Commodity exporters are set to experience some windfall gains from higher commodity prices in 2017 and beyond, but these gains will be modest compared with the losses experienced in 2015–16.

Figure 1.13. Emerging Markets: Terms-of-Trade Windfall Gains and Losses

Source: IMF staff estimates.
Note: Data labels in the figure use International Organization for Standardization (ISO) country codes.

1Gains (losses) for 2017–18 are simple averages of annual incremental gains (losses) for 2017 and 2018. The windfall is an estimate of the change in disposable income arising from commodity price changes. The windfall gain in year \( t \) for a country exporting \( x \) U.S. dollars of commodity \( A \) and importing \( m \) U.S. dollars of commodity \( B \) in year \( t-1 \) is defined as \( \frac{\Delta p_A x - \Delta p_B m}{Y_{t-1}} \), in which \( \Delta p_A \) and \( \Delta p_B \) are the percentage changes in the prices of \( A \) and \( B \) between year \( t-1 \) and year \( t \), and \( Y \) is GDP in year \( t-1 \) in U.S. dollars. See also Gruss (2014).