We estimate four-variable structural vector autoregressive models for four large oil-producers, Iran, Kazahkstan, Venezuela, and Russia. Using standard long-run restrictions, we assess the effect of oil price shocks on the real exchange rate and output in these countries, which are very dependent on energy in their export structures. Not surprisingly, we find that higher real oil prices are associated with higher output. However, we also find that supply shocks are by far the most important factor driving real output movements in both countries, possibly due to ongoing transition. Similarly, oil shocks do not account for a large share of movements in the real exchange rate, although their significance is clearly larger in Kazakhstan than in Russia.

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