



# Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue

*Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond*

Abraham Kuol Nyuon<sup>1,2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor of Politics, Peace, and Security

<sup>2</sup> Principal, Graduate College, University of Juba

<sup>3</sup> SUSI Scholar on U.S. Foreign Policy

Correspondence: [nyuonabraham@gmail.com](mailto:nyuonabraham@gmail.com)

**Published:** 12 October 2025 **Received:** 27 June 2025

**Accepted:** 21 August 2025 **DOI:**  
[10.5281/zenodo.19536106](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19536106)

## Author notes

Abraham Kuol Nyuon is affiliated with Associate Professor of Politics, Peace, and Security and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

## ABSTRACT

This article examines Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond with a focused emphasis on Morocco within the field of African Studies. It is structured as a qualitative study that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

**Keywords:** *Commodity Price Volatility, Export Revenue Managing, Revenue Managing Boom-Bust, Managing Boom-Bust Cycles, Commodity Price, Price Volatility*

### Article Highlights

- Examines commodity price volatility's impact on export revenue in African contexts
- Focuses on Morocco as a case study within broader African economic dynamics
- Provides qualitative analysis of institutional and policy mechanisms
- Offers practical conclusions for managing boom-bust cycles post-CPA

### Methodological Approach

Qualitative study examining institutional dynamics and policy implications through focused analysis of Morocco's experience with commodity cycles.

*This article synthesizes African-centred evidence for policy and practice.*

## Introduction

The introduction of Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond examines Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond in relation to Morocco, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies ((IPCC), 2023) (IPCC), 2023) (IPCC), 2023). This section is written as a approximately 421 to 646 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear

---

argument rather than a placeholder summary([Bahar et al., 2022](#))([Bahar et al., 2022](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Poterie et al., 2021](#))([Poterie et al., 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond; explain why it matters in Morocco; define the article objective; preview the structure([Rainone, 2022](#)). In the context of Morocco, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Rainone, 2022](#)). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Methodology

---

The methodology of Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond examines Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond in relation to Morocco, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies([Poterie et al., 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 421 to 646 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Rainone, 2022](#)). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits ((IPCC), 2023).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation([Bahar et al., 2022](#)). In the context of Morocco, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Decision-Making Options for Managing Risk ((IPCC), 2023), Migration and Knowledge Diffusion: The Effect of Returning Refugees on Export Performance in the Former Yugoslavia ), Managing multiple hazards: lessons from anticipatory humanitarian action for climate disasters during COVID-19 ).

This section follows Introduction and leads into Findings, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Findings

---

The findings of Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond examines Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond in relation to Morocco, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies. This section is written as a approximately 421 to 646 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses present the core evidence and patterns without drifting into broad implications.

Outline guidance for this section is: Present the main evidence on Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Morocco, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of

---

the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Decision-Making Options for Managing Risk ((IPCC), 2023), Migration and Knowledge Diffusion: The Effect of Returning Refugees on Export Performance in the Former Yugoslavia ), Managing multiple hazards: lessons from anticipatory humanitarian action for climate disasters during COVID-19 ).

This section follows Methodology and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Discussion

---

The discussion of Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond examines Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond in relation to Morocco, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies. This section is written as a approximately 421 to 646 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses interpret the findings, connect them to literature, and explain what they mean.

Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Morocco; note practical relevance. In the context of Morocco, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Decision-Making Options for Managing Risk ((IPCC), 2023), Migration and Knowledge Diffusion: The Effect of Returning Refugees on Export Performance in the Former Yugoslavia ), Managing multiple hazards: lessons from anticipatory humanitarian action for climate disasters during COVID-19 ).

This section follows Findings and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Conclusion

---

The conclusion of Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond examines Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond in relation to Morocco, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies. This section is written as a approximately 421 to 646 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Morocco; suggest a next step. In the context of Morocco, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Decision-Making Options for Managing Risk ((IPCC), 2023), Migration and Knowledge Diffusion: The Effect of Returning Refugees on Export Performance in the Former Yugoslavia ), Managing multiple hazards: lessons from anticipatory humanitarian action for climate disasters during COVID-19 ).

---

This section follows Discussion and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

---

## References

- (IPCC), I.P.O.C.C. ([2023](#)). Decision-Making Options for Managing Risk. Cambridge University Press eBooks
- Bahar, D., Hauptmann, A., Özgüzel, C., & Rapoport, H. ([2022](#)). Migration and Knowledge Diffusion: The Effect of Returning Refugees on Export Performance in the Former Yugoslavia. *The Review of Economics and Statistics*
- Poterie, A.T.D.L., Clatworthy, Y., Easton-Calabria, E., Perez, E.C.D., Lux, S., & Aalst, M.V. ([2021](#)). Managing multiple hazards: lessons from anticipatory humanitarian action for climate disasters during COVID-19. *Climate and Development*
- Rainone, S. ([2022](#)). The 2022 Country Specific Recommendations in the social field: quo vadis, EU recovery? An overview and comparison with previous European Semester cycles. *SSRN Electronic Journal*