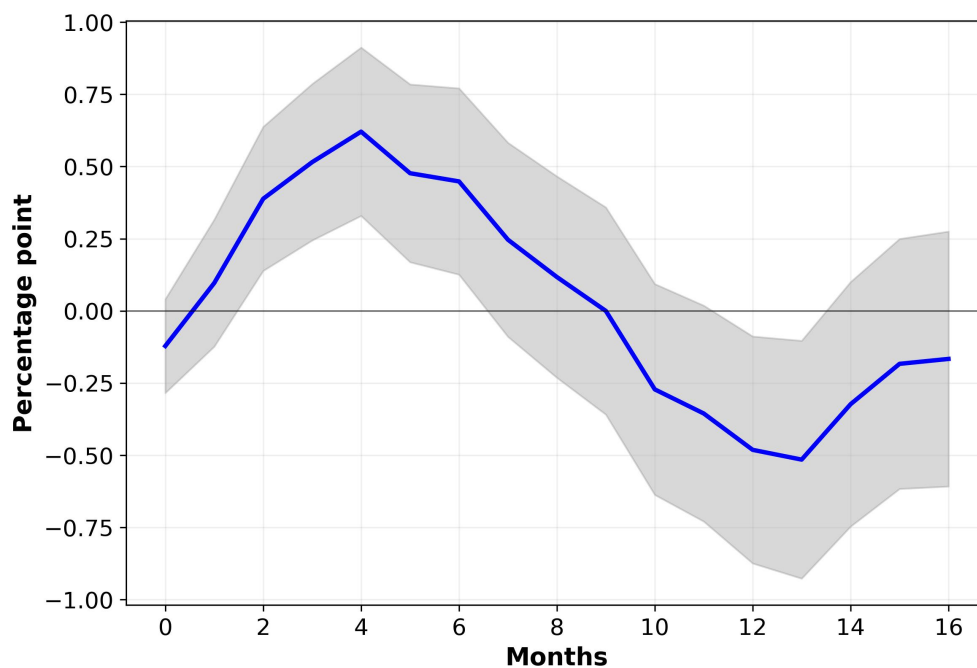


APPENDIX

A Additional Tables and Figures

Figure A.1: Robustness: impact of global weather shocks on food inflation using constant trade partners



Notes: Impulse response of food inflation to the constant-partner global climate risk measure ($GCRisk^{const}$), estimated jointly with local $CRisk$. The constant-partner set is defined as those appearing among the top 10 food-import partners in every year of the sample: Bahrain (7 partners), Kuwait (6), Oman (3), Qatar (3), Saudi Arabia (5), and UAE (6). Import weights are re-normalized to sum to one within each country's constant set. Shaded areas represent 90% confidence intervals.

Table A.1: Impact of media attention and climate risk on inflation sub-components

Horizon 0						
	Headline	Food	Housing	Hospitality	Transportation	Clothing
<i>CRisk</i>	-0.011 (0.024)	0.011* (0.006)	-0.061** (0.027)	0.031 (0.038)	-0.061 (0.190)	0.021 (0.078)
News(-1) X <i>CRisk</i>	-0.061*** (0.023)	-0.085** (0.041)	-0.167*** (0.017)	-0.016 (0.017)	-0.012 (0.078)	-0.051** (0.023)
Observations	1058	993	993	993	993	993
R^2	0.11	0.28	0.12	0.06	0.11	0.01
Horizon 1						
<i>CRisk</i>	-0.017 (0.049)	-0.088 (0.094)	-0.012 (0.145)	0.032 (0.078)	-0.202 (0.271)	0.036 (0.184)
News(-1) X <i>CRisk</i>	-0.075** (0.033)	-0.071 (0.073)	-0.172 (0.071)	-0.012 (0.044)	-0.019 (0.129)	-0.168*** (0.036)
Observations	1052	987	987	987	987	987
R^2	0.16	0.38	0.16	0.10	0.16	0.01

Notes: The interaction term $\text{News}(-1) \times \text{CRisk}$ assesses whether lagged media attention to climate change moderates the inflation response to abnormal weather shocks. Standard errors, double-clustered by time and country, are in parentheses. ***, **, * denote significance at 1, 5, and 10% levels. Horizon h denotes the cumulative response h months after the shock, with Horizon 0 corresponding to the contemporaneous effect.

B The Role of Media Attention on Climate Risk

This appendix examines whether media attention to climate change moderates the inflationary impact of abnormal weather shocks. Building on the idea that information dissemination can shape economic behavior (Boykoff and Boykoff, 2004; Muth, 1961), we extend the baseline specification with an interaction between lagged country-level climate news coverage and the climate risk measure:

$$\begin{aligned}
\ln(P_{i,t+h}) - \ln(P_{i,t-1}) = & \beta_1^h \text{CRisk}_{i,t} + \delta_1^h \text{News}_{i,t-1} + \phi_1^h (\text{News}_{i,t-1} \times \text{CRisk}_{i,t}) \\
& + \sum_{n=1}^{12} \gamma_n^h \Delta \ln(P_{i,t-n}) + \alpha_i^h + \theta_t^h + \varepsilon_{i,t}^h
\end{aligned} \tag{A.1}$$

where $\text{News}_{i,t-1}$ denotes the country-level monthly share of Bloomberg articles providing global coverage with local reference to "Climate Change", that is, articles published

anywhere in the world that reference climate-related risks in the context of country i , constructed by normalizing the article count by total article volume and lagging it by one month to limit contemporaneous overlap between media coverage and local weather realizations.¹⁷

Table A.1 reports the results. The interaction term $News_{i,t-1} \times CRisk_{i,t}$ is consistently negative across CPI components, indicating that greater media attention is associated with a weaker pass-through of weather shocks to prices. At horizon 0, this dampening effect is statistically significant for headline CPI, food, housing, and clothing inflation. At horizon 1, it remains significant for headline CPI and clothing. The result is particularly noteworthy for food prices, where the baseline $CRisk$ coefficient is positive and significant: the negative interaction suggests that heightened climate news coverage attenuates the contemporaneous food-price response to abnormal weather.

¹⁷The article count is thus not restricted to domestic media outlets; it captures global Bloomberg coverage that references country i in a climate context. This design choice reflects the view that internationally sourced climate reporting can influence expectations and behavior of local economic agents, for instance through coverage of cross-border supply chain risks or foreign climate policy developments. The lag accounts for the possibility that media may report on the same local weather events captured by $CRisk_{i,t}$.