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Foreign gatekeepers for local markets

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Abstract

This paper studies how information available to global investors influences local market dynamics in emerging markets. Using India as a case study, I identify the causal impact of foreign economic news on local equity markets through a novel instrument for media coverage. I show that foreign news in traditional outlets plays a central role in shaping local market dynamics, counteracting patterns of coordinated behaviour that typically emerge under limited information. To rationalize these findings, I develop a conceptual framework in which foreign media act as gatekeepers when choosing news content about distant emerging markets, blending aggregate and idiosyncratic information. By improving global investors' understanding of aggregate conditions, foreign media coverage shapes expectations and generates market-wide dynamics consistent with better market efficiency, with implications for capital allocation, information transmission, and the functioning of financial markets in emerging economies.

JEL codes: D80; G10; G40

Keywords: emerging markets; media news; capital allocation; information flows

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1. INTRODUCTION

International capital allocations and diversification rely on investors' ability to process reliable, country-specific information. When local media becomes regulated, censored, or systematically biased, this information channel deteriorates, increasing information frictions and undermining the efficiency of cross-border capital allocation. Emerging markets (EMs) are particularly sensitive to fluctuations in global capital flows, which can place pressure on domestic policy frameworks and have significant welfare implications. This paper studies whether foreign media can substitute for distorted local information and with what consequences for market dynamics. As a case study, I focus on India – one of the key EMs and the world's largest democracy – where recent regulatory pressures on media content create a natural setting to examine whether foreign media can substitute local information channels, especially when these are at risk of becoming biased due to political pressure.

In September 2020 Amnesty International was compelled to cease its operations in India, citing government's pressures.[1] In February 2023, Indian authorities raided the local BBC offices for alleged tax evasion soon after it aired a documentary critical of Modi's role in past anti-Muslim violence. Various international organizations have highlighted recent instances of intimidation and even violence against journalists in India. It is well established that domestic media outlets are significantly more exposed to censorship and coercive actions than foreign media (Corduneanu-Huci and Hamilton, 2022). In early 2024, the Indian government proposed a broadcasting regulation bill that would have granted authorities extensive control over media content, sparking widespread criticism. While the bill was eventually withdrawn in August 2024, many saw it as part of a broader pattern of tightening restrictions on press freedom.[2] Can foreign media fill the gap? And if so, with what consequences? Because of its distance from local events, foreign media might fail to provide sufficient details (Wu, 2000; Golan, 2007; Gurun and Butler, 2012; Cziraki et al., 2021). On the other hand, the impact of worldwide media frenzies on less developed financial markets can be quite large; speculative overdrives and coordinated (aka *herding*) behaviour occur more frequently in the presence of information frictions (Veldkamp, 2006), like when foreign

[1] See https://www.amnesty.org/en/petition/protect-our-human-rights-work-in-india.
[2] A Financial Times (FT) article reporting this is available at: https://www.ft.com/content/cb8590f8-7314-4d6d-ab1b-d9de9b29b771.

investors try to bridge the information gap with their domestic peers (for empirical evidence, see Calvo and Mendoza, 2000; Kim and Wei, 2002; Choe et al. 2005).

India's dynamics, impressive economic records and influence in various sectors make it an interesting case study. Its prominent role as the third-largest global producer of pharmaceuticals underscores its pivotal position in the healthcare industry. India's growing energy sector, including domestic coal production and refining capacity, plays a vital role in global markets, despite its reliance on oil and gas imports. With India being an important EM, the economic, financial, and policy implications associated with foreign media coverage can be important. More governments are tightening their grip on local media elsewhere (Zhuravskaya et al., 2020; Boitani and Dragomirescu-Gaina, 2023), making investors more uncertain and financial markets more volatile. I tackle these aspects by relying on media news data extracted from GDELT - the Global Database of Events, Language, and Tone. Set up with support from Google, this database offers the most comprehensive, real-time monitoring of broadcast, print, and online news from all around the globe.[3] My sample covers January 2017 to December 2022, a cutoff chosen to avoid contamination from generative AI tools such as ChatGPT, whose widespread adoption from early 2023 onwards increasingly blurred the boundary between genuine editorial output and algorithmically generated content (NewsGuard, 2023).[4]

In the case of India, foreign coverage can be substantial because India is a country full of contrasts and one of the most culturally and ethnically diverse countries in the world. While this is an important advantage for the present analysis because of the rich media data available, an extension to other EMs remains possible and could offer other insights. In general, what foreign media covers about a particular country is the result of editorial decisions as well as the product of a complex interplay of external factors (Wu, 2000; Segev, 2019). Due to their fundamental instability, EMs are a recurrent source of foreign coverage, which may precipitate more volatility within their financial markets. Newsworthy content about EMs may arise from a multitude of sources such as geopolitical conflicts, wars, disasters (Kaplanski and Levy, 2010), government interventions, official press releases, business and

[3] The project, available at https://www.gdeltproject.org, is described in more details in the Appendix, section I.
[4] See report available by the watchdog NewsGuard at https://www.newsguardtech.com/special-reports/newsbots-ai-generated-news-websites-proliferating/.

economic developments, or the dynamics of financial markets themselves. From an empirical perspective, therefore, estimating the causal effect of media news is challenging due to the obvious endogeneity, as recognised by Tetlock (2007).

Detailed reviews on the complex links between media and capital markets can be found in DellaVigna and Gentzkow (2010), DellaVigna and La Ferrara (2015), and more recently in Marty et al. (2020). Within a changing media landscape, these reviews portray a literature that is growing fast. Huberman and Regev (2001), Veldkamp (2006), Tetlock (2007), Barber and Odean (2008), Engelberg and Parsons (2011), Solomon (2012), Peress (2014), or more recently An et al., (2020), Peress and Schmidt (2020), Marmora (2023), Ashwin (2024) to name a few relevant studies from the last two decades, have all focused on the causal impact of media news on capital markets (i.e. stock returns, dispersion, turnover). To empirically tackle the endogeneity problem, some have proposed using exogenous drivers of news content such as journalist scheduling (Dougal et al., 2012), or differences between media outlets (Engelberg and Parsons, 2011). Because unexpected negative events receive instant media coverage worldwide, other studies use this as an exogenous variation to establish causality (e.g., Peress and Schmidt, 2020). In this paper, I take the opposite view; I rely on positive events happening elsewhere, such as festive days, religious observances, non-working days and national holidays and show they can help build a valid instrument for foreign economic news covering India. Since their calendar dates are known in advance, these foreign events are unrelated (i.e., exogenous) to *forward-looking* financial markets and hence can be used to infer causality. In case these calendar dates would carry any predictive power for global capital flows, it would be rapidly arbitraged away.

To rationalise my empirical analysis and results, I develop a conceptual framework drawing on elements from recent theories that endogenize editorial choices.[5] These theories also guide my empirical strategy, particularly when building the instrumental variable. In the seminal work of Nimark and Pitschner (2019), media outlets act as delegated monitors on behalf of investors who lack sufficient time to analyse all newsworthy events. In my

[5] Here my focus will be on media content, which is an outcome of editorial choices rather than investors' attention allocation choices. Alternative approaches would draw on rational inattention models where the focus is on the endogenous information structure derived from solving investors' attention allocation problem. These models (see Bergemann et al., 2015) can explain returns co-movement, volatility, and dispersion, which also feature in my analysis.

framework, media outlets report news that, beyond data and context, can tell a story about some specific company, person or product; media outlets never broadcast news that are simple statistical descriptions of (i.e., fully informative about) fundamentals driving foreign economies. Consider a foreign media outlet reporting a story about some company X from an emerging country Y. As in Martineau and Mondria (2022), I consider editors have a priority ranking for any newsworthy content, such that they cover only the most important companies from country Y; however, what they chose to cover has market-wide implications in country Y. The signal an investor would extract from a single news is a linear combination of two components: idiosyncratic (or company-specific) and aggregate (country-specific) information.[6] Despite the investor being initially uncertain about the contribution of each component, she can learn more by reading more news articles, in which case her uncertainty about the aggregate component declines. In this setting, I characterise the impact of foreign news on the overall market volatility and cross-sectional dispersion and provide empirical support for my propositions.

The paper's contribution to the literature is twofold. First, I offer a simple conceptual framework useful for understanding foreign media shocks and their consequences in EMs. In an incomplete information setting, investors can increase the precision of signals they extract from foreign media news simply by reading more news. Because foreign editors choose the newsworthy content, this has consequences for local market aggregate dynamics. Local capital market reactions are seen from the perspective of foreign investors, whose attention is grabbed by the increase in foreign media coverage, but who feel are at an informational disadvantage compared to local ones, as in Cziraki et al., (2021). As foreign investors embark on a thorough data-gathering and systematic analysis, reading more news becomes essential to understand and uncover investment opportunities in distant markets.

Second, in the empirical analysis I use a novel instrument for foreign media coverage, drawing inspiration from Martineau and Mondria (2022). I provide evidence it is more likely that foreign media focuses on India during festive days observed in other EMs peers. This substitution effect applies within the set of India's EM peers, which are equally newsworthy

[6] Investors reading the news hold both local and foreign assets, which can be either single assets or representative portfolios of assets (e.g. sovereign ETFs). Hence, investors can immediately buy or sell (in case news is negative) foreign assets. Ignoring home bias, I focus only on foreign holdings; a thorough treatment of home bias and information acquisition choices is given in Van Nieuwerburgh and Veldkamp (2009).

in the eyes of foreign editors. I estimate a proxy-VAR (vector autoregressive) model, as in Stock and Watson (2012) or Mertens and Ravn (2013), and draw on impulse responses to understand the causal impact of foreign media shocks, which I instrument with the calendar dates of public holidays and main observances from all other India's EM peers.

The results in the case of India show that an unexpected increase in foreign *economic* news mentioning "India" immediately leads to negative returns, lower volatility, and higher cross-sectional dispersion. This is consistent with a repricing of local risk rather than capital flight driven by uninformed foreign investors. Taken together, these results reveal market-wide responses to traditional media that contradict the typical outcomes associated with coordinated trading and herding behaviour (see Chang et al., 2000). By contrast, social media hypes can generate market inefficiencies that are reflected in increased correlation among assets (i.e. lower dispersion) and higher market volatility (see Bizzi and Laban, 2019); the GameStop short squeeze 2021 episode provides a telling example in this regard.

The implications of the present analysis are critical for EMs. It shows that, by acting as gatekeepers, foreign editors may have a substantial short-term influence on capital markets in these countries. From a development perspective, this is good news for emerging markets, who are more sensitive to global capital swings and often suffer more during flight-to-safety episodes. For foreign investors instead, relying on a diverse range of foreign media sources can mitigate volatility spikes, in contrast to the destabilizing potential of correlated narratives in social media-driven markets.

The paper proceeds as follows. In section 2 I develop the conceptual framework. Section 3 presents the data and methodology, while Section 4 summarises the main findings. Finally, section 5 concludes. An online Appendix provides more details that complement the data description, and the analysis presented in the main text.

2. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Consider a foreign media outlet reporting some story about a company X from country Y. A typical example would be when the company X provides the newsworthy content (e.g. launch of a new product, an industrial accident, a scandal involving the CEO etc.), while information

about country Y provides the general context.[7] This assumption is consistent with Hirshleifer and Sheng (2022) finding a complementarity between micro and macro news. I only care about news that provide an *economic* perspective (because my readers are investors), so I will use *news* and *economic news* interchangeably in this paper. An important aspect is that the signal foreign investors receive is not fully revealing because it bundles together both aggregate (general, country-specific) and idiosyncratic (company-specific) information that cannot be disentangled after reading the initial news.

There are only two stocks that trade on the local market in country Y: stock X and another one denoted by $\tilde{X}$ which is less newsworthy and hence not mentioned in the news. I borrow this idea from Martineau and Mondria (2022) who develop their theoretical model based on the assumption that media has priority rankings for newsworthy subjects and topics.[8] Let the excess (over the risk-free asset) returns of stock i at time t be denoted by $R_{i,t}$. Using a simple asset pricing specification, I can express the excess returns for each traded stock as:

$$R_{X,t} = a_X + b_X\theta_t + c_X\rho_t + \epsilon_{X,t} \qquad \text{and} \qquad R_{\tilde{X},t} = a_{\tilde{X}} + b_{\tilde{X}}\theta_t + \epsilon_{\tilde{X},t} \tag{1}$$

where θ_t denotes the country Y's fundamental (or aggregate component) driving both returns, while ρ_t is the idiosyncratic component that foreign media refers to in its *story*, a component that only drives the returns of asset X. The b, c are factor loadings, while ϵ_t are idiosyncratic error terms. A simple cross-sectional dispersion measure for this market could be defined as $D_t = E[\,|R_{X,t} - R_{\tilde{X},t}|\,]$, where $E[\,]$ is the expectations operator. Since $\frac{\partial D_t}{\partial \rho_t} > 0$, this implies that selective foreign editorial news reporting ρ_t will widen the gap in returns between the newsworthy asset X, and the other asset $\tilde{X}$.[9] In the empirical section I need to deal with more than two assets, hence I will use the *cross-sectional absolute dispersion* or CSAD, which is nevertheless positively related to this simple dispersion measure, D_t.

[7] Without loss of generality, the news might be viewed as referring to a specific product or industry rather than a specific company. Since I concentrate on *economic* news, I disregard news driven by political noise – which can also have important effects (see Zhuravskaya et al., 2020). In the case of India, the government (prime-minister or president) do have majority stakes in some listed stocks; while I focus on the 30 stocks included in the main index, SENSEX, where foreign ownership is larger, I also consider in Appendix a selection of majority government-owned stocks.

[8] To some extent, this framework here can be seen as an application of their model to news about foreign countries and companies.

[9] Hence, despite media coverage referring to just X, the editorial choice has market-wide consequences, similar to Martineau and Mondria (2022) but my mechanism is stripped down to its basic elements.

At this point, there is no additional insight from over-complicating specification (1) above.[10] Therefore, I can simply model the signal readers extract from foreign media news as the sum of the two unknown components: a fundamental that encompasses country-specific (general, aggregate) information, and an idiosyncratic term that encompasses company-specific information. The information structure of a foreign news, as reported by a single media outlet indexed by m, is simply written as:

$$Signal_{t,m} = \theta_t + \rho_{t,m} \quad (2)$$

where $\rho_{t,m}$ is the outlet-specific idiosyncratic component. I normalised the number of foreign media outlets reporting news about X and Y by M. A reader consulting M available media outlets, would form the average impression $\theta_t + \rho_t = \theta_t + \frac{1}{M}\sum_m \rho_{t,m}$. Hence, M represents the number of news articles a representative investor reads while the idiosyncratic component driving stock returns in equation (1) is simply a noise term with $\rho_t \sim N(0, \frac{\sigma_\rho^2}{M})$ and M a scaling factor for its variance.

Meanwhile, the fundamental of this economy changes slowly, so its dynamics is given by:

$$\theta_t = \alpha\theta_{t-1} + \epsilon_t^\theta \quad \text{with } \epsilon_t^\theta \sim N(0, \sigma_\theta^2) \quad (3)$$

To simplify, I will assume independent media outlets, in which case M would also be a proxy for (editorial) diversity in foreign media coverage.[11] The key idea now is that, as M increases, investors read more articles (i.e. assume one news article, per media outlet, per unit of time is available) and learn to form better predictions of the fundamental θ_t. In other words, by reading more, investors average-out the outlet-specific noise. Ilut and Saijo (2021) use similar assumptions in a model where firms can deal with multiple uncertainty sources because they are able to learn their true productivity by operating multiple productive units (hence the

[10] Peng and Xiong (2006)'s category-learning behaviour assumes investors prioritize aggregate (over idiosyncratic) information when their attention is constrained; hence, imposing a binding constraint to what investors can read may be an interesting expansion. Another modelling expansion could consider endogenous learning over the business cycle and differentiate between booms and busts periods, as suggested for example in Van Nieuwerburgh and Veldkamp (2006). One may also consider adding foreign market-makers and local noise traders and then allow the two groups to interact as in Goldstein and Yang (2015), who analyse strategic complementarities between different investor groups accessing different information sets.

[11] Even if media outlets are not independent, because outlets recycle the same wire copy or are otherwise correlated, the effective number of independent sources is smaller but non-zero and a scalar can be used to rescale the variance of ρ_t in the same way. If $\bar{\rho}$ denotes the average pairwise correlation, then $\rho_t \sim N(0, \sigma_\rho^2 \frac{1+(M-1)\bar{\rho}}{M})$ and the same predictions are true.

scaling factor). While my conceptual framework does not go that far in providing a complete description of the equilibrium, I use the same approach. Likewise, my investors use a Kalman filter to minimize the standard error of their predictions.

The measurement equation (2) together with the dynamics of the fundamental θ_t from (3), form a system that can be used as a statistical learning device by investors. The prediction step of the Kalman filter for this system is:[12]

$$\hat{\theta}_{t|t-1} = \alpha\theta_{t-1|t-1} \text{ and } \hat{\Sigma}_{t|t-1} = \alpha^2\Sigma_{t-1|t-1} + \sigma_\theta^2$$

while the updating step:

$$\theta_{t|t} = \hat{\theta}_{t|t-1} + \frac{\hat{\Sigma}_{t|t-1}}{\hat{\Sigma}_{t|t-1}+\frac{\sigma_\rho^2}{M}}(Signal_t - \hat{\theta}_{t|t-1}) \quad \text{and} \quad \Sigma_{t|t} = \frac{\sigma_\rho^2}{M\hat{\Sigma}_{t|t-1}+\sigma_\rho^2}\hat{\Sigma}_{t|t-1} \qquad (4)$$

The key insight from (4) is that a larger M would lower the estimated variance of the unobserved fundamental θ_t and thus improve the prediction of both assets' excess returns according to (1). Therefore, reading more news (i.e. from more media outlets) helps in reducing stock market aggregate volatility in country Y, notwithstanding the information content or the details (i.e. idiosyncratic component) of the story presented in the media. This mechanism is therefore different from Ashwin (2024), where a local FT article reallocates volatility across the market and towards the firm covered in news. Because a larger M is also equivalent with more foreign news becoming available, the main mechanism in my setting is that investors would benefit from receiving more information about the fundamentals rather than from adopting trend-following and/or speculative market strategies that simply rely on trading patterns.[13]

As foreign news shocks grab the attention of foreign investors, these local market reactions are seen from their perspective. Accordingly, an unexpected increase in foreign news is expected to reduce volatility in local equity returns, by improving the prediction of fundamentals, but increase dispersion.[14] Note that in Chang et al. (2020), herding behaviour

[12] By $\hat{z}$ I indicate the predicted counterpart of z.
[13] With herding, for example, investors abandon their own private signals to follow the actions of the larger group, often leading to large market inefficiencies.
[14] Kondor (2012) arrives at similar predictions in a model where investors have heterogenous trading horizons – a distinction I do not make here, so his conceptual framework is different from mine.

is associated with periods of high volatility but low dispersion – because investors succumb to trend following and information cascades, causing them to buy or sell in unison.

To build intuition, it is worth reminding the key elements of this conceptual framework. First, note the asymmetry built-in the editorial choice of foreign editors, who may either report about the newsworthy asset X or report nothing at all from country Y. In case they choose to report, this editorial decision then influences both expected returns for assets X and $\tilde{X}$ due to the common driving factor θ. Second, a foreign news must refer to both country Y and company X, because foreign investors prefer news including a general (local macroeconomic) *context* and a *story* (e.g. like about the CEO of company X, an accident, a scandal, a new product). Since local market volatility and dispersion depend on both X and $\tilde{X}$, the built-in asymmetry (in the editorial choice) survives to generate opposite dynamics for these two key financial market outcomes. I will investigate their joint dynamics in the next sections using a multivariate modelling framework, which is best suited to capture high frequency (i.e. daily) moves in financial market variables.

3. DATA AND METHODOLOGY

As discussed in the Introduction, India is an interesting case study for many different reasons. According to the Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI), as of March 2022, approximately 13.6% of all registered local media outlets were in English.[15] The British colonial influence and the continued importance of English in education and business contribute to India's high proportion of English media, which can be a direct source of detailed information to foreign investors. Unfortunately, (and especially when democratic institutions are weak) this same local media is more likely to be subject to negative influences from vested interests, which might bias the information reaching out to foreign investors. Therefore, my focus is on the foreign media as the default alternative, aiming to determine the specific circumstances and conditions under which this is true.

[15] According to RNI 2022 data, there were 146045 registered local publications, including newspapers and periodicals; of these, 19929 were in English; see https://rni.nic.in/all_page/press_india.aspx.

Investors set up portfolios and change strategies based on information signals they extract from different sources, including from media news.[16] In this respect, the GDELT provides the most comprehensive dataset to date for online media news. One only needs to specify the appropriate keywords before using the GDELT powerful search engine to extract the daily time-series of media news volumes; I use several *economic* synonyms to narrow down the search to the most relevant media news.[17] When I construct the proxy for *foreign* news, I add "India" to the list but look only for news reported outside India since I need selecting only *foreign* news; foreign news must mention the country name at least for the context. When I remove "India" from the list of keywords, but use the same *economic* synonyms to perform a worldwide search, I obtain a proxy for *global* economic news instead. The ratio between the two series will be my main endogenous *media* variable, reflecting in relative terms how often "India" is associated with economic news by foreign media outlets in a global total.

In terms of sample selection, GDELT provides detailed daily news data starting Jan. 2017. For my analysis, the media coverage sample is truncated at December 2022 for two reasons. First, GDELT article counts for more recent periods are systematically undercounted due to indexing lag and the progressive expansion of paywalls, which limits crawler accessibility. Second, the emergence of generative AI tools from late 2022 onwards — most notably ChatGPT — has increasingly blurred the boundary between human-authored journalism and algorithmically generated content, undermining the assumption that indexed articles reflect genuine editorial attention to a given topic.

A preliminary look at GDELT news data offers some interesting insights; more details are in section I of the Appendix. During Jan. 2017 – Dec. 2022, global economic news represents 17.6% in the total corpus of news stored by GDELT. While the share of foreign *economic* news specifically mentioning India is 0.6% in total, all foreign news mentioning India (on all topics) represent 1.7%. A culturally rich India is more likely to be mentioned in foreign news, even when economic aspects are marginal; this is a key aspect that improves data availability for

[16] Many can argue this is true only for retail investors, because institutional investors can access more complex information sources (analysist reports, big data sets etc.). However, Alti et al. (2012) show that institutional investors are not indifferent to signals from media news.

[17] GDELT claims to cover news in 65 languages, in additional to English, amounting to 98.4% of all non-English news. List of synonyms: economic, economics, economy, economist, economists, invest, investment, investing, investors, investor. More details on the construction of my media proxy are in section I of the online Appendix.

my empirical analysis.[18] GDELT also provides an indicator for news tone, which is generally negative for India (but also for other EMs), with foreign economic news about India having on average a more downbeat tone than global economic news in general. Unfortunately, the inherent negative bias in media news tone present in the GDELT dataset is unavoidable with the current data, which could pose a potential limitation to my analysis. As long as bad news sells, it is much more likely that increases in foreign news volumes are also associated with negative tones (aka sentiment) hence leading to negative equity returns.[19]

As an empirical strategy, I prefer a VAR because I want to focus on the interplay between various financial market variables. At high frequency, these interactions become dynamically complex, making their reactions difficult to pin down in univariate (i.e. single equation) modelling frameworks. In its reduced form, a VAR with k lags can be written as:

$$V_t = \sum_{1 \le l \le k} \beta_l V_{t-l} + u_t$$

Identification here requires estimating the matrix B that satisfies $u_t = Be_t$, with u_t being the reduced form residuals and e_t the structural shocks. Unfortunately, this B matrix is not unique without additional restrictions, for which theory might be required. Stock and Watson (2012) and Mertens and Ravn (2013) propose a methodology that does not require additional parameter restrictions. Suppose one instrument Z_t is available and we only care about identifying the impact of the first shock, which is denoted by e_{1t}. A proxy-VAR requires this instrument to be correlated with the shock of interest but uncorrelated with all the other shocks in the model. In other words, one must have:

$$E[e_{1t} Z_t] = c \neq 0$$

$$E[e_{jt} Z_t] = 0 \text{ for } j \neq 1$$

If both conditions above are satisfied, the first column of matrix B can be estimated, up to a sign and scaling factor, using a two-stage approach like in the case of an instrumental variable (IV) regression.

[18] Other EMs are not so often mentioned in foreign media outlets, with the obvious exception of China. However, this problem should diminish over time as the GDELT database expands.

[19] News' tone assigned automatically by the GDELT engine can be seen as a proxy for sentiment, which has been shown to be an important driver of business cycles (Lagerborg et al., 2023) and stock markets (Tetlock, 2007).

My endogenous vector is given by $V_t = [media_t,\ FIN_t]$ and hence includes the foreign *media* proxy in the first position, followed by a set of financial market proxies (or outcomes), which I jointly denote by FIN_t, to keep notation tractable here. These financial proxies were mentioned in section 2 when developing the conceptual framework. In particular, I will estimate the impact of foreign media shocks on the following endogenous variables: Indian equity index returns, cross-sectional absolute dispersion, and conditional variance. I also include turnover (i.e. volume) in the VAR as a measure of liquidity to understand whether there is any evidence of irrational behaviour, because a higher foreign media coverage is expected to grab global (rather than local) investors' attention; the information disadvantage of foreign investors could then lead, for example, to capital flight after a negative news shock. The results however are robust to excluding this variable (see the online Appendix, section III). All financial data is taken from Bloomberg.

The $media_t$ variable is simply the (log) share of foreign economic news mentioning "India" in total global economic news. I use daily equity (log) returns of an equally-weighted portfolio comprising all the 30 stocks included in the main Indian stock index, SENSEX, and a simple GARCH(1,1) model to extract the conditional variance, i.e. the *garch* term.[20] To construct the cross-sectional absolute dispersion (CSAD), I use the daily log returns of each stock included in the main index; CSAD enters the VAR in log terms. Turnover is simply calculated as the sum of traded stock volumes for each component of the SENSEX index and is taken in (log) first differences to account for its trending, non-stationary dynamics. Summing up, in the main specification I have that: $FIN_t = [\ csad_t, returns_t, garch_t, d(volume)_t]$

The VAR also includes a set of relevant controls (dummies and exogenous variables) for other newsworthy events such as technological accidents and natural disasters; this dataset comes from EM-DAT, CRED/UCLouvain, Brussels, Belgium.[21] A set of dummies for local national holidays, non-trading days and religious observances in India as well as dummies for weekdays (Mondays to Thursdays) that account for day-of-the-week effects are also included in the VAR as exogenous variables. Finally, I take into account the role of global financial interdependencies, so I additional include proxies for global risk (i.e. VIX in log terms), and

[20] Using log-levels for the *garch* term yields similar results and is discussed in section II of the Appendix.
[21] More details available at www.emdat.be.

global stock market (log) returns (S&P 500); since I only care about local stock market reactions, I use the one day lagged values of these two global financial proxies.

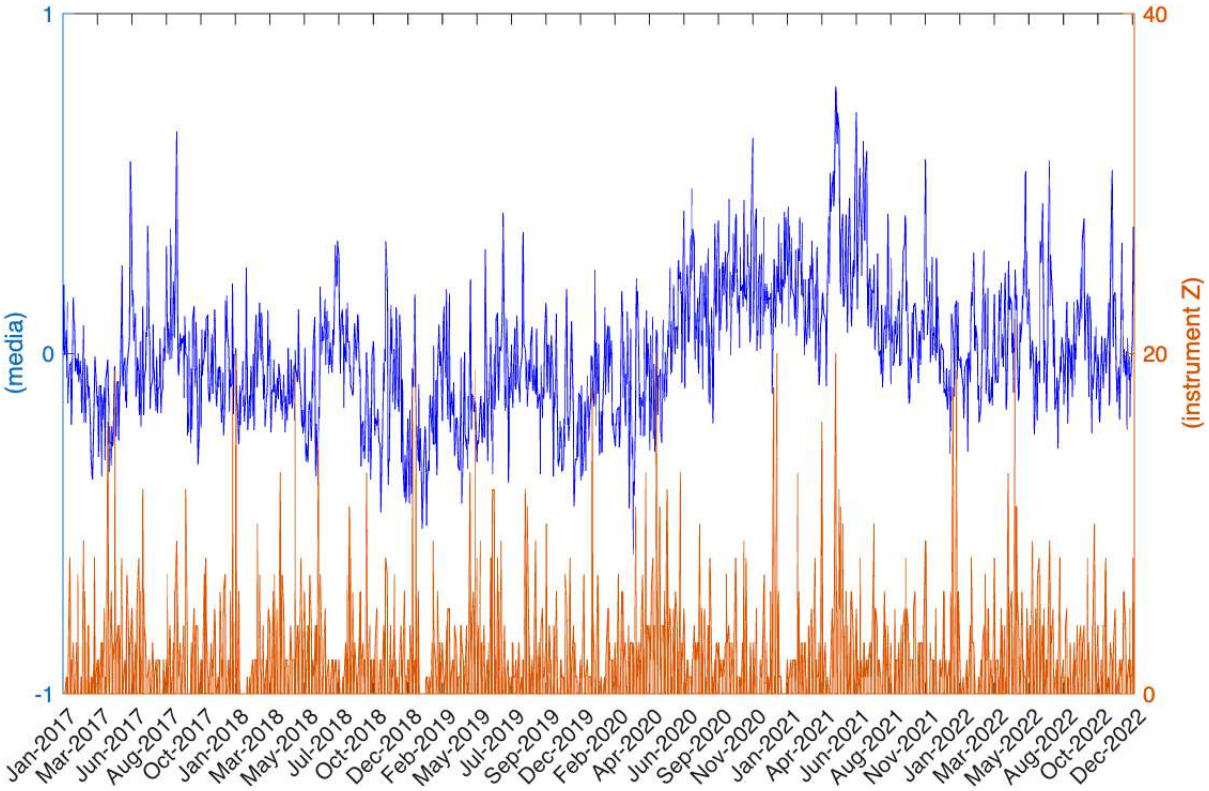
To build the instrument Z_t, I compile the calendar dates of all holidays and (religious) observances from all of India's EM peers.[22] The mathematical condition simply states that there is some foreign event happening on a specific day or the day before it (to account for differences in time zones), but there is no similar local (i.e. Indian) event on that same day. I only look at the subset of India's EM peers because when it comes to covering foreign events, I see media functioning based on priority rankings (just as in Martineau and Mondria, 2022), hence treating all EMs as substitutes.[23] Developed markets (such as U.S. for example) would not qualify because they belong to a higher priority group in terms of foreign media attention. I then simply add up the number of such events across all EMs (besides India), such that the higher the number of countries with festive events, the more likely is that foreign media focuses on India in search for some newsworthy economic content. To put this into perspective, Figure 1 displays the joint dynamics of the main endogenous variable, i.e. *media*, and the instrument Z_t.[24]

[22] Calendar dates for each country are available from www.timeanddate.com; see section V in the online Appendix for a very detailed list in the case of India. The complete list of India's EM peers instead is available from MSCI – a well-known global company which provides a full set of business solutions for global financial markets; See https://www.msci.com/our-solutions/indexes/emerging-markets. All India's EM peers can be easily identified by their ISO3 codes, as displayed in Figure A2, section III of the Appendix.

[23] This is likely true at the global level when one looks at the entire corpus of media news as I do in this paper. Obviously, India's Asian neighbours might care more about what happens in India (assigning it a higher share in media coverage) than some other country from a different continent.

[24] There is a non-negligible correlation of 0.15 between the two series displayed in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Joint dynamics of main endogenous variable $media$ and its instrument Z



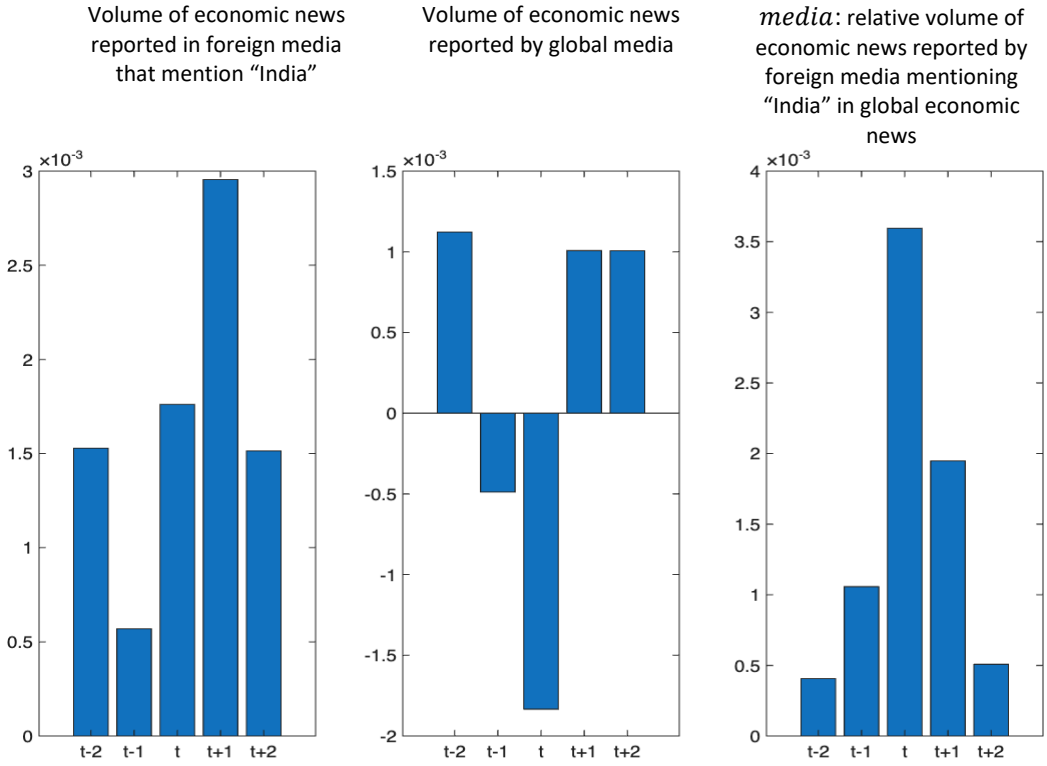
Note: The figure plots the de-meaned $media$ variable (in blue, left-hand axis) along with its instrument Z (in red, right-hand axis). The instrument is constructed as the cross-sectional sum of festive days in all other emerging markets (i.e. except for India) under the condition that there is no similar and simultaneous event in India; the cross-sectional sum of festive days ranges from a minimum of 0 to a maximum of 22 (see the left-hand scale). The $media$ variable instead is computed as the (log) relative volume of economic news referring to India in the total volume of global economic news.

My instrument is simply a cross-sectional sum of festive days elsewhere; it has a mean of 2.3 across all the 24 India's EM peers (hence 0.1 events per country per day, or 1 event every 10 days), and its most likely value is obviously 0 (i.e. no holiday). Since many Indian holidays typically follow a lunar calendar, this leads to variable celebration dates across years, explaining the seemingly unregular pattern of Z_t seen in Figure 1 (e.g. Diwali, one of the most important festivals, may occur in either October or November).

To understand the relevance of this instrument, I first check the dynamics of foreign news and global news around a generic event (e.g., any festive day, holiday, or observance) in other EMs. I compute the daily average values of $media$ within an interval centred on the date of this festive foreign event. Since my main endogenous variable is computed as a share of two other indicators (which are both built on GDELT data), I also compute the daily averages of

these two series. Despite the small asynchronism seen in Figure 2, the relevance of the instrument is driven by both numerator and denominator on the days surrounding the identified foreign festive event (considering a +/-2 days interval). Festive days in any EM are generally non-eventful days for businesses, so the volume of global economic news automatically drops (the extensive margin). However, if all EMs were considered equally newsworthy, to fill in the content gap on these days foreign economic editors would write more about India, its economic dynamics, and its companies (the intensive margin).[25]

Figure 2: Typical news volume dynamics around a generic festive day in India's peer EMs



Note: This figure includes 3 plots, with the rightmost one depicting the dynamics of the $media$ variable around a generic festive day in other EMs peers; this $media$ variable is constructed as a ratio of the other 2 variables depicted in the first two plots (i.e. leftmost and centre). The date of a generic festive event in other EMs is denoted by *t*; the x-axis spans up to 2 days before and after this generic event.

[25] Media editors in general have writing targets, like number of op-eds, words, or articles per day or per week – so there must be a substitution effect, but its exact magnitude may be hard to pin down. To emphasise this point, in section VI of the online Appendix I provide a concrete example of a festive event in China and illustrate the substitution in foreign media coverage between China and India; moreover, a word-cloud built based on a list of top foreign headlines provided by GDELT proves that many keywords relate to macroeconomic aspects while very few pertain to specific companies, brands and people. It is also likely that foreign editors target India because its local economic events may be potentially supplemented with cultural/religious details that foreign readers might relate to (because India has a large diaspora).

Next, to provide more empirical support for my instrument, I run a placebo test. If the instrument is truly exogenous — reflecting editorial substitution across EM peers rather than any global financial cycle — it should have no predictive power over global financial variables that are unrelated to India-specific dynamics. To verify this, I regress two standard proxies for global risk conditions, namely the S&P 500 log-returns and the log-VIX, on the instrument and a set of controls. Table 1 reports the results. In all cases, the instrument enters with a statistically insignificant coefficient, confirming that festive days in India's EM peers do not systematically coincide with shifts in global equity markets or risk sentiment. This placebo evidence corroborates the validity of the exclusion restriction: the instrument affects Indian equity markets only through the foreign media coverage channel, and not through any confounding global financial shock.

Table 1: Placebo tests for instrument validity

Coefficients (HAC standard errors)	**SP500 log-returns**	**SP500 log-returns**	**log VIX**	**log VIX**
Instrument	-0.003	0.002	0.008	0.010
	(0.282)	(0.315)	(0.148)	(0.182)
R-squared	0.000	0.003	0.004	0.035
Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes

Note: The dependent variables are daily SP500 log-returns in the first 2 columns and daily log-VIX in the last 2 columns, over the Jan. 2017 – Dec. 2022 period. The independent variable is the instrument constructed as the cross-sectional sum of festive days in all other emerging markets (i.e. except for India) under the condition that there is no similar and simultaneous event in India. HAC standard errors are reported in paratheses below coefficients. The set of controls include dummies for local natural and technological accidents, local non-trading days, local holidays and observances, and a set of 4 dummies to control for day-of-the-week effects.

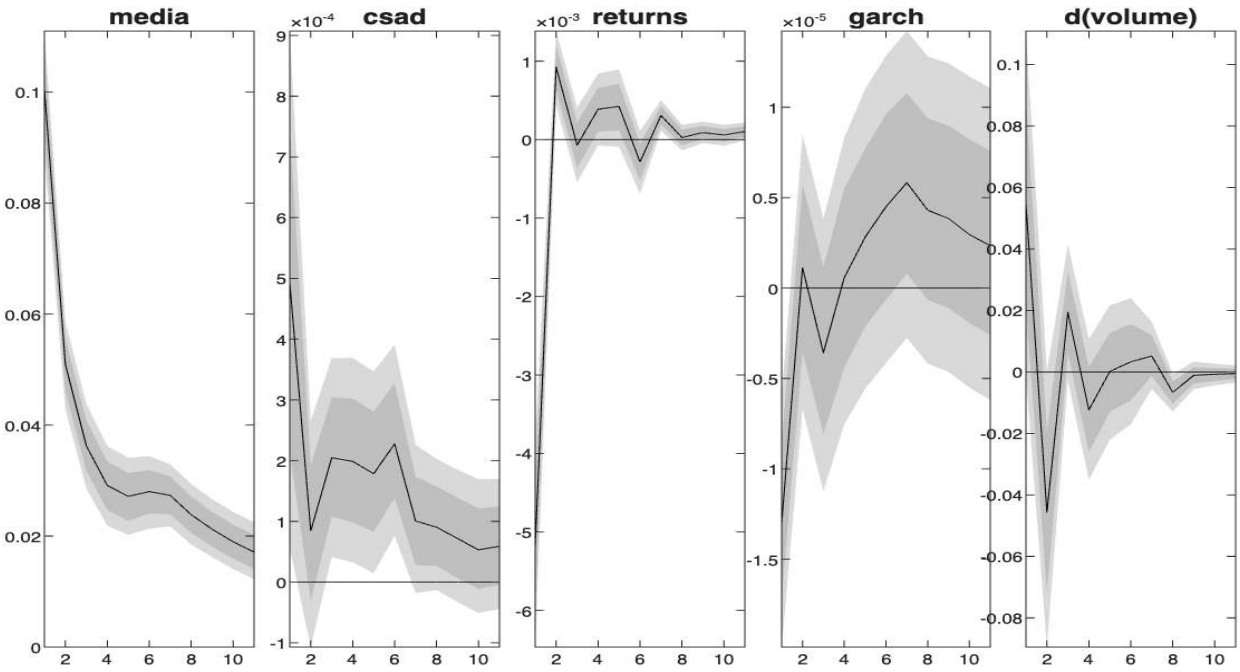
4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Main results

The baseline proxy-VAR has $k = 5$ lags and is estimated on 5 endogenous variables running on a daily frequency. All variables are stationary according to standard unit root tests (see section II in the online Appendix). Identification is achieved by instrumenting the foreign news shocks using the calendar dates of festive events in all other EM peers. A robust F-stat in the

first stage regression of 16.0 is reassuring about the quality of the instrument. I draw the main insights from the responses of financial outcomes to an unexpected increase in foreign news volume. The bootstrapped impulse response functions (IRFs) are displayed in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Model responses to an unexpected increase in foreign media news volume



Note: Each of the 5 subplots above depicts the response of the model variable identified in the title of that subplot. Confidence intervals around the median responses (dark grey, 68%; light grey, 90%) are obtained by bootstrapping the estimated VAR 5000 times. 5 lags are employed in the estimation of this VAR on daily data over the period 9 Jan 2017 – 30 Dec 2022. The VAR also includes a set of exogenous variables that control for lagged global risk (VIX) and equity returns (S&P500), local natural and technological accidents, local non-trading days, local holidays and observances, and a set of 4 dummies to control for day-of-the-week effects.

According to Figure 3, Indian stocks respond quickly to an unexpected increase in foreign news volume, i.e. coverage. Stock returns and conditional volatility (i.e. the *garch* term) both decrease on impact, while CSAD increases slowly over the next days. The negative market returns can easily be explained by the typically negative tone/sentiment embedded in foreign media news. The response of turnover instead is not statistically significant – a result that does not support the idea of foreign investors rushing out of local stocks, leaving domestic investors to absorb the losses; more on this below. According to Barber and Odean (2008) turnover may remain unchanged in reaction to media news grabbing investors' attention

because retail investors trades are smaller in size, while institutional investors can exchange large packages among themselves during quiet days when retail investors are not paying attention; a similar mechanism may be applied to foreign and local investors, assuming the latter have a smaller purchasing power and do not pay attention to foreign news.

A potential drawback related to this interpretation could arise from an inability to precisely differentiate between local and foreign investors' reactions in the data. While daily transaction data for each stock, differentiated by investor's residency, are not easily accessible, a different argument should support my interpretation. Section IV from the online Appendix illustrates a large heterogeneity in SENSEX returns, with higher-*beta* stocks experiencing larger drops after a foreign news shock, while lower-*beta* stocks remain more stable. This was perhaps to be expected, since high *beta* stocks are usually more sensitive, and more internationally exposed stocks, but the nonresponse seen in trading volumes testify against foreign investors rushing out of the local market. Price drops followed by unchanged trading volumes suggest a repricing of risk rather than outright capital flight, especially if we consider the high *beta* stocks.

The same section IV from Appendix analyses an additional group of important Indian stocks for which the government is the majority owner (with above 50% ownership). The main difference I find for this latter group, compared to SENSEX constituents, is that their on-impact returns are less likely to react to a foreign media news shock, consistent with less trading liquidity, a lower risk profile (since many are utilities or enterprises operating in strategic sectors), and/or more stable market pricing due to a less diverse (and more domestic-oriented) ownership structure. Trading volumes for most of these stocks show no reactions to foreign news shocks, confirming again the idea that these results stem from a repricing of risk rather than capital flight triggered by a foreign news shock.

Despite the swift financial market responses (and given that all variables are I(0), or stationary), the persistency seen in the media response from Figure 3 may suggest the presence of foreign media frenzies, which unfortunately cannot be identified with available GDELT data.[26] Media frenzies are episodes where the same information (e.g. say about a

[26] Remember that the *media* proxy is not constructed by conditioning on a specific company name or product, so I cannot tell whether today's news features the same company/product as yesterday's news.

country or company) is recycled across different outlets over a very short period, or an initial news is supplemented with follow-up articles that repeat some of the initial information (e.g. country name, company etc.). In such a case, the repetitive nature of the initial news may decrease information quality (as in Choi and Yang, 2021), but it would also widen the foreign readership. It is worth noting that GDELT does not allow a selection of news broadcasted by specific outlets (e.g. FT, Bloomberg, Reuters) nor does it weigh the extracted news volumes in any specific way to account for reputation; this could be a relevant mechanism to explain the persistency seen in foreign media responses based on raw count of media news.

The primary economic mechanism that I see driving all these empirical results is the nuanced approach of global investors willing to search and identify profitable opportunities in India. Instead of succumbing to herding behaviour (like it is often the case with meme-stocks after social media frenzies), investors exposed to a positive news shock engage in information-gathering and analysis in order to uncover valuable local stocks they may try adding to their portfolios.[27] This diligent effort results in a seemingly counterintuitive outcome (as seen in Figure 3), suggesting an investment landscape driven by rigorous assessment and analysis rather than mere speculation and trend-following. According to Chang et al., (2000), herding behaviour is compatible with lower CSAD and higher volatility – the opposite dynamics of what I find in the Indian data.

To support this mechanism and interpretation of the IRFs depicted in Figure 3, I provide additional empirical results below in Table 2 (although this should be taken as corroborative rather than a definitive evidence). According to the statistical data presented in Section I from the online Appendix, U.S. media outlets account for the largest share (i.e. 31%) of coverage in foreign economic news about India; considering U.S. is also a large source of foreign capital inflows into EMs, to a reasonable approximation, the U.S. audience may be regarded as representative for global investors. I rely on *Google Trends* to proxy U.S. readers' interest in "India" (which would be used as a keyword for their Google searches). The main question I ask here is the following: Does media coverage influence American readers' interest in "India" – as proxied by their Google searches? According to Table 2, the answer is affirmative: the lagged values of the *media* proxy enter with a statistically significant positive coefficient in

[27] It is less likely that foreign investors would be interested in adding Indian government majority-owned stocks simply because they would like to avoid pricing imperfections and higher volatility due to lower float.

the estimated regressions reported in the table. I used lagged values of *media* to avoid endogeneity issues. Note further that all the lagged terms of the dependent variable are negative, a result consistent with an increase in reader's interest after a period of relative indifference. In other words, U.S. readers are more likely to Google information about India right after an increase in global economic news coverage mentioning "India," particularly when it follows a period of relative neglect.

Table 2: U.S. readers' interest in "India" as proxied by *Google Trends*

Coefficients (HAC standard errors)	**US readers' interest in "India"**	**US readers' interest in "India"**
	(1)	**(2)**
Own lag 1	-0.303***	-0.313***
	(0.094)	(0.093)
Own lag 2	-0.196***	-0.226***
	(0.069)	(0.068)
Own lag 3	-0.261***	-0.284***
	(0.068)	(0.068)
Own lag 4	-0.092	-0.124*
	(0.067)	(0.071)
Own lag 5		-0.113*
		(0.063)
lagged *media*	0.107**	0.106**
	(0.052)	(0.050)
R-squared	0.144	0.156
BIC	-1.554	-1.548
Breusch-Godfrey serial corr., F-stat (prob.)	0.268 (0.61)	0.319 (0.57)

Note: The dependent variable is the weekly change in the (log of) U.S. readers' interest in "India" extracted from Google Trends. Sample: weekly data over Feb. 2017 – Dec. 2022 period is used because Google Trends data is only available weekly. HAC standard errors are reported in paratheses below coefficients; I use Bohman kernel and Newey-West fixed bandwidth of 5. Both specifications (with 4 and 5 lags) span for approximately one month to account for possible calendar patterns in readers' interest. The *media* variable is described in the previous section and captures the relative foreign economic media coverage of "India". The OLS regressions above include, but do not report the value of the constant term and the coefficients associated with current and lagged dummies for natural and technological accidents occurring in India, as taken from EM-DAT. According to the 1st order serial correlation Breusch-Godfrey tests, I fail to reject the null of "No serial correlation"; higher order tests provide similar results. *, **, *** denote statistical significance at 10%, 5% and 1% respectively.

4.2. Robustness checks

I perform five distinct robustness checks to my baseline results, with similar findings. I only provide the justifications here, while more details are given in section III of the online Appendix. First, due to India's cultural/ethnical diversity and its large diaspora, some festive events (holidays and religious observances) abroad might be loosely associated with India in foreign media news, even if this connection is not entirely warranted. Hence, I weigh countries by cultural distance from India, such that countries that are culturally farther from India will get a higher weight. Cultural distance data is taken from Spolaore and Wacziarg (2009); all weights are rescaled to sum to one. Second, I use a different list of keywords to construct the main endogenous *media* proxy; these alternative keywords are related to "product", "market", "brand", "company", and "shareholders". Third, I extend the control variables to include holidays in U.S., as the largest and most liquid equity market; American investors are some of the largest investors in EMs and might have a strong influence on Indian stocks. Fourth, I exclude China from the list of EM peers and hence exclude the calendar dates of Chinese festive days from the construction of the instrument. China, which is classified as an emerging market by MSCI, is engaged in a global competition with U.S., so it may be that foreign media treat it differently from other EMs; if this were the case, the substitution effect on which the instrument is built might be weaker. Fifth, I exclude changes in traded volume (a liquidity proxy) and re-do the analysis on the remaining four endogenous variables – which are mentioned in the conceptual framework.

Although the results portray a market-wide dynamics inconsistent with herding behaviour (which is a significant market inefficiency by itself), I believe the implications of the analysis are still crucial, but from a different perspective. They highlight the role of foreign editors as gatekeepers, who decide priority rankings for newsworthy companies, products, or markets. In an environment flooded with information, this may be the best strategy to capture readers' attention (Nimark and Pitschner 2019). The built-in negative bias in media news tone within the GDELT dataset is difficult to avoid, potentially limiting the policy implications of my empirical analysis; however, this opens opportunities for future research, for example, to explore alternative datasets that may offer a more balanced media news representation.

Regarding media implications, the advent of AI might decrease editorial oversight by customizing content to individual reader preferences. Bhuller et al. (2024) document that

media outlets began covering more serious topics after the adoption of the Internet and the transition to online media. Technological changes today may transform media, forcing existing outlets to adapt their content, build reputation and expand their audience base. Fostering more online interactions via social media channels would boost the appeal of traditional media for its readers, but there is evidence of negative market outcomes driven by social media hypes, as in the case of meme-stocks (see Bizzi and Laban, 2019). The GameStop rally that started on Reddit also provides a telling example. My results paint a rather positive picture for Indian equities in reaction to news broadcasted by *traditional* foreign media; it is therefore likely that having access to multiple media sources allows investors to reduce information losses and noise (see Philippas et al., 2021). However, in some cases, significant risks could arise due to foreign media ownership concentration, political bias, partisanship, commercial interests, etc., or even manipulation by corporate/sovereign actors. This further begs the question of whether investors can, in general, diversify their information sources sufficiently to avoid more negative outcomes (e.g. market distortions and inefficiencies typically associated with herding) for their portfolios, beyond a temporary drop in returns. This diversification of foreign media sources is essential to maintaining a well-informed investor base, mitigating the impact of biases, and ensuring more stable and efficient market behaviour in EMs.

5. CONCLUSIONS

I offer a simple conceptual framework to understand how spikes in foreign news shape information environments and financial dynamics in emerging markets, where media is often subject to regulatory pressures, political influence, or other constraints on independence. In essence, I find that foreign media provide information services that complement weak local information environments. The analysis contributes to a growing literature on media and its economic and financial consequences. Beyond reporting events, foreign media outlets act as gatekeepers who select and frame economic news about distant markets, often combining aggregate (country-level) and idiosyncratic (firm-level) information. By increasing exposure to such coverage, foreign investors primarily improve their understanding of aggregate conditions, which in turn shapes expectations and generates market-wide responses. At the

same time, cross-sectional heterogeneity persists, reflecting initial editorial choices about newsworthy content.

In the empirical section, I exploit the GDELT database to estimate the impact of foreign economic news on Indian assets traded on its main stock market. To address endogeneity concerns, I propose a novel instrument for foreign media coverage based on the calendar timing of festive days, observances, and holidays in other emerging market peers. The sample is truncated at December 2022, prior to the widespread diffusion of generative AI tools such as ChatGPT, which increasingly blur the boundary between editorial and algorithmically generated content and may affect the measurement of media output.[28]

The main results are derived from estimating a standard vector autoregressive model identified with instrumental variables, and whose impulse responses show Indian market reactions consistent with the conceptual framework. An unexpected increase in foreign economic news volume leads to lower market volatility and higher cross-sectional dispersion. These patterns are not consistent with herding behaviour driven by informational disadvantage; rather, they suggest that foreign investors use foreign media coverage to process aggregate information more effectively. In this context, behavioural dynamics commonly associated with coordinated trading (aka *herding*) appear less pronounced than in environments dominated by social media-driven narratives. Overall, the evidence indicates that foreign media coverage can help investors respond to information shocks without amplifying market-wide distortions.

Taken together, the results highlight the role of global information flows in shaping how global capital is allocated to emerging markets. Access to a broad and diverse set of media sources can mitigate the effects of local information distortions and contribute to more stable market dynamics. More broadly, these findings suggest that the quality and diversity of information available to global investors are closely linked to the functioning of financial markets in EMs. At the same time, the growing importance of foreign media as information intermediaries raises new concerns related to editorial bias, ownership, and representation, which may influence how emerging markets are portrayed and understood. For global investors,

[28] Non-human news production might influence the modelling of editorial choices, as assumed in section 2.

diversifying information sources may therefore become as important as diversifying portfolios, with implications for how global capital is allocated across countries.

Declaration of generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the manuscript preparation process

During the preparation of this work the author used claude.ai in order to improve writing. After using this tool/service, the author reviewed and edited the content as needed and takes full responsibility for the content of the published article.

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ONLINE APPENDIX

Section I: Data and variable construction

Below, I provide some details about the SENSEX index, illustrating India's key role as an emerging market and its attractiveness to global investors. I select 5 representative SENSEX constituents from different industrial sectors, and highlight their global presence, importance and ranking. As a disclaimer, readers should note this list is not to be taken as an investment advice, being provided here only for illustrative (and research) purposes.

Main SENSEX constituents present in global company rankings:

- Infosys (symbol: INFO)

Industry: Information Technology

Global presence: Infosys is one of the largest IT consulting and services firms globally.

Global ranking: Consistently ranks among the top IT service companies worldwide in terms of revenue and market presence.

- Hindustan Unilever Limited (symbol: HUVR)

Industry: Consumer Goods

Global presence: HUL is one of the largest consumer goods companies in India.

Global ranking: A significant part of Unilever's global operations, HUL is one of the largest FMCG (Fast-Moving Consumer Goods) companies in the world.

- Asian Paints (symbol: APNT)

Industry: Paints and Coatings

Global presence: One of the largest paint companies in Asia.

Global ranking: Among the top 10 decorative coatings companies worldwide by revenue.

- HDFC Bank (symbol: HDFC)

Industry: Banking

Global presence: HDFC Bank is one of the largest and most valuable banks in India.

Global ranking: Often listed among the top banks globally by market capitalization.

- Tata Motors (symbol: TTMT)

Industry: Automotive

Global presence: Known worldwide for its luxury cars through its subsidiary Jaguar Land Rover.

Global ranking: Among the top automotive manufacturers globally, particularly recognized for its innovation in the automotive sector.

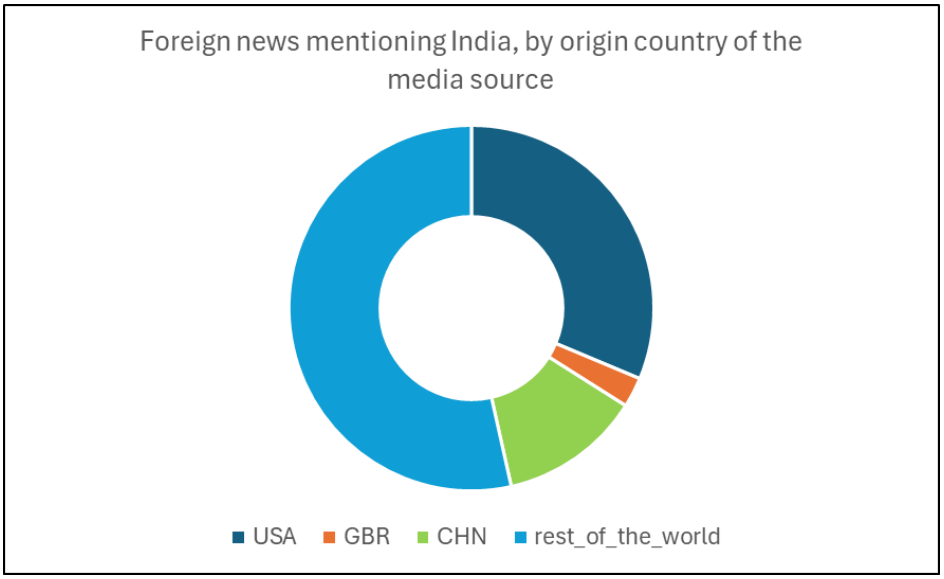
Next, I describe the media dataset. GDELT stores a large corpus of online media news and is a project developed for real time monitoring of broadcast, print, and web news all around the globe.[29] GDELT data is rather common for text mining and computational analysis in decision sciences, though its importance is growing in the economics and finance literature too. There are some unique features that make the database useful for research purposes. All searches in GDELT can be performed in English, hence eliminating language search barriers. GDELT monitors media outlets in 65 languages in addition to English and is updated every 15 minutes; for example, it covers 98.4% of all non-English news volume. One potential limitation is that daily news data start after 2017.

Table A1 summarises the construction of the main endogenous variable *media* as the (log) ratio of volumes extracted for *Foreign news* and *Global news*, that is *media* = log(*Foreign news*/*Global news*).

Table A1: Variable construction using daily GDELT data for media news volumes

	Keywords	**Where to search**
Economic synonyms	(economic OR economics OR economy OR economist OR economists OR invest OR investment OR investing OR investors OR investor)	
Foreign news	(Economic synonyms) + India	All countries, except India
Global news	(Economic synonyms)	All countries

The next figure presents the distribution of *[Foreign news]* mentioning India, by country of origin. A bit less than half of this total is reported by media outlets from just three countries, i.e. US, UK and China; the shares represent news volume averages over the 2017-2022 period.



[29] See https://www.gdeltproject.org.

In a similar way to how *foreign* news is constructed, one can also build a proxy for *domestic* news simply by limiting all searches to India as the origin country. However, since I am using "India" as a main keyword, this implies domestic news must also include "India", which is not always the case; local news might simply refer to a sub-region or a city, without specifically mentioning "India". In contrast, because foreign readers might not be aware of local geography, foreign outlets will rarely only mention the city/region when reporting news about India. By not using "India" as a keyword for domestic news I would count news unrelated to India (that may refer to foreign countries).

The GDELT dataset offers some interesting insights about foreign media coverage. Table A2 below provides the summary statistics.[30] The average share of foreign news simply mentioning "India" in the large news corpus covered by GDELT is merely 1.6% during 2017 – 2022; this figure is close to the 1.1% share of Indian assets in global portfolio allocations, according to data from the IMF Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey for June 2022 (see Table 11: Geographic Breakdown of Total Portfolio Investment Assets: Total Portfolio Investment). However, these shares – while consistent with each other – are both very low when compared to the 8.9% share of India's GDP in global GDP (as of 2022). Besides unweighting the economic importance of India (and of EMs in general), media outlets use mostly negative tones, with Indian news receiving more downbeat tones than other countries.

Table A2: Media summary statistics

	Foreign news		**Global news**	
	Volume	**Tone**	**Volume**	**Tone**
Mean	0.637	-0.378	17.639	-0.275
Max	1.286	0.971	23.231	0.250
Min	0.353	-2.672	12.788	-1.635
Std. dev.	0.143	0.546	1.540	0.268

Note: Daily data from GDELT cover the Jan. 2017 – Dec. 2022 period. Due to GDELT limitations, no data is available before Jan. 2017. Foreign news and global news are constructed as in Table A1.

Because news data are available for each day, but financial markets are open Mondays to Fridays, I average media news reported over the weekend with the Mondays' news. The empirical implementation uses a VAR model where all variables are endogenous, which is an advantage because it allows me to capture any reaction investors might have on Monday's market reopening in response to news reported over the weekend.

[30] Due to technical reasons, 3 calendar dates are completely missing from GDELT data over the Jan. 2017 - Dec. 2022 period; these dates are: 1st and 2nd Dec. 2017 and 20th Oct. 2020.

Section II: Alternative model specifications

A visual plot of the 5 endogenous variables (de-meaned data) used in the baseline model specification is provided below.

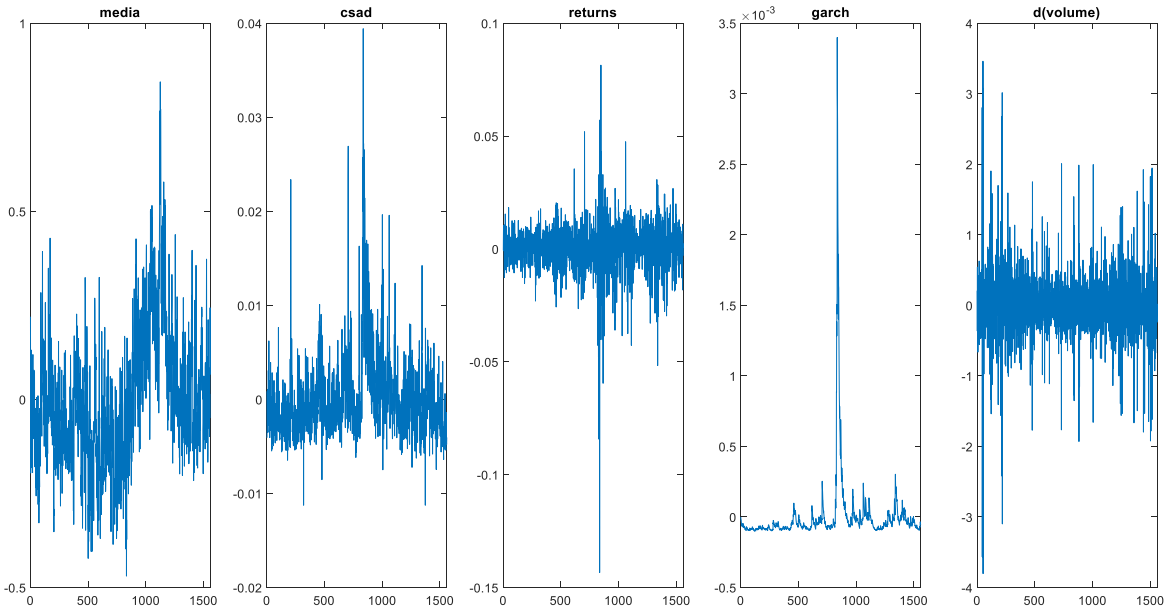


Table: ADF unit root tests statistics

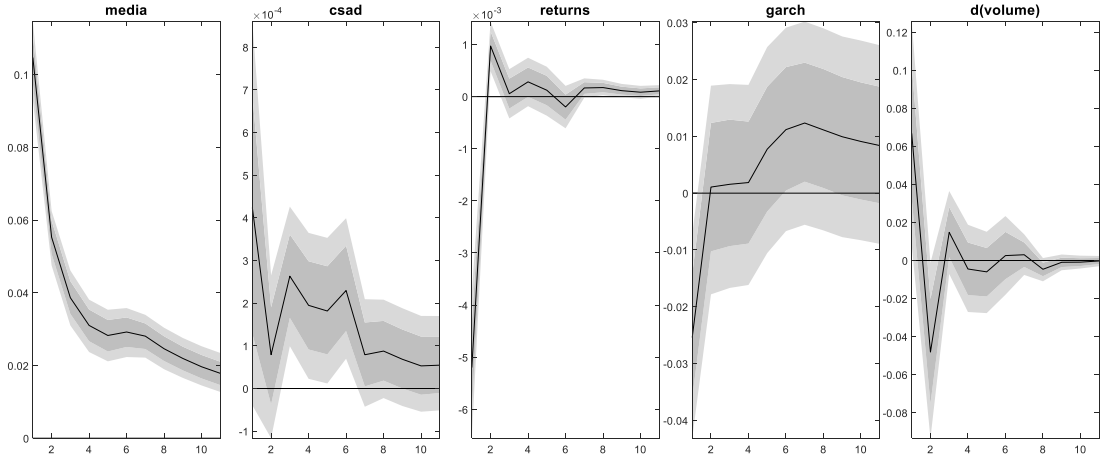
	Crit. Val.	***media***	**csad**	**returns**	**garch**	**d(volume)**
Constant	-3.43 (1% level)	-7.59***	-8.09***	-16.01***	-6.02***	-20.26***
	-2.86 (5% level)					
Trend & constant	-3.96 (1% level)	-8.40***	-8.11***	-16.00***	-6.06***	-20.25***
	-3.41 (5% level)					

Note: The *media* proxy is described in section 3 of the main text as the (log) share of foreing news volume to global news volume; all news relate to *economic* news only. CSAD is computed as *log(1+ cross-sectional absolute deviation)* which is based on daily returns for all SENSEX equity components. Returns are the daily (log) returns of the equally weighted market portfolio – which comprises all SENSEX equity components. The *garch* term is derived from a GARCH(1,1) model estimated on daily returns for the equally weighted market portfolio; I only include a set of 4 exogenous dummies to control for the day of the week effect in returns. The last variable d(volume) is the average of daily (log) changes in traded volumes across all components of the SENSEX index.

A first alternative model specification refers to the endogenous *garch* term. Although there is no clear drawback in using conditional volatility directly in levels (rather than in *log*-levels) and the ADF tests above confirm the stationarity of the *garch* term, some readers might not be fully convinced that the

results are robust to this transformation. The ADF statistics for *log(garch)* stands at -4.08 (-4.39) when a constant (trend & constant) is considered. To mitigate such concerns, I re-estimate the VAR using the *log(garch)* transformation. The new IRFs are displayed in Figure A1 below. The responses of all 5 variables are qualitatively similar, including for *log(garch)* which looks less persistent than in Figure 3 from the main text. Moreover, the robust F-stat from the first stage regression remains confortably above 10, more exactly at 15.7 confirming the relevance of the instrument.

Figure A1: IRFs to a foreing media shock when using log-transformed *garch*



Note: Confidence intervals around the median responses (dark grey, 68%; light grey, 90%) are obtained by bootstrapping the estimated VAR 5000 times. 5 lags are employed in the estimation of the proxy-VAR on daily data from 9 Jan 2017 – 30 Dec 2022. The estimated model also includes a set of exogenous variables that control for lagged global risk (VIX) and equity returns (S&P500), local natural and technological accidents, local non-trading days, local holidays and observances, and a set of 4 dummies to control for the day-of-the-week effect.

Section III: Robustness checks

First robustness check recalculates the instrument Z based on cultural distance from India for all India's EM peers – whose list is taken from MSCI. Figure A2 below shows the recalculated weights; ISO3 codes are used to indicate India's EM peers on the x-axis.

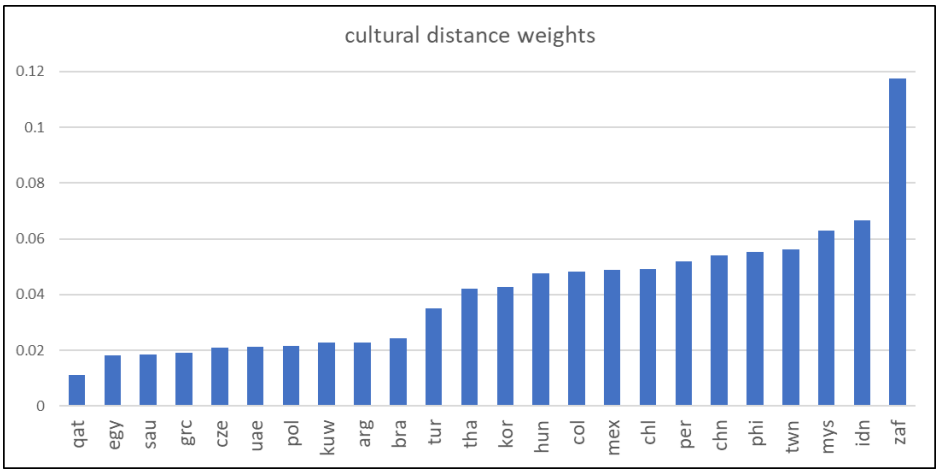


Figure A2

Note: Cultural distance weights are derived from Spolaore and Wacziarg (2009). I divided the original distance data by the total for all EMs (besides India) in order to make all weights sum to 1. Larger weights are for more 'distant' countries, which makes the instrument more exogenous with respect to India.

The second robustness check uses an alternative list of keywords to search the GDELT database. The *media* proxy constructed with both lists is displayed in Figure A3 below. N.B. data is not de-meaned.

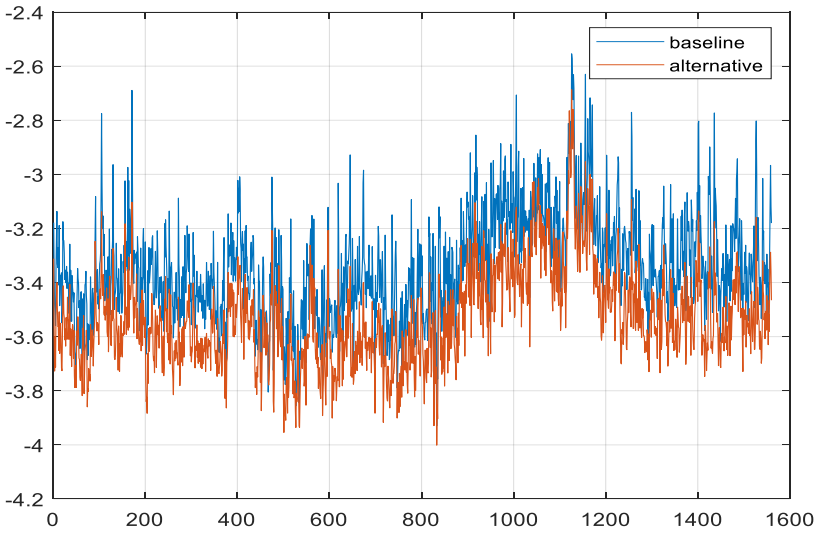


Figure A3

Besides "India" which I use as the main keyword for foreign news, the baseline and alternative lists of economic synonyms used in GDELT are the following:

	Economic Synonyms
Baseline	(economic OR economics OR economy OR economist OR economists OR invest OR investment OR investing OR investors OR investor)
Alternative	(economic OR economics OR economies OR market OR marketing OR production OR product OR produced OR brand OR commercial OR sales OR discount OR company OR firm OR shareholder OR shareholders)

Note: The *media* is constructed as a (log) share of foreign news in total global news.

The 5 robustness checks discussed in the main text all yield very similar IRFs plots and insights as discussed in the main text. I nevertheless provide below the values of the F-stats that confirm (as they are all >10) the relevance of the instrument in each robustness check.

Robustness check	**♯1 Cultural distance**	**♯2 Alternative keywords**	**♯3 U.S. holidays**	**♯4 Excluding China from EMs list**	**♯5 Excluding volume**
robust F-stat in the 1st stage regression	18.4	13.9	15.0	15.4	16.6

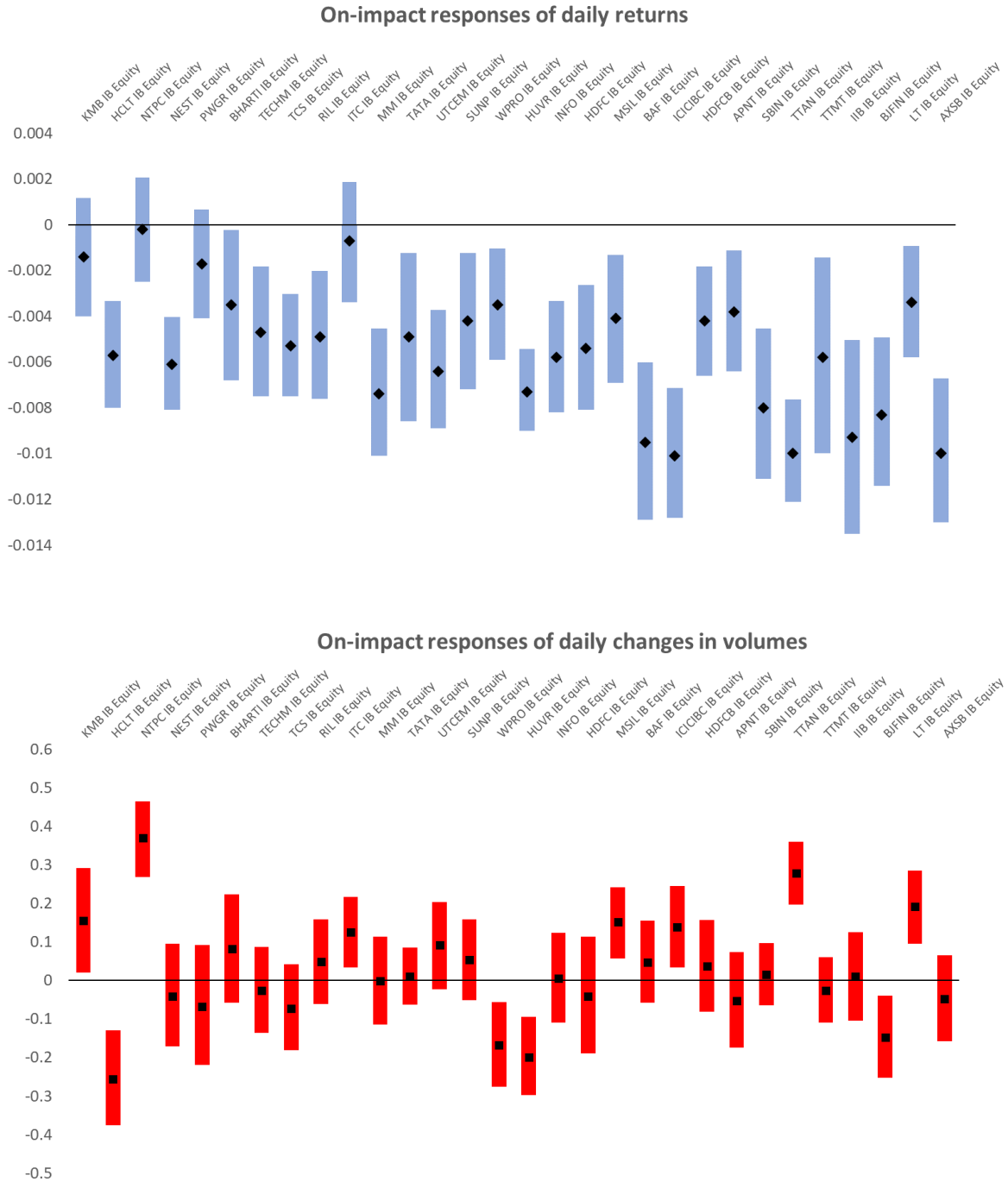
Section IV: Heterogeneity

This section illustrates the on-impact responses of individual stocks (as included in the SENSEX main index) to a foreign news shock. This large heterogeneity in reactions is illustrated in Figure A4 below. For each SENSEX constituent stock, I take its daily returns and changes in volume and add them as the 6-th and 7-th variable to the baseline VAR.

Note that on-impact returns are significantly negative for all stocks, except for KMB, NTPC, PWGR and ITC. Out of these 4 stocks, NTPC is a government majority-owned stock, and I perform a separate analysis below for this group (finding substantial differences when it comes to on-impact median returns – see Figure A5). Note from Figure A4 that changes in traded volumes instead are not always significant, and when they are, there is no clear direction with changes being either positive (e.g. KMB or NTPC) or negative (e.g. HCLT or WPRO) – hence suggesting that selling pressure (which one can infer based on the negative reactions seen in stock returns) is not uniform.

Remember that the media proxy extracted from GDELT only contains general keywords, but no specific company, industry or product name. Interestingly, the cross-sectional correlation between on-impact median responses for returns and their respective *betas* (calculated using a standard CAPM model taken with respect to the SENSEX index) stands at -0.22, implying that higher *beta* stocks feature somehow more negative responses in returns after foreign news shocks; for volumes, I do not find any significant correlation.

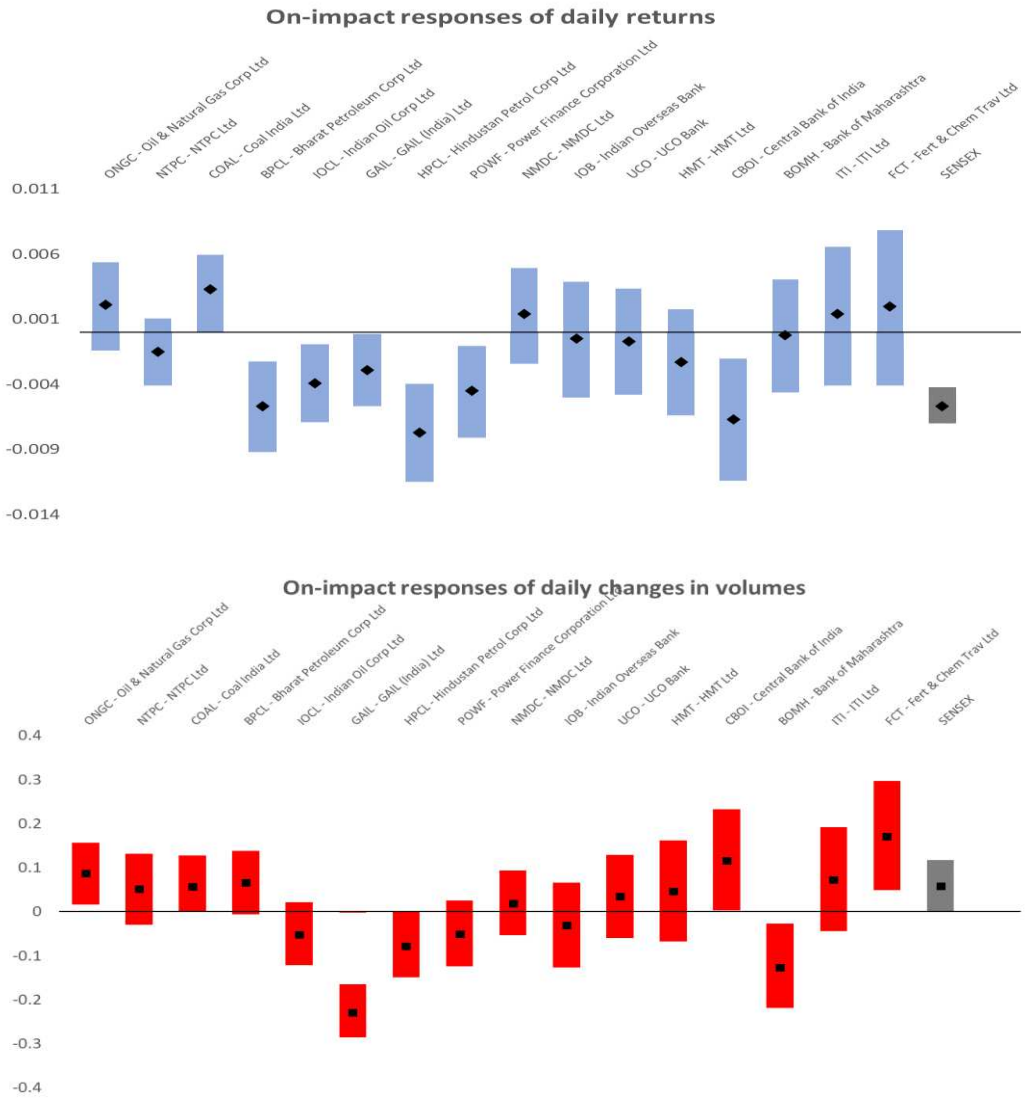
Figure A4: Heterogeneity for SENSEX individual components.



Note: The median on-impact responses depicted in black dots, along with the 90% confidence bands depicted as (low/high) bars are obtained by bootstrapping the estimated VAR for 5000 times. 5 lags are employed in the estimation using daily data from 9 Jan 2017 to 30 Dec 2022. Each bar comes from an estimated VAR with 7 endogenous variables, i.e. the 5 endogenous variables from the baseline specification, together with the returns and the changes in volume for that stock. The x-axis displays the Bloomberg ticker of each stock. I also include a set of exogenous variables that control for lagged global risk (VIX) and equity returns (S&P500), local natural and technological accidents, local non-trading days, local holidays and observances, and a set of 4 dummies to control for the day-of-the-week effect.

A similar analysis is performed in Figure A5 now including stocks where the Indian government (directly or through its agencies) owns a majority stake. I add the daily returns and the daily change in traded volume of each stock in turn to the benchmark 5-variable VAR. For comparison, I add the SENSEX responses as the last element in the graphs below. Compared to Figure A4, the main difference is that for most of these stocks, on-impact returns don't react to foreign media shocks, suggesting lower liquidity and more stable market pricing due to government ownership.

Figure A5: Heterogeneity for government majority-owned stocks vs. SENSEX index



Note: The median on-impact responses depicted in black dots, along with the 90% confidence bands depicted as (low/high) bars are obtained by bootstrapping the estimated VAR for 5000 times. 5 lags are employed in the estimation using daily data from 9 Jan 2017 to 30 Dec 2022. Each bar comes from an estimated VAR with 7 endogenous variables, i.e. the 5 endogenous variables from the baseline specification, together with the returns and the changes in volume for that stock. The x-axis displays the symbol of each government majority-owned stock. I also include a set of exogenous variables that control for lagged global risk (VIX) and equity returns (S&P500), local natural and technological accidents, local non-trading days, local holidays and observances, and a set of 4 dummies to control for the day-of-the-week effect.

Section V: Holidays and main observances' calendar for India

Year 2017	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
1 Jan New Year's Day	1 Jan New Year's Day	1 Jan New Year's Day	1 Jan New Year's Day	1 Jan New Year's Day	1 Jan New Year's Day
5 Jan Guru Govind Singh Jayanti	14 Jan Pongal	13 Jan Guru Govind Singh Jayanti	2 Jan Guru Govind Singh Jayanti	13 Jan Lohri	9 Jan Guru Govind Singh Jayanti
14 Jan Pongal	14 Jan Makar Sankranti	13 Jan Lohri	14 Jan Lohri	14 Jan Pongal	13 Jan Lohri
14 Jan Makar Sankranti	22 Jan Vasant Panchami	15 Jan Pongal	15 Jan Pongal	14 Jan Makar Sankranti	14 Jan Pongal
26 Jan Republic Day	26 Jan Republic Day	15 Jan Makar Sankranti	15 Jan Makar Sankranti	20 Jan Guru Govind Singh Jayanti	14 Jan Makar Sankranti
1 Feb Vasant Panchami	31 Jan Guru Ravidas Jayanti	26 Jan Republic Day	26 Jan Republic Day	26 Jan Republic Day	26 Jan Republic Day
10 Feb Guru Ravidas Jayanti	10 Feb Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati Jayanti	9 Feb Vasant Panchami	29 Jan Vasant Panchami	16 Feb Vasant Panchami	5 Feb Vasant Panchami
19 Feb Shivaji Jayanti	13 Feb Maha Shivaratri/Shivaratri	19 Feb Shivaji Jayanti	9 Feb Guru Ravidas Jayanti	19 Feb Shivaji Jayanti	15 Feb Hazarat Ali's Birthday
21 Feb Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati Jayanti	19 Feb Shivaji Jayanti	19 Feb Guru Ravidas Jayanti	18 Feb Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati Jayanti	26 Feb Hazarat Ali's Birthday	16 Feb Guru Ravidas Jayanti
24 Feb Maha Shivaratri/Shivaratri	1 Mar Holika Dahana	1 Mar Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati Jayanti	19 Feb Shivaji Jayanti	27 Feb Guru Ravidas Jayanti	19 Feb Shivaji Jayanti
12 Mar Holika Dahana	2 Mar Holi	4 Mar Maha Shivaratri/Shivaratri	21 Feb Maha Shivaratri/Shivaratri	8 Mar Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati Jayanti	26 Feb Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati Jayanti
13 Mar Holi	18 Mar Chaitra Sukhladi	20 Mar Holika Dahana	9 Mar Dolyatra	11 Mar Maha Shivaratri/Shivaratri	1 Mar Maha Shivaratri/Shivaratri
28 Mar Chaitra Sukhladi	18 Mar Ugadi	21 Mar Holi	9 Mar Holika Dahana	28 Mar Dolyatra	17 Mar Holika Dahana
28 Mar Ugadi	18 Mar Gudi Padwa	21 Mar Dolyatra	9 Mar Hazarat Ali's Birthday	28 Mar Holika Dahana	18 Mar Holi
28 Mar Gudi Padwa	25 Mar Rama Navami	21 Mar Hazarat Ali's Birthday	10 Mar Holi	29 Mar Holi	18 Mar Dolyatra
4 Apr Rama Navami	29 Mar Mahavir Jayanti	6 Apr Chaitra Sukhladi	25 Mar Chaitra Sukhladi	2 Apr Good Friday	2 Apr Chaitra Sukhladi
9 Apr Mahavir Jayanti	30 Mar Good Friday	6 Apr Ugadi	25 Mar Ugadi	4 Apr Easter Day	2 Apr Ugadi
11 Apr Hazarat Ali's Birthday	1 Apr Hazarat Ali's Birthday	6 Apr Gudi Padwa	25 Mar Gudi Padwa	13 Apr Chaitra Sukhladi	2 Apr Gudi Padwa
14 Apr Good Friday	1 Apr Easter Day	13 Apr Rama Navami	2 Apr Rama Navami	13 Apr Ugadi	10 Apr Rama Navami
14 Apr Vaisakhi	14 Apr Vaisakhi	14 Apr Vaisakhi	6 Apr Mahavir Jayanti	13 Apr Gudi Padwa	14 Apr Mahavir Jayanti
14 Apr Ambedkar Jayanti	14 Apr Ambedkar Jayanti	14 Apr Mesadi / Vaisakhadi	10 Apr Good Friday	14 Apr Vaisakhi	14 Apr Vaisakhi
15 Apr Mesadi / Vaisakhadi	15 Apr Mesadi / Vaisakhadi	14 Apr Ambedkar Jayanti	12 Apr Easter Day	14 Apr Mesadi	14 Apr Mesadi / Vaisakhadi
16 Apr Easter Day	30 Apr Buddha Purnima/Vesak	17 Apr Mahavir Jayanti	13 Apr Vaisakhi	14 Apr Ambedkar Jayanti	14 Apr Ambedkar Jayanti
9 May Birthday of Rabindranath	9 May Birthday of Rabindranath	19 Apr Good Friday	14 Apr Mesadi / Vaisakhadi	15 Apr Bahag Bihu/Vaisakhadi	15 Apr Good Friday
10 May Buddha Purnima/Vesak	15 Jun Jamat Ul-Vida	21 Apr Easter Day	14 Apr Ambedkar Jayanti	21 Apr Rama Navami	17 Apr Easter Day
23 Jun Jamat Ul-Vida	16 Jun Ramzan Id/Eid-ul-Fitar	7 May Birthday of Rabindranath	7 May Buddha Purnima/Vesak	25 Apr Mahavir Jayanti	29 Apr Jamat Ul-Vida
25 Jun Rath Yatra	14 Jul Rath Yatra	18 May Buddha Purnima/Vesak	7 May Birthday of Rabindranath	7 May Jamat Ul-Vida	3 May Ramzan Id/Eid-ul-Fitar
7 Aug Raksha Bandhan (Rakhi)	15 Aug Independence Day	31 May Jamat Ul-Vida	22 May Jamat Ul-Vida	9 May Birthday of Rabindranath	9 May Birthday of Rabindranath
14 Aug Janmashtami (Smarta)	17 Aug Parsi New Year	5 Jun Ramzan Id/Eid-ul-Fitar	25 May Ramzan Id/Eid-ul-Fitar	14 May Ramzan Id/Eid-ul-Fitar	16 May Buddha Purnima/Vesak
15 Aug Independence Day	22 Aug Bakrid/Eid ul-Adha	4 Jul Rath Yatra	23 Jun Rath Yatra	26 May Buddha Purnima/Vesak	1 Jul Rath Yatra
15 Aug Janmashtami	24 Aug Onam	12 Aug Bakrid/Eid ul-Adha	1 Aug Bakrid/Eid ul-Adha	12 Jul Rath Yatra	10 Jul Bakrid/Eid ul-Adha
17 Aug Parsi New Year	26 Aug Raksha Bandhan (Rakhi)	15 Aug Independence Day	3 Aug Raksha Bandhan (Rakhi)	21 Jul Bakrid/Eid ul-Adha	9 Aug Muharram/Ashura
25 Aug Ganesh Chaturthi/Vinayaka Chaturthi	2 Sep Janmashtami (Smarta)	15 Aug Raksha Bandhan (Rakhi)	11 Aug Janmashtami (Smarta)	15 Aug Independence Day	11 Aug Raksha Bandhan (Rakhi)
2 Sep Bakrid/Eid ul-Adha	3 Sep Janmashtami	17 Aug Parsi New Year	12 Aug Janmashtami	16 Aug Parsi New Year	15 Aug Independence Day
4 Sep Onam	13 Sep Ganesh Chaturthi/Vinayaka Chaturthi	24 Aug Janmashtami	15 Aug Independence Day	20 Aug Muharram/Ashura	16 Aug Parsi New Year
21 Sep First Day of Sharad Navratri	21 Sep Muharram/Ashura	24 Aug Janmashtami (Smarta)	16 Aug Parsi New Year	21 Aug Onam	18 Aug Janmashtami (Smarta)
26 Sep First Day of Durga Puja Festivities	2 Oct Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti	2 Sep Ganesh Chaturthi/Vinayaka Chaturthi	22 Aug Ganesh Chaturthi/Vinayaka Chaturthi	22 Aug Raksha Bandhan (Rakhi)	19 Aug Janmashtami
27 Sep Maha Saptami	10 Oct First Day of Sharad Navratri	10 Sep Muharram/Ashura	30 Aug Muharram/Ashura	30 Aug Janmashtami	31 Aug Ganesh Chaturthi/Vinayaka Chaturthi
28 Sep Maha Ashtami	15 Oct First Day of Durga Puja Festivities	11 Sep Onam	31 Aug Onam	30 Aug Janmashtami (Smarta)	8 Sep Onam
29 Sep Maha Navami	16 Oct Maha Saptami	29 Sep First Day of Sharad Navratri	2 Oct Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti	10 Sep Ganesh Chaturthi/Vinayaka Chaturthi	26 Sep First Day of Sharad Navratri
30 Sep Dussehra	17 Oct Maha Ashtami	2 Oct Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti	17 Oct First Day of Sharad Navratri	2 Oct Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti	1 Oct First Day of Durga Puja Festivities
1 Oct Muharram/Ashura	18 Oct Maha Navami	4 Oct First Day of Durga Puja Festivities	22 Oct Maha Saptami	7 Oct First Day of Sharad Navratri	2 Oct Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti
2 Oct Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti	19 Oct Dussehra	5 Oct Maha Saptami	22 Oct First Day of Durga Puja Festivities	11 Oct First Day of Durga Puja Festivities	2 Oct Maha Saptami
5 Oct Maharishi Valmiki Jayanti	24 Oct Maharishi Valmiki Jayanti	6 Oct Maha Ashtami	23 Oct Maha Ashtami	12 Oct Maha Saptami	3 Oct Maha Ashtami
8 Oct Karaka Chaturthi (Karva Chauth)	27 Oct Karaka Chaturthi (Karva Chauth)	7 Oct Maha Navami	24 Oct Maha Navami	13 Oct Maha Ashtami	4 Oct Maha Navami
18 Oct Naraka Chaturdasi	6 Nov Naraka Chaturdasi	8 Oct Dussehra	25 Oct Dussehra	14 Oct Maha Navami	5 Oct Dussehra
19 Oct Diwali/Deepavali	7 Nov Diwali/Deepavali	13 Oct Maharishi Valmiki Jayanti	30 Oct Milad un-Nabi/Id-e-Milad	15 Oct Dussehra	9 Oct Maharishi Valmiki Jayanti
20 Oct Govardhan Puja	8 Nov Govardhan Puja	17 Oct Karaka Chaturthi (Karva Chauth)	31 Oct Maharishi Valmiki Jayanti	19 Oct Milad un-Nabi/Id-e-Milad	9 Oct Milad un-Nabi/Id-e-Milad
21 Oct Bhai Duj	9 Nov Bhai Duj	27 Oct Naraka Chaturdasi	4 Nov Karaka Chaturthi (Karva Chauth)	20 Oct Maharishi Valmiki Jayanti	13 Oct Karaka Chaturthi (Karva Chauth)
26 Oct Chhat Puja (Pratihar Sashthi/Surya Sashthi)	13 Nov Chhat Puja (Pratihar Sashthi/Surya Sashthi)	27 Oct Diwali/Deepavali	14 Nov Naraka Chaturdasi	24 Oct Karaka Chaturthi (Karva Chauth)	24 Oct Naraka Chaturdasi
4 Nov Guru Nanak Jayanti	21 Nov Milad un-Nabi/Id-e-Milad	28 Oct Govardhan Puja	14 Nov Diwali/Deepavali	4 Nov Naraka Chaturdasi	24 Oct Diwali/Deepavali
24 Nov Guru Tegh Bahadur's Martyrdom Day	23 Nov Guru Nanak Jayanti	29 Oct Bhai Duj	15 Nov Govardhan Puja	4 Nov Diwali/Deepavali	25 Oct Govardhan Puja
2 Dec Milad un-Nabi/Id-e-Milad	24 Nov Guru Tegh Bahadur's Martyrdom Day	2 Nov Chhat Puja (Pratihar Sashthi/Surya Sashthi)	16 Nov Bhai Duj	5 Nov Govardhan Puja	26 Oct Bhai Duj
24 Dec Christmas Eve	24 Dec Christmas Eve	10 Nov Milad un-Nabi/Id-e-Milad	20 Nov Chhat Puja (Pratihar Sashthi/Surya Sashthi)	6 Nov Bhai Duj	30 Oct Chhat Puja (Pratihar Sashthi/Surya Sashthi)
25 Dec Christmas	25 Dec Christmas	12 Nov Guru Nanak Jayanti	24 Nov Guru Tegh Bahadur's Martyrdom Day	10 Nov Chhat Puja (Pratihar Sashthi/Surya Sashthi)	8 Nov Guru Nanak Jayanti
		24 Nov Guru Tegh Bahadur's Martyrdom Day	30 Nov Guru Nanak Jayanti	19 Nov Guru Nanak Jayanti	24 Nov Guru Tegh Bahadur's Martyrdom Day
		24 Dec Christmas Eve	24 Dec Christmas Eve	24 Nov Guru Tegh Bahadur's Martyrdom Day	24 Dec Christmas Eve
		25 Dec Christmas	25 Dec Christmas	24 Dec Christmas Eve	25 Dec Christmas
				25 Dec Christmas	29 Dec Guru Govind Singh Jayanti

Note: For all other EMs, the festive days selection is limited to official non-working days and their most important observances (e.g. religious) - which are the least likely to generate global coverage in foreign economic media. A detailed list cannot be reproduced here but is available from timeanddate.com.

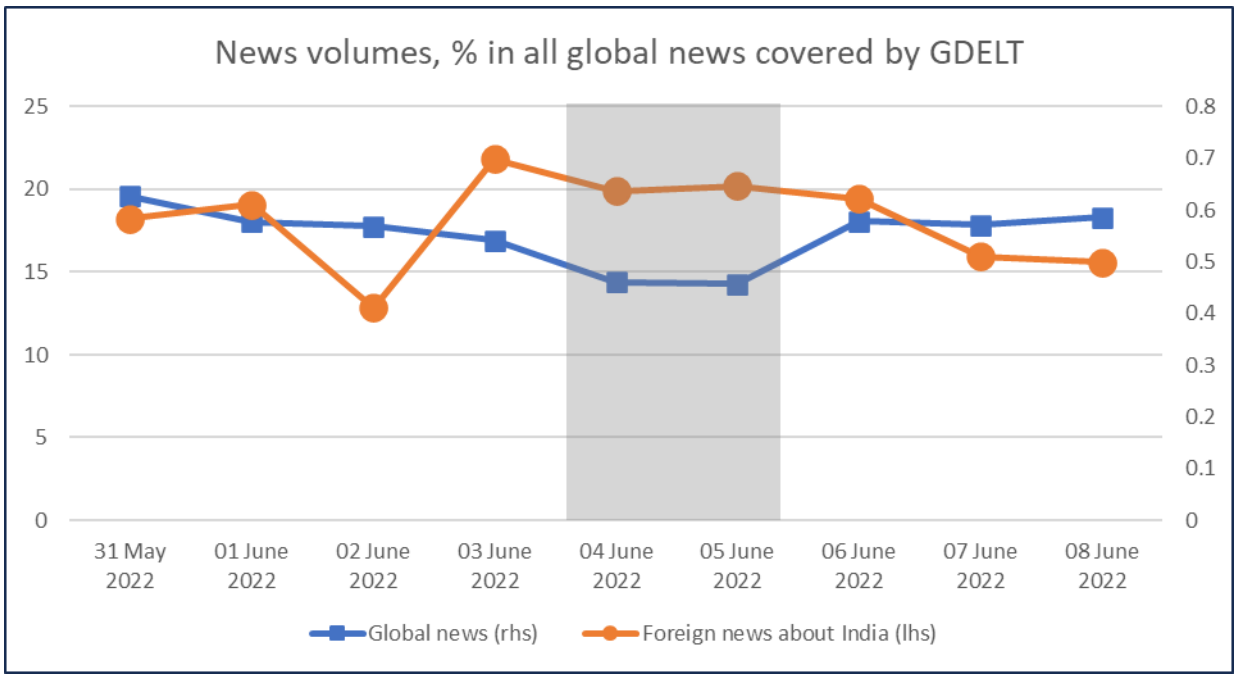
Section VI: Chinese Dragon Boat Festival - celebrated from Friday 3rd June to Sunday 5th June 2022

This section provides a concrete example and statistical evidence to support the empirical findings discussed in the main text. I select the Chinese Dragon Boat festival, which is one of the most important Chinese traditional events that fosters community spirit and preserves traditional customs.

Indian stock market dynamics: On Friday 3rd June 2022, the SENSEX index closed at 55769.23 points, below the previous day close of 55818.11, marking a 0.1% loss. Moreover, 19 out of 30 SENSEX constituents posted negative daily returns on 3rd June 2022.

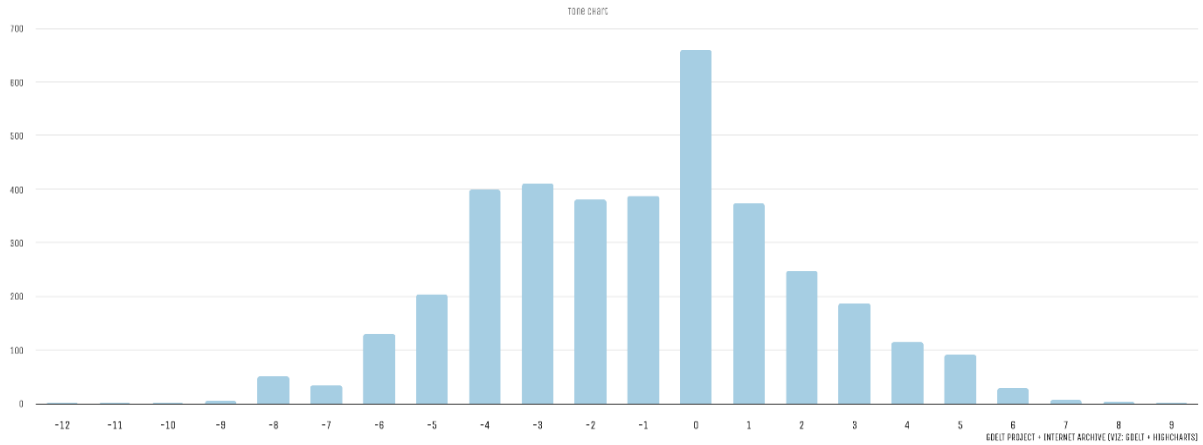
Media coverage during 3-5 June 2022: I provide below statistical evidence from GDELT showing that the volume of global economic news (for which no specific country is mentioned) fell during the Chinese festive event, but the volume of economic news mentioning India slightly increased during this period – that started on Friday, 3rd June and ended on Sunday, 5th June 2022; see Table A1 for the definition of these variables. For completeness, I present daily news volumes below, although in the empirical exercise I average Saturday and Sunday news volumes with Monday's volumes to account for stock market closure during weekends. As shown in the figure below, global economic news' volumes start declining on Friday and fall further during the weekend – which is to be expected because most businesses and economic activities are closed. However, foreign media outlets increase their coverage of India on Friday, reporting more economic news relative to previous days due to a substitution in media coverage between India and China during the Dragon Boat Festival.

Figure: Economic news volumes during Chinese Dragon Boat Festival (weekend highlighted in grey)



Moreover, foreign news about India had a negative tone on average during this period as evidenced in the figure below; tone is automatically compiled and determined by the GDELT engine. I next provide a list including the top news headlines (provided by GDELT), including a mention of the outlets where each news is reported.

Figure: Tone chart for foreign economic media news discussing India during 3-5 June 2022



Top headlines selected by GDELT from foreign media outlets reporting economic news about India during the Chinese Dragon Boat festival

Adani Group to invest Rs 70,000 crore in Uttar Pradesh - bignewsnetwork.com
Under Modi's rule: India builds itself as an alternative to China - bizportal.co.il
Moscow region names friendly countries investing in the region - russian.rt.com
Outside the workforce in India: 90% women at risk of $1 trillion economic loss! - bd-pratidin.com
ECB Is Ready to Tighten Just as Global Peers Speed Up: Eco Week - news.yahoo.com
France woos Indian cos after topping most attractive investment ranking in Europe - msn.com
Principle of advanced economies: Zeroing interest rates - yeniasya.com.tr
Vice President Venkaiah Naidu holds talks with Qatar PM, reviews bilateral ties - msn.com
Gulf News India Property Show set for launch - gulfnews.com
Repayment: GDP ratio must increase - bangla.bdnews24.com
A Goldilock May Jobs Report, But… - theepochtimes.com
Largest economies in Europe face catastrophic risks... Berlin puts all eggs in one basket - aleqt.com
Total "sanction destruction of Russia"? Kovanda counted it. Ukraine will cry | ParliamentniListy.cz - parlamentnilisty.cz
UAE-Kyrgyz business forum... diversify economic cooperation paths for sustainable growth - albayan.ae
Wind Xiao Xiao_Frank_Literature City Blog - blog.wenxuecity.com
Can Germany become the sick man of Europe economically due to its close trade relations with Russia and China? - alquds.co.uk
ESG Weekly Update - June 1, 2022 - Securities - mondaq.com
FII announces Nepal Investment Desk - msn.com
Some are hungry, others speculate | Economy | DW - dw.com
Elon Musk's mouth trouble again... Tesla's plunge has small investors jittery - vip.mk.co.kr
New Saudi Investment in the Electric Car Sector - english.aawsat.com
Just because it's plausible doesn't mean it's right - fool.co.uk
Economists say grain shortage will raise cereal, sushi prices - washingtontimes.com
War and pandemic increase risks of another global economic crisis (know the other 12 biggest ones in the last 150 years) - istoedinheiro.com.br
Jubilee is rightly a celebration of the Queen, but it should also be a celebration of how far nation has come during her reign, says HAMISH MCRAE - msn.com
China is waiting for foreign investors despite Amazon's ministry misstep - regnum.ru
HAMISH MCRAE: Jubilee shows how far nation has come in Queen's reign - thisismoney.co.uk
North American Morning Briefing: Stock Futures Slip Ahead of Jobs Report - morningstar.com
Pragmatic UAE And Israel Cement Bonds After Signing FTA - menafn.com
Dialogue with Ray Dalio: Why am I optimistic about the Chinese market in the long term? - yuanchuang.caijing.com.cn
Can economic isolation happen without collision? Will China remain silent on what is happening in its backyard? - aleqt.com
Padma Bridge to become an economic corridor - risingbd.com
India media: New Delhi is negotiating FTA with Taiwan to become our second largest semiconductor hub | International - newtalk.tw

For a smooth-running economy, rule of law matters - phys.org
Indian stock exchanges are bursting with big listings as the country's economic growth accelerates - kauppalehti.fi
In Europe, they calculated the losses from the embargo on Russian oil and were horrified - inosmi.ru
Off Target: How a Popular Retirement Strategy Is Coming Up Short - marketwatch.com
Prospects for wooden furniture exports to Canada | Economy - fr.vietnamplus.vn
Biden Administration China Policy Views the Communist Regime as Integral to Global Progress - theepochtimes.com
US experts believe: economy is Biden's shortcoming in China strategy - world.qianlong.com
The strange history of pristine gas station bathrooms - cnn.com
ALT 5 - DIGITAL ASSETS WEEKLY - brazilbusiness.einnews.com
Foreign relations: Tech and climate top priorities for growing Indonesian economic ties - afr.com
Russia Dealing With Neo-Colonialism in Africa - goodmenproject.com
Global Market Outlook: Bear Market Rebound Stumbles Investors Focus on Inflation Data - sc.stock.cnfol.com
Windsor secures new EV feeder plant set to add 300 jobs in the region - cbc.ca
Impressive Global Journey of Bitay | Fortune Turkey - fortuneturkey.com
Opportunities in Emerging Markets - Invest - moneytalk.levif.be
Tesla reportedly hired a PR firm to monitor employees on Facebook - cnn.com
UAE News Agency - UAE-Kyrgyz business forum... diversify economic cooperation paths for sustainable growth - wam.ae
FPIs Outflow Continues For 8th Straight Month; Pull Out Nearly Rs 40,000-Crore From Equities In May - bqprime.com
Russia stabilizes its economy but warns it will feel the impact of sanctions in the coming months - lapoliticaonline.com
The ESG Fight in the Government Thrift Savings Plan - marketwatch.com
Experts: IPEF is actually tailor-made for Taiwan | USA | Taiwan | Tailored - epochtimes.com.tw
Why is Bangladesh and Its PM Sheikh Hasina highly praised in Pakistan? - modernghana.com
Why Is Bangladesh And Its PM Sheikh Hasina Highly Praised In Pakistan? - thenigerianvoice.com
Russia losing the war in Ukraine and uniting the West: Analysts - msn.com
Russia losing the war in Ukraine and uniting the West: Analysts | Russia-Ukraine war News - aljazeera.com
Wang He: The US-Taiwan trade initiative should lead to FTA or BTA | Indo-Pacific Economic Framework | IPEF | US-Taiwan Bilateral Trade Agreement - epochtimes.com
Tom Cruise Top Gun: Maverick brings back Taiwan flag after controversy - cnn.com
Gwiazdowski's Column: Is it really not worth reading long-dead economists? - biznes.interia.pl
Taiwan-EU holds economic and trade dialogue meeting China opposes - Economic Vertical - DW - dw.com
Crisis-hit Sri Lanka hopes for over $1 billion in foreign investment this year - msn.com
Retirement Pension Market Leader Fidelity... 50 Funds Average Annual Return Rate 91 - hankyung.com
Investors from 10 friendly countries are already actively investing in Moscow region - inpavposad.ru
India and big business: Complicit in Modi's Hindu nationalist agenda - en.qantara.de
Investors See Cryptocurrency as an Alternative Currency - fortuneturkey.com
Impact of Indo-Pacific Economic Zone outside subcontinent - 1152774 - Kaler Kantho - kalerkantho.com

Figure: Word cloud based on list of news headlines provided above

