

Type of the Paper (Article)

Impact of Geopolitical Risk on the Information Technology, Communication Services & Consumer Staples sectors of the S&P 500 index

Gerard Atabong Fossung ¹, Vasileios Chatzis Vovas ¹ and A.M.M. Shahiduzzaman Quoreshi ^{1,*}

¹ Affiliation 1; Department of Industrial Economics, Blekinge Institute of Technology

* Correspondence: shahiduzzaman.quoreshi@bth.se; Tel.: + 46 455 38 56 38

Abstract: We investigate the effect of geopolitical risk on the returns of the Information Technology, Communication Services, and Consumer Staples sector firms within the S&P 500 index. We use the event study methodology and perform more than 17,000 regressions to provide empirical evidence at sector-level that geopolitical risk leads to different responses across these 3 sectors. The response of the Information Technology sector is negative for all event windows under study, except the one spanning 10 days prior to the geopolitical event and 10 days after. The Communication Services sector has positive returns as a result of geopolitical events for all event windows, except the one from the geopolitical event date and 5 days after. The Consumer Staples sector shows a negative impact on geopolitical risk for all event windows except the one from the geopolitical event date and 5 days after, demonstrating a negative correlation to the Communication Services sector.

Keywords: Geopolitical risk; Event study; S&P 500 index; Information Technology; Communication Services; Consumer Staples.

1. Introduction

The Geopolitics covers a diverse set of events with a wide range of causes and consequences, from terrorist attacks to climate change, from Brexit to the Global Financial Crisis” (Caldara & Iacoviello, 2018). Adverse geopolitical events and threats often result in uncertainties or risks on global economies, local economies, as well as general financial markets such as the stock exchange. Campbell et al. (2012) asserted that uncertainty plays a vital role in financial economics it has an impact on the behavior of investors and market prices. Carney (2016) identified geopolitical uncertainty, economic uncertainty, and policy uncertainty, as the ‘uncertainty trinity’ that influences economic performance. Geopolitical risk (GPR) exists not only because of the risks associated with the realization of (adverse) events but also due to the escalations thereof. Caldara and Iacoviello (2018) found that while the realization of adverse geopolitical events leads to smaller economic effects because the uncertainty is usually addressed and resolved, the shocks of geopolitical threats are usually protracted, leading to a rise in uncertainty and adverse economic activity. Their study also revealed that in the U.S. as well as around the world, stock returns respond asymmetrically to the threats and realizations of geopolitical events. Derousseau (2018), established that the defense industry, the oil industry, and the consumer industry are three industries where stocks should be owned during risky times. On the global economic front, both World Bank (2020) and Dimitrijevic et al. (2019) concurred that political and trade tensions erode confidence & investment plans, as well as stifle expectations of global economic growth. Lastly, according to Dimitrijevic et al. (2019), the U.S.-China trade and tech disputes, the proxy wars in the Middle East, U.S. President Trump’s impeachment hearings in the U.S., and the Brexit imbroglio are drivers of global tensions that lead to slower global economic growth, with the U.S.-China relationship as the main catalyst of this economic slowdown.

Wade and Lauro (2019) argued that geopolitical risk is on the rise, and in the future will be fuelled by two factors which are: the rise of China, and the rise of populism. The authors also identified the uncertainty surrounding the U.S-China trade tension and the decision of the U.K. to leave the European Union as recent events that close attention needs to be paid regarding geopolitical risk. Furthermore, Wade and Lauro (2019) analyzed the performance of “safe” and “risky” assets during periods of high GPR and observed that the portfolio of “safe” assets delivered higher risk-adjusted returns than those of the “risky” assets in four out of five periods considered. As a result, they advised investors to consider GPR, as it benefits portfolio performance through diversification of assets from “risky” to safe-haven assets when GPR becomes high.

A lot of studies have been performed by researchers on the impact that geopolitical risk has on stock volatility within some economic industries. For example, Chkili et al. (2014) & Antonakakis et al. (2017) both studied the effect of GPR on the oil industry, while Caldara and Iacoviello (2018) analyzed and summarized the GPR effects on general market price indexes at the industry-level (49 industries) and across 17 countries between 2005 and 2018. Caldara and Iacoviello (2018) used forecasting regressions and vector autoregressive (VAR) models, and showed that a shock to geopolitical risk impacts stock markets. In contrast, our study investigates the GPR impact on the stock returns of firms on the S&P 500 index (in the U.S.) at sector-level (132 sector-level firms from 3 different sectors) between 1962 and 2020, using a time-series event study methodology (MacKinlay 1997; Campbell et al. 2012).

To provide an easy understanding of the structure of the industries and sectors in the U.S. S&P 500 index to the reader, we capture the breadth, depth, and evolution of its industry sectors in Figure 1 below. Alternatively, every S&P 500 index sector and their underlying industries can vividly be seen in Ross (2020). In particular, the S&P 500 index consists of 505 firms, spanning 11 sectors, 126 industries (Slickcharts 2020).

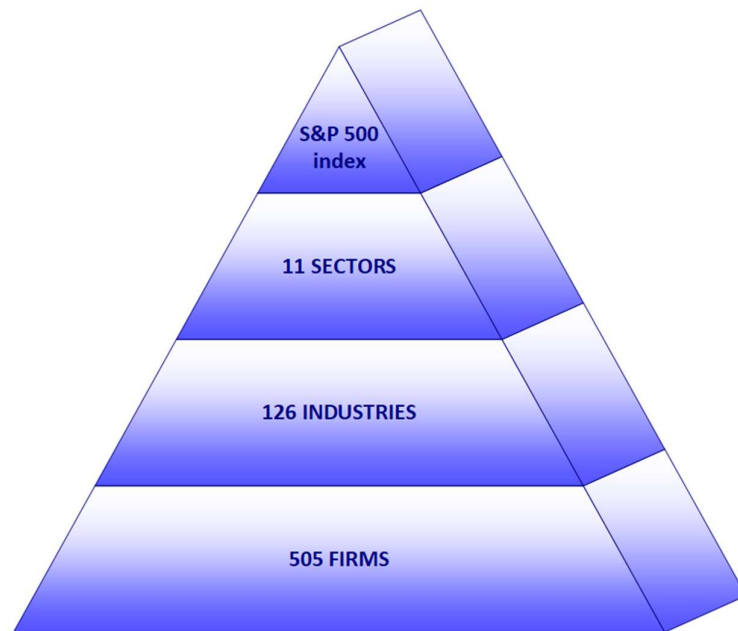


Figure 1: Overview of the S&P 500 index, sectors, and industries

Apart from geopolitical risk, other types of risk are also known to impact the stock return of firms. Examples of other risks include risk from the financial crises (such as recession (BenMim & BenSaïda 2019), banking crises (Miyajima & Yafeh 2007)), risk due to government policy and regulatory decisions (Grout & Zalewska 2006; Lamdin 2001; Jeon et al. 2020; Qi 2013), risk due to natural disasters and climate/weather change (Atems et al. 2020; Bourdeau-Brien & Kryzanowski 2017), risk from political fallouts (Buigut & Kapar 2019), risk as a result of the occurrence of infectious diseases such as COVID-19 & SARs (Mazura

et al. 2020; Chen et al. 2007; Bai et al. 2020; Kim 2020), risk due to M&A/joint ventures (Hanvanich & Çavuşgil 2001; Koh & Venkatraman 1991; Park et al. 2002; Dranev et al. 2019; Cuéllar-Fernández 2011), risk due to industrial chemical accidents (Makino 2016), disruption of goods or services in the supply chain (Chen et al. 2019), announcements (Dobija et al. 2012; Hanvanich & Çavuşgil 2001; Jeon et al. 2020), trading of gold and oil market futures (Junttila et al. 2018), trading on the US dollar (the U.S. reserve currency) (Kocaarslan & Soytaş 2019), IT infrastructure changes (Wagener et al. 2010), food safety events (Seo et al. 2003), etc.

Caldara and Iacoviello (2018) have developed a geopolitical risk index which measures the fluctuations of geopolitical risk over a given period of time, and we intend to further explore geopolitical risk using this index in order to forecast the impact of this specific risk (GPR) on stock returns of the S&P 500 index. To identify geopolitical risk on the stock prices, we employ an event study which is a commonly used econometric methodology used to estimate the impact of such events (MacKinlay 1997) (Campbell et al. 2012). Obviously, some other methodologies such as structural break and conditional correlation may have been employed.

In our study, we investigate the impact of geopolitical risk on the market returns of the Information Technology, Communication Services, and Consumer Staples sectors of the S&P 500 index, as well as compare the GPR impact between these sector returns. These 3 sectors were randomly chosen due to the heavy computational work involved in the analysis.

To build on our theory, we map the research domains covered by extant literature to corresponding firm sectors presented in S&P Global (2018). To do this, we follow the GICS® (Global Industry Classification Standard) methodology and guidelines presented by S&P Global (2018) (e.g. due to the definition of its principal business activity, etc.) to associate research domains covered in extant literature to firm sectors categorized in S&P Global (2018). After identifying the firm sector involved in extant research, we investigate how different types of risks affect the stock returns of these identified sectors from extant research. For example, we consider extant research on stocks such as food stocks, cigarette/tobacco stocks, etc., to be associated with stocks in the Consumer Staples sector of the S&P 500 index; we consider extant research on stocks such as entertainment stocks, telecommunication operators' stocks, social media firm stocks (such as Twitter, Facebook, etc.), etc., to be associated with stocks in the Communication Services sector; and consider extant research on stocks such as software stocks, IT stocks, etc., to be associated with the Information Technology sector, in accordance to the guidelines from S&P Global (2018).

From extant literature, we derive the following observations: First, Mazura et al. (2020) provide evidence that diseases such as COVID-19 cause food stocks (Consumer Staples sector) and software stocks (Information Technology sector) on the U.S. stock market earn high positive returns, while entertainment stocks (Communication Services sector) fall dramatically. Second, after M&A, acquirer firms in the Information Technology sector experience significant positive average abnormal returns in the short-term and negative average abnormal returns in the long-term (Dranev et al. 2019). Third, IT infrastructure (Information Technology sector) changes (such as the upgrade of the information technology electronic trading system at the Deutsche Börse (the German stock exchange)) lead to an increase in price efficiency (Wagener et al. 2010). Fourth, announcements of joint ventures of parent firms in the U.S. Information Technology sector lead to a significant increase in the market value of the stocks for the participating parent firms. Furthermore, there is a significant and positive relationship between intended and realized joint venture strategies (Koh & Venkatraman 1991). Fifth, the telecommunication operators' (telcos) market (Communication services sector) in China has a negative evaluation of the introduction of 5G technology due to its immaturity and uncertainty. Furthermore, the firms' 5G activities also decrease their firm value, with this effect having more significance than government policy announcements (Jeon et al. 2020). Sixth, M&A activities of telecommunications sector firms (Communication Services sector) bring negative news to the market, leading to negative market returns. Furthermore, a cross-border (international) M&A deal is the main driver of the negative market reaction, rather than a domestic M&A deal (Park et al. 2002). Seventh, when acting as a

source of sentimental data, Twitter (a Communication Services sector firm) has a statistically strong association with stock prices in the Communication Services sector and that prediction markets manage to effectively pool decentralized information better than alternative sources (Teti et al. 2019). Eighth, food safety events negatively impact food-related firms (Consumer Staples sector), particularly in the first days following the outbreak of events. The effects diminish after approximately two working months after the event and turn to positive after almost one year from food safety events (Seo et al. 2003). Ninth, according to Atems et al. (2020), a natural weather phenomenon (such as the El Nino-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)) cause a majority of the U.S. food and agricultural stocks (Consumer Staples sector) to have positive and significant returns, resulting in a minority of the stock returns not being significantly different from zero. These effects are however short-lived, generally becoming statistically indistinguishable from 3 to 6 months after the shock.

The scope of this study is being confined to the U.S. S&P 500 index because within the last century, the U.S. has been a leading economy in the global market. At the same time, the U.S. has been an active participant in geopolitical events which, inferring from Caldara and Iacoviello (2018), should expose its stock market to geopolitical risk (and is also the subject of our investigation). As a leading global economy, the U.S. has Fortune500 companies like Amazon, Alphabet, Apple Inc., and Microsoft, that have tremendously contributed to the development of technology through innovation, and secured a place in history as the first U.S. companies to hit the \$1 trillion capitalization value (Berne 2020).

2. Literature Review

The Geopolitical risk index is the outcome of a study by Caldara and Iacoviello (2018) aimed at quantifying and creating an index of such (geopolitical) events. By counting the mentions of geopolitical risk in newspapers since 1900, a geopolitical risk index was created through an empirical approach. Their study focused on creating a link between geopolitical risk and their ability to suppress economic activity. It showed that the geopolitical risk index correlated with a decrease in both the economic activity as well as the U.S. stock returns, due to fear of retaliation. According to Caldara and Iacoviello (2018), geopolitical events are a source of risk in the markets. In particular, such events impact different asset classes in different ways, and equities, being an asset class by themselves, are impacted by geopolitical risk.

One recent study aimed to quantify the impact of U.S. trade policies on U.S. consumer prices and welfare during 2018 (Amiti et al. 2019). This empirical study tried to understand the correlation between tariffs and changes in consumer prices, that ultimately affects the everyday life of people in the U.S. This study claimed that the revenue captured from U.S. tariffs does not cover the losses incurred by the added cost in consumer imports. Furthermore, the researchers claimed that if the current tariff policy continued, the global value chains will need to be reorganized, thus creating further added costs for firms with active investments in the U.S. and China.

Engle (2019) argued that while global volatility has been generally low since the end of the global financial crisis, occasional hikes have been observed (such as during U.S. President Donald Trump's election and the Brexit vote), and that volatility across assets, asset classes, industries, and countries tend to be correlated. In addition, he observed that volatility is more predictable, unlike forecasting asset returns, with the ARCH and GARCH models showing that volatility shocks are persistent.

Qiu et al. (2019) focused on expanding the understanding of the current trade war based on theories such as imperfect competition, increasing returns, terms of trade arguments, and political economy arguments. It is concluded that protectionism seems to enable certain industries to earn higher returns than the opportunity costs of the resources they possess. The benefits of protectionism are however diluted by the added complexities that come with such policies, thereby making free-trade the path of least resistance.

Finally, the study claimed that the existing literature on trade cannot fully explain the US-China trade war.

While the previous study focused on the impact of geopolitical events from a theoretical perspective, there is another recent study that tries to find the link between trade policies and firm value (Huang et al. 2018). Specifically, it focused on the impact that trade war announcements have on the U.S. and Chinese markets. In this study, there was a significant correlation found (through regression analysis) between trade policy announcements and stock prices. In particular, every 10% increase in a firm's sales to China produced 0.8% lower average returns.

Another study compared the ongoing trade war with other historical trade conflicts while aiming to reveal the major cause(s) leading to such situations (Chong & Li 2019). On one hand, this study utilized empirical data regarding the exchange rates of the U.S. dollar and the Chinese Yuan. On the other hand, a practical approach was also used when exploring historical conflicts of a similar nature. Based on the search for similar events in history, the core assumptions of this study have been challenged. For example, the impact of trade volume decrease between the U.S. and China seems to be over-estimated.

Beaulieu et al. (2005) examined the impact of political risks on the volatility of stock returns in Canada. They used a modified bivariate GARCH model to assess this relationship since this model explicitly measures time-varying financial returns features such as varying volatility and volatility clustering. It also helped in estimating a conditional risk premium and to assess whether it depends on their proxy for political risk. The authors obtained a sample of 82 political news items (from the U.S.-based Wall Street Journal & The Toronto Globe and Mail) likely to affect the perception of political risk associated with Quebec's independence over the period between 1990 and 1996. Their result showed the relevance and extent to which political news about the possible separation of Quebec (Canada's only mainly French-speaking province out of its 13 provinces & territories) from Canada has on the volatility of stock returns. Furthermore, they showed that stock return volatility varies with the degree of a firm's exposure to political risks (political risks affects stock return volatility of domestic firms, but not of international firms) and that investors do not require a risk premium because it can be diversified in a way that does not affect investors' required returns.

Balcilar et al. (2018) researched the effects that geopolitical uncertainty has on return and volatility dynamics in Brazil, Russia, India China & South Africa (BRICS) stock markets using nonparametric causality-in-quantiles tests for all BRICS countries. They obtained monthly data on geopolitical risk from the recent work of Caldara and Iacoviello (2018), while the data on the GPR indices were obtained from Iacoviello (2020). They used monthly stock market indices for the BRICS countries obtained from Thomson Reuters Datastream and also used daily stock market returns to calculate the realized volatility estimates for each month. Their results showed that the effect of geopolitical risk is heterogeneous across the BRICS stock markets, suggesting that news regarding geopolitical tensions do not uniformly affect return dynamics in these markets. Generally, it was found that news on geopolitical tensions impacts volatility measures, but not the volatility returns, indicating that GPR is a vector of bad volatility in the BRICS markets. They argued that while Russia is seen to have the greatest GPR risk exposure among the BRICS countries in terms of returns and volatility, India is observed to be the most resilient, with geopolitical shocks being undermined through a strong financial apparatus and an open economy. In all, the findings suggested that GPRs may be transmitted via volatility interactions across the BRICS markets, with Russia and China acting as the major transmitters of volatility shocks partially driven by geopolitical uncertainties (Balcilar et al. 2018).

Antonakakis et al. (2017) used monthly data from the U.S. based West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil index and the S&P 500 stock index for a period spanning over a century (from 1899-2016) to investigate the impact and extent of geopolitical risk on the oil-stock covariance, their returns, and their variances, using Caldara and Iacoviello's (2018) GPR index. They used a VAR-BEKK-GARCH model with the WTI oil index & S&P 500 index as two indices to model the impact of the geopolitical events (quantified by the GPR index) on oil-stock mean returns, its variance, and its covariance. Their study results showed that geopolitical risk triggers a negative effect, mainly on oil returns and volatility, and to a lesser extent on the covariance between the stocks and oil markets.

Chkili et al. (2014) examined the dynamic relationship between the U.S. stock market and two international crude oil (WT Oil & Brent Oil) markets using a DCC-FIAPARCH model that measures the time-varying properties of conditional return and volatility of both markets as well as the dynamic correlation in the period from 1987-2013. Using data from the daily closing prices of the U.S. S&P 500 index and Brent oil & WTI oil markets, their results showed a strong dynamic conditional correlation (DCC) between these two markets and that the DCC is seen to be impacted by economic and geopolitical events. They also surmised that long memory and asymmetric behavior both characterize the conditional volatility of the oil and stock market returns. Finally, they advised investors in the U.S. market to invest more in stocks than oil assets in order to reduce their risk portfolio.

One study specifically aimed to construct an index by ranking 60 nations based on their innovation-mercantilism (Foote & Ezell 2019). This empirical study used 18 variables ranging from market access to currency manipulation. Different weights were being assigned to every indicator in order to create a sense of relative importance between indicators. The assignment of weights added an extra dimension to this study while at the same time introduced the possibility of creating a bias throughout the whole study. The 2019 Global Mercantilist Index showcased China as the world's most innovation-mercantilist nation. This is part of the trend where countries use innovation mercantilism to gain an advantage over other countries in the race for technological leadership. The study claimed that innovation mercantilist practices are damaging the global economy.

Mazura et al. (2020) investigated the performance of the U.S. stock market during the crash of March 2020 as a result of COVID-19. Their results provide evidence that the natural gas, food, healthcare, and software stocks earn high positive returns, whereas equity values in petroleum, real estate, entertainment, and hospitality sectors fall dramatically. Furthermore, the stocks that lose exhibit extreme asymmetric volatility that correlates negatively with stock returns.

Teti et al. (2019) explored the use of Twitter (Communication Services sector firm) to invest in or verify the relationship with the stock prices in the U.S. communication technology industry. They employed the OLS models to verify the predictive power of Twitter and traditional media on a particular sample. The results showed that Twitter (as a source of sentimental data) has a statistically strong association with stock prices in the Communication Services sector and that that prediction markets manage to effectively pool decentralized information better than alternative sources. Further results indicated a higher association between the stock price of companies with high social media coverage than that with low coverage.

Dranev et al. (2019) investigated the post-acquisition performance of the acquirer firms in both the Information Technology and financial sectors (fintech) measured by abnormal returns after recent mergers and acquisitions. They discovered significant positive average abnormal returns after the acquisition of fintech companies in the short-term and

negative average abnormal returns in the long-term using event studies, which is consistent with some prior studies on technology M&A.

Atems et al. (2020) examined the response of twelve U.S. food and agricultural stock returns to El Nino-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) (a naturally occurring weather phenomenon that involves fluctuations in winds and ocean surface temperatures in the central and east-central equatorial Pacific Ocean) shocks using a recursive VAR model. Their results indicated that for seven of the stock returns, an ENSO shock has positive and significant effects, while five of the twelve stock returns are not significantly different from zero. The effects, are however short-lived, generally becoming statistically indistinguishable from three to six months after the shock. Variance decomposition analyses show that ENSO shocks have little explanatory power for fluctuations in U.S. agricultural stock returns. They also found that historically, movements in U.S. agricultural stock returns have been driven by other shocks, rather than ENSO shocks.

Wagener et al. (2010) used an event study analysis and showed that IT infrastructure changes such as the upgrade of the information technology electronic trading system at the Deutsche Börse (the German stock exchange) led to an increase in price efficiency, measured in terms of the price gaps between the observed future prices and their theoretical values in the cash market.

Seo et al. (2003) used event studies to investigate how food safety events (e.g. the 2002 E. Coli bacteria outbreak) impact the value of food-related firms, based on a conceived theoretical model relating food safety events and firm value. They observed that food safety events have negative impacts on food-related firms, particularly that the daily abnormal returns (ARs) were significantly negative on the first day (t1) and the second day (t2) following the outbreak of events. Cumulative abnormal returns (CARs) were found to be significantly negative and diminished after approximately two working months after the event. Furthermore, the negative CARs turned to positive values after almost one year from food safety events. Also from the results obtained, firm-specific factors such as past history, firm size, and the amplifying effect of media messages on poor firm values were significant factors influencing changes in stock returns due to food safety event outbreaks.

Jeon et al. (2020) examined the impact of the government's 5G policy announcements on telecommunication operators' (telcos) firm value in China, where the government has great control. They found that government policy announcements, in general, affect telecommunication operators' stock return negatively, and when the government announces policies with a higher level of interference, the decline in firm value is more pronounced. Further results showed that the firms' 5G activities also decrease their firm value, and this effect is more significant than government policy announcements. These results imply that the market has a negative evaluation of the introduction of 5G technology due to its immaturity and uncertainty.

Koh & Venkatraman (1991) analyzed the impact of joint venture formation strategies on the market value of parent firms in the information technology sector using the event study methodology and realized that announcements of joint ventures lead to a significant increase in the market value of the stocks for the participating parent firms. Further analysis of the impact of intended and realized joint venture strategies using a subsample also revealed a significant and positive relationship.

Park et al. (2002) evaluated how telecommunications firms react to mergers and acquisitions (M&As). Their findings showed that M&A activities for these sector firms bring negative news to the market, leading to negative market returns. Furthermore, a cross-border (international) M&A deal was seen to be the main driver of the negative market reaction, rather than a domestic M&A deal.

Fama (1970) introduced the efficient market hypothesis, whereby, the price of a stock at a given time captures and reflects the accumulation of all publicly available information. Furthermore, he argued that the value of a firm is quantified by its stock price. The stock market is one instance where the efficient market hypothesis can be applied. To test the efficient market hypothesis in a selected subset of a stock market, Fama (1991) recommended the use of an event study. Such studies can be used to quantify the effect(s) of a certain event (such as the impact of a geopolitical event) towards firms in a particular economic sector. According to Campbell et al. (2012), the market model has been the dominant model choice for event studies since 1970, and in the market model, there is a built-in assumption that the expected returns of stocks are linearly related to the returns of the market from which the specific stock is part of.

Baur & Smales (2020) investigated the relationship between geopolitical risk and asset prices of precious metals such as Gold, Silver, Platinum, and Palladium, then compared it with industrial metals such as Copper. They presented geopolitical risk as a unique type of risk, different from measures on financial, economic, or political risk, and that precious metals respond to geopolitical risk in a way that is different from other types of assets. Their results showed that precious metals are hedges to geopolitical threats as a form of geopolitical risk, and not to geopolitical acts. Further results showed that stocks and bonds respond negatively to geopolitical risk and geopolitical threats. Another result showed that, for extreme geopolitical risks, only gold and silver consistently portray a safe haven for investment, and that a way of lowering the impact of geopolitical risk is to hold precious metals within a diversified portfolio.

Bowman (1983) presented event study research as a methodology that originates not only from announcements made by firms, but also announcements made from outside of firms (e.g. an accounting standard body such as the FASB) or from other general events/happenings such as an oil embargo. This paper presented a framework for designing event studies, differentiates them by type, and carries out more exploratory analysis on event studies. Part of this included the discussion of each of the five steps of event studies as well as the identification of alternative techniques, in an effort to provide a basis for understanding and conducting event studies.

A comprehensive study of event studies is presented by MacKinlay (1997). In his paper, MacKinlay (1997) reviewed and summarized event study methods as well as discussed a possible procedure for conducting an event study. He presented statistical choices for modelling the normal return such as the Constant Mean Return Model, the Market Model, and the Factor Model. He also presented economic models that provide more constrained normal returns such as the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM), and the Arbitrage Pricing Theory (APT).

Binder (1998) reviewed developments in the event study methodology beginning with Fama, Fisher, Jensen, and Roll (FFJR) (1969). Some of these developments included hypothesis testing, the use of different benchmarks for the normal rate of return, the power of event studies in different applications, and the modelling of abnormal returns as coefficients in a (multivariate) regression framework. Binder (1998) also researched frequently-encountered statistical problems in event studies and their solutions.

Kwok & Brooks (1990) examined the event study methodology used by Brown and Warner in the foreign exchange market, by comparing the performance of four alternative abnormal return models (the random walk model, the mean adjusted returns model, the market-adjusted returns model, and the market model) under different experimental conditions. Some of their findings agreed with that of Brown and Warner, while some do not. Further results showed that a careful design of the methodology may improve its

sensitivity as well as demonstrated that some of the findings of Brown and Warner are not generalizable to the foreign exchange market.

Barnhill Jr & Maxwell (2002) went beyond the current portfolio risk estimation methodologies that calculate market and credit risk in separate analyses, to introduce a methodology that combines these risk measures into one overall portfolio risk assessment to assess the correlated market and credit risk. The risk assessment methodology applied to a single bond demonstrated that out of the four important risk factors (interest rate, spread, credit, and FX (foreign exchange) risk), the most important for non-investment grade bonds is credit risk.

Klein & Rosenfeld (1987) used simulation techniques as well as an actual event to examine the reliability of four separate return-generating models to test for possible biases in the specification of abnormal returns for the bull (periods of growth) and bear (periods of decline) markets. They found minor differences only among the models over the 2-day announcement period. Their results further showed that both the pre-event and post-event CARs (Cumulative Abnormal Returns) are significantly positive (negative) during bull (bear) markets for those models that do not adjust for market trends, such as the mean-adjusted and raw-market returns.

Szegö (2002) discussed some classical measures of risk such as the mean, linear correlation coefficient, and Value at Risk (VaR). In his paper, the author also presented measures to measure risks such as Conditional Value at Risk (CVaR) and Expected Regret (ER) and exposed the limitation of the VaR in measuring risk. The author attempted to solve the problem of risk measure using CVaR and ER, then attempted to solve the portfolio problems in the mean-CVaR plane using linear programming with commercial software such as Microsoft Excel. Measuring these risk measures facilitated the construction of tailor-made risk measures that fit the need of each investor.

In his paper, Agmon (1973) measured and described the share-price fluctuations associated uniquely with their country of origin, and then, based on those price changes, identified and estimated the country factor in share-price movements in the equity markets of the United Kingdom, Germany, and Japan. The findings showed that although movements of share prices in the equity markets of the United Kingdom, Germany, and Japan are related to price changes in the U.S. market index, once the U.S. factor is removed, the non-U.S. country indices are virtually independent of each other, having another residual factor affecting share-price fluctuations in these three markets.

Cowan & Sergeant (1996) examined the effects of thin trading on the specification of event study tests using simulations of upper and lower tail tests with and without variance increases on the event date across levels of the trading volume. The authors noted that the traditional Patell standardized test is poorly specified for thinly traded stocks, so the best way to replace the standardized test depends on the conditions of the study. Accordingly, they observed that the rank test presented the best specification and power for general use if the return variance is unlikely to increase on the event date. Also, they reported that the rank statistic is badly misspecified in lower-tailed tests regardless of volume and in upper-tail tests for several samples, while they recommended that the standardized cross-sectional statistic should be preferred for upper-tailed tests and the generalized sign statistic for lower-tailed tests.

Vennet (1996) analyzed a sample of 492 takeovers to examine the performance effects of acquisitions and mergers between EC credit institutions over the period 1988-1993. A performance analysis was performed to determine whether or not bank mergers entail real economic gains. The performance indicators consisted of variables capturing bank profitability and operational efficiency such as return on equity (ROE) and return on

assets (ROA). The results indicated that domestic mergers among equal-sized partners significantly increase the performance of the merged banks. Vennet (1996) further reported that an improvement of cost efficiency is also found in cross-border acquisitions, while, conversely, domestic takeovers are found to be predominantly influenced by defensive and managerial motives such as size maximization.

Properties of daily stock returns and how some particular characteristics of these data affect event study methodologies) were investigated by Brown & Warner (1985). The results from simulations concluded that methodologies based on the OLS market model and using standard parametric tests were well-specified under a variety of conditions. Further results indicated a striking similarity between the empirical power of the event study procedures and the theoretical power implied by a few simple assumptions and calculations.

The paper by Sykulski (2014) presented the concept of geopolitical risk as consisting of possible threats resulting from international competition between states for access to and use of natural resources, the expansion of their zones of political and economic influence, as well as competition for control of strategic areas. In his paper, the author referred to international relations as cross-border relations between political entities and argued that there is a lack of central authority (a regulator) capable of managing the political life of international entities in an organized manner.

3. Data

This Based on existing research such as Campbell et al. (2012), the effect of an event is directly/immediately reflected on the stock prices (Campbell et al. 2012, pg.149). Consequently, the effect of geopolitical events has a direct economic impact on stock prices. In our data analysis design, we use the data series consisting of historical stock prices of the Information Technology, Communication Services, as well as Consumer Staples firms on the S&P 500 index.

Due to the large number of regressions needed and the heavy computational effort involved in calculating the expected stock returns for the 505 firms from all 11 sectors of the S&P 500 index, and over a large number of geopolitical events, we choose to randomly sample 3 economic sectors as follows: Information Technology, Communication Services, and Consumer Staples. This resulted in the analysis of 131 firms belonging to these 3 sectors.

Since not all firms are listed in the stock exchange since 1962, for each event, a subset of firms is available to be averaged in order to calculate the AR. For example, one of the firms under study was The Hershey Company (ticker: HSY) which belongs in the Consumer Staples sector of the S&P 500 index. Hershey has been listed in the stock market since the 17th of March 1980, according to the Yahoo! Finance historical database (Yahoo! Finance 2020). Therefore, for this company, we were not able to perform the event study steps for the events of interest preceding the 17th of March 1980.

The firms' daily return historical data were collected for each of the sampled firms from Yahoo! Finance (Yahoo! Finance 2020). This source was chosen to minimize the effort of creating primary data while leveraging on the already existing free and up-to-date database of Yahoo! Finance. Moreover, this database includes a vast amount of historical information for indexes as well as individual stocks which would be of key importance for this study. Since the sampled companies in the S&P 500 from the selected economic sectors have available stock price data starting in 1962 (at the earliest), the choice was made to investigate only the impact of geopolitical risk on the U.S. equities between 1962 and 2020.

After successfully collecting the stock and index price data, the focus of data collection shifts to the GPR index historic values. From the study of Caldara and Iacoviello on the GPR index (Caldara & Iacoviello 2018), the data were collected from the outcome of that study. On their website, they've been continuously providing an updated version of the GPR index on a monthly as well as a daily basis. Moreover, they have been creating charts, illustrating the actual events associated with each GPR spike (Caldara & Iacoviello 2020). Due to the time constraints of this study (constrained by the time duration we have to research and write this paper), the selection of geopolitical events under study was limited to the named and highlighted events found in the historical GPR index charts, which in total accounted for 73 events, ranging from 1900 until 2020. However, due to the availability of individual stock data from 1962, the focus of this study is the events starting from 1962, and as a result, we ignore previous events before 1962. This results in 58 events, starting from 1962.

In line with the second step from Campbell et al. (2012), we define, as events of interest, the 58 geopolitical events between 1962 until 2020 from Caldara and Iacoviello's historical GPR chart (Caldara & Iacoviello 2020). Each event is connected to a specific date when the GPR index spiked. Descriptive Statistics for the daily-returns of the sampled firms for the event "Moscow theater hostage crisis" for the (-10,10) event window are given in the appendix (see Table A1). A list of geopolitical events from 1962-2020 is given in the appendix (Table A2). The average abnormal returns and cumulative average abnormal returns for the three sectors for the same event and event window can be found in Table A3 of Appendix A.

To perform the event study analysis in our research, we followed the 7 systematic steps as presented by Campbell et al. (2012).

According to Campbell et al. (2012), the first step is captured as follows: "The initial step when performing an event study is to define the events of interest and the timespan in which the security's price will be examined, also known as the event window".

For the event study timeline, the framework shown in Figure 2 is chosen (MacKinlay 1997).

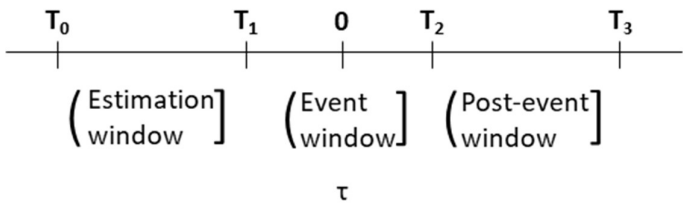


Figure 2. Event study framework timeline

For each of the events, we define T_0 to denote the start of the estimation window, and T_1 as the end of the estimation window. The duration of the estimation window is then represented as (T_0, T_1) . Then T_1+1 is defined as the start of the event window, " 0 " is set as the event date that the GPR index spiked, and T_2 is set as the end of the event window. The duration of the event window is then represented as (T_1+1, T_2) . For this study, four different event windows were chosen to keep the scope to a manageable level. For the first scenario $(-3, 3)$, T_1+1 is set to 3 days before the event date, and T_2 is set to 3 days after the event in order to capture short-term reactions before and after the actual event. Then a $(0, 5)$ event window is selected to capture only post-event fluctuations in the share prices. The $(0, 1)$ event window is chosen to capture the immediate impact of the event after its occurrence. Finally, a $(-10, 10)$ window is chosen to cover the case where early information leakages have started to adjust the market price before the actual event. Descriptive statistics for the S&P 500 index, Information Technology, Communication Services, and Consumer Staples sectors for estimation period and event windows are given in Table 1.

Table 1: Descriptive statistics for the daily returns of the S&P 500 index, Information Technology, Communication Services, and Consumer Staples sectors for the (-10,10) event window and the “Moscow theater hostage crisis” event

	Period	Obs.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Maximum	Minimum	Skewness	Kurtosis
S&P 500 Index	T ₀ -T ₁	253	0.030%	0.960%	4.959%	-3.286%	-0.064%	4.287%
	T ₁₊₁ -0,	10	-0.012%	0.581%	0.739%	-1.089%	-0.409%	-0.952%
	0-T ₂ ,	10	-0.351%	1.621%	1.876%	-2.978%	-0.381%	-0.837%
	T ₁₊₁ -T ₂	21	-0.216%	1.209%	1.876%	-2.978%	-0.674%	0.780%
Information Technology	T ₀ -T ₁	253	-0.106%	2.574%	9.219%	-5.068%	0.461%	0.102%
	T ₁₊₁ -0,	10	1.633%	3.924%	6.822%	-5.879%	-0.428%	-0.618%
	0-T ₂ ,	10	1.548%	1.867%	4.611%	-0.167%	0.575%	-1.863%
	T ₁₊₁ -T ₂	21	1.374%	3.151%	6.822%	-5.879%	-0.213%	-0.169%
Communication Services	T ₀ -T ₁	253	-0.013%	2.135%	7.144%	-7.358%	0.173%	0.851%
	T ₁₊₁ -0,	10	0.138%	1.951%	3.186%	-2.207%	0.490%	-1.427%
	0-T ₂ ,	10	1.029%	1.348%	3.814%	-0.460%	0.959%	-0.117%
	T ₁₊₁ -T ₂	21	0.534%	1.707%	3.814%	-2.207%	0.328%	-0.824%
Consumer staple	T ₀ -T ₁	253	0.027%	1.006%	3.990%	-4.032%	-0.061%	1.625%
	T ₁₊₁ -0,	10	0.023%	1.298%	1.987%	-1.725%	-0.052%	-1.635%
	0-T ₂ ,	10	-0.107%	0.662%	-0.597%	-1.943%	-2.267%	6.531%
	T ₁₊₁ -T ₂	21	0.004%	1.028%	1.987%	-1.943%	-0.294%	0.293%

To be more accurate, an event should have occurred 253 working days after the day a firm was listed in the stock market for us to be able to perform an event study analysis and calculate the AR for that firm. This is because we have chosen an estimation window of 253 days to capture a full calendar year before a particular event, as described in more detail. Table A4 in the appendix captures the number of events that are possible to analyze for all 131 firms under investigation in the Information Technology, Communication Services, and Consumer Staples sectors.

4. Model

In this paper, we want to capture the effect of an event or GPR on stock return. If an event has an impact on the stock return, we may expect that the return of the stock will deviate from its normal return. Several methods such as the factor model, Capital Asset Pricing model (CAPM), Arbitrage Pricing Model (APT), constant mean return model, and market model could be used to measure the impact of GPR in a time series framework. In this paper, we study the impact of GPR on stock return, hence we may employ CAPM, APT, and the market model. The reason why we chose this approach compared to other options (such as the constant mean return model and the asset pricing model) is because the market model has higher validity (Campbell et al. 2012). A vivid discussion on the model choice is to be found in (MacKinlay 1997). The market model according to MacKinlay (1997) can be written as follows

$$R_{it} = \alpha_i + \beta_i R_{mt} + e_{it} \quad (1)$$

where $E(e_{it}) = 0$ and $Var(e_{it}) = \sigma_{ei}^2$. The R_{it} denotes the return of a firm i at time t and R_{mt} represents the return of the market (m) and time t . The expected value of (1) is

$$E(R_{it}) = \hat{\alpha}_i + \hat{\beta} R_{mt} \quad (2)$$

which is considered as a normal return of the stock i . The effect of an event can be reflected in stock return deviating from the normal return which we call abnormal return (MacKinlay 1997). Following equation (2) above (MacKinlay 1997), which is in accordance with the third step from Campbell et al. (2012), we calculate the daily expected returns for each company based on the market model.

$$AR_{it\tau} = R_{it\tau} - \hat{\alpha}_i + \hat{\beta} R_{m\tau}. \quad (3)$$

The abnormal return $AR_{it\tau}$ is the deviation from or disturbance term of the market model. The $\tau \in [T_{1+1}, T_2]$ which is an out of sample or the event window. Condition of the event window and under the null hypothesis $AR_{it\tau} \sim (0, \sigma(AR_{it\tau}))$ where

$$\sigma(AR_{it\tau}) = \sigma_{ei}^2 + \frac{1}{L_1} \left[1 + \frac{(R_{m\tau} - \hat{\mu}_m)^2}{\sigma_m^2} \right]. \quad (4)$$

The L_1 is the length of the estimated window, $\hat{\mu}_m = \frac{1}{L_1} \sum_{\tau=T_0+1}^{T_1} R_{m\tau}$ and $Var(R_{mt}) = \sigma_m^2$. The second part of the right-hand side approaches zero as L_1 increases. An observation of the abnormal return in a window under the null hypothesis is $AR_{it\tau} \sim N(0, \sigma(AR_{it\tau}))$ (MacKinlay 1997). In order to draw inferences for the event of interest, the abnormal return must be aggregated. We can aggregate over time and across firms. The sample cumulative abnormal return $CAR_i(\tau_1, \tau_2)$ over time is

$$CAR_i(\tau_1, \tau_2) = \sum_{\tau=\tau_1+1}^{\tau_2} AR_{it\tau}. \quad (5)$$

Asymptotically, the variance of cumulative abnormal return $CAR_i(\tau_1, \tau_2)$ is

$$\sigma_i^2(\tau_1, \tau_2) = (\tau_2 - \tau_1 + 1) \sigma_{ei}^2 \quad (6)$$

This estimator of variance for the large sample can be used for reasonable values of L_1 . For a small sample, the variance of cumulative abnormal return should be adjusted for estimation error. Under the null hypothesis, the distribution of the cumulative abnormal return is

$$CAR_i(\tau_1, \tau_2) \sim N(0, \sigma_i^2(\tau_1, \tau_2)). \quad (7)$$

For N events, the sample average abnormal return for an individual firm i and period τ is

$$AAR_t = \overline{AR}_\tau = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N AR_{it} \quad (8)$$

And for large L_1 , the corresponding variance is

$$VAR(\overline{AR}_\tau) = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_{ei}^2 \quad (9)$$

The cumulative average abnormal return for n days within the event window τ is

$$CAAR_e = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{\tau=\tau_1 < T_1}^{\tau_2 \leq T_2} AAR_\tau \quad (10)$$

$$VAR(\overline{CAAR}(\tau_1, \tau_2)) = \sum_{\tau=\tau_1 < T_1}^{\tau_2 \leq T_2} VAR(\overline{AR}_\tau). \quad (11)$$

Alternatively, and equivalently, we can form CAAR's firm by firm and the aggregate through time (MacKinlay 1997). Finally, after iterating through the 58 geopolitical events identified earlier in the study (from the spikes on the GPR index), the events that resulted in a statistically significant CAAR are recorded and passed to the final stage of the analysis. In the final stage, we calculate the historical average CAAR as follows:

$$HistoricalACAAR = \frac{\sum_0^{N_e} CAAR_e}{N_e} \quad (12)$$

where N_e is the Number of events with statistically significant CAAR. Finally, the last step according to Campbell et al. (2010) is *"Interpretation and insights from the results are made. Additional analyses may be necessary to single out relevant factors that affect the share prices"*. This step is fulfilled in the next chapter (Empirical findings and Analysis).

Estimation Technique

The fourth step would be to set the estimation window according to Campbell et al. (2012) as follows. *"After selecting the model, the parameters must be estimated by using data from before the event period, also known as the estimation window"*.

The estimation window is the time period before the event window start, during which data is gathered to estimate the expected returns during the event window. For our study, an estimation window of 253 days before the event window start (T_1) is chosen. This choice was made because there are on average 253 trading days in the year whereby the U.S. stock market is open, and we want to capture a full-year ahead of an event in our analysis. By doing this, we guarantee that we have collected enough data for our market model to produce an accurate estimation of expected returns. To avoid any potential biases that the events of interest could introduce during the data collection process within the estimation window, we chose not to overlap the estimation window with the event

window. From the framework presented in Figure 2, the duration between T0 and T1 was set to 253 days.

Testing Procedure

According to Campbell et al. (2012), the fifth step is as follows: *“Once the estimation procedure was completed and the parameters estimated, the abnormal returns could be calculated. The framework in which the abnormal returns are tested must be designed and null hypothesis should be defined”*.

To prove a causal relationship (or a covariation) between a geopolitical event and the stock returns, the results must be statistically significant (Ghauri & Grønhaug 2010, pg.83). To verify if the AAR for a given geopolitical event is statistically significant, a *t-test* according to Müller (2020) is performed as follows:

$$AARtvalue_e = \sqrt{N} \frac{AAR_e}{StdDev_{AAR}} \quad (13)$$

Where:

$AARtvalue_e$ = Value of t-test for the AAR for event e

$StdDev_{AAR}$ = Standard deviation of the AAR values within the estimation window

N = the number of AR's (from different firms) averaged to create the AAR for that date

If the *t-test* of an AAR value results in an absolute value greater than 1.96 ($|AARtvalue_e| > 1.96$), it implies that the specific AAR is statistically significant at 0.05. To verify if the CAAR for a given geopolitical event is statistically significant, a *t-test* according to Müller (2020) is performed as follows:

$$CAARtvalue_e = \frac{CAAR_e}{StdDev_{AAR} * \sqrt{\text{Number of days in the event window}}} \quad (14)$$

Where:

$CAARtvalue_e$ = Value of t-test for the CAAR for event e

$StdDev_{AAR}$ = Standard deviation of the AAR values within the estimation window

If the *t-test* of a CAAR value results in an absolute value greater than 1.96 ($|CAARtvalue_e| > 1.96$), it implies that the specific CAAR is statistically significant at 0.05. To be able to test the null hypothesis for a given geopolitical event, a criterion was added. This criterion requires the CAAR for a given geopolitical event as well as at least 1 AAR within the event window to be statistically significant at 0.05

5. Empirical findings and Analysis

Since we consider 4 event windows and 58 geopolitical events in our study, Table A8 (Appendix) captures the total number of regressions to be performed for a full S&P 500 index event study analysis. The difference between the possible number of regressions (117,160) and the actual number of regressions (73,140) is because some of the firms were not publically listed when certain geopolitical events occurred. Table A9 (Appendix) depicts both the possible number of regressions (30,392) and the actual number of regressions (17,388) performed within the scope of the study. This difference is due to the same reason as above. Therefore, for this study, more than 17,000 regressions were computed as part of the event study analysis.

In Figure 3, we visualize an example of the abnormal returns for Hershey within a (-3,3) event window for the Moscow theater hostage crisis (a geopolitical event that took place on the 23rd of March 2002). The grey area in Figure 3 represents a part (subsection) of the estimation window. Within the estimation window, the necessary input (intercept - α_i , slope - β_i) from the market model (equation (1)) is derived and based on that, the expected daily returns (including within the event window) for the firm are forecasted (represented by the dotted line with circle markers). The line with square markers in the graph (Figure 3) depicts the actual returns of the firm as obtained from the website of Yahoo! Finance (Yahoo! Finance 2020), while the line with triangle markers represents the difference between the actual and expected daily returns (also known as the abnormal returns), which is derived from equation (3).

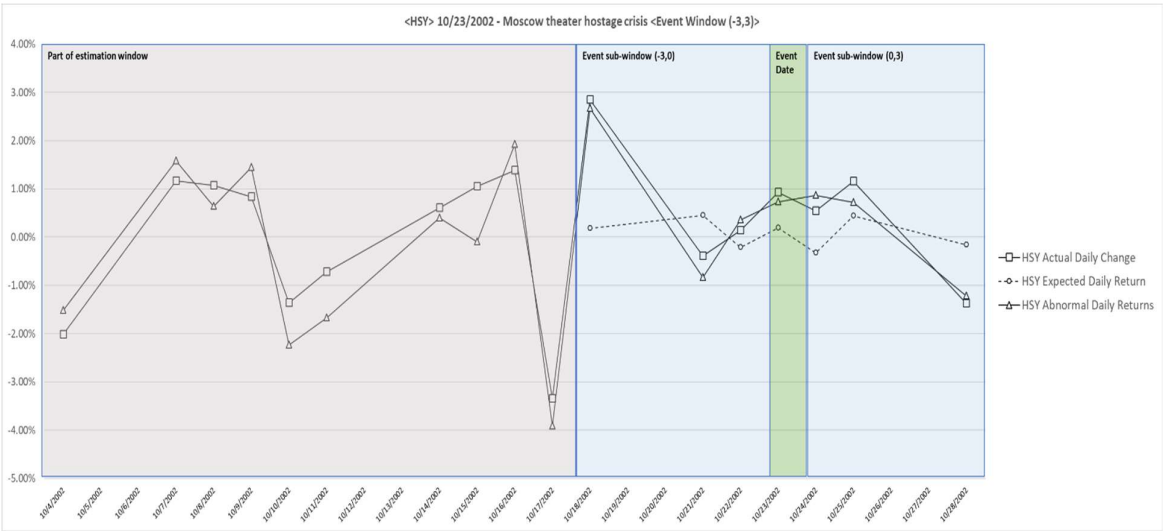


Figure 3. HSY's daily abnormal returns to the Moscow theater hostage crisis: Event window (-3,3)

For illustration purposes, we divide the event window (-3,3) into 2 event sub-windows ((-3,0) & (0,3)), and captured by the two light-blue background sections in Figure 3. The actual occurrence of the geopolitical event (the Moscow theater hostage crisis), also known as the "Event Date", is captured between the 2 event sub-windows (and represented by the light-green background in Figure 3). After capturing the returns within the event window for this event we calculate the average abnormal returns for each day within the event window (-3,3).

To visualize the abnormal returns (AR) as well as the cumulative abnormal returns (CAR) of individual firms during a geopolitical event and within an event window, we make use of equation (3) and equation (5) respectively. An example of AR and CAR results for 3 firms, with 1 firm each from the individual sectors under study is presented in Figure A1 and Figure A2, respectively. In this example, we have used Apple (ticker:AAPL) from the Information Technology sector, Disney (ticker:DIS) from the Communications Services sector, and Coca-Cola (ticker:KO) from the Consumer Staples sector.

To calculate the CAAR per geopolitical event for the Information Technology, Communication Services, and Consumer Staples sectors, we average (for each geopolitical event) the statistically significant AR values for all companies within the sectors (Information Technology, Communication Services, and Consumer Staples). The individual geopolitical event CAAR values for the different event windows ((-3,3), (0,5), (0,1), and (-10,10)) across the 3 sectors under study can be found in Appendix (Table A5, A6, and A7). The final results consist of the calculation and presentation of the Historical Average CAAR (using equation (12)) for the Information Technology, Communication Services, and Consumer Staples sectors. That is done by averaging the individual geopolitical

event’s Information Technology, Communication Services, and Consumer Staples CAAR values for different events.

Table 4 below depicts the final results and descriptive statistics for this study. The number of statistically significant events per sector and event window is presented, as well as the average, min, max, and standard deviation of the CAAR values for the Information Technology, Communication Services, and Consumer Staples sectors. The complete summary of the geopolitical events with statistically CAAR values for the Information Technology, Communication Services, and Consumer Staples sectors can be found in the Appendix (Table A5, Table A6, and Table A7, respectively).

Table 4: Summary of Historical Sector cumulative and average CAAR results for all events windows

Sectors	(-3,3)			(0,5)			(0,1)			(-10,10)		
	Information Technology	Communication Services	Consumer Staples	Information Technology	Communication Services	Consumer Staples	Information Technology	Communication Services	Consumer Staples	Information Technology	Communication Services	Consumer Staples
Number of Statistically significant Events	4	1	7	2	3	6	5	2	10	5	6	5
Historical Sector Average CAAR	-7.75%	2.94%	-1.16%	-5.14%	-0.49%	0.90%	-1.30%	2.62%	-0.71%	4.31%	0.97%	-1.30%
Historical Sector CAAR Standard Deviation	2.07%	0.00%	3.89%	0.00%	5.55%	2.97%	5.24%	1.29%	1.70%	15.61%	12.52%	6.12%
Historical Sector Min CAAR	-10.44%	2.94%	-4.28%	-5.14%	-3.67%	-3.31%	-7.44%	1.71%	-2.69%	-12.50%	-21.10%	-7.19%
Historical Sector Max CAAR	-5.41%	2.94%	4.88%	-5.14	5.92%	4.58%	4.73%	3.54%	2.49%	19.58%	13.02%	6.04%

The percentage of events with statistically significant CAAR results (per event window) for the Information Technology, Communication Services, and Consumer Staples sectors is presented in Figure A4.

By examining Table 4 and Figure A3, and specifically looking at the Historical Sector Average CAAR results, it becomes clear that there are different responses on the daily returns of stocks belonging to the Information Technology, Communication Services, or the Consumer Staples sectors. The Historical Sector Average CAAR of the Information Technology sector is negative for all event windows, except the (-10,10) event window. The Communication Services sector has positive returns as a result of geopolitical events for all event windows, except the (0,5) event window. Finally, the Consumer Staples sector

shows a negative impact on geopolitical risk for all event windows except the (0,5) window, demonstrating a negative correlation to the Communication Services sector.

To understand the distribution of the results, we use the standard deviations of the Historical Average CAARs for the 3 sectors per event window. It is clear from Table 4 that the standard deviations of all 3 sectors increase in the (-10,10) event window compared to the other event windows. We also observe that the Information Technology sector has the worst negative impact as a result of geopolitical events compared to the Consumer Staples sector for all event windows, when examining the Historical Min CAAR. Finally, when examining the Historical Max CAAR, the results show that the Information Technology sector has the worst negative impact as a result of geopolitical events compared to the other sectors for the (-3,3) and (0,5) event windows, while for the (0,1) and (-10,10) event windows, it has the most positive impact from geopolitical events.

From the result, we observe the impact of geopolitical risk/events on the 3 different sectors is non-uniform when considering the Historical Sector Average CAAR across 4 event windows. This is in line with the findings of Caldara & Iacoviello (2018) and Iacoviello (2020), whose results point to an asymmetric (non-uniform) impact of geopolitical risk between industries (c.f. Chapter 1) - something that we also validate with our results. Furthermore, our results from studying the impact of geopolitical events on the Information Technology sector contradicts the results of Mazura et al. (2020), and Dranev et al. (2019). However, we note that their research focused on different kinds of risks (COVID-19 and M&A, respectively) than the geopolitical risk that we are researching on. Also, our results from studying the impact of geopolitical events on the Communication Services sector contradicts the results of Jeon et al. (2020) and Park et al. (2002). However, we note that their research focused on different kinds of risks (introduction of 5G technology and M&A, respectively) than the geopolitical risk that we are researching on. Finally, our results obtained from studying the impact of geopolitical events on the Consumer Staples sector agrees with the results of Seo et al. (2003) and Atems et al. (2020) in the short run. We also note here that their research focused on risks of a different nature (food safety events & a natural weather phenomenon, respectively) than the geopolitical risk that we are researching on.

Figure A4 summarizes the percentages of events that generated statistically significant CAAR for the Information Technology, Communication Services, and the Consumer Staples sectors across all 4 event windows. In particular, we observe that the Consumer Staples sector has the highest number of events with statistically significant CAAR for the (-3,3) and (0,1) event windows compared to the other 2 sectors; at the same time, for the (0,5), and (-10,10) event windows, it has the least number of events with statistically significant CAAR compared to the other 2 sectors. On the other hand, the Communication Services sector has the highest number of events with statistically significant CAAR for the (0,5), and (-10,10) event windows compared to the other 2 sectors; at the same time, for the (-3,3) and (0,1) event windows, it has the least number of events with statistically significant CAAR compared to the other 2 sectors.

Our results have high validity because we run the event study procedure over multiple event windows ((-3,3), (0,5), (0,1), and (-10,10)) with different interval durations (7 days, 6 days, 2 days, and 21 days respectively), to capture the abnormal stock returns.

The results of our study are highly reliable for the following reasons: First, we chose an estimation window of 253 days to guarantee that we have collected enough data for the market model to produce an accurate estimation of expected returns. Second, we limited potential bias and improved the reliability & robustness of our results by performing the event study that applies the same parameters and repeats the same procedures on firms in the Information Technology, Communication Services, and Consumer Staples sectors. Third, we were also able to improve the reliability of our results by choosing not to overlap the estimation window with the event window, thereby reducing potential biases that the events of interest could have introduced within the estimation window.

Our results are ethically sound and objective because, during the process of obtaining these results, we collected public data after which we used strict and consistent procedures to analyze the data following the 7 systematic steps of the event study analysis as presented by Campbell et al. (2012). Also, we prevented ethical issues by clearly defining the period of 1962-2020 as the observed period we consider for geopolitical events in this study.

6. Discussion

We began this study intending to explore the impact of geopolitical risk on the stock returns of the Information Technology, Communication Services, and Consumer Staples sector firms belonging to the U.S. S&P 500 index, and compare the GPR impact between these sector returns. Geopolitical risk is a result of uncertainty introduced by geopolitical events, and we captured these events using the benchmark GPR index of Caldara & Iacoviello (2018). We have been able to measure this impact using the event study analysis tool (MacKinlay 1997; Campbell et al. 2012) which includes a longitudinal study of events from 1962 to 2020, and an evaluation of the average Historical CAAR results of the Information Technology, Communication Services, and Consumer Staples sectors from the historical stock prices of Information Technology, Communication Services, and Consumer Staples sectors firms belonging to the S&P 500 index. The event study makes use of the efficient market hypothesis which helps in analyzing the impact that geopolitical risk has on the Information Technology, Communication Services, and the Consumer Staples sectors.

The data for our study was collected from publicly available websites such as Yahoo! Finance (2020) & Slickcharts (2020). We also employed the quantitative empirical analysis as the preferred method in our study to analyze the data and followed the 7 systematic steps of the event study methodology to quantitatively measure the operationalized variables (across multiple event windows with different interval durations). The above approaches strengthened the validity, robustness, reliability, ethics as well as the soundness of our results.

Our results are in tandem with the conclusions made by Caldara & Iacoviello (2018) and Iacoviello (2020), stipulating the asymmetric impact of geopolitical risk between the stock returns of different industries, where a sector (which is the area of our investigation) is a collection of industries. Our results also agree with those of Seo et al. (2003) and Atems et al. (2020) in the short run on their research about the Consumer Staples sector. However, our results do contradict the results of Mazura et al. (2020) & Dranev et al. (2019), and those of Jeon et al. (2020) & Park et al. (2002) who researched on the Information Technology & Communication Services sectors respectively.

The results of our study can be generalized to other settings in terms of stock exchanges, firm economic sectors, and geography, as long as they closely resemble the S&P 500 index as a market.

6.1 Contributions, implications, and applications

In our study, we investigate the effect that geopolitical risk has on the daily abnormal returns of the Information Technology, Communication Services, and Consumer Staples sector firms within the U.S. S&P 500 index. The main contribution of our study is that we use the event study methodology and perform more than 17,000 regressions to provide empirical evidence at sector-level (and not on the industry-level) that geopolitical risk leads to different responses across the Information Technology, Communication Services, and Consumer Staples sectors. This complements the results from Caldara & Iacoviello (2018), who use the VAR model to analyze the impact of geopolitical risk on an industry-level.

The results of our study have some implications. In the short run (for the (-3,3), (0,1), and (0,5) event windows), the Information Technology sector appears to have the worst

impact from geopolitical events compared to the Communication Services and Consumer Staples sectors. However, in the long run (the (-10,10) event window), geopolitical events have a positive impact on the Information Technology sector. Also, the Communication Services sector has an overall positive response to geopolitical risk in contrast to the Consumer Staples sector in the (-3,3), (0,1), and (-10,10) event windows. However, there is an opposite effect in the (0,5) event window where the Consumer Staples sector has a positive response to geopolitical risk in contrast to the Communication Services sector.

Another element of the implications of our study is that our results are ethically sound for the following reasons: First, we rigorously followed the 7 systematic steps involved in event study during our data analysis exercise such that our analysis is identical and consistent for all firms, leading to objective findings, conclusions & interpretations. Second, the use of publicly available data makes our study reproducible and avoids ethical implications that could arise as a result of the use of private data.

Our results also have some real-life and practical applications as follows: Companies within the Information Technology, Communication Services, and Consumer Staples sectors in the U.S. can intentionally study geopolitical events to determine how their stock prices could react whenever these uncertain events occur.

Furthermore, geopolitical risk is often a major cause of concern to company stakeholders who include policymakers, corporations, financial investors, politicians, etc. In particular, investors can decide to buy Information Technology stocks when a geopolitical event occurs due to the initial negative impact it has on the stock prices of the firms within this sector (since the Information Technology firms' stocks will be trading at a discount compared to their future prices (for example 10 days after the event occurs)).

6.2 Shortcomings/limitations and suggestions for future research

Although we do not see any obvious shortcomings from the methods used in our study, we, however, observe some limitations, especially relating to the scope of our study. Some of these limitations are presented below and form the basis of future research.

We have employed the event study methodology and used the market model to measure the impact of geopolitical risk on the stock returns of the Information Technology and Communication Services, and Consumer Staples sectors' firms in the U.S S&P 500 index. Future research could employ the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) (Campbell et al. 2012, pg.181-184; Berk & DeMarzo 2017, pg.417-424) instead to quantify the impact of geopolitical risk on the stock returns of the Information Technology, Communication Services, and Consumer Staples sectors. The results of the CAPM study could be compared with our results in an effort to determine if similar or dissimilar results can be obtained.

Caldara and Iacoviello (2018) found that while the realization of adverse geopolitical events leads to smaller economic effects because the uncertainty is usually addressed and resolved, the shocks of geopolitical threats are usually protracted, leading to a rise in uncertainty and adverse economic activity. Future research might therefore include an event study measuring the impact of geopolitical risk stocks focusing on the events dates when the threats were initiated.

Finally, further studies may investigate the impact of geopolitical risk on the stocks of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the U.S. stock market. Furthermore, additional research could be performed to evaluate the impact of geopolitical risk on the stock returns of other economic sectors within the S&P 500 index such as Health, Financials, Real Estate, etc. Also, this study is about the U.S. equity market, which has a western context. Further studies may research the impact of geopolitical risk on the stock returns of firms within a non-western stock index such as the Shanghai Composite Index in China.

Supplementary Materials: The following are available online at www.mdpi.com/xxx/s1, Figure S1: title, Table S1: title, Video S1: title.

Author Contributions: G.A.F and V.C.V co-wrote the paper. A.M.M.S.Q supervised the paper and contributed to the literature review, method, and data analysis.

Funding: Please add: This research received no external funding.

Data Availability Statement: Data is available on request from the authors.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Appendix A

Table A1.: Table of Descriptive Statistics for the normal returns of the 3 sectors ("Moscow theater hostage crisis" Geopolitical event) and event window (-10, 10))

Tickers	Company	Sector	Mean	Std. Dev.	Maximum	Minimum
S&P500	S&P 500 Index	NA	0.030%	0.960%	4.959%	-3.298%
ATVI	Activision Blizzard	Communication Services	0.066%	3.608%	11.707%	-9.547%
GOOGL	Alphabet Inc. (Class A)	Communication Services	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOOG	Alphabet Inc. (Class C)	Communication Services	NA	NA	NA	NA
T	AT&T Inc.	Communication Services	-0.279%	2.459%	8.028%	-10.195%
CHTR	Charter Communications	Communication Services	NA	NA	NA	NA
CMCSA	Comcast Corp.	Communication Services	-0.234%	3.413%	15.257%	-12.890%
DISCA	Discovery, Inc. (Class A)	Communication Services	NA	NA	NA	NA
DISCK	Discovery, Inc. (Class C)	Communication Services	NA	NA	NA	NA
DISH	Dish Network	Communication Services	-0.078%	3.228%	13.217%	-10.884%
EA	Electronic Arts	Communication Services	0.170%	2.835%	11.393%	-8.103%
FB	Facebook, Inc.	Communication Services	NA	NA	NA	NA
FOXA	Fox Corporation (Class A)	Communication Services	NA	NA	NA	NA
FOX	Fox Corporation (Class B)	Communication Services	NA	NA	NA	NA
IPG	Interpublic Group	Communication Services	-0.050%	4.087%	20.522%	-23.831%
LYV	Live Nation Entertainment	Communication Services	NA	NA	NA	NA
LUMN	Lumen Technologies	Communication Services	NA	NA	NA	NA
NFLX	Netflix Inc.	Communication Services	NA	NA	NA	NA
NWSA	News Corp. Class A	Communication Services	NA	NA	NA	NA
NWS	News Corp. Class B	Communication Services	NA	NA	NA	NA
OMC	Omnicom Group	Communication Services	-0.055%	3.307%	12.900%	-19.701%
TMUS	T-Mobile US	Communication Services	NA	NA	NA	NA
TTWO	Take-Two Interactive	Communication Services	0.569%	5.043%	31.268%	-31.362%
TWTR	Twitter, Inc.	Communication Services	NA	NA	NA	NA
VZ	Verizon Communications	Communication Services	-0.174%	2.504%	9.272%	-11.846%
VIAC	ViacomCBS	Communication Services	NA	NA	NA	NA
DIS	The Walt Disney Company	Communication Services	-0.068%	2.770%	8.437%	-9.031%
MO	Altria Group Inc	Consumer Staples	-0.11%	2.01%	5.44%	-11.40%
ADM	Archer-Daniels-Midland Co	Consumer Staples	0.02%	1.77%	7.44%	-8.53%
BF.B	Brown-Forman Corp.	Consumer Staples	NA	NA	NA	NA
CPB	Campbell Soup	Consumer Staples	-0.07%	1.58%	4.99%	-6.10%

CHD	Church & Dwight	Consumer Staples	0.11%	1.96%	9.31%	-7.25%
CLX	The Clorox Company	Consumer Staples	0.06%	1.69%	5.87%	-5.35%
KO	Coca-Cola Company	Consumer Staples	0.07%	1.62%	5.36%	-5.93%
CL	Colgate-Palmolive	Consumer Staples	-0.01%	1.56%	5.91%	-6.58%
CAG	Conagra Brands	Consumer Staples	0.04%	1.52%	5.10%	-7.62%
STZ	Constellation Brands	Consumer Staples	0.08%	2.59%	14.87%	-13.20%
COST	Costco Wholesale Corp.	Consumer Staples	-0.02%	2.41%	9.77%	-6.68%
EL	Estée Lauder Companies	Consumer Staples	-0.06%	1.95%	5.70%	-8.71%
GIS	General Mills	Consumer Staples	0.02%	1.67%	4.17%	-10.59%
HSY	The Hershey Company	Consumer Staples	0.01%	2.13%	25.28%	-11.94%
HRL	Hormel Foods Corp.	Consumer Staples	0.00%	1.68%	5.25%	-7.30%
SJM	JM Smucker	Consumer Staples	0.11%	2.49%	20.32%	-4.82%
K	Kellogg Co.	Consumer Staples	0.09%	1.63%	7.43%	-3.75%
KMB	Kimberly-Clark	Consumer Staples	-0.03%	1.45%	5.68%	-7.46%
KHC	Kraft Heinz Co	Consumer Staples	NA	NA	NA	NA
KR	Kroger Co.	Consumer Staples	-0.23%	2.09%	5.65%	-14.51%
LW	Lamb Weston Holdings Inc	Consumer Staples	NA	NA	NA	NA
MKC	McCormick & Co.	Consumer Staples	0.04%	1.59%	6.99%	-5.11%
TAP	Molson Coors Beverage Company	Consumer Staples	0.13%	1.71%	7.96%	-7.28%
MDLZ	Mondelez International	Consumer Staples	0.05%	1.68%	5.98%	-7.41%
MNST	Monster Beverage	Consumer Staples	0.10%	3.10%	13.33%	-16.00%
PEP	PepsiCo Inc.	Consumer Staples	-0.05%	2.02%	14.87%	-10.17%
PM	Philip Morris International	Consumer Staples	NA	NA	NA	NA
PG	Procter & Gamble	Consumer Staples	0.09%	1.51%	4.53%	-7.38%
SYN	Sysco Corp.	Consumer Staples	0.07%	1.81%	6.83%	-5.43%
TSN	Tyson Foods	Consumer Staples	0.07%	2.78%	12.97%	-9.16%
WMT	Walmart	Consumer Staples	0.02%	1.94%	8.03%	-6.66%
WBA	Walgreens Boots Alliance	Consumer Staples	-0.01%	1.90%	6.01%	-9.24%
ACN	Accenture plc	Information Technology	0.000554	0.038213	0.108998	-0.11842
ADBE	Adobe Inc.	Information Technology	-0.00053	0.042037	0.139202	-0.29758
AMD	Advanced Micro Devices Inc	Information Technology	-0.00208	0.052198	0.181818	-0.32402
AKAM	Akamai Technologies Inc	Information Technology	-0.00453	0.06334	0.22884	-0.19205
APH	Amphenol Corp	Information Technology	-0.00064	0.024493	0.101449	-0.08636
ADI	Analog Devices, Inc.	Information Technology	-0.00203	0.040635	0.11771	-0.0996
ANSS	ANSYS	Information Technology	0.000129	0.039131	0.132035	-0.10498
AAPL	Apple Inc.	Information Technology	-0.00014	0.031971	0.084557	-0.15037
AMAT	Applied Materials Inc.	Information Technology	-0.00077	0.042385	0.145161	-0.14018
ANET	Arista Networks	Information Technology	NA	NA	NA	NA
ADSK	Autodesk Inc.	Information Technology	-0.00089	0.031786	0.095938	-0.18718
ADP	Automatic Data Processing	Information Technology	-0.00094	0.024506	0.057002	-0.23579
AVGO	Broadcom Inc.	Information Technology	NA	NA	NA	NA
BR	Broadridge Financial Solutions	Information Technology	NA	NA	NA	NA
CDNS	Cadence Design Systems	Information Technology	-0.00187	0.033792	0.121036	-0.18216

CDW	CDW	Information Technology	NA	NA	NA	NA
CSCO	Cisco Systems	Information Technology	-0.00141	0.039594	0.243884	-0.11306
CTXS	Citrix Systems	Information Technology	-0.00444	0.043899	0.156762	-0.17753
CTSH	Cognizant Technology Solutions	Information Technology	0.003875	0.039919	0.186666	-0.16814
GLW	Corning Inc.	Information Technology	-0.00589	0.057967	0.183024	-0.35223
DXC	DXC Technology	Information Technology	-0.00037	0.033476	0.180907	-0.16098
FFIV	F5 Networks	Information Technology	6.13E-05	0.060255	0.155556	-0.2027
FIS	Fidelity National Information Services	Information Technology	-0.00073	0.031224	0.123341	-0.32746
FISV	Fiserv Inc	Information Technology	-0.00104	0.027776	0.089539	-0.13368
FLT	FleetCor Technologies Inc	Information Technology	NA	NA	NA	NA
FLIR	FLIR Systems	Information Technology	-0.00023	0.03921	0.137449	-0.16223
FTNT	Fortinet	Information Technology	NA	NA	NA	NA
IT	Gartner Inc	Information Technology	-0.00074	0.035787	0.13396	-0.11917
GPN	Global Payments Inc.	Information Technology	-0.00027	0.030708	0.111255	-0.14912
HPE	Hewlett Packard Enterprise	Information Technology	NA	NA	NA	NA
HPQ	HP Inc.	Information Technology	-0.0009	0.031923	0.172883	-0.06552
INTC	Intel Corp.	Information Technology	-0.00132	0.037014	0.108222	-0.18519
IBM	International Business Machines	Information Technology	-0.00187	0.023209	0.077778	-0.10118
INTU	Intuit Inc.	Information Technology	0.001386	0.029649	0.108777	-0.07632
IPGP	IPG Photonics Corp.	Information Technology	NA	NA	NA	NA
JKHY	Jack Henry & Associates	Information Technology	-0.00299	0.034398	0.128923	-0.26792
JNPR	Juniper Networks	Information Technology	-0.00311	0.058029	0.265625	-0.18442
KEYS	Keysight Technologies	Information Technology	NA	NA	NA	NA
KLAC	KLA Corporation	Information Technology	-5.6E-05	0.040825	0.154486	-0.09582
LRCX	Lam Research	Information Technology	-0.00262	0.044031	0.122459	-0.14244
LDOS	Leidos Holdings	Information Technology	NA	NA	NA	NA
MA	Mastercard Inc.	Information Technology	NA	NA	NA	NA
MXIM	Maxim Integrated Products Inc	Information Technology	-0.00168	0.041277	0.121053	-0.11819
MCHP	Microchip Technology	Information Technology	0.000976	0.040282	0.140351	-0.10277
MU	Micron Technology	Information Technology	-0.00102	0.0464	0.128771	-0.14915
MSFT	Microsoft Corp.	Information Technology	-0.00063	0.02654	0.111178	-0.09472
MSI	Motorola Solutions Inc.	Information Technology	-0.00163	0.032905	0.109174	-0.10509
NTAP	NetApp	Information Technology	-0.00014	0.064495	0.276596	-0.16574
NLOK	NortonLifeLock	Information Technology	NA	NA	NA	NA
NVDA	Nvidia Corporation	Information Technology	-0.00428	0.054642	0.183349	-0.31751
ORCL	Oracle Corp.	Information Technology	-0.00144	0.039702	0.113768	-0.14509
PAYX	Paychex Inc.	Information Technology	-0.00073	0.029368	0.097397	-0.13182
PAYC	Paycom	Information Technology	NA	NA	NA	NA
PYPL	PayPal	Information Technology	NA	NA	NA	NA
QRVO	Qorvo	Information Technology	NA	NA	NA	NA
QCOM	QUALCOMM Inc.	Information Technology	-0.00032	0.041167	0.186694	-0.11856
CRM	Salesforce.com	Information Technology	NA	NA	NA	NA
STX	Seagate Technology	Information Technology	NA	NA	NA	NA

NOW	ServiceNow	Information Technology	NA	NA	NA	NA
SWKS	Skyworks Solutions	Information Technology	-0.00384	0.069476	0.242924	-0.20875
SNPS	Synopsys Inc.	Information Technology	-0.00043	0.028026	0.104531	-0.08713
TEL	TE Connectivity Ltd.	Information Technology	NA	NA	NA	NA
TER	Teradyne	Information Technology	-0.00305	0.045721	0.140481	-0.15034
TXN	Texas Instruments	Information Technology	-0.00192	0.037069	0.112323	-0.08863
TYL	Tyler Technologies	Information Technology	0.001719	0.039332	0.14375	-0.11837
VRSN	Verisign Inc.	Information Technology	-0.00706	0.068025	0.27619	-0.45779
V	Visa Inc.	Information Technology	NA	NA	NA	NA
VNT	Vontier	Information Technology	NA	NA	NA	NA
WDC	Western Digital	Information Technology	0.003972	0.057895	0.277473	-0.20918
WU	Western Union Co	Information Technology	NA	NA	NA	NA
XRX	Xerox	Information Technology	-0.00098	0.043395	0.158878	-0.25
XLNX	Xilinx	Information Technology	-0.00141	0.048801	0.150455	-0.12053
ZBRA	Zebra Technologies	Information Technology	0.001042	0.024991	0.163879	-0.06394

Table A2. List of geopolitical events 1962-2020

Name	Start Date
Cuban Missile Crisis	10/1/1962
Escalation of Vietnam War	2/1/1963
Tensions Middle East pre Six-Day War	5/1/1967
Six Day War	6/1/1967
Tet Offensive	2/1/1968
Vietnam War: Operation Jefferson Glenn	9/1/1970
Vietnam War: First Battle of Quảng Trị	5/1/1972
Munich Massacre	9/1/1972
Yom Kippur War	10/1/1973
Grain Embargo against USSR	1/1/1980
Falklands War begins	4/1/1982
Lebanon and Falklands War	6/1/1982
Able Archer 83	12/1/1983
TWA Hijacking	6/1/1985
Rome and Vienna terror attacks	1/1/1986
US bombs Lybia	4/15/1986
Tear down this wall speech	6/12/1987
Mecca incident	8/1/1987
Lockerbie bombing	12/21/1988
Fall of Berlin Wall	11/9/1989
Revolutions of 1989	12/1/1989

Kuwait Invasion	8/2/1990
Gulf War	8/2/1990
Gorbachev ousted	10/1/1991
Oklahoma City Bombing	4/19/1995
Taiwan strait crisis	2/1/1996
Iraq refuses UN inspectors	3/1/1996
Iraq disarmament crisis	7/1/1996
1998 U.S. embassy bombings	8/7/1998
Russian apartment bombings	9/4/1999
USS Cole Bombings, 2nd Intifada	10/12/2000
9/11	9/11/2001
U.S. Invasion of Afghanistan	10/7/2001
US names sponsors of terror	3/1/2002
Moscow theater hostage crisis	10/23/2002
Moscow theater hostage crisis	11/1/2002
Before Iraq Invasion	2/1/2003
Iraq Invasion	3/20/2003
Madrid bombings	3/11/2004
Beslan school siege	9/1/2004
London bombings	7/7/2005
Tensions over Iran and nuclear treaty	7/1/2006
2006 transatlantic aircraft plot	8/1/2006
Obama announces surge Afghanistan	12/1/2009
Arab Spring: Mubarak resigns	2/11/2011
Arab Spring: Syrian Civil War and Lybian Civil War	3/1/2011
North Korean satellite explodes	4/12/2012
Boston Marathon Bombings	4/15/2013
Westgate shopping mall attack, Nairobi	9/21/2013
Russia annexes Crimea	3/1/2014
Missile hits plane in Ukraine	7/1/2014
Ukraine and ISIS	8/1/2014
Paris Attacks	11/13/2015
San bernardino Shootings	12/2/2015
Syrian tensions	4/1/2018
U.S.-Iran tensions	7/1/2018
U.S.-Iran tensions	6/1/2019
U.S.-China tensions	8/1/2019

Table A3. Average abnormal returns and cumulative average abnormal returns for the Information Technology, Communication Services, and Consumer Staples sectors for the "Moscow theater hostage crisis" geopolitical event and event window (-10,10)

“Moscow theater hostage crisis” Geopolitical event						
Event Day	Information Technology		Communication Services		Consumer Staples	
	AAR	CAAR	AAR	CAAR	AAR	CAAR
-10	2.614%	2.614%	1.293%	1.293%	-0.972%	-0.972%
-9	1.004%	3.618%	1.281%	2.573%	-0.756%	-1.728%
-8	1.133%	4.751%	-0.609%	1.964%	-0.147%	-1.875%
-7	0.039%	4.790%	-0.854%	1.110%	1.346%	-0.529%
-6	0.112%	4.902%	-2.391%	-1.281%	-0.826%	-1.355%
-5	-2.509%	2.394%	0.690%	-0.591%	-0.253%	-1.608%
-4	3.111%	5.505%	-4.123%	-4.714%	-0.774%	-2.383%
-3	0.273%	5.778%	-0.598%	-5.312%	0.606%	-1.777%
-2	3.013%	8.792%	0.645%	-4.667%	1.063%	-0.714%
-1	-1.099%	7.692%	0.857%	-3.810%	-1.153%	-1.867%
0	2.410%	10.102%	1.769%	-2.041%	-0.148%	-2.015%
1	1.195%	11.297%	0.080%	-1.961%	-0.408%	-2.422%
2	0.611%	11.908%	-2.031%	-3.992%	-0.080%	-2.502%
3	0.647%	12.555%	-1.360%	-5.352%	-1.391%	-3.893%
4	-1.706%	10.848%	0.496%	-4.856%	1.302%	-2.591%
5	2.045%	12.893%	0.858%	-3.998%	-0.656%	-3.248%
6	1.182%	14.075%	0.075%	-3.923%	0.185%	-3.063%
7	2.159%	16.234%	0.614%	-3.309%	-0.318%	-3.381%
8	2.642%	18.876%	2.759%	-0.550%	-2.418%	-5.799%
9	-1.258%	17.618%	-0.105%	-0.655%	0.099%	-5.699%
10	1.959%	19.577%	0.053%	-0.603%	-0.698%	-6.398%

Table A4. Number of events per firm in the Information Technology, Communication Services, and Consumer Staples sectors included in the event study

Tickers	Company	Sector	Number of Events
ATVI	Activision Blizzard	Communication Services	34
GOOGL	Alphabet Inc. (Class A)	Communication Services	19
GOOG	Alphabet Inc. (Class C)	Communication Services	19
T	AT&T Inc.	Communication Services	46
CHTR	Charter Communications	Communication Services	14
CMCSA	Comcast Corp.	Communication Services	48
DISCA	Discovery, Inc. (Class A)	Communication Services	17
DISCK	Discovery, Inc. (Class C)	Communication Services	15
DISH	Dish Network	Communication Services	33
EA	Electronic Arts	Communication Services	39
FB	Facebook, Inc.	Communication Services	11
FOXA	Fox Corporation (Class A)	Communication Services	2
FOX	Fox Corporation (Class B)	Communication Services	2
IPG	Interpublic Group	Communication Services	48
LYV	Live Nation Entertainment	Communication Services	17
LUMN	Lumen Technologies	Communication Services	0
NFLX	Netflix Inc.	Communication Services	24
NWSA	News Corp. Class A	Communication Services	10
NWS	News Corp. Class B	Communication Services	10
OMC	Omnicom Group	Communication Services	48
TMUS	T-Mobile US	Communication Services	15
TTWO	Take-Two Interactive	Communication Services	30
TWTR	Twitter, Inc.	Communication Services	9
VZ	Verizon Communications	Communication Services	46
VIAC	ViacomCBS	Communication Services	17
DIS	The Walt Disney Company	Communication Services	58
MO	Altria Group Inc	Consumer Staples	58
ADM	Archer-Daniels-Midland Co	Consumer Staples	48
BF.B	Brown-Forman Corp.	Consumer Staples	48
CPB	Campbell Soup	Consumer Staples	50
CHD	Church & Dwight	Consumer Staples	48
CLX	The Clorox Company	Consumer Staples	50
KO	Coca-Cola Company	Consumer Staples	58
CL	Colgate-Palmolive	Consumer Staples	50
CAG	Conagra Brands	Consumer Staples	48
STZ	Constellation Brands	Consumer Staples	34
COST	Costco Wholesale Corp.	Consumer Staples	42
EL	Estée Lauder Companies	Consumer Staples	33
GIS	General Mills	Consumer Staples	48

HSY	The Hershey Company	Consumer Staples	48
HRL	Hormel Foods Corp.	Consumer Staples	48
SJM	JM Smucker	Consumer Staples	34
K	Kellogg Co.	Consumer Staples	50
KMB	Kimberly-Clark	Consumer Staples	48
KHC	Kraft Heinz Co	Consumer Staples	6
KR	Kroger Co.	Consumer Staples	49
LW	Lamb Weston Holdings Inc	Consumer Staples	4
MKC	McCormick & Co.	Consumer Staples	50
TAP	Molson Coors Beverage Company	Consumer Staples	49
MDLZ	Mondelez International	Consumer Staples	27
MNST	Monster Beverage	Consumer Staples	44
PEP	PepsiCo Inc.	Consumer Staples	51
PM	Philip Morris International	Consumer Staples	15
PG	Procter & Gamble	Consumer Staples	58
SYN	Sysco Corp.	Consumer Staples	50
TSN	Tyson Foods	Consumer Staples	48
WMT	Walmart	Consumer Staples	51
WBA	Walgreens Boots Alliance	Consumer Staples	48
CAN	Accenture plc	Information Technology	27
ADBE	Adobe Inc.	Information Technology	42
AMD	Advanced Micro Devices Inc	Information Technology	48
AKAM	Akamai Technologies Inc	Information Technology	28
APH	Amphenol Corp	Information Technology	34
ADI	Analog Devices, Inc.	Information Technology	48
ANSS	ANSYS	Information Technology	31
AAPL	Apple Inc.	Information Technology	48
AMAT	Applied Materials Inc.	Information Technology	48
ANET	Arista Networks	Information Technology	8
ADSK	Autodesk Inc.	Information Technology	44
ADP	Automatic Data Processing	Information Technology	48
AVGO	Broadcom Inc.	Information Technology	15
BR	Broadridge Financial Solutions	Information Technology	15
CDNS	Cadence Design Systems	Information Technology	42
CDW	CDW	Information Technology	10
CSCO	Cisco Systems	Information Technology	37
CTXS	Citrix Systems	Information Technology	33
CTSH	Cognizant Technology Solutions	Information Technology	30
GLW	Corning Inc.	Information Technology	48
DXC	DXC Technology	Information Technology	51
FFIV	F5 Networks	Information Technology	29
FIS	Fidelity National Information Services	Information Technology	27
FISV	Fiserv Inc	Information Technology	42

FLT	FleetCor Technologies Inc	Information Technology	14
FLIR	FLIR Systems	Information Technology	34
FTNT	Fortinet	Information Technology	15
IT	Gartner Inc	Information Technology	34
GPN	Global Payments Inc.	Information Technology	27
HPE	Hewlett Packard Enterprise	Information Technology	6
HPQ	HP Inc.	Information Technology	58
INTC	Intel Corp.	Information Technology	48
IBM	International Business Machines	Information Technology	58
INTU	Intuit Inc.	Information Technology	34
IPGP	IPG Photonics Corp.	Information Technology	15
JKHY	Jack Henry & Associates	Information Technology	44
JNPR	Juniper Networks	Information Technology	29
KEYS	Keysight Technologies	Information Technology	6
KLAC	KLA Corporation	Information Technology	48
LRCX	Lam Research	Information Technology	45
LDOS	Leidos Holdings	Information Technology	15
MA	Mastercard Inc.	Information Technology	17
MXIM	Maxim Integrated Products Inc	Information Technology	40
MCHP	Microchip Technology	Information Technology	34
MU	Micron Technology	Information Technology	45
MSFT	Microsoft Corp.	Information Technology	43
MSI	Motorola Solutions Inc.	Information Technology	49
NTAP	NetApp	Information Technology	33
NLOK	NortonLifeLock	Information Technology	2
NVDA	Nvidia Corporation	Information Technology	29
ORCL	Oracle Corp.	Information Technology	43
PAYX	Paychex Inc.	Information Technology	46
PAYC	Paycom	Information Technology	8
PYPL	PayPal	Information Technology	6
QRVO	Qorvo	Information Technology	6
QCOM	QUALCOMM Inc.	Information Technology	34
CRM	Salesforce.com	Information Technology	19
STX	Seagate Technology	Information Technology	22
NOW	ServiceNow	Information Technology	11
SWKS	Skyworks Solutions	Information Technology	45
SNPS	Synopsys Inc.	Information Technology	34
TEL	TE Connectivity Ltd.	Information Technology	15
TER	Teradyne	Information Technology	50
TXN	Texas Instruments	Information Technology	51
TYL	Tyler Technologies	Information Technology	48
VRSN	Verisign Inc.	Information Technology	30
V	Visa Inc.	Information Technology	15

VNT	Vontier	Information Technology	0
WDC	Western Digital	Information Technology	49
WU	Western Union Co	Information Technology	15
XRX	Xerox	Information Technology	49
XLNX	Xilinx	Information Technology	37
ZBRA	Zebra Technologies	Information Technology	35

Table A5. Geopolitical Event CAAR for the Information Technology Sector

Start Date	Events	(-3,3)	(0,5)	(0,1)	(-10,10)
10/1/1962	Cuban Missile Crisis	NA	NA	NA	NA
2/1/1963	Escalation of Vietnam War	NA	NA	NA	NA
5/1/1967	Tensions Middle East pre Six-Day War	NA	NA	NA	NA
6/1/1967	Six Day War	NA	NA	NA	NA
2/1/1968	Tet Offensive	-5.41%	NA	NA	NA
9/1/1970	Vietnam War: Operation Jefferson Glenn	NA	NA	NA	NA
5/1/1972	Vietnam War: First Battle of Quảng Trị	NA	NA	NA	NA
9/1/1972	Munich Massacre	NA	NA	NA	NA
10/1/1973	Yom Kippur War	NA	NA	NA	NA
1/1/1980	Grain Embargo against USSR	NA	NA	NA	NA
4/1/1982	Falklands War begins	NA	NA	NA	NA
6/1/1982	Lebanon and Falklands War	NA	NA	NA	NA
12/1/1983	Able Archer 83	NA	NA	NA	NA
6/1/1985	TWA Hijacking	NA	NA	NA	NA
1/1/1986	Rome and Vienna terror attacks	NA	NA	NA	NA
4/15/1986	US bombs Lybia	NA	NA	NA	11.38%
6/12/1987	Tear down this wall speech	NA	NA	NA	NA
8/1/1987	Mecca incident	NA	NA	NA	NA
12/21/1988	Lockerbie bombing	NA	NA	NA	NA
11/9/1989	Fall of Berlin Wall	NA	NA	NA	NA
12/1/1989	Revolutions of 1989	NA	NA	NA	NA
8/2/1990	Kuwait Invasion	-7.57%	-5.14%	-3.70%	-12.50%
8/2/1990	Gulf War	-7.57%	-5.14%	-3.70%	-12.50%
10/1/1991	Gorbachev ousted	NA	NA	NA	NA
4/19/1995	Oklahoma City Bombing	NA	NA	NA	NA
2/1/1996	Taiwan strait crisis	NA	NA	3.63%	NA
3/1/1996	Iraq refuses UN inspectors	-10.45%	NA	-7.45%	NA
7/1/1996	Iraq disarmament crisis	NA	NA	NA	NA
8/7/1998	1998 U.S. embassy bombings	NA	NA	NA	NA
9/4/1999	Russian apartment bombings	NA	NA	NA	NA

10/12/2000	USS Cole Bombings, 2nd Intifada	NA	NA	NA	NA
9/11/2001	9/11	NA	NA	NA	NA
10/7/2001	U.S. Invasion of Afghanistan	NA	NA	NA	NA
3/1/2002	US names sponsors of terror	NA	NA	NA	NA
10/23/2002	Moscow theater hostage crisis	NA	NA	NA	19.58%
11/1/2002	Moscow theater hostage crisis	NA	NA	4.73%	15.60%
2/1/2003	Before Iraq Invasion	NA	NA	NA	NA
3/20/2003	Iraq Invasion	NA	NA	NA	NA
3/11/2004	Madrid bombings	NA	NA	NA	NA
9/1/2004	Beslan school siege	NA	NA	NA	NA
7/7/2005	London bombings	NA	NA	NA	NA
7/1/2006	Tensions over Iran and nuclear treaty	NA	NA	NA	NA
8/1/2006	2006 transatlantic aircraft plot	NA	NA	NA	NA
12/1/2009	Obama announces surge Afghanistan	NA	NA	NA	NA
2/11/2011	Arab Spring: Mubarak resigns	NA	NA	NA	NA
3/1/2011	Arab Spring: Syrian Civil War and Lybian Civil War	NA	NA	NA	NA
4/12/2012	North Korean satellite explodes	NA	NA	NA	NA
4/15/2013	Boston Marathon Bombings	NA	NA	NA	NA
9/21/2013	Westgate shopping mall attack, Nairobi	NA	NA	NA	NA
3/1/2014	Russia annexes Crimea	NA	NA	NA	NA
7/1/2014	Missile hits plane in Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA
8/1/2014	Ukraine and ISIS	NA	NA	NA	NA
11/13/2015	Paris Attacks	NA	NA	NA	NA
12/2/2015	San bernardino Shootings	NA	NA	NA	NA
4/1/2018	Syrian tensions	NA	NA	NA	NA
7/1/2018	U.S.-Iran tensions	NA	NA	NA	NA
6/1/2019	U.S.-Iran tensions	NA	NA	NA	NA
8/1/2019	U.S.-China tensions	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table A6. Geopolitical Event CAAR for the Communication Services Sector

Start Date	Events	-3,3	0,5	0,1	-10,10
10/1/1962	Cuban Missile Crisis	NA	NA	NA	NA
2/1/1963	Escalation of Vietnam War	NA	NA	NA	NA
5/1/1967	Tensions Middle East pre Six-Day War	NA	NA	NA	NA

6/1/1967	Six Day War	NA	NA	NA	NA
2/1/1968	Tet Offensive	NA	NA	NA	NA
9/1/1970	Vietnam War: Operation Jefferson Glenn	NA	NA	NA	NA
5/1/1972	Vietnam War: First Battle of Quảng Trị	NA	NA	NA	NA
9/1/1972	Munich Massacre	NA	NA	NA	NA
10/1/1973	Yom Kippur War	NA	NA	NA	-21.10%
1/1/1980	Grain Embargo against USSR	NA	NA	NA	NA
4/1/1982	Falklands War begins	NA	NA	NA	9.18%
6/1/1982	Lebanon and Falklands War	NA	NA	NA	NA
12/1/1983	Able Archer 83	NA	NA	NA	NA
6/1/1985	TWA Hijacking	NA	NA	NA	NA
1/1/1986	Rome and Vienna terror attacks	NA	NA	NA	NA
4/15/1986	US bombs Lybia	NA	5.92%	1.71%	5.90%
6/12/1987	Tear down this wall speech	NA	NA	NA	NA
8/1/1987	Mecca incident	NA	NA	NA	NA
12/21/1988	Lockerbie bombing	NA	NA	NA	NA
11/9/1989	Fall of Berlin Wall	NA	NA	NA	-5.81%
12/1/1989	Revolutions of 1989	NA	NA	NA	NA
8/2/1990	Kuwait Invasion	NA	-3.70%	NA	NA
8/2/1990	Gulf War	NA	-3.70%	NA	NA
10/1/1991	Gorbachev ousted	NA	NA	NA	NA
4/19/1995	Oklahoma City Bombing	NA	NA	NA	NA
2/1/1996	Taiwan strait crisis	NA	NA	NA	NA
3/1/1996	Iraq refuses UN inspectors	NA	NA	NA	NA
7/1/1996	Iraq disarmament crisis	NA	NA	NA	NA
8/7/1998	1998 U.S. embassy bombings	NA	NA	NA	NA
9/4/1999	Russian apartment bombings	NA	NA	NA	NA
10/12/2000	USS Cole Bombings, 2nd Intifada	NA	NA	NA	13.02%
9/11/2001	9/11	NA	NA	NA	NA
10/7/2001	U.S. Invasion of Afghanistan	NA	NA	NA	NA
3/1/2002	US names sponsors of terror	NA	NA	NA	NA
10/23/2002	Moscow theater hostage crisis	NA	NA	NA	NA
11/1/2002	Moscow theater hostage crisis	NA	NA	3.54%	NA
2/1/2003	Before Iraq Invasion	NA	NA	NA	NA
3/20/2003	Iraq Invasion	NA	NA	NA	NA
3/11/2004	Madrid bombings	NA	NA	NA	NA
9/1/2004	Beslan school siege	NA	NA	NA	NA
7/7/2005	London bombings	NA	NA	NA	NA
7/1/2006	Tensions over Iran and nuclear treaty	NA	NA	NA	NA
8/1/2006	2006 transatlantic aircraft plot	NA	NA	NA	NA
12/1/2009	Obama announces surge Afghanistan	NA	NA	NA	NA
2/11/2011	Arab Spring: Mubarak resigns	2.94%	NA	NA	4.65%
3/1/2011	Arab Spring: Syrian Civil War & Lybian Civil War	NA	NA	NA	NA

4/12/2012	North Korean satellite explodes	NA	NA	NA	NA
4/15/2013	Boston Marathon Bombings	NA	NA	NA	NA
9/21/2013	Westgate shopping mall attack, Nairobi	NA	NA	NA	NA
3/1/2014	Russia annexes Crimea	NA	NA	NA	NA
7/1/2014	Missile hits plane in Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA
8/1/2014	Ukraine and ISIS	NA	NA	NA	NA
11/13/2015	Paris Attacks	NA	NA	NA	NA
12/2/2015	San bernardino Shootings	NA	NA	NA	NA
4/1/2018	Syrian tensions	NA	NA	NA	NA
7/1/2018	U.S.-Iran tensions	NA	NA	NA	NA
6/1/2019	U.S.-Iran tensions	NA	NA	NA	NA
8/1/2019	U.S.-China tensions	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table A7. Geopolitical Event CAAR for the Consumer Staples sector

Start Date	Events	-3,3	0,5	0,1	-10,10
10/1/1962	Cuban Missile Crisis	NA	NA	NA	NA
2/1/1963	Escalation of Vietnam War	NA	NA	NA	NA
5/1/1967	Tensions Middle East pre Six-Day War	4.89%	NA	NA	NA
6/1/1967	Six Day War	NA	4.58%	2.48%	NA
2/1/1968	Tet Offensive	NA	NA	NA	NA
9/1/1970	Vietnam War: Operation Jefferson Glenn	NA	NA	NA	NA
5/1/1972	Vietnam War: First Battle of Quảng Trị	3.88%	NA	NA	NA
9/1/1972	Munich Massacre	NA	NA	NA	-7.20%
10/1/1973	Yom Kippur War	-4.29%	NA	NA	NA
1/1/1980	Grain Embargo against USSR	NA	NA	NA	NA
4/1/1982	Falklands War begins	NA	NA	NA	6.04%
6/1/1982	Lebanon and Falklands War	NA	NA	NA	NA
12/1/1983	Able Archer 83	NA	NA	NA	NA
6/1/1985	TWA Hijacking	NA	NA	NA	NA
1/1/1986	Rome and Vienna terror attacks	NA	NA	NA	NA
4/15/1986	US bombs Lybia	NA	NA	-2.18%	NA
6/12/1987	Tear down this wall speech	NA	NA	NA	NA
8/1/1987	Mecca incident	NA	NA	NA	NA
12/21/1988	Lockerbie bombing	NA	NA	NA	NA
11/9/1989	Fall of Berlin Wall	NA	1.88%	NA	NA
12/1/1989	Revolutions of 1989	NA	NA	NA	NA
8/2/1990	Kuwait Invasion	-4.05%	NA	-1.30%	NA
8/2/1990	Gulf War	-4.05%	NA	-1.30%	NA

10/1/1991	Gorbachev ousted	NA	NA	NA	NA
4/19/1995	Oklahoma City Bombings	NA	NA	1.30%	NA
2/1/1996	Taiwan strait crisis	-2.46%	NA	-1.30%	NA
3/1/1996	Iraq refuses UN inspectors	NA	NA	NA	NA
7/1/1996	Iraq disarmament crisis	NA	NA	NA	NA
8/7/1998	1998 U.S. embassy bombings	NA	NA	NA	NA
9/4/1999	Russian apartment bombings	NA	NA	NA	NA
10/12/2000	USS Cole Bombings, 2nd Intifada	NA	NA	NA	NA
9/11/2001	9/11	NA	NA	NA	NA
10/7/2001	U.S. Invasion of Afghanistan	NA	NA	NA	NA
3/1/2002	US names sponsors of terror	NA	-3.31%	-1.85%	NA
10/23/2002	Moscow theater hostage crisis	NA	NA	NA	-6.40%
11/1/2002	Moscow theater hostage crisis	NA	NA	-2.69%	NA
2/1/2003	Before Iraq Invasion	NA	NA	NA	NA
3/20/2003	Iraq Invasion	NA	NA	NA	NA
3/11/2004	Madrid bombings	NA	-2.08%	-1.28%	NA
9/1/2004	Beslan school siege	NA	NA	1.08%	NA
7/7/2005	London bombings	NA	NA	NA	NA
7/1/2006	Tensions over Iran and nuclear treaty	NA	NA	NA	NA
8/1/2006	2006 transatlantic aircraft plot	-2.01%	NA	NA	-3.27%
12/1/2009	Obama announces surge Afghanistan	NA	NA	NA	NA
2/11/2011	Arab Spring: Mubarak resigns	NA	NA	NA	NA
3/1/2011	Arab Spring: Syrian Civil War & Lybian Civil War	NA	NA	NA	NA
4/12/2012	North Korean satellite explodes	NA	NA	NA	NA
4/15/2013	Boston Marathon Bombings	NA	NA	NA	NA
9/21/2013	Westgate shopping mall attack, Nairobi	NA	NA	NA	NA
3/1/2014	Russia annexes Crimea	NA	NA	NA	NA
7/1/2014	Missile hits plane in Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA
8/1/2014	Ukraine and ISIS	NA	2.17%	NA	NA
11/13/2015	Paris Attacks	NA	NA	NA	NA
12/2/2015	San bernardino Shootings	NA	2.14%	NA	4.29%
4/1/2018	Syrian tensions	NA	NA	NA	NA
7/1/2018	U.S.-Iran tensions	NA	NA	NA	NA
6/1/2019	U.S.-Iran tensions	NA	NA	NA	NA
8/1/2019	U.S.-China tensions	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table A8. Summary of event study regressions needed vs possible regressions for the S&P500 index

Number of Event Windows:	4
Number of Geopolitical Events:	58

Sectors in the S&P500 Index	Number of Industries per Sector	Number of Firms per Sector	Possible Regressions Needed	Actual number of regressions needed
-----------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------------------

Communication Services	10	26	6,032	2,524
Consumer Discretionary	23	61	14,152	8,108
Consumer Staples	12	32	7,424	5,572
Energy	5	25	5,800	3,864
Financials	12	65	15,080	9,828
Health Care	10	63	14,616	9,424
Industrials	17	73	16,936	11,104
Information Technology	13	73	16,936	9,292
Materials	11	28	6,496	4,004
Real Estate	8	31	7,192	4,356
Utilities	5	28	6,496	5,064
Total:	126	505	117,160	73,140

Table A9. Summary of event study regressions needed vs possible regressions for the Information Technology, Communication Services, and Consumer Staples sectors of the S&P 500 index

Figure A1. Plot of abnormal returns for the “9-11” Geopolitical event and event window (-10, 10)

Number of Event Windows:	4
Number of Geopolitical Events:	58

Sectors in the S&P500 Index	Sector Randomly Selected	Number of Industries Analyzed	Number of Firms Analyzed	Possible Regressions Needed	Actual number of regressions performed
Communication Services	Yes	10	26	6,032	2,524
Consumer Discretionary	No				
Consumer Staples	Yes	12	32	7,424	5,572
Energy	No				
Financials	No				
Health Care	No				
Industrials	No				
Information Technology	Yes	13	73	16,936	9,292
Materials	No				
Real Estate	No				
Utilities	No				
Total:	3	35	131	30,392	17,388

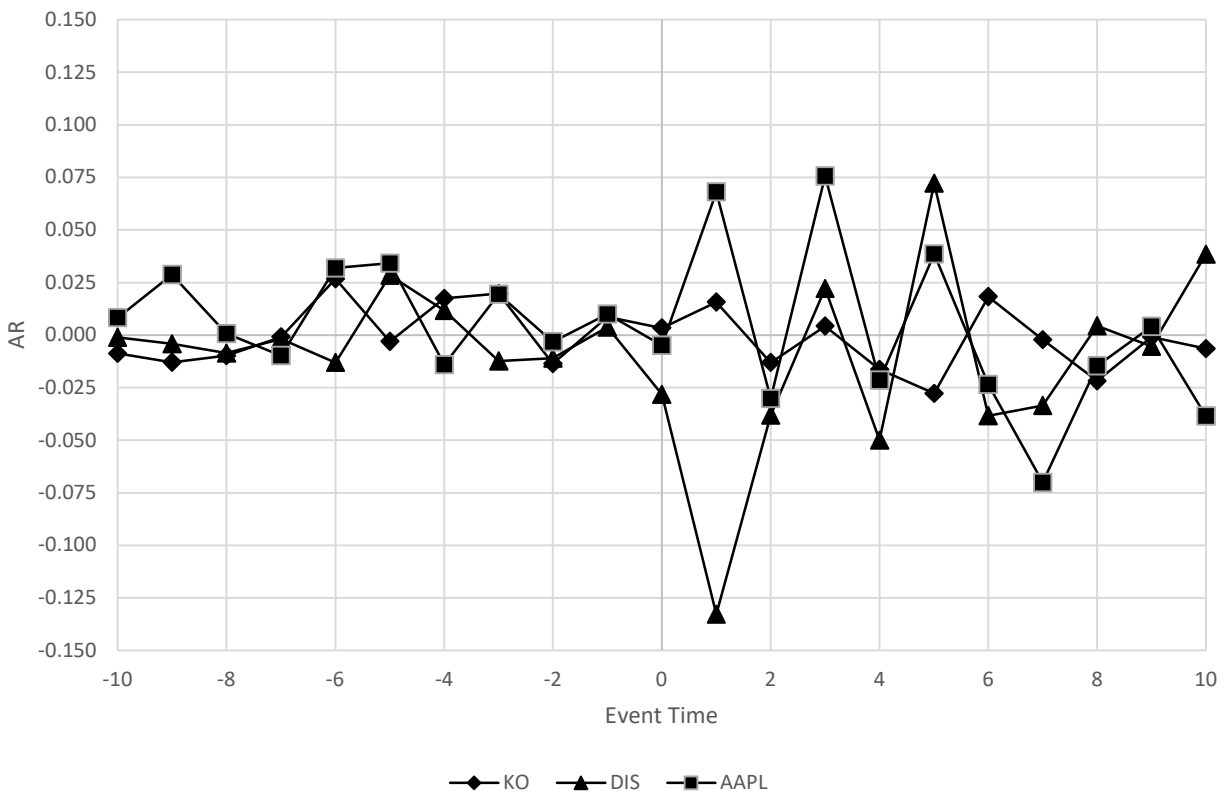


Figure A2. Plot of cumulative abnormal returns for the “9-11” Geopolitical event and event window (-10, 10)

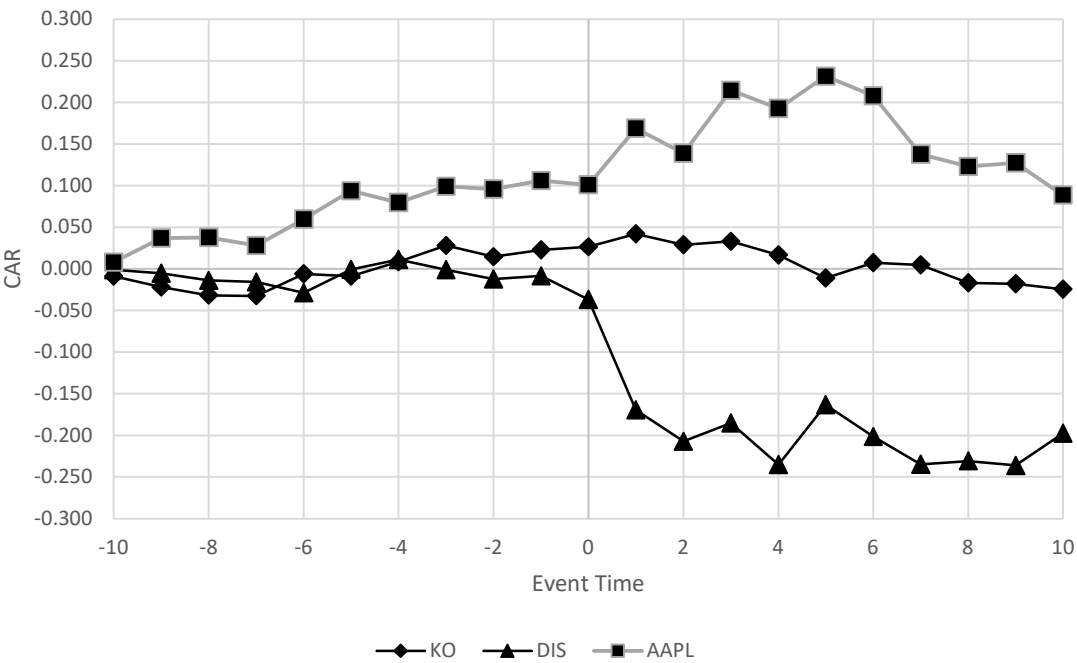


Figure A3. Overview of the impact of geopolitical risk (Historical Sector Average CAAR) on the Information Technology, Communication Services, and Consumer Staples sectors

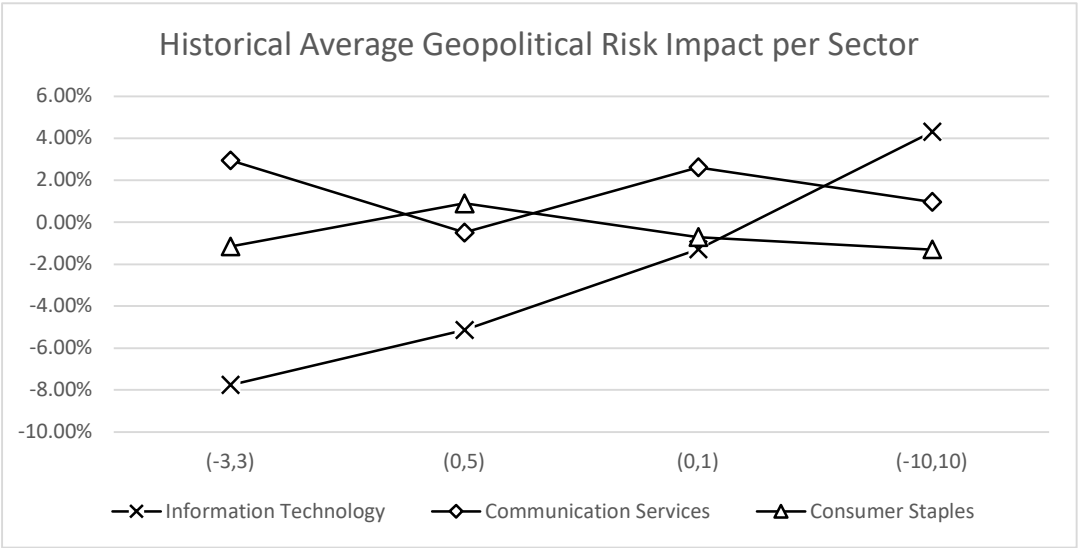
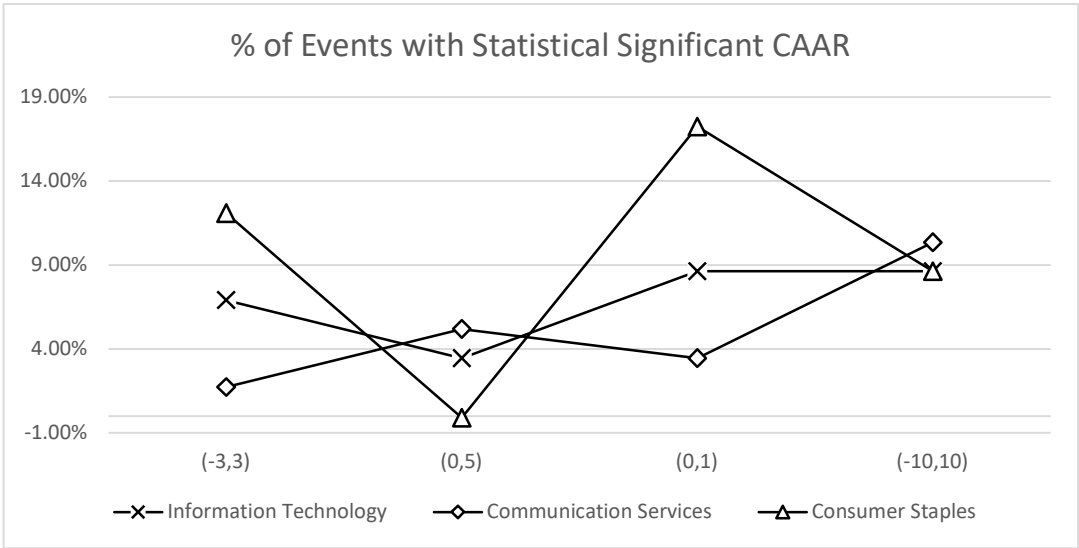


Figure A4. Summary of events with statistically significant CAARs for the Information Technology, Communication Services, and Consumer Staples sectors



References

- Agmon, Tamir. 1973. Country Risk: The Significance of the Country Factor for Share-Price Movements in the United Kingdom, Germany, and Japan. *The Journal of Business* 46(1): 24-32. Available at <http://www.jstor.com/stable/2351277>
- Amiti, Mary, Stephen J. Redding, and David E. Weinstein. 2019. The Impact of the 2018 Tariffs on Prices and Welfare. *Journal Of Economic Perspectives* 33(4): 187-210. doi: 10.1257/jep.33.4.187
- Antonakakis, Nikolaos, Rangan Gupta, Christos Kollias, and Stephanos Papadamou. 2017. Geopolitical risks and the oil-stock nexus over 1899–2016. *Finance Research Letters* 23: 165-173. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.frl.2017.07.017>
- Atems, Bebonchu, Michael Maresca, Baomei Ma, and Emily McGraw. 2020. The impact of El Nio-Southern Oscillation on U.S. food and agricultural stock returns. *Water Resources and Economics*: 100157. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wre.2020.100157>
- Bai, Lan, Yu Wei, Guiwu Wie, Xiafei Li, and Songyun Zhang. 2020. Infectious disease pandemic and permanent volatility of international stock markets: A long-term perspective. *Finance Research Letters*: 101709. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.frl.2020.101709>
- Balcilar, Mehmet, Matteo Bonato, Riza Demirer, and Rangan Gupta. 2018. Geopolitical risks and stock market dynamics of the BRICS. *Economic Systems* 42(2): 295-306. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2017.05.008>
- Barnhill Jr, Theodore M., and William F. Maxwell. 2002. Modeling correlated market and credit risk in fixed income portfolios. *Journal of Banking & Finance* 26: 347–374. Available at [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0378-4266\(01\)00226-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0378-4266(01)00226-6)
- Baur, Dirk G., and Lee A. Smales. 2020. Hedging geopolitical risk with precious metals. *Journal of Banking & Finance* 117: 105823. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbankfin.2020.105823>
- Beaulieu, Marie-Claude, Jean-Claude Cosset, and Naceur Essaddam. 2005. The impact of political risk on the volatility of stock returns: the case of Canada. *Journal of International Business Studies* 36: 701–718. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1057/palgrave.jibs.8400160>
- BenMim, Imen, and Ahmed BenSaïda. 2019. Financial contagion across major stock markets: A study during crisis episodes. *The North American Journal of Economics and Finance* 48: 187-201. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.najef.2019.02.005>
- Berk, Jonathan B., and Peter M. DeMarzo. 2017. *Corporate Finance, Global edition*. 4th ed. Harlow (UK). Pearson Education.
- Berne, Philip. 2020. *Alphabet becomes the fourth trillion dollar company*. AndroidCentral. Available online: <https://www.androidcentral.com/alphabet-becomes-fourth-trillion-dollar-company> (accessed on 9 February 2020)
- Binder, John. 1998. The Event Study Methodology Since 1969. *Review of Quantitative Finance and Accounting* 11: 111–137. Available at <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1023/A:1008295500105>
- Bourdeau-Brien, Michael, and Lawrence Kryzanowski. 2017. The impact of natural disasters on the stock returns and volatilities of local firms. *The Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance* 63: 259-270. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.qref.2016.05.003>
- Bowman, Robert G. 1983. Understanding and Conducting Event Studies. *Journal of Business Finance & Accounting* 10: 561-584. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-5957.1983.tb00453.x>
- Brown, Stephen J., and Warner, Jerold B. 1985. Using daily stock returns: The case of event studies. *Journal of Financial Economics* 14(1): 3-31. Available at [https://doi.org/10.1016/0304-405X\(85\)90042-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/0304-405X(85)90042-X)
- Buigut, Steven, and Burcu Kapar. 2019. Effect of Qatar diplomatic and economic isolation on GCC stock markets: An event study approach. *Finance Research Letters*: 101352. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.frl.2019.101352>
- Caldara, Dario, and Matteo Iacoviello. 2018. *Measuring Geopolitical Risk*. FRB International Finance Discussion Paper No. 1222. Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3117773> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.17016/IFDP.2018.1222>
- Campbell, John Y., Andrew W. Lo, and A. Craig MacKinlay. 2012. *Econometrics of Financial Markets*. New Jersey (USA): Princeton University Press.
- Carney, Mark. 2016. *Uncertainty, the economy and policy*. Bank of England. Available online: <https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/speech/2016/uncertainty-the-economy-and-policy> (accessed on 8 February 2020)
- Chen, Hsi Yueh, Ajay Das, and Dmitry Ivanov. 2019. Building resilience and managing post-disruption supply chain recovery: Lessons from the information and communication technology industry. *International Journal of Information Management* 49: 330-342. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2019.06.002>
- Chen, Ming-Hsiang, SooCheong (Shawn) Jang, and Woo Gon Kim. 2007. The impact of the SARS outbreak on Taiwanese hotel stock performance: An event-study approach. *International Journal of Hospitality Management* 26(1): 200-212. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhm.2005.11.004>
- Chkili, Walid, Chaker Aloui, and Duc Khuong Nguyen. 2014. Instabilities in the relationships and hedging strategies between crude oil and US stock markets: Do long memory and asymmetry matter? *Journal of International Financial Markets, Institutions & Money* 33: 354-366. doi: 10.1016/j.intfin.2014.09.003
- Chong, Terence Tai Leung, and Xiaoyang Li. 2019. Understanding the China–US trade war: causes, economic impact, and the worst-case scenario. *Economic And Political Studies* 7(2):185-202. doi: 10.1080/20954816.2019.1595328
- Cowan, Arnold R., and Anne M.A. Sergeant. 1996. Trading frequency and event study test specification. *Journal of Banking & Finance* 20: 1731-1757. Available at [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0378-4266\(96\)00021-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0378-4266(96)00021-0)
- Cuéllar-Fernández, Beatriz, Yolanda Fuertes-Callén, and José A. Laínez-Gadea. 2011. The impact of strategic alliances on the market value of telecommunications firms. *The Journal of High Technology Management Research* 22(1): 1-13. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hitech.2011.03.002>
- Derousseau, Ryan. 2018. *Three Stocks to Own in Risky Times*. Fortune. Available online: <https://fortune.com/2018/06/26/stocks-to-buy-chevron-kinder-morgan-kraft-heinz/> (accessed on 8 February 2020)
- Dimitrijevic, Alexandra, Terry Chan, David Tesher, Gareth Williams, Paul Gruenwald, Jose Perez-Gorozpe, and Paul Watters. 2019. *Global Credit Conditions, Q3 2019: Ebbing Growth, Rising Risks*. S&P Global Ratings. Available online:

- https://www.spglobal.com/assets/documents/ratings/research/sp-global-credit-conditions-q3-2019_updated.pdf (accessed on 9 February 2020)
- Dobija, Dorota, Karol Marek Klimczak, Narcyz Roztock, and Heinz Roland Weistroffer. 2012. Information technology investment announcements and market value in transition economies: Evidence from Warsaw Stock Exchange. *The Journal of Strategic Information Systems* 21(4): 308-319. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsis.2012.07.003>
- Draney, Yuri., Ksenia Frolova, and Elena Ochirova. 2019. The impact of fintech M&A on stock returns. *Research in International Business and Finance* 48: 353-364. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2019.01.012>
- Engle, Robert F. 2019. Global signals for financial markets: Volatility and geopolitical risk. Bloomberg Professional Services. Available online: <https://www.bloomberg.com/professional/blog/global-signals-for-financial-markets-volatility-and-geopolitical-risk/> (accessed on 9 February 2020)
- Fama, Eugene F. 1970. Efficient Capital Markets: A Review of Theory and Empirical Work. *The Journal of Finance* 25(2): 383-417. DOI: 10.2307/2325486
- Fama, Eugene F. 1991. Efficient Capital Markets: II. *The Journal of Finance* 46(5): 1575-1617. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1540-6261.1991.tb04636.x>
- Fama, Eugene F., Lawrence Fisher, Michael C. Jensen, and Richard Roll. 1969. The Adjustment of Stock Prices to New Information. *International Economic Review* 10(1): 1-21. DOI: 10.2307/2525569
- Ghuri, Pervez, and Kjell Grønhaug. 2010. Research methods in business studies. 4th ed. Harlow (GB): Financial Times Prentice Hall.
- Grout, Paul A., and Anna Zalewska. 2006. The impact of regulation on market risk. *Journal of Financial Economics* 80(1), 149-184. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfineco.2005.02.006>
- Hanvanich, Sangphet, and S.Tamer Çavuşgil. 2001. Stock market reactions to international joint venture announcement: an event analysis. *International Business Review* 10(2): 139-154. Available at [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0969-5931\(00\)00048-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0969-5931(00)00048-2)
- Huang, Yi, Chen Lin, Sibao Liu, and Heiwai Tang. 2018. Trade Linkages and Firm Value: Evidence from the 2018 US-China Trade War. Working Paper No. HEIDWP11-2018. Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies. Available online: http://repec.graduateinstitute.ch/pdfs/Working_papers/HEIDWP11-2018.pdf (accessed on 11 March 2020)
- Iacoviello, Matteo. 2020. Geopolitical Risk (GPR) Index. Available online: <https://www.matteoiacoviello.com/gpr.htm#data> (accessed on 12 January 2020)
- Jeon, Chunmi, Seung Hun Han Hyeong Joon Kim, and Sangsoo Kim. 2020. The effect of government 5G policies on telecommunication operators' firm value: Evidence from China. *Telecommunications Policy*: 102040. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.telpol.2020.102040>
- Junttila, Juha, Juho Pesonen, and Juhani Raatikainen. 2018. Commodity market based hedging against stock market risk in times of financial crisis: The case of crude oil and gold. *Journal of International Financial Markets, Institutions and Money* 56: 255-280. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intfin.2018.01.002>
- Kim, Jaewook, Jewoo Kim, Seul Ki Lee, and Liang (Rebecca) Tang. 2020. Effects of epidemic disease outbreaks on financial performance of restaurants: Event study method approach. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management* 43: 32-41. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhtm.2020.01.015>
- Klein, April, and James Rosenfeld. 1987. The Influence of Market Conditions on Event-Study Residuals. *The Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis* 22(3): 345-351. Available at <http://www.jstor.com/stable/2330968>
- Kocaarslan, Baris, and Ugur Soytas. 2019. Dynamic correlations between oil prices and the stock prices of clean energy and technology firms: The role of reserve currency (US dollar). *Energy Economics* 84: 104502. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2019.104502>
- Koh, Jeongsuk, and N. Venkatraman. 1991. Joint Venture Formations and Stock Market Reactions: An Assessment in the Information Technology Sector. *The Academy of Management Journal*, 34(4): 869-892. Retrieved October 31, 2020, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/256393>
- Kwok, Chuck C.Y., and LeRoy D. Brooks. 1990. Examining Event Study Methodologies in Foreign Exchange Markets. *Journal of International Business Studies* 21(2): 189-224. Available at <http://www.jstor.com/stable/155073>
- Lamdin, Douglas J. 2001. Implementing and interpreting event studies of regulatory changes. *Journal of Economics and Business* 53(2-3): 171-183. Available at [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0148-6195\(01\)00035-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0148-6195(01)00035-2)
- MacKinlay, A. Craig. 1997. Event Studies in Economics and Finance. *Journal of Economic Literature* 35(1): 13-39. Available at <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2729691>
- Makino, Ryoji. 2016. Stock market responses to chemical accidents in Japan: An event study. *Journal of Loss Prevention in the Process Industries* 44: 453-458. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jlp.2016.10.019>
- Mazura, Mieszko, Man Dang, and Miguel Vega. 2020. COVID-19 and the march 2020 stock market crash. Evidence from S&P1500. *Finance Research Letters*: 101690. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.frl.2020.101690>
- Miyajima, Hideaki, and Yishay Yafeh. 2007. Japan's banking crisis: An event-study perspective. *Journal of Banking & Finance* 31(9): 2866-2885. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbankfin.2007.03.006>
- Müller, S. 2020. Significance Tests for Event Studies. Retrieved February 20, 2020, from <https://www.eventstudytools.com/significance-tests#t-test>
- Park, Myeong-Cheol, Dong-Hoon Yang, Changi Nam, and Young-Wook Ha. 2002. Mergers and Acquisitions in the Telecommunications Industry: Myths and Reality. *ETRI Journal* 24(1): 56-64. Available online: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.4218/etrij.02.0102.0106>
- Qiu, Larry D., Chaoqun Zhan, and Xing Wei. 2019. An analysis of the China-US trade war through the lens of the trade literature. *Economic And Political Studies* 7(2): 148-168. doi: 10.1080/20954816.2019.1595329

-
- Ross, J. 2020. All S&P 500 Sectors and Industries, by Size. Retrieved November 6, 2020, from <https://advisor.visualcapitalist.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/s-p-500-sectors-sectors-industries.html>
- Seo, Soobin., Jang, SooCheong (Shawn) Jang, Li Miao, Barbara Almanza, and Carl Behnke. 2013. The impact of food safety events on the value of food-related firms: An event study approach. *International Journal of Hospitality Management* 33: 153-165. Available online: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhm.2012.07.008>
- Slickcharts. 2020. S&P 500 Companies by Weight. Available online: <https://www.slickcharts.com/sp500> (accessed 12 January 2020)
- Sykulski, Leszek. 2014. Geopolitical Risk in the Analysis of International Relations. Available online: [https://www.academia.edu/39606204/Geopolitical Risk in the Analysis of International Relations](https://www.academia.edu/39606204/Geopolitical_Risk_in_the_Analysis_of_International_Relations) (accessed 8 September 2020)
- Szegö, Giorgio. 2002. Measures of risk. *Journal of Banking & Finance* 26: 1253–1272. Available online: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0378-4266\(02\)00262-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0378-4266(02)00262-5)
- Teti, Emanuele, Maurizio Dallocchio, and Alberto Aniasi. 2019. The relationship between twitter and stock prices. Evidence from the US technology industry. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change* 149: 119747. Available online: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2019.119747>
- Vennet, Rudi Vander. 1996. The effect of mergers and acquisitions on the efficiency and profitability of EC credit institutions. *Journal of Banking & Finance* 20: 1531-1558. Available online: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0378-4266\(96\)00014-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0378-4266(96)00014-3)
- Wade, Keith, and Irene Lauro. 2019. *Measuring the impact of geopolitics on markets*. Schroder Wealth Management (US) Limited. Available online: <https://www.schroders.com/en/us/wealth-management/insights/strategy-and-economics/measuring-the-impact-of-geopolitics-on-markets/> (accessed 9 February 2020)
- Wagener, Martin, Dennis Kundisch, Ryan Riordan, Fethi Rabhi, Philipp Herrmann, and Christof Weinhardt. 2010. Price efficiency in futures and spot trading: The role of information technology. *Electronic Commerce Research and Applications* 9(5): 400-409. Available online: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eierap.2010.04.002>
- World Bank. 2020. Global Economic Prospects, January 2020: Slow Growth, Policy Challenges. Washington, DC: World Bank., . Available online: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/33044> (accessed on 9 February 2020)
- Yahoo! Finance. 2020. Yahoo! Finance. Available online: <https://finance.yahoo.com/> (accessed on 12 January 2020)