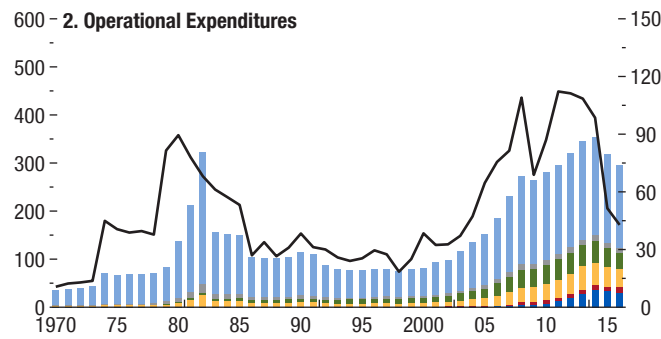
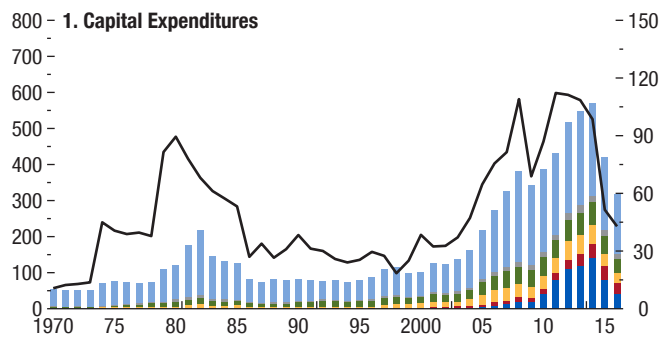


**Figure 1.SF.4. Historical Evolution of Global Capital and Operational Expenditures**  
*(Billions of 2016 U.S. dollars, unless noted otherwise)*

■ Tight/Shale  
■ Oil sands and extra heavy oil  
■ Heavy oil  
— Oil price APSP (2016 U.S. dollars a barrel, right scale)  
■ Ultradeepwater  
■ Deepwater  
■ Conventional



Sources: IMF, Primary Commodity Price System; IMF International Financial Statistics database; Rystad Energy research and analysis; and IMF staff calculations.

Note: APSP = average petroleum spot price—average of U.K. Brent, Dubai, and West Texas Intermediate, equally weighted. Capital expenditure includes exploration costs associated with seismic and drilling wildcats or appraisal wells to discover and delineate oil and gas fields, and all development costs related to facilities and drilling of wells. Operational expenditure includes operational expenses directly related to oil and gas activities. The costs are estimated at asset level and calibrated against company reported values. Deepwater is defined at 125–1,500 meters. Ultradeepwater is defined at 1,500 meters and above. When deepwater (or ultradeepwater) production was also categorized as heavy (or extra heavy) oil, the production was counted once, as deepwater (or ultradeepwater). Oil refers to crude oil, condensate, and natural gas liquids.