gentrifications in pre-Olympic Rio de Janeiro. *Urban Geography*, 37(8), 1132-1153. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02723638.2015.1096115>
- Ganji, S. K. (2016). Leveraging the World Cup: mega sporting events, human rights risk, and worker welfare reform in Qatar. *Journal on Migration and Human Security*, 4(4), 221-259. <https://doi.org/10.1177/233150241600400403>
- Gauthier, R. (2014). Major event legislation: lessons from London and looking forward. *International Sports Law Journal*, 14(1-2), 58-71.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s40318-013-0034-0>
- Goh, C. L. (2020). To what extent does the Paralympic Games promote the integration of disabled persons into society?. *International Sports Law Journal*, 20(1-2), 36-54. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40318-020-00164-w>
- Graeff, B., Ghiggi, M. V., & Knijnik, J. (2021). The impact of a sport mega event in the right to access public education: The case of the Porto Alegre communities affected by the 2014 Brazil World Cup. *Journal of Sport and Social Issues*, 45(5), 447-463. <https://doi.org/10.1177/01937235211012183>
- Grell, T. (2018). The International Olympic Committee and human rights reforms: Game changer or mere window dressing?. *International Sports Law Journal*, 17(3-4), 160-169. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40318-018-0127-x>
- Grix, J., & Lee, D. (2013). Soft power, sports mega-events and emerging states: The lure of the politics of attraction. *Global Society*, 27(4), 521-536.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/13600826.2013.827632>
- Hayes, V. (2010). Human trafficking for sexual exploitation at world sporting events. *Chicago-Kent Law Review*, 85(3), 1105-1146.

- Heerdt, D. (2018). Tapping the potential of human rights provisions in mega-sporting events' bidding and hosting agreements. *International Sports Law Journal*, 17(3-4), 170-185. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40318-018-0129-8>
- Heerdt, D. (2023). Addressing human rights abuses at mega-sporting events—a shared responsibility in theory and practice. *Frontiers in Sports and Active Living*, 4, 1067088. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fspor.2022.1067088>
- Hellmann, F., Rohde, L. S. P., Verdi, M., Garrafa, V., & Manchola-Castillo, C. (2018). Social responsibility and global health: Lessons from the Rio Olympics Zika controversy. *Indian Journal of Medical Ethics*, 3(4), 326-328. <https://doi.org/10.20529/IJME.2018.026>
- Hess, D., & Bishara, N. D. (2019). Beyond peace doves: respecting human rights and combating corruption in mega-sporting events. *Boston University International Law Journal*, 37, 245-279.
- Horne, J. (2018). Understanding the denial of abuses of human rights connected to sports mega-events. *Leisure Studies*, 37(1), 11-21. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02614367.2017.1324512>
- Horton, P. (2008). Sport as public diplomacy and public disquiet: Australia's ambivalent embrace of the Beijing Olympics. *International Journal of the History of Sport*, 25(7), 851-875. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09523360802009263>
- Horton, P. (2010). The geopolitical balance of the Asia-Pacific region post-Beijing 2008: An Australian perspective. *International Journal of the History of Sport*, 27(14/15), 2530-2566. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09523367.2010.504589>
- Howe, P. D., & Silva, C. F. (2018). The fiddle of using the Paralympic Games as a vehicle for expanding [dis]ability sport participation. *Sport in Society*, 21(1), 125-136. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17430437.2016.1225885>

Hsieh, H., & Shannon, S. E. (2005). Three approaches to qualitative content analysis. *Qualitative Health Research*, 15(9), 1277-1288.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/1049732305276687>

Hwang, Y. (2010). Olympiad, a place of linguistic struggle - the discursive constitution of 'human rights' in the 2008 Beijing Olympics. *Sport in Society*, 13(5), 855-875.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/17430431003651099>

International Olympic Committee. (2017). *Host city contract – Principles: Games of the XXXIII Olympiad in 2024*. Lausanne, Switzerland.

International Olympic Committee. (2021a). *IOC feasibility assessment – Olympic Games Brisbane*. https://stillmed.olympics.com/media/Documents/Olympic-Games/Brisbane-2032/General/IOC-Feasibility-Assessment-Brisbane.pdf?_ga=2.80768919.1643579494.1676892113-2121696063.1657014915

International Olympic Committee. (2021b). *IOC framework on fairness, inclusion and non-discrimination on the basis of gender identity and sex variations*.

<https://stillmed.olympics.com/media/Documents/Beyond-the-Games/Human-Rights/IOC-Framework-Fairness-Inclusion-Non-discrimination-2021.pdf>

International Olympic Committee. (2022). *Athlete expression: Rule 50*.

<https://olympics.com/athlete365/what-we-do/voice/athlete-expression-rule-50/>

Ishida, H., & Wada, H. (2017). The implementation of the UN Guiding Principles into daily business operations and the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Business and Human Rights Journal, 2(1), 143-148.

<https://doi.org/10.1017/bhj.2016.27>

Jayawardhana, A. (2016). Ensuring security against the threats of terrorist acts in mega sport events. *International Journal of Sport Management, Recreation & Tourism*, 25, 1-8.

Jiménez Botta, F. A. (2017). 'Yes to Football, No to Torture!' The politics of the 1978 Football World Cup in West Germany. *Sport in Society*, 20(10), 1440-1456.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/17430437.2016.1221053>

Kennelly, J., & Watt, P. (2012). Seeing Olympic effects through the eyes of marginally housed youth: Changing places and the gentrification of East London. *Visual Studies*, 27(2), 151-160.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/1472586x.2012.677496>

Keys, B. (2018). Harnessing human rights to the Olympic Games: Human Rights Watch and the 1993 'Stop Beijing' campaign. *Journal of Contemporary History*, 53(2), 415-438. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022009416667791>

Kidd, B. (2010). Human rights and the Olympic Movement after Beijing. *Sport in Society*, 13(5), 901-910. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17430431003651123>

Kilgour, K., & Porteous, P. (1999). Sharing the spirit: The impact of the Sydney 2000 Olympics on human rights in Australia. *University of New South Wales Law Journal*, 22(3), 813-828.

Kim, E. (2011). 'Heaven for disabled people': nationalism and international human rights imagery. *Disability and Society*, 26(1), 93-106.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/09687599.2011.529670>

Kirschner, F. (2019). Breakthrough or much ado about nothing? FIFA's new bidding process in the light of best practice examples of human rights assessments under UNGP Framework. *International Sports Law Journal*, 19(3-4), 133-153.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s40318-019-00156-5>

Koenigstorfer, J. (2020). Human rights issues in host countries of the Olympic Games and resulting differences in consumer evaluations. *European Sport Management Quarterly*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/16184742.2020.1850825>

Koenigstorfer, J., Bocarro, J. N., Byers, T., Edwards, M. B., Jones, G. J., & Preuss,

H. (2019). Mapping research on legacy of mega sporting events: Structural changes, consequences, and stakeholder evaluations in empirical studies.

Leisure Studies, 38(6), 729-745.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/02614367.2019.1662830>

Koenigstorfer, J., Kolbinger, O., & McGillivray, D. (2022). Athlete activism, human

rights, and the 2020 Olympic Games: A Twitter analysis of Raven Saunders' activism. *Event Management*.

<https://doi.org/10.3727/152599522X16419948695125>

Lai, A. (2010). A Hegelian study of Chinese people's pursuit of human rights in the

Tiananmen Incident, Falun Gong, and the Beijing Olympics. *Criminal Justice Studies*, 23(2), 163-176. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1478601X.2010.485482>

Landman, T., & Schudel, C. J. W. (2007). Corruption and human rights: Empirical relationships and policy advice. *International Council on Human Rights Policy*,

July 28-29. Geneva, Switzerland.

Lemmon, M. (2019). Evening the playing field: Women's sport as a vehicle for human rights. *International Sports Law Journal*, 19(3-4), 238-257.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s40318-019-00148-5>

Liberti, R., & McDonald, M. G. (2019). Back on track: Wyomia Tyus, breaking

historical silences, and the sporting activist legacies of 1968. *International Journal of the History of Sport*, 36(9-10), 796-811.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/09523367.2019.1679777>

Liu, J. H. (2007). Lighting the torch of human rights: The Olympic Games as a vehicle

for human rights reform. *Northwestern Journal of International Human Rights*, 5(2), 213-235.

MacAloon, J. J. (2016). Agenda 2020 and the Olympic Movement. *Sport in Society*, 19(6), 767-785. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17430437.2015.1119960>

MacInnes, P. (2022, November 29). *Qatar official says '400-500' migrant workers died on World Cup projects*. The Guardian.

<https://www.theguardian.com/football/2022/nov/29/qatar-official-says-400-500-migrant-workers-died-on-world-cup-projects>

Maennig, W., & Vierhaus, C. (2017). Winning the Olympic host city election: Key success factors. *Applied Economics*, 49(31), 3086-3099.

<http://doi.org/10.1080/00036846.2016.1254339>

Marshall, C., & Rossman, G. B. (1999). *Designing qualitative research* (3rd ed.). Sage.

Martín, D. P., & Hernández, E. S. A. (2021). The 'Greater Hungary' and the EURO 2020. Sports diplomacy of an illiberal state. *Soccer and Society*, 22(4), 327-342.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/14660970.2021.1906533>

Matheson, C. M., & Finkel, R. (2013). Sex trafficking and the Vancouver Winter Olympic Games: Perceptions and preventative measures. *Tourism*

Management, 36, 613-628. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2012.08.004>

Mastrocola, P. (1995). The lords of the rights: the role of Olympic site selection as a weapon against human rights abuses: China's bid for the 2000 Olympics.

Boston College Third World Law Journal, 15(1), 141-170.

Matheson, C. M., & Finkel, R. (2013). Sex trafficking and the Vancouver Winter Olympic Games: perceptions and preventative measures. *Tourism*

Management, 36, 613-628. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2012.08.004>

McGillivray, D., Edwards, M. B., Brittain, I., Bocarro, J., & Koenigstorfer, J. (2019). A conceptual model and research agenda for bidding, planning and delivering

major sport events that lever human rights. *Leisure Studies*, 38(2), 175-190.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/02614367.2018.1556724>

McGillivray, D., Koenigstorfer, J., Bocarro, J. N., & Edwards, M. B. (2022). The role of advocacy organisations for ethical mega sport events. *Sport Management Review*, 25(2), 234-253. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14413523.2021.1955531>

Mendonca, L. D., Bittencourt, N. F. N., & Trevisan, G. (2017). Opportunities for women in sport in Brazil: expectations after Rio 2016. *Physical Therapy in Sport*, 26, 49-51. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ptsp.2017.01.004>

Millward, P. (2016). World Cup 2022 and Qatar's construction projects: relational power in networks and relational responsibilities to migrant workers. *Current Sociology*, 65(5), 756-776. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0011392116645382>

Mitchell, G. (2016). Evangelical ecstasy meets feminist fury: Sex trafficking, moral panics, and homonationalism during global sporting events. *GLQ: A Journal of Lesbian and Gay Studies*, 22(3), 325-357. <https://doi.org/10.1215/10642684-3479306>

Mitten, M. J., & Frkovic, K. (2022). Protecting human rights, competitive equity, and sports integrity in binary athletic competition in a nonbinary world. *International Sports Law Review Pandektis*, 14(1/2), 20-44.

<https://ssrn.com/abstract=4072864>

Moher, D., Stewart, L., & Shekelle, P. (2015). All in the family: systematic reviews, rapid reviews, scoping reviews, realist reviews, and more. *Systematic Reviews*, 4, 183. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13643-015-0163-7>

Montel, L., Ssenyonga, N., Coleman, M. P., & Allemani, C. (2022). How should implementation of the human right to health be assessed? A scoping review of the public health literature from 2000 to 2021. *International Journal for Equity In Health*, 21, 139. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12939-022-01742-0>

Müller, M. (2015). The mega-event syndrome: Why so much goes wrong in mega-event planning and what to do about it. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 81(1), 6-17. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01944363.2015.1038292>

Müller, M. (2017). How mega-events capture their hosts: Event seizure and the World Cup 2018 in Russia. *Urban Geography*, 38(8), 1113-1132. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02723638.2015.1109951>

Næss, H. E. (2019). Good intentions, vague policies: a thematic analysis of recommendations by the United Nations, the European Commission and the OECD on sporting events and human rights. *Journal of Global Sport Management*, 4(1), 25-37. <https://doi.org/10.1080/24704067.2018.1531245>

Næss, H. E. (2020). Sociology and the ethnography of human rights at mega-sport events. *Current Sociology*, 68(7), 972-989. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0011392119888562>

Naidoo, U., & Grevemberg, D. (2022). The role of athlete commissions in addressing sport-related human rights abuses: a case study of the Commonwealth Games Federation Athletes Advisory Commission. *International Sports Law Journal*, 22(180-185). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40318-021-00208-9>

Nogueira, M. (2019). Displacing informality: rights and legitimacy in Belo Horizonte, Brazil. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 43(3), 517-534. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-2427.12808>

O'Bonsawin, C. (2015). From Black Power to indigenous activism: The Olympic Movement and the marginalization of oppressed peoples (1968-2012). *Journal of Sport History*, 42(2), 200-219. <https://doi.org/10.5406/jsporthistory.42.2.0200>

Olmos, L., Bellido, H., & Román-Aso, J. A. (2020). The effects of mega-events on perceived corruption. *European Journal of Political Economy*, 61, 101826. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2019.101826>

Onarheim, K. H., Phua, K. H., Babar, Z. R., Flouris, A. D., & Hargreaves, S. (2021).

Health and social needs of migrant construction workers for big sporting events. *BMJ*, 374, n1591. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.n1591>

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). *Implementing the*

OECD recommendation on global events and local development: A tool kit.

Paris, France.

O'Rourke, A., & Theodoraki, E. (2022). The FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022

sustainability strategy: human rights governance in the Tripartite Network.

Frontiers in Sports and Active Living, 4.

<https://doi.org/10.3389/fspor.2022.809984>

Park, K., Koo, G. Y., & Kim, M. (2021). The effect of the United Nations resolution for

Olympic truce on peace based on functionalism. *Journal of Human Sport and*

Exercise, 18(1), 1-19. <https://doi.org/10.14198/jhse.2023.181.10>

Patsantaras, N. (2013). Using global sport ceremonies to activate human rights: an

approach prompted by the Beijing Olympic Games. *International Sports Law*

Review Pandektis, 10(1/2), 30-50.

Peters, A. (2018). Corruption as a violation of international human rights. *European*

Journal of International Law, 29(4), 1251-1287.

<https://doi.org/10.1093/ejil/chy070>

Preuss, H. (2007). The conceptualization and measurement of mega sport event

legacies. *Journal of Sport & Tourism*, 12(3-4), 207-228.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/14775080701736957>

Regueiro, R. (2020). Shared responsibility and human rights abuse: The 2022 World

Cup in Qatar. *Tilburg Law Review*, 25(1), 27-39.

<https://doi.org/10.5334/TILR.191>

Richter, M., & Massawe, D. (2010). Did South Africa's soccer bonanza bring relief to sex workers in South Africa? The 2010 FIFA World Cup and the impact on sex work. *Agenda*, 24(85), 21-30.

Richter, M. L., Scorgie, F., Chersich, M. F., & Luchters, S. (2014). 'There are a lot of new people in town: But they are here for soccer, not for business' a qualitative inquiry into the impact of the 2010 soccer World Cup on sex work in South Africa. *Globalization and Health*, 10(1), 45. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1744-8603-10-45>

Roche, M. (2002). The Olympics and 'global citizenship'. *Citizenship Studies*, 6(2), 165-181. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13621020220142950>

Rolnik, R. (2009). *Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context*. United Nations General Assembly, Human Rights Council (13th session), December 18. Geneva, Switzerland.

Rook, W., Prado, T. & Heerdt, D. (2022). Responsible sport: No going back. *International Sports Law Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40318-022-00231-4>

Ross, M., & McDougall, M. (2022). Hosting and human rights: The Summer Olympics in the twenty-first century. *Frontiers in Sports and Active Living*, 4. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fspor.2022.779522>

Rowbottom, M. (2022, August 11). *Exclusive: Lack of station accessibility still a big IPC concern for Paris 2024 Paralympics*. Inside the Games. <https://www.insidethegames.biz/articles/1126827/pic-paris-2024-station-access>

Rowe, D. (2012). The bid, the lead-up, the event and the legacy: Global cultural politics and hosting the Olympics. *British Journal of Sociology*, 63(2), 285-305. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-4446.2012.01410.x>

Schneider, A. (2020). Girls will be girls, in a league of their own—The rules for women's sport as a protected category in the Olympic Games and the question of 'doping down'. *Sport, Ethics and Philosophy*, 14(4), 478-495.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/17511321.2020.1830843>

Schofield, E., Rhind, D. J. A., & Blair, R. (2018). Human rights and sports mega-events: The role of moral disengagement in spectators. *Journal of Sport & Social Issues*, 42(1), 3-22. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0193723517730813>

Schwab, B. (2018). 'Celebrate humanity': Reconciling sport and human rights through athlete activism. *Journal of Legal Aspects of Sport*, 28(2), 170-207.

<https://doi.org/10.18060/22570>

Shantz, J. (2011). Discrimination against Latin American workers during pre-Olympic Games construction in Vancouver. *Employee Responsibilities and Rights Journal*, 23(1), 75-80. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10672-010-9166-7>

Shaw, S., & Cunningham, G. B. (2021). The rainbow connection: a scoping review and introduction of a scholarly exchange on LGBTQ+ experiences in sport management. *Sport Management Review*, 24(3), 365-388.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/14413523.2021.1880746>

Shin, H. B., & Li, B. (2013). Whose games? The costs of being "Olympic citizens" in Beijing. *Environment and Urbanization*, 25(2), 559-576.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/0956247813501139>

Smith, A., & McGillivray, D. (2022). The long-term implications of mega-event projects for urban public spaces. *Sport in Society*, 25(10), 2107-2123.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/17430437.2020.1826934>

Steinbrink, M. (2013). Festifavelisation: Mega-events, slums and strategic city-staging—the example of Rio de Janeiro. *Die Erde Journal of the Geographical Society of Berlin*, 144(2), 129-145. <https://doi.org/10.12854/erde-144-10>

Stevenson, P. (2018). Empowerment discourses in transnational sporting contexts:

The case of Sarah Attar, the first female Saudi Olympian. *Sociology of Sport Journal*, 35(3), 238-246. <https://doi.org/10.1123/ssj.2017-0129>

Suzuki, N., Ogawa, T., & Inaba, N. (2018). The right to adequate housing: Evictions

of the homeless and the elderly caused by the 2020 Summer Olympics in Tokyo. *Leisure Studies*, 37(1), 89-96.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/02614367.2017.1355408>

Talbot, A. (2021). Talking about the 'rotten fruits' of Rio 2016: Framing mega-event legacies. *International Review for the Sociology of Sport*, 56(1), 20-35.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/1012690219878842>

* Talbot, A., & Carter, T. F. (2018). Human rights abuses at the Rio 2016 Olympics: activism and the media. *Leisure Studies*, 37(1), 77-88.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/02614367.2017.1318162>

Tavella, A. M. (2007). Sex trafficking and the 2006 World Cup in Germany:

Concerns, actions and implications for future international sporting events. *Northwestern Journal of International Human Rights*, 6(1), 196-217.

Terret, T. (2008). The dish might be overspiced: Fears, doubts and criticisms in

French perceptions of Chinese Olympic and other successes. *International Journal of the History of Sport*, 25(7), 876-892.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/09523360802009271>

The Guardian (2021, February 23). *Revealed: 6,500 migrant workers have died in Qatar since World Cup awarded*. The Guardian.

<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2021/feb/23/revealed-migrant-worker-deaths-qatar-fifa-world-cup-2022>

- Timms, J. (2012). The Olympics as a platform for protest: A case study of the London 2012 'ethical' Games and the Play Fair campaign for workers' rights. *Leisure Studies*, 31(3), 355-372. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02614367.2012.667821>
- Travers, A., & Shearman, M. (2017). The Sochi Olympics, celebration capitalism, and homonationalist pride. *Journal of Sport and Social Issues*, 41(1), 42-69. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0193723516685273>
- Tricco, A. C., Lillie, E., Zarin, W., O'Brien, K., Colquhoun, H., Kastner, M., Levac, D., Ng, C., Sharpe, J. P., Wilson, K., Kenny, M., Warren, R., Wilson, C., Stelfox, H. T., & Straus, S. E. (2016). A scoping review on the conduct and reporting of scoping reviews. *BMC Medical Research Methodology*, 16, 15. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12874-016-0116-4>
- Tricco, A. C., Lillie, E., Zarin, W., O'Brien, K. K., Colquhoun, H., Levac, D., Moher, D., Peters, M. D. J., Horsley, T., Weeks, L., Hempel, S., Akl, E. A., Chang, C., McGowan, J., Stewart, L., Hartling, L., Aldcroft, A., Wilson, M. G., Garritty, C., ... Straus, S. E. (2018). PRISMA extension for scoping reviews (PRISMA-ScR): checklist and explanation. *Annals of Internal Medicine*, 169(7), 467-473. <https://doi.org/10.7326/M18-0850>
- Tulli, U. (2016). Bringing human rights in: the campaign against the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games and the origins of the nexus between human rights and the Olympic Games. *International Journal of the History of Sport*, 33(16), 2026-2045. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09523367.2017.1315104>
- United Nations. (1948). Universal declaration of human rights. In *General assembly resolution 217A (III)*. December 10, 1948. Paris: United Nations General Assembly.
- United Nations (2006). *Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities*. New York: United Nations.

U.S. Catholic Sisters against Human trafficking. (n.d). *Human trafficking and major sporting events*. https://www.unanima-international.org/wp-content/uploads/11_13HTMajorSporting-Events-FINAL.pdf

Van Blerk, L., Mendel, J., Rodriguez, A., Fernandes, F. L., & Rizzini, I. (2019). 'Let's win this game together': Children's rights violations, macro-securitisation and the transformative potential of the 2014 FIFA World Cup in Brazil. *Bulletin of Latin American Research*, 38(3), 284-299. <https://doi.org/10.1111/blar.12840>

Van Rheenen, D. (2014). A skunk at the garden party: the Sochi Olympics, state-sponsored homophobia and prospects for human rights through mega sporting events. *Journal of Sport and Tourism*, 19(2), 127-144. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14775085.2014.949287>

Vannuchi, L., & Crieingen, M. V. (2015). Transforming Rio de Janeiro for the Olympics: Another path to accumulation by dispossession? *Articulo-Journal of Urban Research*, 7. <https://doi.org/10.4000/articulo.2813>

Waller, S., Polite, F., & Spearman, L. (2012). Retrospective reflections on the Black American male athlete and the 1968 Olympics: an elite interview with Dr Harry Edwards. *Leisure Studies*, 31(3), 265-270. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02614367.2012.667823>

Watt, P. (2013). 'It's not for us'. *City*, 17(1), 99-118. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13604813.2012.754190>

Weber, R. (2004). Editor's comments: the rhetoric of positivism versus interpretivism: A personal view. *MIS Quarterly*, 28(1), iii-xii. <https://doi.org/10.2307/25148621>

Table 1

Themes and Codes Identified in the Analysis

Themes	Definition and Codes Belonging to the Theme
Politics and political reform to promote human rights	Governmental activities with the aim to promote human rights (codes: political reform, peace, safety from environmental hazards, international relations, soft power, sportswashing)
Legal frameworks to promote human rights	Lawmaking with the aim to promote human rights (code = theme; no further codes were identified)
Organizational actions to promote human rights	Managerial activities with the aim to promote human rights (codes: policies and United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, change management, security planning)
Activism and publicity for human rights	Public engagement with the aim to promote human rights (codes: activism, collaboration, name and shame, in-public debates, media coverage)
Vulnerable population groups	Guarding susceptible societal groups with the aim to promote and protect their human rights (codes: host country or city residents, house owners or tenants, workers or migrant workers, sex workers, women, children and adolescents, disabled persons, Black peoples, indigenous people, LGBTQ people, transgender, athletes, no particular focus on certain groups)
Human rights to be protected or promoted	Human rights considered in the studies (codes: human trafficking, security, equality, recognition, sport as a human right, peace, safety, citizenship rights, freedom of expression, freedom of movement, freedom of residence, right to own property, right to just and favorable conditions of work, education [primary and secondary], no particular focus on certain rights)

Note. There were three codes that were not assigned to, or considered as, themes: conceptual model-building (three articles identified), methodological advancement (one article), and the special role of Olympic Games for the promotion of human rights (four articles).

Table 2*Populations Considered in the Manuscripts*

Populations	Frequency (%)	References
No particular focus on certain groups	41.5	Adams and Piekarz (2015); Alfrey et al. (2022); Amis (2017); Amusa et al. (2013); Baklouti & Namsi (2013); Black and Bezanson (2004); Bonde (2009); Bowersox (2016b); Boykoff (2011); Brannagan and Giulianotti (2014); Bredikhina (2019); Brownell (2012, 2013); Burchell (2015); Burchell et al. (2015); Byrne and Lee Ludvigsen (2022); Casaglia (2018); Chapelet (2022); Coaffee (2015); Corrarino (2014); Corthorn (2013); Cox (1998); Daanen (2022); Edwards (1984); Fruh et al. (2023); Gauthier (2014); Grell (2018); Grix and Lee (2013); Heerdt (2018); Hellmann et al. (2018); Hess and Bishara (2019); Horne (2018); Horton (2008, 2010); Hwang (2010); Ishida and Wada (2017); Jayawardhana (2016); Jiménez Botta (2017); Keys (2018); Kidd (2010); Kirschner (2019); Lai (2010); Liu (2007); MacAloon (2016); Martín and Hernández (2021); Mastrocola (1995); McGillivray et al. (2019, 2022); Müller (2015, 2017); Næss (2019, 2020); Naidoo and Grevemberg (2022); O'Rourke and Theodoraki (2022); Park et al. (2021); Patsantaras (2013); Roche (2002); Rook et al. (2022); Schwab (2018); Terret (2008); Tulli (2016)
Workers or migrant workers	8.2	Al Thani (2022); Dorsey (2014); Duval (2021); Engle (2014); Erfani (2015); Ganji (2016); Millward (2016); Nogueira (2019); Onarheim et al. (2021); Regueiro (2020); Shantz (2011); Timms (2012)- Shanti (2011) and Timms (2012) considered workers (not necessarily migrants)
Host country or host city residents	7.5	Burnie (2020); Graeff et al. (2021); Kilgour and Porteous (1999); Koenigstorfer (2020); Ross & McDougall (2022); Schofield et al. (2018); Smith and McGillivray (2020); Shin and Li (2013, considered Chinese migrant residents); Steinbrink (2013); Talbot and Carter (2018); Vannuchi and Crieckingen (2015)
Sex workers	7.5	Bonthuys (2012); Bowersox (2016a); Dagistanli and Milivojevic (2013); De Lisio et al. (2018); Ewen (2015); Hayes (2010); Matheson & Finkel (2013); Mitchell (2016); Richter and Massawe (2010); Richter et al. (2014); Tavella (2007)
Athletes	6.8	Devine (2022); Elsborg (2020); Faut (2014); Howe and Silva (2018); Koenigstorfer et al. (2022); Lemmon (2019); Mendonca et al. (2017); Mitten & Frkovic (2022); Schneider (2020); Stevenson (2018)
House owners or tenants	5.4	Dos Santos Jr and Dos Santos (2013); Freeman (2014); Gaffney (2016); Kilgour & Porteous (1999); Nogueira (2019); Suzuki et al. (2018); Talbot & Carter (2018); Watt (2013)
Children and adolescents	4.8	Aina et al (2021); Bonthuys (2012); Brackenridge et al. (2015); Dowse et al. (2018); Kennelly & Watt (2012); Mendonca et al. (2017); Van Blerk et al. (2019)
Disabled persons	4.8	Braye (2016); Braye et al. (2013); Carty et al. (2021); Ferez et al. (2020); Goh (2020); Howe and Silva (2018); Kim (2011)
Women	4.1	Devine (2022); Lemmon (2019); Liberti and McDonald (2019); Mendonca et al. (2017); Schneider (2020); Stevenson (2018)
Black people	2.7	Blackman (2019); Edwards (1979); Liberti and McDonald (2019); Waller et al. (2012)
LGBTQ	2.7	Davidson and McDonald (2018); Mitchell (2016); Travers and Shearman (2017); Van Rheenen (2014)
Indigenous people	2.0	Kilgour and Porteous (1999); O'Bonsawin (2015); Rowe (2012)
Transgender	2.0	Devine (2022); Mitten and Frkovic (2022); Schneider (2020)

Table 3

Gaps in Human Rights-centered Research on Major Sport Events and How They Might Be Filled

Research Area	Research Question	Proposed Directions of Research (Examples)
Human rights promotion during different stages of the event	What measures are effective in promoting human rights throughout the five stages?	<p><i>Positivist approach:</i> Hypothesis: The higher the (a) topic engagement, (b) philanthropic motives, and (c) collaboration with independent advocacy organizations throughout the stages of event planning, the higher are human-rights based social benefits. Design: Monitor stakeholder engagement, motives, and degree of collaboration over time in a longitudinal study; measure relevant human rights-based benefits and costs.</p> <p><i>Interpretivist approach:</i> Question: What are the motives of the different event stakeholders when planning for events, and what motives interfere with philanthropic motives that might promote human-rights based social outcomes? Design: Interviews with key informants.</p>
On-site surveillance of human rights-related event leverage	How can human rights be integrated in existing legacy frameworks of city planners so that social benefits are maximized?	<p><i>Positivist approach:</i> Hypothesis: Legacy frameworks with strong inclusion of human-rights issues will relate positively to the (a) monitoring human-rights based social benefits and (b) possibility to hold event organizers accountable for human rights violations. Design: Develop evidence-based legacy frameworks that are accepted by relevant stakeholders and implemented; then assess monitoring efforts and actions to hold stakeholders accountable in a longitudinal study.</p> <p><i>Interpretivist approach:</i> What are the burdens, and how can they be overcome, to implement findings from human rights-related research into binding legacy agreements between event-awarding bodies and event hosts? Design: Role play as a design method; interviews with key informants.</p>
Human rights of vulnerable groups	What strategies and operative processes are needed to consider human rights of vulnerable groups?	<p><i>Positivist approach:</i> Hypothesis: The more the voices of vulnerable population groups within the host city are considered and integrated into event-related decision making, the higher are human-rights based social benefits. Design: Identification of all relevant stakeholders and development of truly participatory approaches, which reduce the likelihood that any stakeholders' perception is neglected and reduce power inequalities between stakeholder groups; measure power and inequality in power across stakeholders; measure the degree of integration of vulnerable groups; measure human rights-based benefits and costs.</p> <p><i>Interpretivist approach:</i> What are the characteristics of human-centered approaches that embed rights-based frameworks from the inception to post-event leveraging? What does the inclusion of vulnerable groups in event processes look like from an organizational lens? Design: Stakeholder mapping, asset-based event mapping, reflexive interview frameworks.</p>

Figure 1

PRISMA Flowchart for the Scoping Review on Major Sport Events and Human Rights

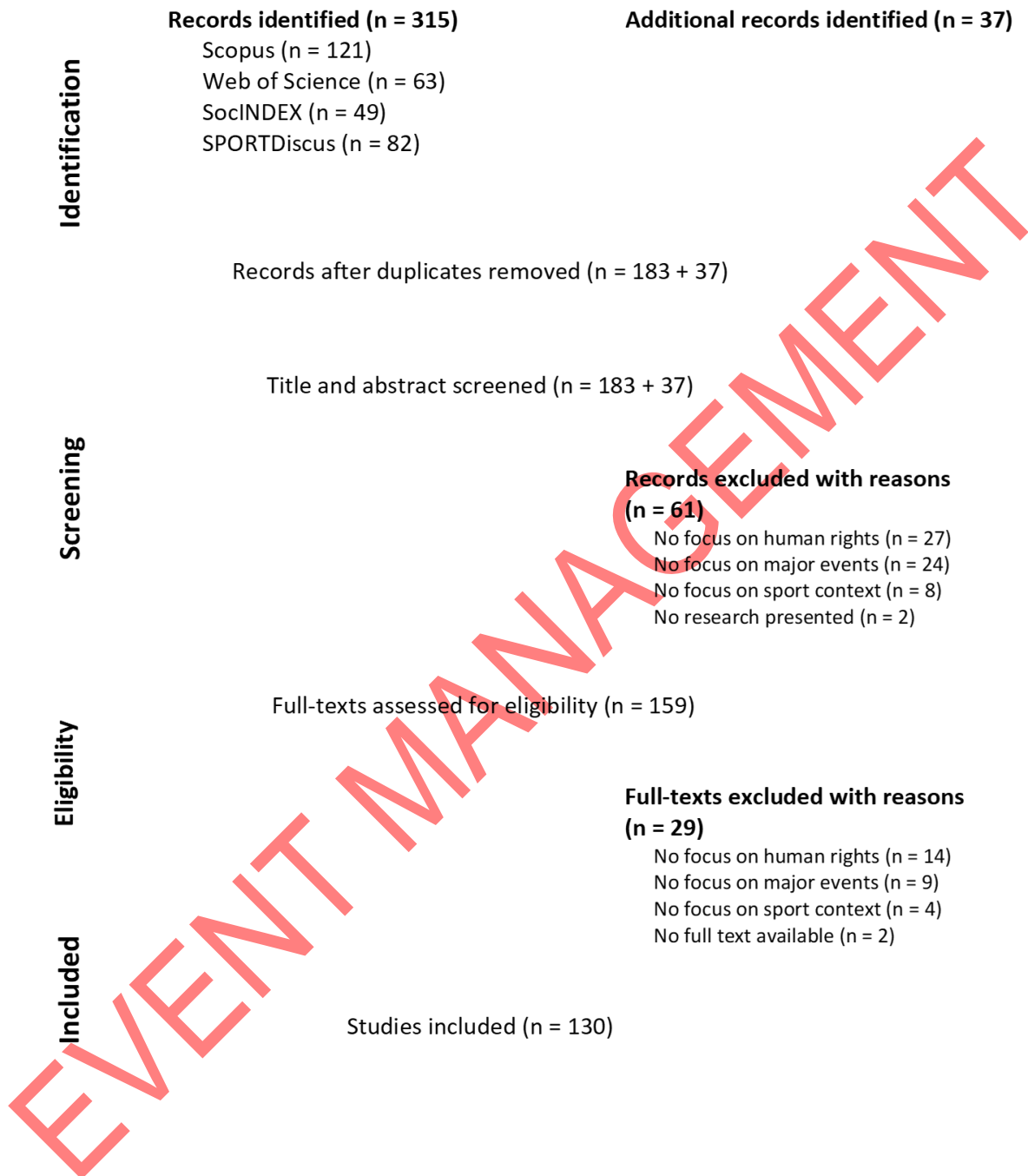
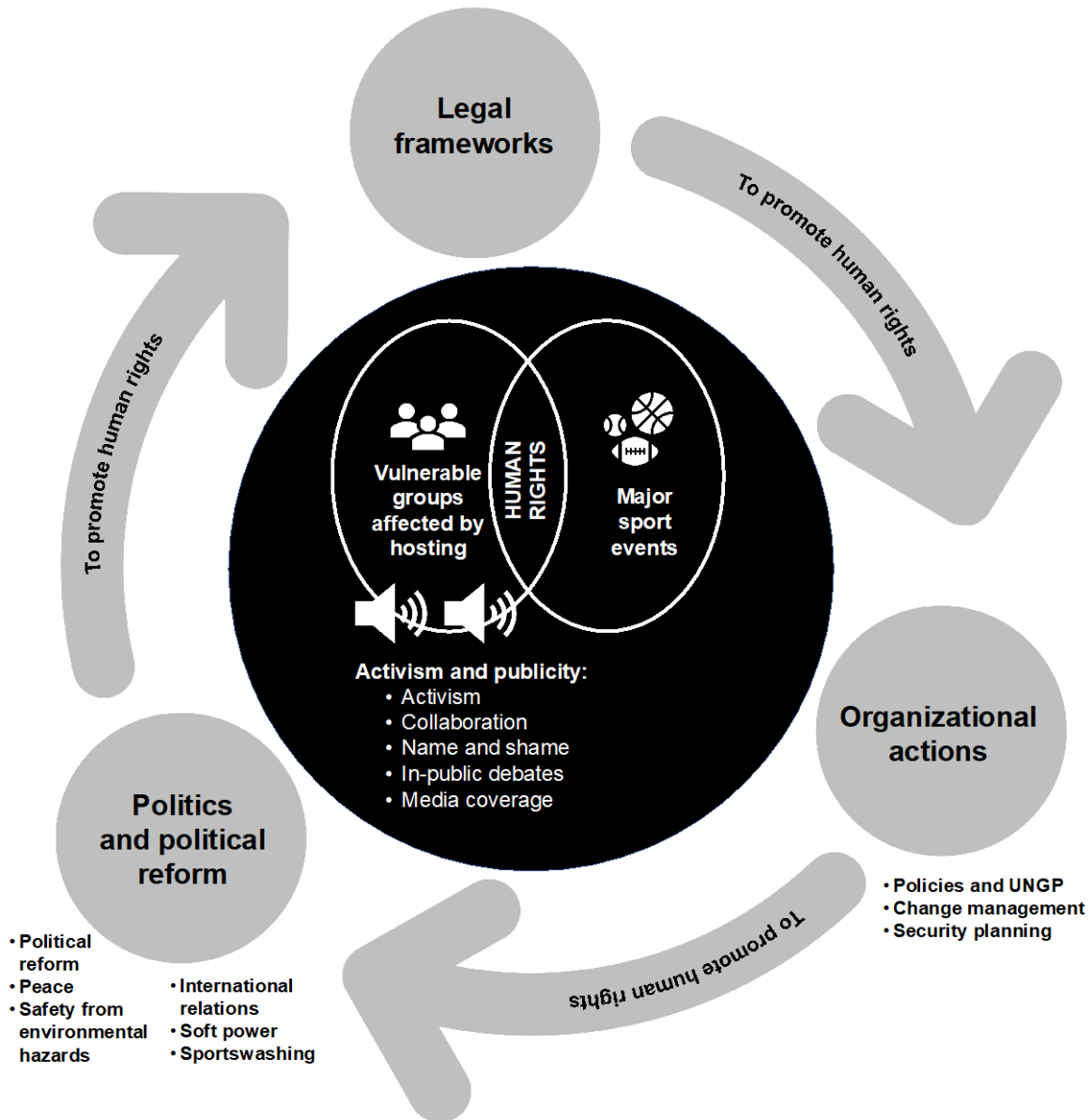


Figure 2

Conceptual Frame for Promoting Human Rights in the Context of Managing Sport Events as Identified in the Scoping Review



Note. Macro- and meso-level factors are shown in grey circles; their interrelation can be seen in the grey arrows. Micro-level factors are presented in the black circle: management of major sport events affect human rights of vulnerable population groups; the groups themselves or their representatives can engage in different forms of activism and publicity.