

APPENDIX B:

Academic Corpus (n = 34)

1. Legal and Regulatory Foundations

N	Reference	Full DOI	Year	Thematic area	Rationale
1	Nemitz, P. (2018). "Constitutional democracy and technology in the age of artificial intelligence." Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society A	https://doi.org/10.1098/rsta.2018.0089	2018	AI governance; constitutional democracy; rule of law	Provides a foundational theoretical framework on how AI systems must align with constitutional principles and democratic oversight; directly supports comparisons between France's regulatory safeguards, Qatar's centralized model, and Morocco's evolving architecture.
2	Veale, M., & Zuiderveen Borgesius, F. (2021). "Demystifying the Draft EU Artificial Intelligence Act." Computer Law Review International	https://doi.org/10.9785/crl-2021-220402	2021	EU AI Act; risk-based regulation	Offers a rigorous analysis of the EU AI Act's risk-based framework, including obligations for high-risk systems such as biometric surveillance, central to stadium governance and compliance discussions.
3	Brkan, M. (2019). "Do algorithms rule the world? Algorithmic decision-making and data protection in the EU." International Journal of Law and Information Technology	https://doi.org/10.1093/ijlit/eay017	2019	Automated decision-making; GDPR; data rights	Provides a robust examination of automated decision-making under GDPR; directly relevant for discussing legality, transparency, and safeguards surrounding AI scoring, predictive analytics, and surveillance in stadium environments.
4	Kosta, E. (2020). "Algorithmic state surveillance: Challenging the notion of agency in human rights." Regulation & Governance.	https://doi.org/10.1111/rego.12331	2020	State surveillance; human rights; algorithmic governance	Provides a detailed analysis of how algorithmic surveillance challenges core human-rights concepts such as agency and autonomy. Strengthens your analysis of legitimacy, proportionality, and safeguards in AI-driven stadium surveillance across Morocco, France, and Qatar.
5	Gültekin-Várkonyi, G. (2024). "Navigating data governance risks: Facial recognition in law enforcement under	https://doi.org/10.14763/2024.3.1798	2024	Facial recognition regulation; policing; data governance	Highly recent authoritative review of facial-recognition governance in European policing. Directly applicable to AI-enabled stadium surveillance, proportionality tests,

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	EU legislation.” Internet Policy Review				and Morocco’s regulatory challenges.

2. Technological Capacity & AI Integration

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1	Kitchin, R., & Dodge, M. “The (In)Security of Smart Cities”	https://doi.org/10.1080/10630732.2017.1408002	2017	Smart-city security; vulnerabilities; risk mitigation	Provides a conceptual framework on how digitally networked infrastructures (CCTV, sensors, command systems) create new vulnerabilities requiring systemic mitigation. Directly applicable to AI-enabled smart-stadium infrastructures in Morocco, France, and Qatar.
2	Zhang, K. et al. “Edge Video Analytics for Public Safety: A Review”	https://doi.org/10.1109/JPROC.2019.2925910	2019	Edge video analytics; public safety; real-time processing	Comprehensive review of edge-processing architectures for public safety. Shows how offloading computation to edge devices reduces latency, key for real-time analytics in stadium security rooms.
3	Wang, Y. et al. “Estimating Crowd Density with Edge Intelligence”	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eswa.2022.117823	2022	Crowd-density estimation; edge intelligence; CNNs	Proposes a lightweight CNN deployed at the edge for real-time density estimation. Underpins your argument that AI supports dynamic thresholding and pre-emptive interventions in high-attendance stadiums.
4	Alasmari, F. et al. “Recent Trends in Crowd Management Using Deep Learning Techniques”	https://doi.org/10.1007/s43995-024-00071-3	2024	Deep learning; crowd management; SLR	Systematic review of DL methods for crowd management (incl. Hajj and mega-events). Offers an up-to-date evidence base supporting Morocco’s adoption of DL-based monitoring for

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					AFCON 2025 & FIFA 2030.
5	Cabanillas-Carbonell, M. et al. "Artificial Intelligence in Video Surveillance Systems for Suspicious Activity Detection and Incident Response: A Systematic Review"	https://doi.org/10.12913/22998624/196795	2025	AI surveillance; anomaly detection; incident response	Reviews AI-enabled surveillance for suspicious activity detection and automated incident response. Directly supports your discussion of AI-enhanced command-and-control workflows in stadium governance.

3. Institutional Coordination & Governance

N	Reference	DOI	Year	Thematic area	Rationale
1	Parent, M. M. "The Governance of the Olympic Games and Sport Mega-Events in Canada"	https://doi.org/10.1080/17430437.2015.1108652	2016	Multi-level governance; institutional coordination	Foundational analysis of multi-level governance for large sport events. Highly relevant for diagnosing Morocco's fragmented institutional coordination and designing an integrated governance model.
2	Leopkey, B., & Parent, M. "Sport Event Governance Models" (in Routledge Handbook of Sport Governance)	https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429440250-15	2019	Governance typologies; institutional design	Provides a robust typology of sport-event governance models. Serves as a benchmark for proposing a restructured stadium-security governance framework for Morocco.
3	Giulianotti, R., & Klauser, F. "Security Governance and Sport Mega-Events: Towards an Interdisciplinary Research Agenda"	https://doi.org/10.1177/0193723509354042	2010	Mega-event security; risk governance	A seminal article conceptualizing security governance at mega-events. Supports your comparative Morocco–France–Qatar analysis regarding risk logics and control infrastructures.
4	Boyle, P., & Haggerty, K. "Spectacular	https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1749-5687.2009.00075.x	2009	State surveillance;	Explains how mega-events amplify surveillance

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	Security: Mega-Events and the Security Complex” (International Political Sociology)			security assemblages	infrastructures and create “security spectacles.” Essential to contextualize Qatar’s hyper-securitized model and Morocco’s emerging trajectory.
5	Seloom, M. “Qatar’s Security Strategy for the 2022 FIFA World Cup” (SSRN Working Paper)	https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4712971	2024	Qatar’s security governance; AI-driven mega-event strategy	A recent, detailed account of Qatar’s security doctrine. Justifies its use as a high-tech comparator for Morocco’s evolving governance ahead of AFCON 2025 & FIFA 2030.

4. Staff Training, Professionalization & Operational Readiness

N	Reference	DOI	Year	Thematic area	Rationale
1	Pigeon, M.-A., Demers, A.-J., & Ciotone, G. – “Mass gathering healthcare and safety: current knowledge and future directions” (Frontiers in Disaster and Emergency Medicine)	https://doi.org/10.3389/femer.2025.1615181	2025	Mass-gathering health & safety; staff roles; operational readiness	Provides one of the most recent and authoritative syntheses (2025) on mass-gathering healthcare and safety. Highlights essential staff competencies, coordination mechanisms, and operational readiness, directly transferable to stadium emergency preparedness in Morocco.
2	Nanda, R., & Raina, S.K. – “Integrating disaster risk reduction in school curriculum: A vision statement by a joint working group of university and medical teachers” (International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction)	10.1016/j.ijdr.2018.09.011	2019	Disaster risk reduction training; structured learning frameworks	Although focused on education, this article offers a transferable model for institutionalizing continuous training programmes, useful for standardizing steward, medical, and security staff preparation.
3	Hoggett, J., & Stott, C. – “Crowd psychology, public order police training and the	10.1108/13639511011044858	2010	Public order training; football crowd management	A foundational reference on how police training grounded in crowd psychology improves safety

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	policing of football crowds” (Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management)				and legitimacy. Directly relevant to steward–police coordination in stadium settings.
4	Radburn, M., Stott, C., Bradford, B., & Robinson, M. – “When is policing fair? Groups, identity and judgements of the procedural justice of coercive crowd policing” (Policing & Society)	10.1080/10439463.2016.1234470	2018	Procedural justice; legitimacy; crowd policing	Demonstrates how legitimacy and procedural justice in crowd policing depend on training, communication, and tactics. Strong conceptual basis for improving Moroccan stewarding and policing practices for AFCON 2025 & WC2030.

5. Ethical Safeguards & Social Acceptability

N	Reference	DOI / URL	Year	Thematic area	Rationale
1	Floridi & Cowls – A Unified Framework of Five Principles for AI Ethics	10.1007/978-3-030-81907-1_2	2021	AI ethics	Foundational framework for ethical AI governance in stadium surveillance.
2	FRA – Facial recognition technology: fundamental rights considerations in the context of law enforcement	https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2022/facial-recognition-technology-law-enforcement	2019/2022	Human rights, biometric surveillance	Establishes European standards for lawful biometric surveillance; essential for Morocco’s future regulatory alignment.
3	Blacklaws – Algorithms: transparency and accountability	10.1098/rsta.2017.0351	2018	Algorithmic accountability	Supports arguments on transparency and oversight in AI systems.
4	Couldry & Mejias – The Costs of Connection: How Data Is Colonizing Human Life	No DOI (book), eBook ISBN: 9781503609754	2019	Data power, surveillance capitalism	Explains societal resistance and structural concerns around data extraction.

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5	Lyon – Surveillance Culture	10.4000/communication.11962	2018	Surveillance society	Contextualizes public trust and local perceptions in AI-driven security.
6	Jobin et al. – The Global Landscape of AI Ethics Guidelines	10.1038/s42256-019-0088-2	2019	Global AI ethics	Reinforces need for harmonized ethical frameworks for AI-enabled stadium governance.

6. Anticipation & Predictive Systems

N	Reference	DOI	Year	Thematic area	Rationale
1	Haghani, M. et al. (2023). A roadmap for the future of crowd safety research and practice: Introducing the Swiss Cheese Model of Crowd Safety and the imperative of a Vision Zero target. Safety Science.	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssci.2023.106292	2023	Predictive crowd safety; multi-layer failure model	Provides a robust theoretical and operational framework (“Swiss Cheese + Vision Zero”) supporting anticipatory governance and proactive risk mapping.
2	Liu-Lastres, B., & Cahyanto, I. (2023). Are we always ready? Examining event professionals’ approaches to risk and crisis management and resilience. Tourism Management Perspectives.	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2023.101073	2023	Crisis readiness; anticipation; resilience	Empirical evidence on preparedness strategies; supports the shift from reactive to anticipatory governance in stadium security.
3	Weng, W. et al. (2023). Review of analyses on crowd-gathering risk and its evaluation methods. Journal of Safety Science & Resilience.	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jnlssr.2022.10.004	2023	Crowd-gathering risk; monitoring & evaluation	Comprehensive conceptual review of risk mechanisms and monitoring methods; foundational for Morocco’s risk-mapping deficiencies.
4	Lu, Y. et al. (2025). Research on risk factors of human	https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2025.1555735	2025	Mass-gathering risks;	Identifies organizational and behavioral risk

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	stampede in mass gathering activities considering organizational patterns. <i>Frontiers in Public Health</i> .			clustering analysis	clusters relevant for predictive analytics and crowd-safety modelling in Morocco.
5	Fiandeiro, M. et al. (2023). Modernized Crowd Counting Strategies for Mass Gatherings – A Review. <i>Journal of Acute Medicine</i> .	https://doi.org/10.6705/j.jacme.202303_13(1).0002	2023	Crowd counting; density estimation; early warning	Introduces validated methods for density monitoring; critical for AI-based early warning and smart-stadium crowd management.

7. Post-Event Learning & Knowledge Transfer

N	Reference	DOI	Year	Thematic area	Rationale
1	Turris, S. et al. "Standardized Template for Post-Event Reporting"	https://doi.org/10.1017/S1049023X21000091	2021	Post-event reporting; REX systems	Provides a validated structure for systematic post-event reporting; supports institutionalization of REX in Moroccan stadium governance.
2	Hutton, A. et al. "Lessons Learned from World Youth Day"	https://doi.org/10.1017/S1049023X00008153	2010	Lessons learned; evaluation practices	Demonstrates how structured learning processes improve future event safety; relevant to AFCON 2025 & WC2030 planning.
3	Guy, L. et al. "Data Quality in Mass-Gathering Research"	https://doi.org/10.1017/S1049023X17000139	2017	Data quality; evaluation methodology	Highlights the need for reliable, standardized data to support post-event learning; addresses Moroccan governance fragmentation.
4	Arbon, P. "Mass-Gathering Medicine: An Evidence Review"	https://doi.org/10.1017/S1049023X00004507	2007	Conceptual foundations; feedback models	Foundational model for mass-gathering evaluation; explains why feedback loops must be embedded in stadium governance.