



# The Legacy of Sport Events for Emerging Nations

Brendon Knott<sup>1†</sup> and Cem Tinaz<sup>2\*†</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Sport Management, Cape Peninsula University of Technology, Cape Town, South Africa, <sup>2</sup> School of Sports Sciences and Technology, Istanbul Bilgi University, Istanbul, Turkey

## OPEN ACCESS

### Edited by:

Laura Misener,  
Western University, Canada

### Reviewed by:

Marcelo Moraes e Silva,  
Federal University of Paraná, Brazil  
Jay Johnson,  
University of Manitoba, Canada

### \*Correspondence:

Cem Tinaz  
cem.tinaz@bilgi.edu.tr

<sup>†</sup>These authors have contributed equally to this work and share first authorship

### Specialty section:

This article was submitted to Sport, Leisure, Tourism, and Events, a section of the journal Frontiers in Sports and Active Living

Received: 22 April 2022

Accepted: 10 June 2022

Published: 12 July 2022

### Citation:

Knott B and Tinaz C (2022) The Legacy of Sport Events for Emerging Nations. *Front. Sports Act. Living* 4:926334. doi: 10.3389/fspor.2022.926334

Large-scale and mega sport events (SMEs), such as Olympic Games and FIFA World Cups, have been more frequently hosted in emerging nations. Bidding and hosting SMEs is considered an object of policy for many emerging nations, with SMEs viewed as key factors in local and national development strategies. This has largely been driven by the assumption that their legacy provides solutions to economic, social, cultural, or political challenges. A variety of legacies have predominated the literature over the past two decades, however it is proposed that there is a difference in the types of legacies anticipated or realized within emerging nations. This exploratory study therefore aimed to determine the types of legacies anticipated or realized by emerging nations as a result of hosting sport events, and to determine if these differ from those of established nations. A systematic literature review followed the PRISMA approach to identify and select peer-reviewed articles that focused on legacies from major and mega-events hosted in emerging nations. A set of 97 publications were analyzed qualitatively to reveal the key legacy themes. The findings confirm legacy as a growing body of knowledge in emerging nations, aligned with increasing event hosting. The findings reveal insights on the extent of literature on this topic in emerging nations, including the major nations, events, authors and publications represented. While the paper cannot determine unique legacies for emerging nations, it identifies key legacy focus areas for these nations, primarily: social development; politics, soft-power and sport-for-peace; the economics of tourism, image and branding; infrastructure and urban development; and sport development. This paper proposes a conceptualization of key legacy areas for emerging nations and proposes future research themes. The paper is unique in its highlighting of the significance of legacy outcomes for emerging nations from the hosting of sport mega-events. It therefore contributes to a more nuanced understanding of and imperative for legacy from sport events globally.

**Keywords:** sport events, legacy, emerging nations, mega-events, FIFA World Cup, Olympic Games

## INTRODUCTION

The devolution of wealth and power from the major developed countries to the fast-developing countries in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and South America has been one of the most significant outcomes of the twentieth century (Grix et al., 2019). The rapid expansion of most emerging economies is a distinguishing feature of these countries. Because they have modeled or been influenced by the many commercial sport successes of the established economies in North America

and Europe, increased globalization has opened up new opportunities for sport leagues, teams, and manufacturers in emerging markets. This is especially true for sports leagues, teams, and manufacturers in emerging markets. In particular, the increased bidding for and hosting of large sporting events in emerging markets is a prominent manifestation of this. In a number of developing countries, signature or sport mega events (SME) have emerged as important components of local and national development agendas. Host cities are seeing increased tourism, local investment, and employment as a result of hosting these events, however the likelihood of truly lasting legacies is uncertain.

Emerging nations are those countries that are making investments in more productive infrastructure and human capital. They are moving away from their conventional economies, which have been based on agriculture and raw material exports. As a result, they are rapidly industrializing and transitioning to a free market or mixed economy (Morgan Stanley Capital International, 2021). The majority of emerging-market leaders aspire to improve the overall standard of living for their citizens in their countries (Tinaz and Knott, 2021). The Morgan Stanley Capital International Emerging Markets Index (Morgan Stanley Capital International, 2022) currently includes data from 24 different nations, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates. These countries have similar indicators regarding sustainable economic growth, monetary policy and the maintenance of price stability, fiscal discipline, the state of the debt and trade, and the current accounts' balance.

The majority of these countries have confronted challenges that are vastly different from those faced by the established western states. Aside from the prevalent challenges of social and economic underdevelopment, several of these countries have recently witnessed political and ideological regime changes and worldwide isolation due to their political standing. Over the past several years, we have seen a shift in the sports sector, particularly in hosting sporting events, away from the rich western countries toward the developing world.

The globalization of the sports business has resulted in enhanced benefits and broader prospects for the industries of emerging nations (Tinaz and Knott, 2021). The use of sport as a vehicle to achieve social, economic, cultural, political, technological, and environmental objectives by decision-makers or investors is undeniably widespread throughout the world's emerging markets. The countries also acquire international recognition as a result of their sports-related efforts. Most emerging nations recognize sport's benefits for social and economic development. Attempts are being made by both the public and corporate sectors to harness the athletic potential in various forms to develop and promote their respective societies and stimulate their respective economies. As a result, politicians, event organizers, and other influential stakeholders seek legacy outcomes from SMEs (Brittain et al., 2017).

In the past two decades, interest in sport event legacies has grown exponentially. Thomson et al. (2019) noted that since

2012, there has been a considerable growth in the amount of literature on large-scale sport event legacy in the sports and event management fields. Yet, a relatively small number of systematic reviews or syntheses of sport event legacy research have been published (Thomson et al., 2019).

Historically, the academic study of legacy has been predicated on the notion that it can be used to address economic and social problems as well as cultural, historical, and political challenges (Byers et al., 2020), which makes it particularly appealing to developing countries' development aspirations. In the literature, there are many distinct types of legacies that have predominated, including economic; social; cultural; environmental; health; sports participation; infrastructure; politics; tourism/destination branding; and security (Byers et al., 2020). It is difficult to assess the legacy of a person or organization due to the fact that it is a "complex, fluid, and contentious term that is likely to be realized differently" across a variety of situations based on socio-economic and political aspects (Brownill et al., 2013).

In several cases, there is evidence of a difference in legacy realization or objectives between developing and developed countries. Grix et al. (2019), for example, draw attention to the political legacy of SMEs, claiming that they have evolved into the ideal soft power project for emerging economies. According to Heslop et al. (2013), SME is "a fast-track to world recognition and reputation development" for rising countries, and this is supported by both the political and tourism/destination branding legacies (p. 13).

Consequently, the purpose of this research article is to provide answers to the following questions: What types of legacies do emerging nations anticipate to realize as a result of hosting SME? and Do the legacy expectations of emerging countries differ from those of established nations?

## SPORT EVENTS AND THEIR LEGACIES

Sport events take place on a variety of levels or scales, with the "mega-event" the largest of these. Legacy has emerged as an important consideration in the development of SMEs (Spracklen, 2012), even if there has been a greater recognition of unintended repercussions (Cornelissen et al., 2011). Beyond the immediate benefits of sporting mega-events, many increasingly propose a longer-term focus on building legacies from such events (Cornelissen et al., 2011; Chappelet, 2012), with legacy being of either a planned or unplanned character (Cornelissen et al., 2011). Cornelissen et al. (2011) emphasized the necessity of understanding and assessing the legacies of sporting mega-events.

The legacy of major sport events has risen in relevance in recent years, garnering attention from both academics and practitioners alike (Preuss, 2019). The growing interest in examining the legacy of SMEs has to a large extent replaced the debate on mega-event impacts (Grix, 2012; Graeff et al., 2021). The notion of "legacy" is considered "multi-faceted and far-reaching" (Chappelet, 2012). Preuss (2007) devised a legacy cube with three dimensions: the past, the present, and the future. The paper pointed out that legacies can be deliberate or unexpected,

as well as positive or negative, and that both are possible. It also distinguished “soft” legacies, such as incorporeal or psychic communal benefits, from “hard” legacies, such as infrastructure. This led to the formulation of the most widely accepted definition of sport event legacy as:

“... all planned and unplanned, positive and negative, concrete and intangible structures generated for and by a sporting event that last longer than the event itself, regardless of the time and space in which they were created.” (p. 211).

Although there is some agreement on the definition of legacy, what it entails, and how it should be conceptualized, there is still disagreement on how it should be measured (VanWynsberghe, 2016), with Preuss (2007) advocating the importance of future research attempting to develop more generic approaches and methodologies in order to address this.

It is because of this inability to measure legacy with any precision that some authors have urged a shift in emphasis to a more “systematic and purposeful” approach, referred to as “leveraging” (Grix, 2012). Leveraging refers to short-term operations carried out by event hosts, as well as long-term activities carried out before and after the event, in order to realize aims or planned legacies.

In the past decade, there has been increased criticism of the negative potential from hosting a mega-event. Critical questions and concerns have been expressed concerning the expanding expense, feasibility, long-term legacy, and repercussions of SMEs (Byers et al., 2021). Preuss (2019) explained that the costs of hosting and debate over a host government’s expenditure of public funds, has made corruption a real possibility. This, together with corruption allegations linked to the FIFA and International Olympic Committee (IOC) hosting selections, has led to increased public and media scrutiny of the benefits of SMEs for the host. In response, the IOC established the Sustainability and Legacy Commission in 2015, responsible for consulting with, coordinating with, and monitoring the legacy of the Olympic Games (International Olympic Committee, 2017). Candidate cities are now required to track their legacy for several years after the Olympic Games as part of their host city contract (International Olympic Committee, 2017).

Although event impact studies have traditionally concentrated on visible or “hard” outcomes such as economic growth, infrastructure development, and tourism promotion, less tangible outcomes such as advantages to a country’s image and identity are gradually being recognized. Similarly, there has been an increasing recognition of social legacies. Minnaert (2012) asserted that social legacies might occur at the personal level, such as health benefits and skill acquisition or at the community level, such as improved links and cooperation between community members, particularly from different backgrounds. Ma and Kaplanidou (2017) emphasized the time dimension of social legacies and explained how they could manifest themselves before, during, and after a particular event.

The literature reveals a wide variety of different types or categories of legacies that could result from sport events.

Chappelet and Junod (2006) compiled these into five types or themes, as follows:

- Sporting legacy: e.g., sporting facilities and related infrastructure upgrades; and an increase in sport participation, support and sponsorship.
- Urban legacy: e.g., changes made to the urban structure of the host city as well as the development of new urban districts and specialized areas.
- Infrastructural legacy: e.g., networks, ranging from transport to telecommunications, which are renovated or developed for a mega-event; access routes by air, water, road or rail; and the modernization of basic services, such as water, electricity and waste treatment.
- Economic legacy: e.g., changes in the number of permanent jobs created and changes in the unemployment rate; economic investment opportunities; foreign investment attraction; and small business development/ entrepreneurship; the increase in tourists to a host region that stimulates the local economy.
- Social legacy: e.g., nation building and contribution to national pride; changed perceptions of residents; education; racial harmony; and environmental awareness.

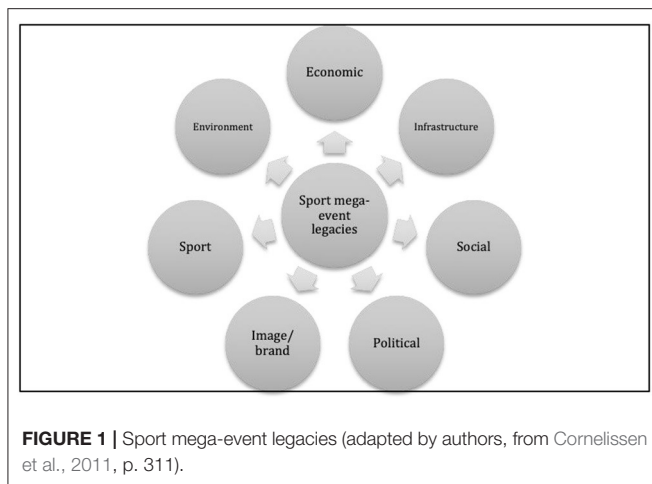
Cornelissen et al. (2011) added three more legacies to this set, namely:

- Environmental legacy: e.g., reducing carbon footprint; integrating greening principles; and climate-responsiveness.
- Political legacy: e.g., the promotion of democracy, human rights and improved governance; enhancement of capacity within the public sector; improvements in skills and human resources capital in public and private sectors; interventions by government or non-government organizations.
- Image/ branding legacy: e.g., destination-profiling; host-region exposure; setting or changing the image of a host destination; changes in tourist image and reputation; and brand marketing for a host region.

**Figure 1** illustrates these different aspects of legacy. Adapted from Cornelissen et al. (2011), it uses the five aspects of Chappelet and Junod (Chappelet and Junod, 2006), but combines urban legacy with infrastructure, and adds the additional three elements discussed above.

According to Preuss (2015), the five most frequently mentioned legacy areas are economics (including infrastructure), social, sport, and culture. Grix et al. (2017) added to this list: urban regeneration, national pride/ feel-good factor, increased involvement and participation in physical activity, international reputation and ‘soft power’. Increasingly, attention is being paid to the possibility that sporting events and their legacies could serve as a platform to address global concerns and effect social change (Byers et al., 2021). For example, the United Nations (UN) has highlighted the significant role that sport plays in promoting the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Preuss (2007) noted the following three issues that create challenges in developing a standardized legacy measurement approach:



- The same event creates different legacies if staged twice in one city/ nation: Both the events and the cities/ nations staging them are continuously developing such that the event has different requirements at a later stage of hosting and the host city/ nation has different environmental factors to consider (e.g., FIFA Football World Cup in Germany hosted in 1974 in comparison to 2006).
- Different events create different legacies if staged in the same city/ nation: Differing infrastructural requirements, social interests, media exposure, and location requirements result in a unique legacy. For example, Rio de Janeiro hosted both a FIFA World Cup in 2014 and an Olympic Games in 2016. Yet, the legacies attributed to these events differ substantially.
- The same event creates different legacies in different cities/ nations: This may be a result of a number of factors, including different infrastructure of the cities/ nations and the political targets pursued for the event. For example, a FIFA Football World Cup held in Germany in 2006 may yield very different legacies compared to the same event held in South Africa in 2010.

These challenges led the writers to propose that perhaps emerging nations may produce legacies or at least aim to produce legacies more akin to each other than from more developed nations.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research aimed to draw attention to the subtle nuances and distinct variations in the sport event legacy discourse among emerging nations by obtaining research findings from peer-reviewed, academic journal-based literature. As a means of accomplishing this, the authors conducted a systematic qualitative review of scholarly articles that empirically investigate the legacies of sporting events hosted by emerging nations and that have been published within the last 20 years (between 2002 and 2022). Literature reviews, particularly for emerging topics, are becoming increasingly accepted as worthwhile research endeavors in the social sciences field (Pickering and Byrne, 2014). Although there has been some research into event legacy

literature in emerging nations, there has been no systematic review of this literature to date. According to Thomson et al. (2020), researchers in event legacy studies are disproportionately concentrated in Western countries, and legacy research has been disproportionately biased in terms of geography.

This study was structured following the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) guidelines for conducting systematic reviews and meta-analyses (Liberati et al., 2009). An official protocol for the electronic search was devised, which was limited to sources in the English language. The research topic guided the selection of databases, as did the likelihood of those databases to hold articles of relevance to the study. Articles were searched for using the following databases: SCOPUS, SPORTDiscus, Web of Science, Google Scholar, Business Source Complete (EBSCO), Science Direct (Elsevier), and Emerald. We used the phrases “sport event” and “legacy” to search for full-text, peer-reviewed academic journal papers published between 2000 and 2022. The starting date of 2000 was chosen as it symbolizes the period when conceptual development and debate surrounding sport event legacy intensified (Thomson et al., 2019). The computerized search produced 270 sources; once duplicates throughout the database were removed, a manual screening of these sources was conducted to select only the papers that referred to emerging nations. The final number of sources selected was 96.

The sources were captured in an Excel spreadsheet, with the following bibliographic details captured from each source: title; authors; 1<sup>st</sup> author nationality; journal; year; event focus; country focus; and keywords. A quantitative analysis of the bibliographic data was conducted using descriptive statistics (i.e., frequencies), with matrices, tables or graphs produced to reflect the key findings.

A manual, qualitative assessment was conducted in order to determine the legacy focus of each article. The seven legacy types proposed by Cornelissen et al. (2011) were used as the legacy categories. The authors assigned the legacy focus, and in some cases a secondary legacy focus, after reviewing the title, keywords and abstract of each source. This review process also helped to eliminate any papers that did not fit the ambit of this investigation, such as articles focused only on theoretical constructs of legacy, rather than relating to an event or emerging nation context.

Once the legacy focus was assigned, a further, deeper analysis of the sources was conducted, combining the bibliographic findings, to allow for the discovery of key legacy themes from the sources. The findings are detailed in the following section, with the deeper analysis forming the basis of the discussion that follows.

## FINDINGS

The section above indicated that a final sample of 97 peer-reviewed articles on sport event legacy in emerging nations, published between 2000 and 2022, were included in the systematic literature review. This section sets out the findings from the quantitative and qualitative analysis of these articles in terms of: (1) bibliographic details; and (2) types of legacy.

**TABLE 1** | Event type.

	(n = 97)
FIFA World Cup	44
Olympic and paralympic games	25
Sport mega event (multiple)	10
UEFA EURO	5
Major event (multiple)	4
Commonwealth games	2
University olympiade	2
Asian games	1
European youth olympic games	1
Formula one	1
Pan-American games	1
Tour de Taiwan	1

**TABLE 2** | Country focus.

	(n = 97)
South Africa	29
Brazil	26
Various	9
South Korea	8
Poland	5
Qatar	5
China	3
Russia	3
Taiwan	3
India	2
Turkey	2
Colombia	1
Greece	1

## Bibliographic Details

### Lead Researchers and Location of Universities

The nationalities of the first authors, according to their university affiliation, represented 22 different nations. Only 13 of these are emerging nations. The nations with the largest representation were: South Africa (24), UK (17) and Brazil (14). These three nations alone accounted for 57% of the articles. The first authors with the most papers were: Knott, B. (5 papers); Lee (2019) (4); Cornelissen, S. (3); Kim et al. (2006) (3); and Rocha, C. (3).

### Year of Publication and Journal

The Journals with the most articles were: Sustainability (6); Leisure Studies (5); and Development Southern Africa (4). The years of publication with the most articles were: 2019 (15); 2020 (11); 2021 (10) and 2015 (10) [see **Figure 2**]. Thirty-eight percent of articles were published between 2019 and 2021. Only 7% of articles were published before 2011.

**Table 1** also clearly shows the impact of the 2010 FIFA World Cup (South Africa), the 2014 FIFA World Cup (Brazil); and subsequent mega-sport events in the following years that were held in emerging nations, such as the 2016 Olympic Games (Brazil), 2018 Olympic Games (South Korea), and 2018 and 2022 FIFA World Cups (Russia and Qatar respectively).

### Event Type and Country Focus

Sport mega-events dominated the focus of the papers, with FIFA World Cups (44) and Olympic Games (25) combining to account for 71% of the events featured. A further 10 articles covered more than one sport mega-event in the article. The remaining mega and major events that featured are listed in **Table 1**.

A total of 12 emerging nations were the focus of the papers reviewed. The countries most focused on were: South Africa (29), Brazil (26), South Korea (8), Poland (5) and Qatar (5). South Africa and Brazil clearly dominated the article count, accounting for 57% of the papers. A further nine articles featured a combination of emerging nations. The full list of nations featured is found in **Table 2**.

## Types of Legacy

### Keywords

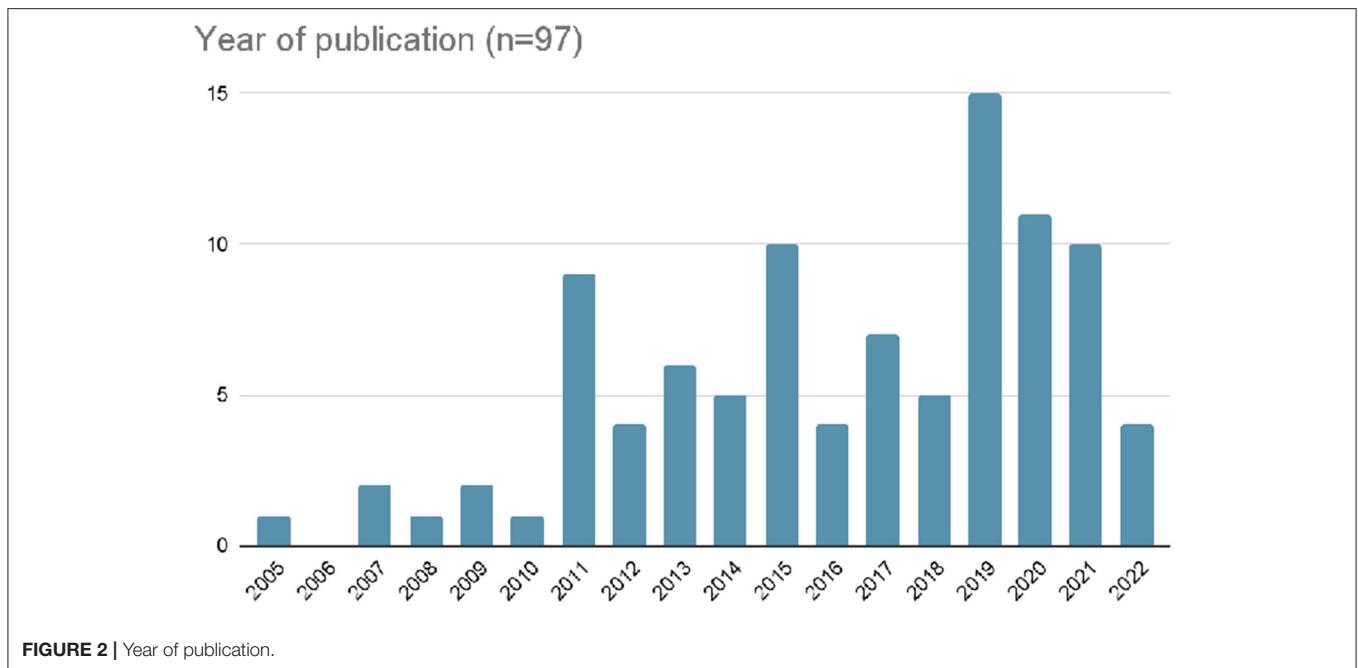
An analysis of the keywords listed in each of the papers revealed the following most frequently listed keywords not surprisingly: sport mega event/ mega event (85), legacy (55), World Cup/ FIFA World Cup (53), Olympic Games (20). Among the keywords that indicated a legacy focus, the following featured most commonly: sport participation (5), sustainable development (5), stakeholders (5), nation branding (4), sport tourism (4), quality of life (3) and social impact (3). **Figure 3** displays a word cloud of the keywords. However, these represent very low numbers and indicate that most of the papers did not clearly specify a legacy focus within the keywords of the paper.

### Legacy Focus

The writers assessed the legacy focus of each paper by reviewing the article title and its keywords, followed by the article abstract. If the legacy focus was still not clear, the full paper was then consulted. The authors used the classification of legacy types as compiled by Cornelissen et al. (2011), namely: economic; environment; image/ brand; infrastructure; political; social; and sport. **Table 3** indicates the allocation of papers to the legacy types. Seven of the papers had a distinctive secondary legacy focus, so they were included in two categories.

As depicted in **Figure 4**, the papers were distributed as follows, from highest to lowest: social (31.7%); political (17.3%); economic (11.5%); infrastructure (11.5%); sport (10.6%); environment (8.7%); and image/ brand (8.7%).

These findings give an overall indication of the distribution of legacies from the papers reviewed. This distribution in itself does not reveal a unique legacy focus for emerging nations compared to the general legacy literature. However, the authors noted a few nuances within this distribution that may highlight key legacy focus areas for emerging nations. The following section discusses these nuances from the findings, providing deeper insights and meaning.



## DISCUSSION

Although there are many similarities among emerging nations in terms of their socio-economic developmental status and challenges that they face, they also each face their own unique circumstances, priorities, policies and development agendas. Therefore, MSE legacy in these emerging nations must be

understood within the context of each nation's social and economic sphere, as well as its historic and political legacy. This section now integrates a discussion of the exploratory findings with selected evidence and examples from the papers reviewed. The five key legacy focus areas form the structure of this discussion.

### Social Development

While social legacy was clearly the major legacy type featured, the category was by no means uniform in its legacy focus. In its broadest uniformity, the papers largely related legacies for local residents and populations most impacted by an event. There was an indication that within this legacy type, a focus on wellbeing or quality of life of residents (e.g., Ma and Kaplanidou, 2017), which is not specifically related to sport participation, may become a growing legacy focus in future.

Within this categorization, there were multiple examples of negative legacies, with examples of negative social ills attributed to event hosting (e.g., human trafficking) or disruptions to communities through resettlement programmes (e.g., from Brazil's 2014 FIFA World Cup). However, these may not be unique to emerging nations only. The issue of human rights as a legacy outcome was mentioned in the context of social legacies, but only in a few papers (e.g., Graeff et al., 2021). This is perhaps surprising as a number of emerging nations have faced global media criticism surrounding human rights issues highlighted through the hosting of a sport event.

What does appear to be a more unique focus within this legacy type for emerging nations, is a focus on social development. Whether emerging from a colonial past (e.g., Brazil), a repressive regime (e.g., Poland), isolation and fragmentation (e.g., South Korea) or legislated racial and societal divisions (e.g., South

**TABLE 3 |** Legacy types.

Economic (incl. Tourism)	Antonio et al., 2011 Bondarik et al., 2020 Coakley and Souza, 2013 Duignan et al., 2022 Fourie et al., 2011 Gezici and Er, 2014 Kobierecki and Pierzgalski, 2022 Lee et al., 2013 Moyo et al., 2020 Rogerson, 2009 Tichaawa and Bob, 2015 Ziakas and Boukas, 2012
Environment (incl. sustainability)	Ermolaeva and Lind, 2021 Gulak-Lipka and Jagielski, 2020 Kim and Grix, 2021 Kim et al., 2006 Lee, 2019 Melo et al., 2014 Spanos et al., 2022 Talavera et al., 2019 Yoon and Wilson, 2019
Image/ brand	Allen et al., 2013 Hemmonsby and Tichaawa, 2018 Knott et al., 2013 Knott and Hemmonsby, 2015 Knott et al., 2015a Knott et al., 2016 Lee et al., 2005 Maiello and Pasquinelli, 2015 Swart et al., 2019
Infrastructure	Azzali, 2016 Azzali, 2019 Bason et al., 2015 Dendura, 2019 Gezici and Er, 2014 Kirby and Crabb, 2019 Lee, 2021 Lu and Lin, 2020 Malhado et al., 2013 Molloy and Chetty, 2015 Domareski Ruiz et al., 2019 Zawadzki, 2016
Political (Including security)	Black, 2007 Byun and Leopkey, 2020 Cornelissen, 2007 Cornelissen, 2011 Cornelissen, 2012 Curi et al., 2011 Dowse and Fletcher, 2018 Eisenhauer et al., 2014 Filho et al., 2018 Giulianotti and Klauser, 2010 Kobierecki and Pierzgalski, 2022 Majumdar, 2011 Ntloko and Swart, 2016 Pauschinger, 2020 Samatas, 2011 Sengupta, 2017 Wloch, 2020
Social	Al-Emadi et al., 2017 Al-Emadi et al., 2022 Azzali, 2016 Bob and Majola, 2011

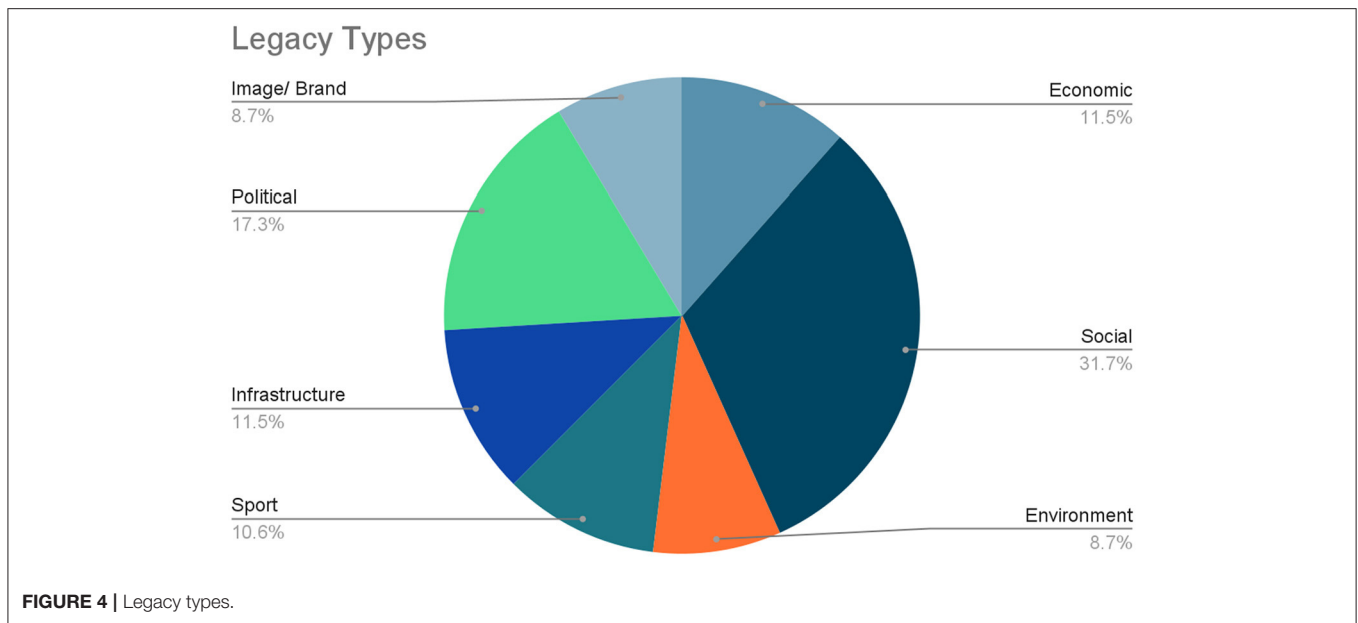
*(Continued)***TABLE 3 |** Continued

	Bob and Swart, 2009 De Lisio et al., 2019 Graeff et al., 2020, 2021 Gursoy et al., 2017 Jaskulowski and Surmiak, 2016 Knott et al., 2015b Kolmakov, 2021 Kossakowski, 2019 Koutrou and Berber, 2021 Lee et al., 2013 Liu, 2016 Ma and Kaplanidou, 2017a, Ma and Kaplanidou, 2017b Maharaj, 2015 Ntloko and Swart, 2016 Patreze et al., 2020 Pillay and Bass, 2008 Prouse, 2012 Rocha et al., 2017 Rocha, 2020 Sullivan, 2018 Talbot, 2021 Tichaawa and Bob, 2015 Vico et al., 2019 Waardenburg et al., 2015 Xing and Chalip, 2012 Zawadzki, 2016
Sport	Bek et al., 2019 Feng and Hong, 2013 Kim and Kaplanidou, 2019 dos Santos, 2019 Reis et al., 2014 Reis et al., 2021 Ribeiro et al., 2021 Rocha et al., 2021 Sousa-Mast et al., 2013 Swart et al., 2011 Wodniak, 2021

Africa), MSE have been embraced for their social unifying effect for many historically or currently divided populations. This is sometimes referred to as “nation-building.” Even with a focus on the future of MSE hosting, the legacy focus for Qatar’s 2022 FIFA World Cup appears to be positive socio-cultural development initiatives (e.g., Al-Emadi et al., 2022).

### Politics, Soft-Power and Sport-for-Peace

A political legacy emerged as the second most common legacy type from the papers reviewed. It appears that emerging nations consistently expect mega-events to deliver on politically motivated aims. However, these aims can be divergent in their nature, from peace-related initiatives to global prestige and soft-power. For example, joint athlete participation in sport mega-events across the Korean peninsula has proved to be one of the sole means of bridging the divisions between the north and south, even normalizing relations to some extent. The international media narrative highlighted a unification story surrounding the Pyeongchang 2018 winter Olympic Games.



A different example, more akin to global prestige, is linked to Qatar and the 2022 FIFA World Cup. An international communication strategy was employed by Qatar to emphasize the host nation's role in contributing to international aid, conflict resolution, and peacebuilding in the region (Al-Emadi et al., 2022). This may also have been an aim to counter the largely negative publicity surrounding the lead up to the event, relating to its bidding process and the rights of migrant workers involved in the mega-event construction projects.

Although the South African example of historic division is rather different and based on racial classification and economic inequality, SMEs such as the 1995 Rugby World Cup and the 2010 FIFA World Cup, left a legacy as both socially and politically unifying catalysts, even if more symbolic in their effect (Black, 2007). The majority of the papers published in the immediate aftermath of the 2010 FIFA World Cup reflected on the social, historical and political context of the event, emphasizing the legacy of the event in national identity formation and political symbolism for the host nation. The government's social transformation aim was also highlighted as a legacy priority in papers that focused on South Africa.

As mentioned previously, it is not always easy to isolate the legacy types. An example of a political legacy that impacted economic, social and sport legacies, is that of Brazil. In Brazil, there was an intentional political strategy behind its government bidding for and hosting serial sport mega-events for both political and economic benefits. The hosting of sport mega-events impacted public policies, funding, and communities in host cities. While this may have been beneficial to a few sport sectors, it negatively disadvantaged certain population groups. It had adverse outcomes for Brazil's more excluded communities, while temporary funding was mainly channeled toward elite sport (Graeff et al., 2020).

In some instances, sport events are accused of being politically motivated from the perspective of the sport federation.

Particularly in the case of SMEs, these global events could be seen as a means to promote globalization and a neoliberal legacy. Governance and the politics of development are particular issues affecting emerging nations. These aspects raise awareness of a more sinister side to the political legacies within emerging nations, mentioned particularly in the cases of Brazil's 2014 FIFA World Cup and Russia's 2014 winter Olympic Games.

A related theme under political legacy, according to the legacy model used, is security. Five papers reviewed were focused solely on investigating improved security, crime reduction, or security risk mitigations as a legacy. These were mostly focused on the events from Brazil and South Africa, but also various events among emerging nations. Also linked to political security, there was mention of negatively perceived legacies such as the pacification and militarisation of host populations (Prouse, 2012).

## The Economics of Tourism, Image and Branding

It is difficult to isolate different aspects of the economic legacy from sport events. While the model used in this study includes the tourism legacy as part of the economic legacy, others have preferred to separate these aspects. Furthermore, Byers et al. (2020) combined included destination branding as part of the tourism legacy. While the aim of this paper was not to define legacy types, it serves to highlight the connected nature of legacies.

Almost half of the economic legacy papers related specifically to a tourism legacy. Economic legacies reviewed were typically related to: economic growth; GDP increase; and small enterprise development. However, tourism-related economic legacies included: increased tourism budgets; new source markets; increased urban tourism; sport tourism development; improvements of travel services; and repeat visitation.



Although related as a distinct legacy type in the model used in this study, “image/ branding” (accounting for over 8% of publications reviewed) is closely related to tourism legacy. The case of South Africa’s hosting of the 2010 FIFA World Cup is preminent in its focus on this legacy, with seven (out of nine) papers focusing on nation branding as a legacy for South Africa from the 2010 mega-event. These papers indicated that the SME left a legacy of global branding gains for the host nation, providing a boost to its emerging status and aiding the development of its sport tourism industry (e.g., Knott et al., 2017).

Brazi, Poland and South Korea were also featured examples of image/ branding legacies for the host nation. For Poland, the hosting of the UEFA EURO 2012 was perceived as successfully showcasing the country’s “new face” internationally as it emerged from its communist legacy. The event is believed to have strengthened the Polish image among visitors and football fans and enhanced its international competitiveness (e.g., Włoch, 2020). Similarly, through its hosting of events such as the 2002 FIFA World Cup (and subsequently the 2018 winter Olympic Games), South Korea aimed to portray its “global” identity - highlighting its economic liberalization and global prestige (e.g., Lee et al., 2005).

## Infrastructure and Urban Development

Infrastructure legacy emerged as another contested legacy within the emerging nation context. A combination of positive and negative legacies were explored from a range of examples, including Brazil, Colombia, Poland, Qatar, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan and Turkey. A broad set of themes are explored within this legacy, such as: urban planning; event planning; local development; sustainable development; post-event occupancy/ usage; mega-project construction; architecture; mobility; liveable open spaces; and public facilities.

A key area for papers with a focus on infrastructure legacy was “sustainable development” (e.g., Gulak-Lipka and Jagielski, 2020). While large-scale infrastructure development has been a hallmark legacy for most sport mega-events globally, within emerging nations, these events have been more catalytic in nature. It appears that the sport events can play a central or focal role for broader development within the host nation. For example, UEFA EURO 2012 became a central point for many development projects in Poland, primarily relating to sport infrastructure development. However, in many instances, the infrastructure legacies reported were far beyond merely the sport infrastructure required to host the events. Public transport, urban development, housing and public facilities (including parks and recreational spaces) were all cited as examples.

There was a strong link between infrastructure legacy and environmental legacy, through the lense of sustainable development. While environmental legacy was the least of the legacy types featured in the analysis, the papers on this topic emphasized a legacy through sustainable events. They also highlighted the positive role the events can play in environmental communication and messaging.

## Sport Development

The key standout focus of a sport legacy was the focus on sport participation, which accounted for nearly half the papers. This does not appear to be unique to emerging nations, yet it is still a key legacy feature. Other legacy aspects related to: sport development; sport facility usage; sport involvement; corporate social responsibility; and support for future sport events.

However, it should be noted that it proved difficult to isolate the sports legacy. For example, some papers referred to sport-for-peace initiatives, although the focus was clearly aligned to political legacy. Furthermore, outcomes from these initiatives emphasized positive social legacies.

## CONCLUSION

This paper set out to ascertain if there is a difference in the legacy focus within emerging nations, by reviewing all peer reviewed journal articles on this topic that focused on examples from emerging nations. While not proposing that these nations be considered as a singular entity, this paper has highlighted the similarities across the papers reviewed and has drawn attention to the most pertinent examples.

The findings certainly highlights the need for a more critical assessment of sport event legacies in emerging nations. While the paper has attempted to isolate legacy types according to accepted frameworks, the findings indicate that legacies can very seldom be separated from each other. Legacies are certainly inter-connected. While of some merit for identifying differences from established nations, the broader legacy types reviewed in this paper are perhaps too broad in order to reflect the key legacy issues of importance for emerging nations. A deeper, qualitative analysis of the papers revealed nuances in legacy aims and delivery that highlights the differences within emerging nations more clearly.

For example, this paper has revealed legacy focus areas that may be already or become the focus of event planning or legacy research in these nations. The list below (and depicted in **Figure 5**) indicates the authors’ summary of the key legacy focus areas for emerging nations at present and into the near future, namely:

- Economic legacy: economic stimulation and growth; enterprise development; and urban tourism.
- Environmental legacy: sustainable events; environmental communication.
- Image/ brand legacy: global identity, prestige and competitiveness.
- Infrastructure legacy: sustainable development; mobility; and liveable spaces.
- Political legacy: national identity formation; political symbolism; security; risk mitigation; human rights; and social transformation.
- Social legacy: wellbeing; quality of life; and nation-building.
- Sport legacy: sport development; participation; and venue usage.

The authors recommend that future legacy papers consider the paradoxes of development within underdevelopment among the



emerging nations. For example, there is often little critique of apparent positive legacies such as investments in world-class sport facilities that cause exclusion and the redirection of investment from other means of development. The opportunity costs associated with these legacies certainly need to be considered. Another broader critique of the legacy studies in emerging nations is the consideration of the host population's approval of the event. Many of the emerging nations are countries where democracy is not entrenched or where citizens have less say in the selection of events and the decisions surrounding the legacy aims. Greater citizen partnership and inclusion is therefore encouraged in the setting of legacy agendas. This paper has therefore laid the groundwork for future publications that follow this exploratory review, that aim to

connect and examine the social fabric and underpinnings of these findings.

## DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The original contributions presented in the study are included in the article/supplementary material, further inquiries can be directed to the corresponding author.

## AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Both authors listed have made a substantial, direct, and intellectual contribution to the work and approved it for publication.

## REFERENCES

- Al-Emadi, A., Kaplanidou, K., Diop, A., Sagas, M., Le, K. T., and Al-Ali Mustafa, S. (2017). 2022 qatar world cup: impact perceptions among Qatar residents. *J. Travel Res.* 56, 678–694. doi: 10.1177/0047287516652502
- Al-Emadi, A., Sellami, A. L., and Fadlalla, A. M. (2022). The perceived impacts of staging the 2022 FIFA world cup in qatar. *J. Sport Tour.* 26, 1–20. doi: 10.1080/14775085.2021.2017327
- Allen, D., Knott, B., and Swart, K. (2013). 'Africa's tournament'? The branding legacy of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. *Int. J. Hist. Sport* 30, 1994–2006. doi: 10.1080/09523367.2013.861131

- Antonio, J. M. A., Juan, J. M. A., and Gema, S. R. (2011). Mega-events impact on economic growth: Analysis of the south african world cup. *Afr. J. Bus. Manag.* 5, 6940–6948. doi: 10.5897/AJBM11.208
- Azzali, S. (2016). The aspire zone in Doha: A post-occupancy evaluation of the long-term legacies of the 2006 Asian Games. *J. Urban Regen. Renew.* 9, 393–405.
- Azzali, S. (2019). Challenges and key factors in planning legacies of mega sporting events: lessons learned from London, Sochi, and Rio de Janeiro. *Int. J. Arch. Res.* 14, 203–218. doi: 10.1108/ARCH-04-2019-0093
- Bason, T., Cook, D., and Anagnostopoulos, C. (2015). Legacy in major sport events: Empirical insights from the 2010 FIFA World Cup in South Africa. *Choregia.* 11, 44–61.
- Bek, D., Merendino, A., Swart, K., and Timms, J. (2019). Creating an enduring developmental legacy from FIFA2010: The Football Foundation of South Africa (FFSA). *Eur. Sport Manag. Q.* 19, 437–455.
- Black, D. (2007). The symbolic politics of sport mega-events: 2010 in comparative perspective. *Politikon.* 34, 261–276. doi: 10.1080/02589340801962536
- Bob, U., and Majola, M. (2011). Rural community perceptions of the 2010 FIFA World Cup: The Makhowe community in KwaZulu-Natal. *Develop. South Afr.* 28, 387–399.
- Bob, U., and Swart, K. (2009). “Resident perceptions of the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup stadia development in Cape Town,” in *Urban Forum*, Vol. 20 (Amsterdam: Springer), 47–59.
- Bondarik, R., Pilatti, L. A., and Horst, D. J. (2020). Sports mega-events and overestimated promises: the case of the 2014 FIFA World Cup in Brazil. *J. Tourism Cult. Chang.* 18, 351–367.
- Brittain, I., Bocarro, J., Byers, T., and Swart, K. (2017). *Legacies and Mega Events: Fact or Fairy Tales?* New York, NY: Routledge.
- Brownill, S., Keivani, R., and Pereira, G. (2013). Olympic legacies and city development strategies in London and Rio: beyond the carnival mask? *Int. J. Urban Sustain. Dev.* 5, 111–131. doi: 10.1080/19463138.2013.840637
- Byers, T., Hayday, E., and Pappous, A. S. (2020). A new conceptualization of mega sports event legacy delivery: wicked problems and critical realist solution. *Sport Manage. Rev.* 23:171–182. doi: 10.1016/j.smr.2019.04.001
- Byers, T., Hayday, E. J., Mason, F., Lunga, P., and Headley, D. (2021). Innovation for positive sustainable legacy from mega sports events: Virtual reality as a tool for social inclusion legacy for Paris 2024 paralympic games. *Front. Sports Act. Living.* 3, 10. doi: 10.3389/fspor.2021.625677
- Byun, J., and Leopkey, B. (2020). Exploring issues within post-olympic games legacy governance: the case of the 2018 pyeongchang winter olympic games. *Sustainability.* 12, 3585.
- Chappelet, J. L. (2012). Mega sporting event legacies: a multifaceted concept. *Papeles de Europa.* 25, 76–86. doi: 10.5209/rev\_PADE.2012.n25.41096
- Chappelet, J. L., and Junod, T. (2006). “A tale of 3 olympic cities: what can turin learn from the olympic legacy of other Alpine cities?” in *Major Sport Events as Opportunity for Development, Proceedings of the Valencia Summit* (Valencia: Instituto Nóos).
- Coakley, J., and Souza, D. L. (2013). Sport mega-events: can legacies and development be equitable and sustainable?. *Motriz: Revista de Educação Física.* 19, 580–589.
- Cornelissen, S. (2007). Crafting legacies: the changing political economy of global sport and the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. *Politikon.* 34, 241–259.
- Cornelissen, S. (2011). Mega event securitisation in a Third World setting: glocal processes and ramifications during the 2010 FIFA World Cup. *Urban Stud.* 48, 3221–3240.
- Cornelissen, S. (2012). ‘Our struggles are bigger than the World Cup’: civic activism, state/society relations and the socio-political legacies of the 2010 FIFA World Cup 1. *Br. J. Sociol.* 63, 328–348.
- Cornelissen, S., Bob, U., and Swart, K. (2011). Towards redefining the concept of legacy in relation to sport mega-events: insights from the 2010 FIFA World Cup. *Dev. South. Afr.* 28, 307–318. doi: 10.1080/0376835X.2011.595990
- Curi, M., Knijnik, J., and Mascarenhas, G. (2011). The Pan American Games in Rio de Janeiro 2007: Consequences of a sport mega-event on a BRIC country. *Int. Rev. Sociol. Sport.* 46, 140–156.
- De Lisio, A., Hubbard, P., and Silk, M. (2019). Economies of (alleged) deviance: Sex work and the sport mega-event. *Sexual. Res. Soc. Policy.* 16, 179–189.
- Dendura, B. (2019). Olympic infrastructure-global problems of local communities on the example of Rio 2016, PyeongChang 2018, and Krakow 2023. *Sustainability.* 12, 141.
- Domareski Ruiz, T. C., Chim Miki, A. F., and Dos Anjos, F. A. (2019). *Competitiveness, Economic Legacy and Tourism Impacts: World Cup.*
- dos Santos, A. L. P. (2019). Olympic games rio 2016: The legacy for coaches. *Phys. Cult. Sport.* 81, 87–98.
- Dowse, S., and Fletcher, T. (2018). Sport mega-events, the ‘non-West’ and the ethics of event hosting. *Sport Soc.* 21, 745–761.
- Duignan, M., Pappalepore, I., Smith, A., and Ivanescu, Y. (2022). Tourists’ experiences of mega-event cities: Rio’s olympic ‘double bubbles’. *Ann. Leis. Res.* 25, 71–92.
- Eisenhauer, S., Adair, D., and Taylor, T. (2014). Neoliberalism and mega-event security legacies: The 2010 fifa world cup, cape town, south africa. *Int. J. Event Manag. Res.* 8, 35–60.
- Ermolaeva, P., and Lind, A. (2021). Mega-event simulacrum: critical reflections on the sustainability legacies of the world cup 2018 for the Russian host cities. *Prob. Post. Commun.* 68, 498–508.
- Feng, J., and Hong, F. (2013). The legacy: Did the Beijing Olympic Games have a long-term impact on grassroots sport participation in Chinese townships?. *Int. J. Hist. Sport.* 30, 407–421.
- Filho, A. R. R., Damiani, C., and Fontana, P. S. (2018). Sports mega-events in Brazil: an account of the Brazilian government’s actions. *AUC KINANTHROPOLOGICA.* 54, 28–40.
- Fourie, J., Siebrits, K., and Spronk, K. (2011). Tourist displacement in two South African sport mega-events. *Develop. South. Afr.* 28, 319–332.
- Gezici, F., and Er, S. (2014). What has been left after hosting the Formula 1 Grand Prix in Istanbul?. *Cities.* 41, 44–53.
- Giulianotti, R., and Klausner, F. (2010). Security governance and sport mega-events: Toward an interdisciplinary research agenda. *J. Sport Soc. Issue* 34, 49–61.
- Graeff, B., Ghiggi, M. V., Amaral, S. C., Borin, T., Araujo, G., Bretherton, P., et al. (2020). The closer to danger, farther from harm? the impact of sport mega events in communities affected by infrastructure associated with the FIFA World Cup 2014 in Porto Alegre. *Geoforum* 113, 146–53. doi: 10.1016/j.geoforum.2020.04.018
- Graeff, B., Ghiggi, M. V., and 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. *J. Sport Soc. Issues.* 45, 447–463. doi: 10.1177/01937235211012183
- Grix, J. (2012). ‘Image’leveraging and sports mega-events: Germany and the 2006 FIFA World Cup. *J. Sport Tour.* 17, 289–312. doi: 10.1080/14775085.2012.760934
- Grix, J., Brannagan, P. M., and Lee, D. (2019). “Sports mega-events and the concept of soft power,” in *Entering the Global Arena* (Singapore: Palgrave Pivot), 23–36.
- Grix, J., Brannagan, P. M., Wood, H., and Wynne, C. (2017). State strategies for leveraging sports mega-events: unpacking the concept of ‘legacy’. *Int. J. Sport Policy And Politics* 9, 203–218. doi: 10.1080/19406940.2017.1316761
- Gulak-Lipka, P. A., and Jagielski, M. I. (2020). Incorporating sustainability into mega-event management as means of providing economic, social and environmental legacy: a comparative analysis. *J. Phys. Educ. Sport.* 20, 2859–2866. doi: 10.7752/jpes.2020.s5388
- Gursoy, D., Milito, M. C., and Nunkoo, R. (2017). Residents’ support for a mega-event: The case of the 2014 FIFA World Cup, Natal, Brazil. *J. Dest. Market Manag.* 12, 344–352.
- Hemmonsby, J. D., and Tichaawa, T. M. (2018). The effects of major sport event leveraging for tourism and destination branding: The case of South Africa as an emerging destination. *Geof. Tourism Geosites.*
- Heslop, L. A., Nadeau, J., O’reilly, N., and Armenakyan, A. (2013). Mega-event and country co-branding: image shifts, transfers and reputational impacts. *Corp. Reput. Rev.* 16:7–33. doi: 10.1057/crr.2012.23
- International Olympic Committee (2017). *Legacy Strategic Approach: Moving Forward.* Available online at: <https://library.olympic.org/doc/syracuse/173146> (accessed May 01, 2022).
- Jaskulowski, K., and Surmiak, A. (2016). Social construction of the impact of Euro 2012: a Wroclaw case study. *Leis. Stud.* 35, 600–615.
- Kim, C., and Kaplanidou, K. (2019). The effect of sport involvement on support for mega sport events: Why does it matter. *Sustainability.* 11, 5687.
- Kim, H. J., Gursoy, D., and Lee, S. B. (2006). The impact of the 2002 World Cup on South Korea: Comparisons of pre-and post-games. *Tour. Manag.* 27, 86–96. doi: 10.1016/j.tourman.2004.07.010

- Kim, H. M., and Grix, J. (2021). Implementing a sustainability legacy strategy: A case study of pyeongchang 2018 winter olympic games. *Sustainability*, 13, 5141.
- Kirby, S. I., and Crabb, L. A. (2019). Priming host city physical legacy plans: The bidding chronicles of brazil's derailed sporting event infrastructure projects. *Event Manag.* 23, 627–640.
- Knott, B., Fyall, A., and Jones, I. (2013). The nation-branding legacy of the 2010 FIFA World Cup for South Africa. *J. Hosp. Market. Manag.* 22, 569–595.
- Knott, B., Fyall, A., and Jones, I. (2015a). The nation branding opportunities provided by a sport mega-event: South Africa and the 2010 FIFA World Cup. *J. Destin. Market. Manag.* 4, 46–56.
- Knott, B., Fyall, A., and Jones, I. (2016). Leveraging nation branding opportunities through sport mega-events. *Int. J. Cult. Tourism. Hosp. Res.* 10, 105–118. doi: 10.1108/IJCTHR-06-2015-0051
- Knott, B., Fyall, A., and Jones, I. (2017). Sport mega-events and nation branding: unique characteristics of the 2010 FIFA World Cup, South Africa. *Int. J. Contemp. Hosp.* 29, 900–923. doi: 10.1108/IJCHM-09-2015-0523
- Knott, B., and Hemmonsby, J. (2015). The strategic value of sport for an African city brand. *Afr. J. Phys. Health Educ. Recreat. Dance.* 1, 192–205.
- Knott, B., Swart, K., and Visser, S. (2015b). *The impact of sport mega-events on the quality of life for host city residents: reflections on the 2010 FIFA World Cup.* Available online at: [http://www.ajhrl.com/uploads/7/1/6/3/7/163688/article\\_12\\_special\\_edition\\_vol\(4\)\\_2015.pdf](http://www.ajhrl.com/uploads/7/1/6/3/7/163688/article_12_special_edition_vol(4)_2015.pdf)
- Kobierecki, M. M., and Pierzgalski, M. (2022). Sports mega-events and economic growth: A synthetic control approach. *J. Sport. Econom.* 23, 567–597.
- Kolmakov, V. I. (2021). The impact of the winter universiade-2019 on a russian university sport development. *Human. Soc. Sci.* 14, 266–273.
- Kossakowski, R. (2019). Euro 2012, the 'civilizational leap' and the 'supporters United' programme: a football mega-event and the evolution of fan culture in Poland. *Soccer Soc.* 20, 729–743.
- Koutrou, N., and Berber, S. (2021). The impact of role ambiguity on future volunteering: A case study of the 2017 European Youth Olympic Winter Festival. *J. Policy Res. Tourism Leis. Event.* 20, 1–20.
- Lee, C. K., Taylor, T., Lee, Y. K., and Lee, B. (2005). The impact of a sport mega-event on destination image: the case of the 2002 FIFA World Cup Korea/Japan. *Int. J. Hosp. Tour. Adm.* 6, 27–45. doi: 10.1300/J149v06n03\_03
- Lee, J. W. (2019). A winter sport mega-event and its aftermath: A critical review of post-Olympic PyeongChang. *Local Economy.* 34, 745–752. doi: 10.1177/0269094219889608
- Lee, J. W. (2021). A thin line between a sport mega-event and a mega-construction project: The 2018 Winter Olympic Games in PyeongChang and its event-led development. *Manag. Sport Leis.* 26, 395–412.
- Lee, S., Ghaye, T., and Dixon, M. (2013). An economic and social legacy: take note Rio. *Reflect. Pract.* 14, 581–584.
- Liberati, A., Altman, D. G., Tetzlaff, J., Mulrow, C., Gøtzsche, P. C., et al. (2009). The PRISMA statement for reporting systematic reviews and meta-analyses of studies that evaluate health care interventions: explanation and elaboration. *J. Clin. Epidemiol.* 62, e1–e34. doi: 10.1016/j.jclinepi.2009.06.006
- Liu, D. (2016). Social impact of major sports events perceived by host community. *Int. J. Sports Market. Sponser.* 17, 78–91. doi: 10.1108/IJSMS-02-2016-005
- Lu, H. F., and Lin, H. W. (2020). Does the legacy governance of major sporting events affect urban development? The stakeholder's perspectives on the Taipei 2017 Universiade. *Int. J. Sports Market. Sponser.*
- Ma, S. C., and Kaplanidou, K. K. (2017). Examining the importance of legacy outcomes of major sport events for host city residents' quality of life. *Appl. Res. Qual. Life.* 12:903–923. doi: 10.1007/s11482-016-9496-1
- Ma, S. C., and Kaplanidou, K. K. (2017a). Examining the importance of legacy outcomes of major sport events for host city residents' quality of life. *Appl. Qual. Res Life.* 12, 903–923.
- Ma, S. C., and Kaplanidou, K. K. (2017b). Legacy perceptions among host Tour de Taiwan residents: The mediating effect of quality of life. *Leis. Stud.* 36, 423–437.
- Maharaj, B. (2015). The turn of the south? Social and economic impacts of mega-events in India, Brazil and South Africa. *Local Econom.* 30, 983–999.
- Maiello, A., and Pasquinelli, C. (2015). Destruction or construction? A (counter) branding analysis of sport mega-events in Rio de Janeiro. *Cities.* 48, 116–124.
- Majumdar, B. (2011). Commonwealth games 2010: the index of a "new" India?. *Soc. Res. Int. Q.* 78, 231–254.
- Malhado, A. C., Araujo, L. M., and Ladle, R. J. (2013). Missed opportunities: sustainable mobility and the 2014 FIFA World Cup in Brazil. *J. Transport Res.* 31, 207–208.
- Melo, F. P., Siqueira, J. A., Santos, B. A., Álvares-da-Silva, O., Ceballos, G., and Bernard, E. (2014). Football and biodiversity conservation: FIFA and Brazil can still hit a green goal. *Biotropica.* 46, 257–259.
- Minnaert, L. (2012). An Olympic legacy for all? the non-infrastructure outcomes of the Olympic Games for socially excluded groups (Atlanta 1996–Beijing 2008). *Tour. Manag.* 33, 361–370. doi: 10.1016/j.tourman.2011.04.005
- Molloy, E., and Chetty, T. (2015). The rocky road to legacy: Lessons from the 2010 FIFA World Cup South Africa stadium program. *Project Manag. J.* 46, 88–107.
- Morgan Stanley Capital International (2021). *MSCI Market Classification Framework.* New York, NY. Available online at: [https://www.msci.com/documents/1296102/1330218/MSCI\\_MARKET\\_CLASSIFICATION\\_FRAMEWORK\\_2021.pdf/2639cb9b-7687-b3c2-f9c2-b766fde077c9](https://www.msci.com/documents/1296102/1330218/MSCI_MARKET_CLASSIFICATION_FRAMEWORK_2021.pdf/2639cb9b-7687-b3c2-f9c2-b766fde077c9) (accessed April 20, 2022).
- Morgan Stanley Capital International (2022). *MSCI Emerging Markets Index (USD).* New York, NY. Available online at: <https://www.msci.com/documents/10199/c0db0a48-01f2-4ba9-ad01-226fd5678111#:~:text=The%20MSCI%20Emerging%20Markets%20Index,market%20capitalization%20in%20each%20country> (accessed May 01, 2022).
- Moyo, L. G., Swart, K., and Hattingh, C. (2020). Repeat visitation to a host destination post a sport mega-event: south africa and the 2010 fifa world cup tm legacy. *Afr. J. Hosp. Tourism Leis.* 9, 57–72.
- Ntloko, N. J., and Swart, K. (2016). *Reflections on Government Engaging Business in Planning Initiatives for the 2010 FIFA World Cup: A Case of a Non-Host Area.*
- Patreze, N. S., da Silva, C. L., and Robinson, T. M. (2020). Legacies of the 2016 olympic games: Perception of public policies researchers on sport and leisure. *J. Health Sci.* 22, 156–163.
- Pauschinger, D. (2020). The permeable olympic fortress: Mega-event security as camouflage in rio de janeiro. *Conflict Soc.* 6, 108–127.
- Pickering, C., and Byrne, J. (2014). The benefits of publishing systematic quantitative literature reviews for PhD candidates and other early-career researchers. *High. Educ. Res. Dev.* 33, 534–548. doi: 10.1080/07294360.2013.841651
- Pillay, U., and Bass, O. (2008). "Mega-events as a response to poverty reduction: The 2010 FIFA World Cup and its urban development implications," in *Urban Forum*, Vol. 20 (Amsterdam: Springer), 47–59.
- Preuss, H. (2007). The conceptualization and measurement of mega sport event legacies. *J. Sport Tour.* 12, 207–227. doi: 10.1080/14775080701736957
- Preuss, H. (2015). A framework for identifying the legacies of a mega sport event. *Leis. Studies* 34, 643–664. doi: 10.1080/02614367.2014.994552
- Preuss, H. (2019). Event legacy framework and measurement. *Int. J. Sport Policy Politics* 11, 103–118. doi: 10.1080/19406940.2018.1490336
- Prouse, C. (2012). Framing the World Cup: Competing discourses of favela pacification as a mega-event legacy in Brazil. *RASAALA.* 3, 1–17. Available online at: <https://journal.lib.uoguelph.ca/index.php/rasaala/article/view/2219/2714>
- Reis, A. C., de Sousa-Mast, F. R., and Gurgel, L. A. (2014). Rio 2016 and the sport participation legacies. *Leis. Stud.* 33, 437–453.
- Reis, R. M., DaCosta, L. P., and Telles, S. D. C. C. (2021). Measuring the Legacy of Mega-Events: Sportive Usage Index of the Brazil 2014 FIFA World Cup™. *Motriz: Revista de Educação Física.* p. 27.
- Ribeiro, T., Calapez, A., and Cunha de Almeida, V. M. (2021). Does the Olympic legacy and sport participation influence resident support for future events?. *Leis. Stud.* 1–16. doi: 10.1080/02614367.2021.2011951
- Rocha, C. M. (2020). Temporal variations in the relationship between legacies and support: A longitudinal case study in Rio 2016 Olympic Games. *J. Sport Manag.* 34, 130–146.
- Rocha, C. M., Barbanti, V. J., and Chelladurai, P. (2017). Support of local residents for the 2016 Olympic Games. *Event Manag.* 21, 251–268.
- Rocha, C. M., Hong, H. J., and Gratao, O. A. (2021). Involvement with the olympic and paralympic games and the values of sport. *J. Policy Res. Tourism Leis. Event.* 1–24.
- Rogerson, C. M. (2009). Mega-events and small enterprise development: the 2010 FIFA World Cup opportunities and challenges. *Develop. South. Afr.* 26, 337352.

- Samatas, M. (2011). Surveillance in Athens 2004 and Beijing 2008: A comparison of the Olympic surveillance modalities and legacies in two different Olympic host regimes. *Urban Stud.* 48, 3347–3366. doi: 10.1177/0042098011422399
- Sengupta, M. (2017). A window into India's development story—the 2010 Commonwealth Games. *Int. J. Sport Policy Polit.* 9, 331–348.
- Sousa-Mast, F. R., Reis, A. C., Gurgel, L. A., and Duarte, A. F. P. (2013). Are cariocas getting ready for the Games? Sport participation and the Rio de Janeiro 2016 Olympic Games. *Manag. Leis.* 18, 331–335.
- Spanos, I., Kucukvar, M., Bell, T. C., Elnimah, A., Hamdan, H., Al Meer, B., et al. (2022). How FIFA World Cup 2022™ can meet the carbon neutral commitments and the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?: Reflections from the tree nursery project in Qatar. *Sustain. Develop.* 30, 203–226.
- Spracklen, K. (2012). Special issue on the unintended policy consequences of the Olympics and Paralympics. *J. Policy Res. Tour. Leis. Events* 4, 121–122. doi: 10.1080/19407963.2012.668780
- Sullivan, G. B. (2018). Collective emotions: A case study of South African pride, euphoria and unity in the context of the 2010 FIFA World Cup. *Front. Psychol.* 9, 1252.
- Swart, K., Bob, U., Knott, B., and Salie, M. (2011). A sport and sociocultural legacy beyond 2010: A case study of the Football Foundation of South Africa. *Develop South Afr.* 28, 415–428.
- Swart, K., Moyo, L. G., and Hattingh, C. (2019). Brand image legacies of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™: A long-term assessment. *Sport Soc.* 22, 1848–1863.
- Talavera, A. M., Al-Ghamdi, S. G., and Koç, M. (2019). Sustainability in mega-events: beyond Qatar 2022. *Sustainability.* 11, 6407.
- Talbot, A. (2021). Talking about the 'rotten fruits' of Rio 2016: Framing mega-event legacies. *Int. Rev. Sociol. Sport.* 56, 20–35.
- Thomson, A., Cuskelly, G., Toohey, K., Kennelly, M., Burton, P., and Fredline, L. (2019). Sport event legacy: a systematic quantitative review of literature. *Sport Manage. Rev.* 22, 295–321. doi: 10.1016/j.smr.2018.06.011
- Thomson, A., Kennelly, M., and Toohey, K. (2020). A systematic quantitative literature review of empirical research on large-scale sport events' social legacies. *Leis. Studies.* 39, 859–876. doi: 10.1080/02614367.2020.1800804
- Tichaawa, T. M., and Bob, U. (2015). Leveraging mega-events beyond the host nation: A case study of the 2010 FIFA World Cup African Legacy Programme in Cameroon and Nigeria. *Leis. Stud.* 34, 742–757.
- Tinaz, C., and Knott, B. (2021). *Sport and Development in Emerging Nations*. New York, NY: Routledge.
- VanWynsberghe, R. (2016). Applying event leveraging using OGI data: a case study of Vancouver 2010. *Leis. Studies* 35, 583–599. doi: 10.1080/02614367.2014.986508
- Vico, R. P., Uvinha, R. R., and Gustavo, N. (2019). Sports mega-events in the perception of the local community: the case of Itaquera region in São Paulo at the 2014 FIFA World Cup Brazil. *Soccer Soc.* 20, 810–823.
- Waardenburg, M., van den Bergh, M., and van Eekeren, F. (2015). Local meanings of a sport mega-event's legacies: Stories from a South African urban neighbourhood. *South. Afr. Rev. Sociol.* 46, 87–105.
- Włoch, R. (2020). Two dynamics of globalization in the context of a sports mega-event: the case of UEFA EURO 2012 in Poland. *Globalizations* 17, 45–59. doi: 10.1080/14747731.2019.1603808
- Wodniak, K. (2021). Social leverage of sporting mega-events and co-production. *The case study of Orlik facilities in Poland after EURO 2012. Int. J. Sport. Policy. Polt.* 13, 85–104.
- King, X., and Chalip, L. (2012). Challenges, obligations, and pending career interruptions: securing meanings at the exit stage of sport mega-event work. *Eur. Sport. Manag. Q.* 12 375–396.
- Yoon, L., and Wilson, B. (2019). Journalism, environmental issues, and sport mega-events: A study of South Korean media coverage of the Mount Gariwang development for the 2018 PyeongChang Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games. *Commun. Sport.* 7, 699–728.
- Zawadzki, K. M. (2016). Public perception of intangible benefits and costs in the valuation of mega sports events: The case of Euro 2012 in Poland. *East. Euro. Econom.* 54, 437–458.
- Ziakas, V., and Boukas, N. (2012). A neglected legacy: Examining the challenges and potential for sport tourism development in post-Olympic Athens. *Int. J. Event. Festiv. Manag.* 3, 292–316. doi: 10.1108/17582951211262710

**Conflict of Interest:** The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

**Publisher's Note:** All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors and the reviewers. Any product that may be evaluated in this article, or claim that may be made by its manufacturer, is not guaranteed or endorsed by the publisher.

Copyright © 2022 Knott and Tinaz. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) and the copyright owner(s) are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.