



## REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 2019

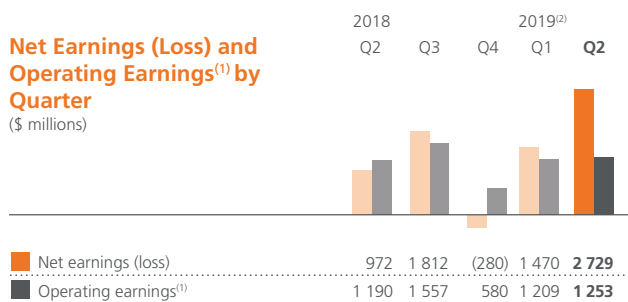
All financial figures are unaudited and presented in Canadian dollars unless noted otherwise. Production volumes are presented on a working-interest basis, before royalties, except for Libya, which is on an entitlement basis. Certain financial measures in this document are not prescribed by Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). For a description of these non-GAAP financial measures, see the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of Suncor Energy Inc.'s (Suncor or the company) Management's Discussion and Analysis dated July 24, 2019 (MD&A). See also the Advisories section of the MD&A. References to Oil Sands operations exclude Suncor's interests in Fort Hills and Syncrude.

"This quarter, we delivered \$3.0 billion in funds from operations, a new second quarter record, and \$1.3 billion of operating earnings due to our team delivering solid operating performance while taking full advantage of our flexibility to maximize our cash flow, despite the impact of curtailments," said Mark Little, president and chief executive officer. "Strong cash flow generation and our commitment to capital discipline allowed us to return value to our shareholders through \$658 million in dividends and \$552 million in share repurchases while, at the same time, strengthening our balance sheet."

- Funds from operations<sup>(1)</sup> were \$3.005 billion (\$1.92 per common share) in the second quarter of 2019, compared to \$2.862 billion (\$1.75 per common share) in the prior year quarter, an increase of 10% per common share.
- Cash flow provided by operating activities, which includes changes in non-cash working capital, was \$3.433 billion (\$2.19 per common share) in the second quarter of 2019, compared to \$2.446 billion (\$1.50 per common share) in the prior year quarter.
- Net earnings were \$2.729 billion (\$1.74 per common share) in the second quarter of 2019, compared to \$972 million (\$0.60 per common share) in the prior year quarter and included a one-time deferred income tax recovery of \$1.116 billion (\$0.71 per common share) to reflect the staged reduction of Alberta's corporate income tax rate from 12% to 8% over the next four years.
- Operating earnings<sup>(1)</sup> were \$1.253 billion (\$0.80 per common share), compared to operating earnings of \$1.190 billion (\$0.73 per common share) in the prior year quarter, an increase of 10% per common share.
- Total Oil Sands production during the second quarter of 2019 increased to 692,200 barrels per day (bbls/d), from 547,600 bbls/d in the prior year quarter. Despite being limited by production curtailments, Oil Sands achieved a new second quarter production record, with the increase due to improved Oil Sands utilization and an increase in Fort Hills production. Fort Hills production was 89,300 bbls/d, compared to 70,900 bbls/d in the prior year quarter.
- Refining and Marketing (R&M) delivered strong financial results, despite the impact of planned maintenance in the quarter, due to improved refining margins and higher crude throughput. Quarterly funds from operations were \$932 million and operating earnings were \$677 million, compared to \$892 million and \$671 million, respectively, in the prior year quarter.
- Exploration and Production (E&P) had 111,700 bbls/d of production in the second quarter, including improved Hebron production of 23,600 bbls/d, following the completion of the sixth production well during the quarter.
- During the second quarter of 2019, the company issued \$750 million of 3.10% senior unsecured medium term notes and repaid \$1.3 billion of short-term debt and US\$140 million of maturing higher interest long-term debt, further improving the company's liquidity and balance sheet flexibility.
- The company paid \$658 million in dividends and repurchased \$552 million of its common shares during the quarter.

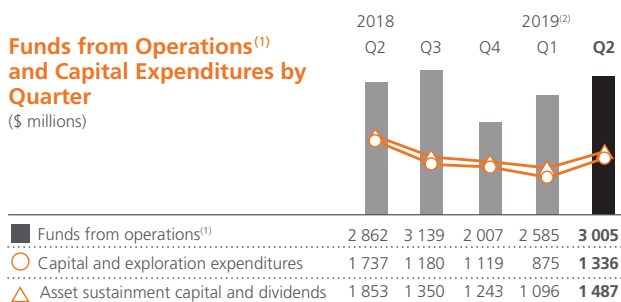
### Net Earnings (Loss) and Operating Earnings<sup>(1)</sup> by Quarter

(\$ millions)



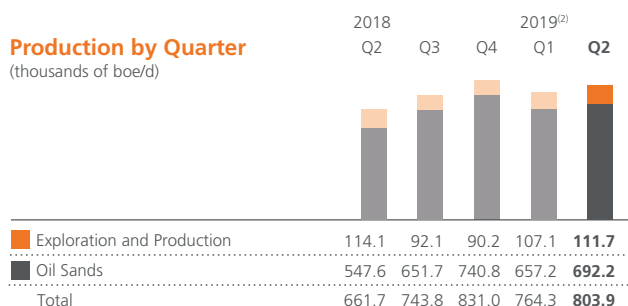
### Funds from Operations<sup>(1)</sup> and Capital Expenditures by Quarter

(\$ millions)



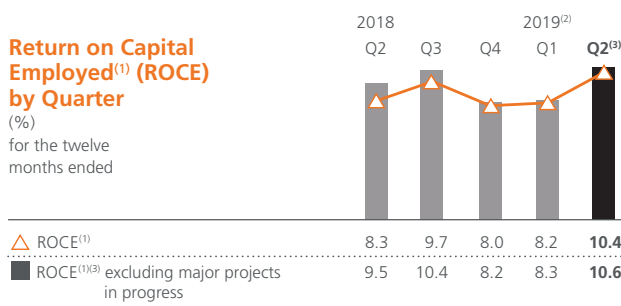
### Production by Quarter

(thousands of boe/d)



### Return on Capital Employed<sup>(1)</sup> (ROCE) by Quarter

(%)  
for the twelve months ended



- (1) Funds from operations, operating earnings and ROCE are non-GAAP financial measures. See page 5 for a reconciliation of net earnings to operating earnings. See the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of the MD&A.
- (2) Includes the impact of the Government of Alberta's mandatory production curtailments.
- (3) ROCE excluding major projects in progress would have been 8.7% in the second quarter of 2019 excluding the \$1.116 billion deferred tax recovery for the Alberta corporate income tax rate change.

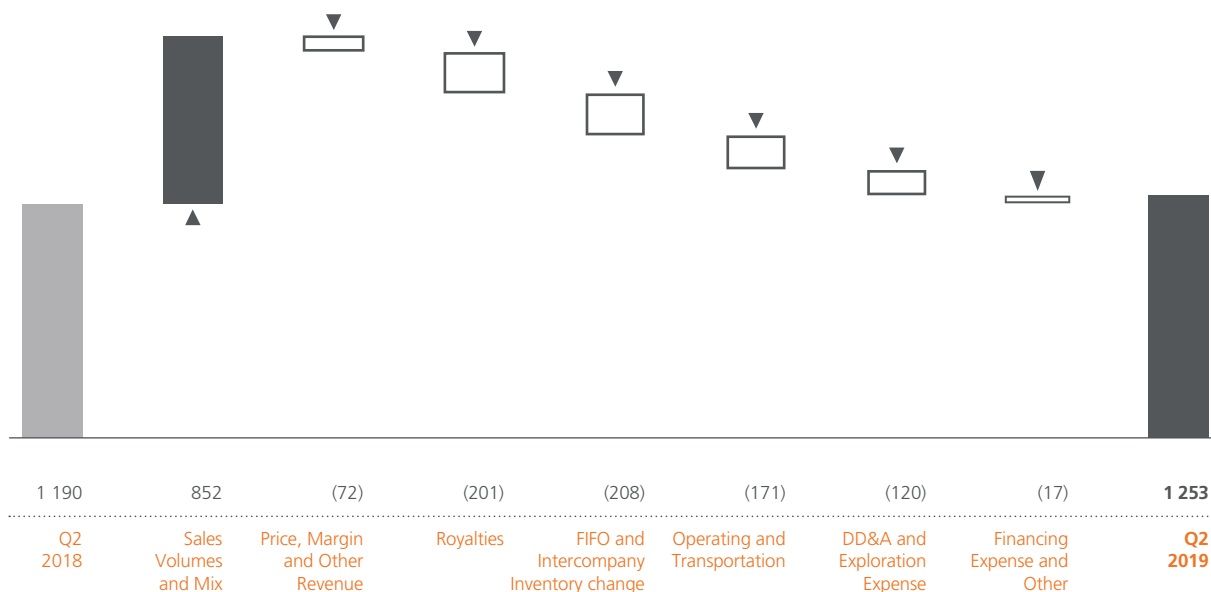
## Financial Results

### Operating Earnings

Suncor's second quarter 2019 operating earnings were \$1.253 billion (\$0.80 per common share), compared to \$1.190 billion (\$0.73 per common share) in the prior year quarter. The increase in operating earnings was primarily related to higher overall crude production and refinery crude throughput due to a less intensive, planned maintenance program at both Oil Sands and R&M, as compared to the prior year quarter. In addition, improved reliability at Syncrude and the ramp up of Fort Hills and Hebron production throughout 2018 further increased crude output during the second quarter of 2019, which was only partially offset by a decrease in production associated with the Alberta government's mandatory production curtailments. Other positive factors influencing operating earnings in the second quarter of 2019 were the impact of a weaker Canadian dollar on U.S. dollar denominated sales and improved refining margins.

Second quarter 2019 operating earnings were negatively impacted by lower WTI and Brent benchmark crude prices, an unfavourable first-in, first-out (FIFO) and intercompany inventory change, and an increase in royalties, operating and transportation expenses, consistent with the increase in production. In addition, depreciation, depletion and amortization (DD&A) expenses were higher than the prior year quarter, due primarily to the staged commissioning of Fort Hills in 2018 and the increase in depreciation associated with the transition to International Financial Reporting Standards 16 Leases. Exploration expenses increased due to non-commercial drilling results off the east coast of Canada and in the United Kingdom North Sea.

### Bridge Analysis of Operating Earnings (\$ millions)<sup>(1)</sup>



(1) For an explanation of this bridge analysis, see the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of the MD&A.

### Net Earnings

Net earnings were \$2.729 billion (\$1.74 per common share) in the second quarter of 2019, compared to net earnings of \$972 million (\$0.60 per common share) in the prior year quarter. In addition to the factors impacting operating earnings discussed above, net earnings for the second quarter of 2019 included a one-time deferred income tax recovery of \$1.116 billion associated with a staged reduction to the Alberta corporate income tax rate of 1% each year from 2019 to 2022, an after-tax gain of \$139 million on the sale of the company's interest in Canbriam Energy Inc. (Canbriam) and a \$221 million unrealized after-tax foreign exchange gain on the revaluation of U.S. dollar denominated debt. Net earnings in the prior year quarter included an unrealized after-tax foreign exchange loss of \$218 million on the revaluation of U.S. dollar denominated debt.

### Funds from Operations and Cash Flow Provided By Operating Activities

Funds from operations were \$3.005 billion (\$1.92 per common share) in the second quarter of 2019, compared to \$2.862 billion (\$1.75 per common share) in the second quarter of 2018, and were influenced by the same factors impacting operating earnings noted above, excluding the impact of DD&A and exploration expenses.

Cash flow provided by operating activities was \$3.433 billion (\$2.19 per common share) for the second quarter of 2019, compared to \$2.446 billion (\$1.50 per common share) for the second quarter of 2018. In addition to the items noted in funds from operations, cash flow provided by operating activities was further impacted by a source of cash associated with the company's working capital balances in the second quarter of 2019, as compared to a use of cash in the prior year quarter.

### Operating Results

Suncor's total upstream production was 803,900 barrels of oil equivalent per day (boe/d) during the second quarter of 2019, compared to 661,700 boe/d in the prior year quarter, marking a second quarter production record. The increase was primarily due to lower planned Oil Sands maintenance, improved reliability at Syncrude and the ramp up of Fort Hills and Hebron production throughout 2018, partially offset by the impact of mandatory production curtailments in the province of Alberta, which began January 1, 2019.

During the second quarter of 2019, the company was able to leverage its broad asset base and operational flexibility to maximize the value of its allotted barrels under the mandatory curtailment program, focusing on higher value synthetic crude oil (SCO) production and helping to mitigate the impact of planned maintenance activities through the transfer of curtailment allotment among the company's assets. In addition, solid asset reliability and availability allowed the company to purchase 24,000 bbls/d of additional curtailment bitumen volumes from third parties, net of curtailment sales.

"Suncor's upstream assets produced more than 800,000 bbls/d of crude oil during the second quarter of 2019, marking a new second quarter production record, while planned maintenance was completed at many of our Oil Sands assets in the quarter," said Little. "In addition, the team was able to create significant value by opportunistically shifting production among our assets through this period of curtailment – another great example of the benefits that come from having a broad and flexible asset base."

Oil Sands operations production was 414,200 bbls/d in the second quarter of 2019, compared to 358,900 bbls/d in the prior year quarter. The increase in production was primarily SCO and resulted from a decrease in planned upgrader maintenance. Oil Sands operations upgrader reliability improved to 86% in the second quarter of 2019, compared to 69% in the prior year quarter. Production of non-upgraded bitumen from the company's In Situ assets was relatively flat quarter-over-quarter at 118,700 bbls/d during the second quarter of 2019, compared to 121,000 bbls/d in the prior year quarter, and continued to be impacted by mandatory production curtailment as the company favoured the production of higher value SCO barrels, in addition to the completion of major maintenance at Firebag. In addition, overall Oil Sands operations production was reduced by the yield loss associated with upgrading bitumen to SCO.

Oil Sands operations cash operating costs<sup>(1)</sup> per barrel were \$27.80 in the second quarter of 2019, compared to \$28.65 in the prior year quarter, with both periods reflecting the impact of planned maintenance. The decrease in Oil Sands operations cash operating costs per barrel was due to the increase in production being partially offset by higher operating, selling and general costs and was further impacted by the yield loss associated with the increase in higher value SCO production. Total Oil Sands operations cash operating costs were \$1.051 billion, compared to \$940 million in the prior year quarter, due primarily to an increase in commodity consumption costs and higher ore preparation costs, partially offset by a decrease in natural gas prices.

Suncor's share of production from Fort Hills averaged 89,300 bbls/d in the second quarter of 2019 compared to 70,900 bbls/d in the prior year quarter, with the increase in production attributed to the ramp up of operations throughout 2018. The increase in production was partially offset by mandatory production curtailments, which the company limited the effect of through purchasing 6,500 bbls/d of curtailment credits from third-parties. Fort Hills cash operating costs<sup>(1)</sup> per barrel were \$22.50 in the second quarter of 2019, compared to \$28.55 in the prior year quarter, with the improvement primarily attributed to the increase in production. Total Fort Hills cash operating costs were consistent at \$183 million, compared to \$185 million in the prior year quarter, despite the increase in production.

Suncor's share of Syncrude production was 188,700 bbls/d in the second quarter of 2019, compared to 117,800 bbls/d in the prior year quarter. The increase in production was primarily due to improved reliability at Syncrude due to the prior year quarter being impacted by extended planned maintenance and a power disruption. Production increases were partially offset by the impact of mandatory production curtailments, which Suncor and the other Syncrude partners helped to mitigate by allocating a portion of their curtailment allotment to Syncrude, on an opportunistic basis. In addition, Syncrude purchased other third-party curtailment allotments. The total curtailment credits received at Syncrude resulted in an estimated increase in SCO production of 21,000 bbls/d. Upgrader utilization at Syncrude improved to 93% in the second quarter of 2019, compared to 58% in the prior year quarter.

Syncrude cash operating costs<sup>(1)</sup> per barrel were \$34.90 in the second quarter of 2019, a decrease from \$56.25 in the prior year quarter, due primarily to the increase in production. Total Syncrude cash operating costs were \$599 million in the second quarter of 2019 and were comparable to \$603 million in the prior year quarter.

(1) Oil Sands operations cash operating costs, Fort Hills cash operating costs and Syncrude cash operating costs are non-GAAP financial measures. See the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of the MD&A.

Production volumes at E&P were 111,700 boe/d in the second quarter of 2019, compared to 114,100 boe/d in the prior year quarter. Increased production from Hebron and Oda, which began production in the first quarter of 2019, nearly offset natural declines in the United Kingdom, the continued staged return of White Rose towards full operations and the completion of planned maintenance at Terra Nova.

Refinery crude throughput was 399,100 bbls/d and refinery utilization was 86% in the second quarter of 2019, compared to 344,100 bbls/d and a utilization rate of 74% in the prior year quarter. Both periods were impacted by major planned maintenance, however, the maintenance completed in the current period had a less significant impact on production when compared to the second quarter of 2018, which included the first full turnaround of the Edmonton refinery, as well as additional turnaround activities at the company's other three refineries. Planned maintenance completed in the second quarter of 2019 included turnaround activities at the Sarnia and Montreal refineries, as well as major maintenance at the Edmonton and Commerce City refineries. Refined product sales increased in the second quarter of 2019 to 508,100 bbls/d, compared to 500,000 bbls/d in the prior year quarter, with the increase due to higher refinery crude throughput in the second quarter of 2019 and the associated increase in refined product availability. The prior period quarter included a significant draw of product inventory that was built up in advance of the planned turnaround of the entire Edmonton refinery in the second quarter of 2018.

### Strategy Update

Suncor's 2019 capital program is focused on the enhancement and optimization of the company's operating asset performance, safety and reliability, including projects focused on delivering increased earnings and funds from operations through further cost savings and structural margin improvements. In addition, the company is developing step-out opportunities and asset extensions within its offshore business in the E&P segment.

Excluding capitalized interest, the company incurred \$1.336 billion in capital expenditures in the second quarter of 2019, a decrease from \$1.737 billion in the prior year quarter. The decrease was due primarily to lower planned maintenance and turnaround capital due to the completion of a more significant planned maintenance program at both Oil Sands and R&M in the prior year quarter, as well as the decrease in capital associated with the staged completion and commissioning of the Fort Hills extraction plants in the first half of 2018.

Drilling activity at Hebron is ongoing and production continues to ramp up. Other E&P activity in the second quarter included development drilling at Hibernia, White Rose, Buzzard and Terra Nova, and development work on Fenja and the West White Rose Project.

During the second quarter of 2019, the company sanctioned the Terra Nova asset life extension. The project is expected to extend the life of Terra Nova by approximately a decade and is planned for execution in 2020. The company's previously issued 2019 capital guidance included development spending associated with this project.

In the second quarter of 2019, Suncor sold its 37% interest in Canbriam for total proceeds and an equivalent gain of \$151 million (\$139 million after-tax), which the company had acquired in the first quarter of 2018. In addition, Suncor sold land and several related natural gas wells held in northeast British Columbia to Canbriam for proceeds of \$24 million, with this transaction closing early in the third quarter of 2019.

During the second quarter of 2019, the company issued \$750 million of 3.10% senior unsecured medium term notes due in 2029. Also in the quarter, the company reduced its short-term debt balance by \$1.281 billion and repaid US\$140 million of maturing long-term debt, further improving the company's balance sheet flexibility.

In the second quarter of 2019, the company repurchased \$552 million of its own shares for cancellation under the company's normal course issuer bid, and returned \$658 million of cash to shareholders through dividends.

"Through our integrated model and focus on operational excellence, capital discipline and sustainability, we are well positioned for the future and continue to deliver increased returns to our shareholders," said Little. "We will continue to optimize and enhance our business through leveraging the talent of our people, a continued focus on innovation and the integration of advanced digital technology. To accelerate these efforts, we have assembled some of our most senior leaders into a dedicated project team to guide Suncor through the next phase of the company's evolution."

## Operating Earnings Reconciliation<sup>(1)</sup>

(\$ millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	2019	June 30 2018	2019	June 30 2018
Net earnings	2 729	972	4 199	1 761
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss on U.S. dollar denominated debt	(221)	218	(482)	547
Impact of income tax rate adjustment on deferred taxes <sup>(2)</sup>	(1 116)	—	(1 116)	—
Gain on significant disposal <sup>(3)</sup>	(139)	—	(139)	(133)
Operating earnings <sup>(1)</sup>	1 253	1 190	2 462	2 175

(1) Operating earnings is a non-GAAP financial measure. All reconciling items are presented on an after-tax basis. See the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of the MD&A.

(2) In the second quarter of 2019, the company recorded a \$1.116 billion deferred income tax recovery associated with the Government of Alberta's substantive enactment of legislation for the staged reduction of the corporate income tax rate from 12% to 8% over the next four years.

(3) In the second quarter of 2019, Suncor sold its 37% interest in Canbriam for total proceeds and an equivalent gain of \$151 million (\$139 million after tax), which had previously been written down to nil in the fourth quarter of 2018 following the company's assessment of forward natural gas prices and the impact on estimated future cash flows. The equity interest in Canbriam was acquired during the first quarter of 2018 in exchange for the company's mineral landholdings in northeast British Columbia, at which time a gain of \$133 million after-tax was recorded on the transaction.

## Corporate Guidance

Suncor has revised its full year outlook range for capital expenditures to \$4.9 – \$5.4 billion, down from \$4.9 – \$5.6 billion to reflect the company's continued focus on capital discipline, and Syncrude cash operating costs per barrel have been increased to \$36.50 – \$39.50 from \$33.50 – \$36.50 due to additional costs associated with driving sustained reliability improvements at Syncrude. In addition, the company has updated its key refining benchmark crack spread to New York Harbor 2-1-1 crack, from New York Harbor 3-2-1 crack, which better reflects the approximate composition of Suncor's overall refined product mix. No other changes have been made to Suncor's guidance at this time. For further details and advisories regarding Suncor's 2019 corporate guidance, see [www.suncor.com/guidance](http://www.suncor.com/guidance).

## Measurement Conversions

Certain natural gas volumes in this report to shareholders have been converted to boe on the basis of one bbl to six mcf. See the Advisories section of the MD&A.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

July 24, 2019

Suncor is an integrated energy company headquartered in Calgary, Alberta, Canada. We are strategically focused on developing one of the world's largest petroleum resource basins – Canada's Athabasca oil sands. In addition, we explore for, acquire, develop, produce and market crude oil and natural gas in Canada and internationally; we transport and refine crude oil, and we market petroleum and petrochemical products primarily in Canada. We also conduct energy trading activities focused principally on the marketing and trading of crude oil, natural gas and byproducts. We also operate a renewable energy business as part of our overall portfolio of assets.

For a description of Suncor's segments, refer to Suncor's Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2018, dated February 28, 2019 (the 2018 annual MD&A).

This Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) should be read in conjunction with Suncor's unaudited interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019, Suncor's audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 and the 2018 annual MD&A.

Additional information about Suncor filed with Canadian securities regulatory authorities and the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), including quarterly and annual reports and Suncor's Annual Information Form dated February 28, 2019 (the 2018 AIF), which is also filed with the SEC under cover of Form 40-F, is available online at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com), [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov) and our website [www.suncor.com](http://www.suncor.com). Information contained in or otherwise accessible through our website does not form part of this MD&A, and is not incorporated into this document by reference.

References to "we", "our", "Suncor", or "the company" mean Suncor Energy Inc., and the company's subsidiaries and interests in associates and jointly controlled entities, unless the context otherwise requires.

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## 1. ADVISORIES

### Basis of Presentation

Unless otherwise noted, all financial information has been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), specifically International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, which is within the framework of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the IASB.

Effective January 1, 2019, the company adopted IFRS 16 *Leases* (IFRS 16), which replaced the previous leasing standard IAS 17 *Leases* (IAS 17), and requires the recognition of all leases on the balance sheet, with optional exemptions for short-term leases where the term is twelve months or less and for leases of low-value items. IFRS 16 effectively removes the classification of leases as either finance or operating leases and treats all leases as finance leases for lessees. The accounting treatment for lessors remains essentially unchanged, with the requirement to classify leases as either finance or operating. Please refer to note 3 in the company's unaudited interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 for further information. The company has selected the modified retrospective transition approach, electing to adjust opening retained earnings with no re-statement of comparative figures. As such, comparative information continues to be reported under IAS 17 and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) 4.

All financial information is reported in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted. Production volumes are presented on a working-interest basis, before royalties, except for Libya, which is on an entitlement basis.

Beginning in the first quarter of 2019, results from the company's Energy Trading business have been included within each of the respective operating business segments to which the respective trade relates. The Energy Trading business was previously reported within the Corporate, Energy Trading and Eliminations segment. Prior periods have been restated to reflect this change.

Also beginning in the first quarter of 2019, the company revised the classification of its capital expenditures into "asset sustainment and maintenance" and "economic investment" to better reflect the types of capital investments being made by the company. There is no impact to overall capital expenditures and comparative periods have been restated to reflect this change. Refer to the Capital Investment Update section of this MD&A for further details.

References to Oil Sands operations exclude Suncor's interests in Fort Hills and Syncrude.

### **Non-GAAP Financial Measures**

Certain financial measures in this MD&A – namely operating earnings (loss), funds from (used in) operations, return on capital employed (ROCE), Oil Sands operations cash operating costs, Fort Hills cash operating costs, Syncrude cash operating costs, refining margin, refining operating expense, discretionary free funds flow, and last-in, first-out (LIFO) inventory valuation methodology and related per share amounts – are not prescribed by GAAP. Operating earnings (loss) is defined in the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of this MD&A and reconciled to the most directly comparable GAAP measures in the Consolidated Financial Information and Segment Results and Analysis sections of this MD&A. Oil Sands operations cash operating costs, Fort Hills cash operating costs, Syncrude cash operating costs and LIFO are defined in the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of this MD&A and reconciled to the most directly comparable GAAP measures in the Segment Results and Analysis section of this MD&A. Funds from (used in) operations, ROCE, discretionary free funds flow, refining margin and refining operating expense are defined and reconciled to the most directly comparable GAAP measures in the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of this MD&A.

### **Risk Factors and Forward-Looking Information**

The company's financial and operational performance is potentially affected by a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the factors described within the Forward-Looking Information section of this MD&A. This MD&A contains forward-looking information based on Suncor's current expectations, estimates, projections and assumptions. This information is provided to assist readers in understanding the company's future plans and expectations and may not be appropriate for other purposes. Refer to the Forward-Looking Information section of this MD&A for information on the material risk factors and assumptions underlying our forward-looking information contained in this MD&A.

### **Measurement Conversions**

Certain crude oil and natural gas liquids volumes have been converted to mcf on the basis of one bbl to six mcf. Also, certain natural gas volumes have been converted to boe or mboe on the same basis. Any figure presented in mcf, boe or mboe may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A conversion ratio of one bbl of crude oil or natural gas liquids to six mcf of natural gas is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. Given that the value ratio based on the current price of crude oil as compared to natural gas is significantly different from the energy equivalency of 6:1, conversion on a 6:1 basis may be misleading as an indication of value.

### **Common Abbreviations**

For a list of abbreviations that may be used in this MD&A, refer to the Common Abbreviations section of this MD&A.



## 2. SECOND QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

### • Second quarter financial results

- Suncor's net earnings were \$2.729 billion (\$1.74 per common share) in the second quarter of 2019, compared to \$972 million (\$0.60 per common share) in the prior year quarter. In addition to the factors explained in operating earnings below, net earnings for the second quarter of 2019 included a one-time deferred income tax recovery of \$1.116 billion (\$0.71 per common share) associated with a staged reduction to the Alberta corporate income tax rate of 1% each year from 2019 to 2022, an after-tax gain of \$139 million on the sale of the company's interest in Canbriam Energy Inc. (Canbriam) and a \$221 million unrealized after-tax foreign exchange gain on the revaluation of U.S. dollar denominated debt. Net earnings in the prior year quarter included an unrealized after-tax foreign exchange loss of \$218 million on the revaluation of U.S. dollar denominated debt.
- Suncor's second quarter 2019 operating earnings<sup>(1)</sup> were \$1.253 billion (\$0.80 per common share), compared to \$1.190 billion (\$0.73 per common share) in the prior year quarter, with the increase in operating earnings primarily related to higher overall crude production and refinery crude throughput, the impact of a weaker Canadian dollar on U.S. dollar denominated sales and improved refining margins. Partially offsetting these were a decrease in WTI and Brent crude benchmark prices, an unfavourable inventory change associated with a smaller first-in, first-out (FIFO) gain and a deferral of profit held in intercompany inventory, and an increase in royalties and higher overall expenses consistent with the increase in production, as detailed in the Segment Results and Analysis section of this MD&A.
- Funds from operations<sup>(1)</sup> were \$3.005 billion (\$1.92 per common share) in the second quarter of 2019, compared to \$2.862 billion (\$1.75 per common share) in the second quarter of 2018, and were influenced primarily by the same factors impacting operating earnings noted above, adjusted for non-cash expenses for DD&A and exploration. Cash flow provided by operating activities, which includes changes in non-cash working capital, was \$3.433 billion for the second quarter of 2019, compared to \$2.446 billion for the second quarter of 2018, reflecting a source of cash from working capital as compared to a use of cash in the prior year quarter.
- **Oil Sands operations production increased to 414,200 bbls/d in the second quarter of 2019, compared to 358,900 bbls/d in the prior year quarter.** The increase was due to a reduction in planned upgrader maintenance, partially offset by planned maintenance at Firebag and the impact of mandatory production curtailments in the province of Alberta which took effect at the beginning of the year and has continued through the second quarter of 2019.
- **Syncrude upgrader utilization improved to 93%, compared to 58% in the prior year quarter.** Improved asset reliability and a decrease in planned maintenance at Syncrude resulted in second quarter 2019 production of 188,700 bbls/d, compared to 117,800 bbls/d in the prior year quarter, which included extended planned maintenance and a power outage towards the end of the quarter. Mandatory production curtailments had a lesser impact on Syncrude than In Situ and Fort Hills during the second quarter of 2019 as they obtained allotments from partners, including Suncor, and other third parties.
- **Fort Hills production increased to 89,300 bbls/d compared to 70,900 bbls/d in the prior year quarter.** The ramp up of Fort Hills operations throughout 2018 drove the increase in production, partially offset by mandatory production curtailments, which the company limited the effect of through purchasing 6,500 bbls/d of curtailment credits from third-parties.
- **Refining and Marketing (R&M) delivered strong financial results, despite the impact of planned maintenance in the quarter.** Quarterly funds from operations were \$932 million and operating earnings were \$677 million, compared to \$892 million and \$671 million, respectively, in the prior year quarter.
- **Ramp up of Hebron continues after completion of the sixth production well.** Production at Hebron was 23,600 bbls/d in the second quarter of 2019, compared to 13,500 bbls/d in the prior year quarter.
- **Dividends and share repurchases.** The company paid \$658 million to shareholders through dividends and repurchased \$552 million of its shares during the second quarter of 2019 under its normal course issuer bid (NCIB).
- **Issuance of \$750 million of long-term debt and reduction of \$1.281 billion of short-term debt, as well as US\$140 million of long-term debt.** Strong cash flow combined with the issuance of \$750 million of 3.10% senior unsecured medium term notes allowed the company to repay a significant balance of short-term debt along with maturing higher interest long-term debt, further improving the company's liquidity and balance sheet flexibility.

(1) Operating earnings and funds from operations are non-GAAP financial measures. See the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of this MD&A.



### 3. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

#### Financial Highlights

(\$ millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	2019	June 30 2018	2019	June 30 2018
<b>Net earnings (loss)</b>				
Oil Sands	1 561	403	1 750	500
Exploration and Production	456	312	948	700
Refining and Marketing	765	671	1 774	1 460
Corporate and Eliminations	(53)	(414)	(273)	(899)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 729</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>4 199</b>	<b>1 761</b>
<b>Operating earnings (loss)<sup>(1)</sup></b>				
Oil Sands	651	403	840	500
Exploration and Production	247	312	739	567
Refining and Marketing	677	671	1 686	1 460
Corporate and Eliminations	(322)	(196)	(803)	(352)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 253</b>	<b>1 190</b>	<b>2 462</b>	<b>2 175</b>
<b>Funds from (used in) operations<sup>(1)</sup></b>				
Oil Sands	1 866	1 491	3 050	2 473
Exploration and Production	507	539	1 209	1 005
Refining and Marketing	932	892	2 185	1 803
Corporate and Eliminations	(300)	(60)	(854)	(255)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 005</b>	<b>2 862</b>	<b>5 590</b>	<b>5 026</b>
Decrease (increase) in non-cash working capital	428	(416)	(609)	(1 856)
<b>Cash flow provided by operating activities</b>	<b>3 433</b>	<b>2 446</b>	<b>4 981</b>	<b>3 170</b>
<b>Capital and exploration expenditures<sup>(2)</sup></b>				
Asset sustainment and maintenance	816	1 251	1 235	1 940
Economic investment	520	486	976	1 011
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 336</b>	<b>1 737</b>	<b>2 211</b>	<b>2 951</b>

(\$ millions)	Three months ended		Twelve months ended	
	2019	June 30 2018	2019	June 30 2018
<b>Discretionary free funds flow<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>1 518</b>	<b>1 009</b>	<b>3 007</b>	<b>1 879</b>

(1) Non-GAAP financial measures. See the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of this MD&A. Discretionary free funds flow for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 have been restated for the impact of the change to the company's classification of asset sustainment and maintenance capital expenditures. Refer to the Capital and Investment Update section of this MD&A for further details.

(2) Excludes capitalized interest of \$28 million in the second quarter of 2019 and \$25 million in the second quarter of 2018 and reflects the company's revised capital expenditure classification. Refer to the Capital and Investment Update section of this MD&A for further details.

## Operating Highlights

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	2019	June 30 2018	2019	June 30 2018
Production volumes by segment				
Oil Sands (mmbbls/d)	692.2	547.6	674.8	559.7
Exploration and Production (mboe/d)	111.7	114.1	109.3	115.9
<b>Total (mboe/d)</b>	<b>803.9</b>	<b>661.7</b>	<b>784.1</b>	<b>675.6</b>
Refinery utilization (%)	86	74	91	86
Refinery crude oil processed (mmbbls/d)	399.1	344.1	421.9	398.5

## Net Earnings

Suncor's consolidated net earnings for the second quarter of 2019 were \$2.729 billion, compared to \$972 million for the prior year quarter. Net earnings were primarily affected by the same factors that influenced operating earnings described subsequently in this section of this MD&A.

Other items affecting net earnings over these periods included:

- In the second quarter of 2019, the company recorded a \$1.116 billion deferred income tax recovery associated with the Government of Alberta's substantive enactment of legislation for the staged reduction of the corporate income tax rate from 12% to 8% over the next four years.
- The after-tax unrealized foreign exchange impact on the revaluation of U.S. dollar denominated debt was a gain of \$221 million for the second quarter of 2019, compared to a loss of \$218 million for the second quarter of 2018.
- In the second quarter of 2019, Suncor sold its 37% interest in Canbriam for total proceeds and an equivalent gain of \$151 million (\$139 million after-tax), which had previously been written down to nil in the fourth quarter of 2018 following the company's assessment of forward natural gas prices and the impact on estimated future cash flows. The equity interest in Canbriam was acquired during the first quarter of 2018 in exchange for the company's mineral landholdings in northeast British Columbia, at which time a gain of \$133 million after-tax was recorded on the transaction.

## Operating Earnings Reconciliation<sup>(1)</sup>

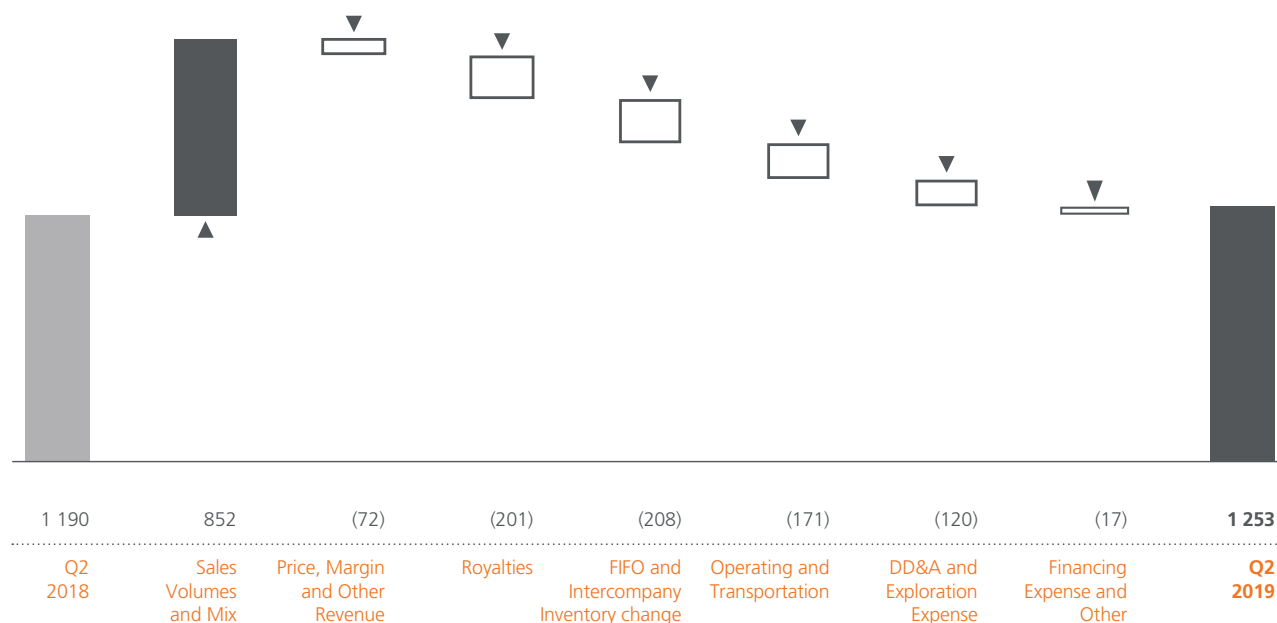
(\$ millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	2019	June 30 2018	2019	June 30 2018
Net earnings	2 729	972	4 199	1 761
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss on U.S. dollar denominated debt	(221)	218	(482)	547
Impact of income tax rate adjustment on deferred taxes <sup>(2)</sup>	(1 116)	—	(1 116)	—
Gain on significant disposal <sup>(3)</sup>	(139)	—	(139)	(133)
<b>Operating earnings<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>1 253</b>	<b>1 190</b>	<b>2 462</b>	<b>2 175</b>

(1) Operating earnings is a non-GAAP financial measure. All reconciling items are presented on an after-tax basis. See the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of this MD&A.

(2) In the second quarter of 2019, the company recorded a \$1.116 billion deferred income tax recovery associated with the Government of Alberta's substantive enactment of legislation for the staged reduction of the corporate income tax rate from 12% to 8% over the next four years.

(3) In the second quarter of 2019, Suncor sold its 37% interest in Canbriam for total proceeds and an equivalent gain of \$151 million (\$139 million after-tax), which had previously been written down to nil in the fourth quarter of 2018 following the company's assessment of forward natural gas prices and the impact on estimated future cash flows. The equity interest in Canbriam was acquired during the first quarter of 2018 in exchange for the company's mineral landholdings in northeast British Columbia, at which time a gain of \$133 million after-tax was recorded on the transaction.

### Bridge Analysis of Operating Earnings (\$ millions)<sup>(1)</sup>



(1) For an explanation of this bridge analysis, see the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of this MD&A.

Suncor's second quarter 2019 operating earnings were \$1.253 billion (\$0.80 per common share), compared to \$1.190 billion (\$0.73 per common share) in the prior year quarter. The increase in operating earnings was primarily related to higher overall crude production and refinery crude throughput due to a less intensive planned maintenance program at both Oil Sands and R&M, as compared to the prior year quarter. In addition, improved reliability at Syncrude and the ramp up of Fort Hills and Hebron production throughout 2018 further increased crude output during the second quarter of 2019, which was only partially offset by a decrease in production associated with the Alberta government's mandatory production curtailment. Other positive factors influencing operating earnings in the second quarter of 2019 were the impact of a weaker Canadian dollar on U.S. dollar denominated sales and improved refining margins.

Second quarter 2019 operating earnings were negatively impacted by lower WTI and Brent benchmark crude prices, an unfavourable FIFO and intercompany inventory change, and an increase in royalties, operating and transportation expenses, consistent with the increase in production. In addition, DD&A expense increased over the prior year quarter due primarily to the staged commissioning of Fort Hills in 2018 and additional depreciation associated with the transition to IFRS 16. Exploration expenses increased due to non-commercial drilling results off the east coast of Canada and in the U.K. North Sea.

### After-Tax Share-Based Compensation Expense by Segment

(\$ millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	2019	June 30 2018	2019	June 30 2018
Oil Sands	7	33	38	55
Exploration and Production	1	4	4	5
Refining and Marketing	4	16	22	28
Corporate and Eliminations	8	64	80	111
<b>Total share-based compensation expense</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>199</b>

The after-tax share-based compensation expense decreased to \$20 million during the second quarter of 2019, compared to an expense of \$117 million during the prior year quarter, as a result of a decline in the company's share price through the period, compared to an increase in the prior year quarter.

## Business Environment

Commodity prices, refining crack spreads and foreign exchange rates are important factors that affect the results of Suncor's operations.

		Average for the three months ended June 30		Average for the six months ended June 30	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
WTI crude oil at Cushing	US\$/bbl	59.85	67.90	57.40	65.40
Dated Brent crude	US\$/bbl	68.85	74.40	66.05	70.60
Dated Brent/Maya crude oil FOB price differential	US\$/bbl	6.90	12.40	5.95	10.05
MSW at Edmonton	Cdn\$/bbl	73.40	80.95	69.95	76.70
WCS at Hardisty	US\$/bbl	49.20	48.65	45.90	43.65
Light/heavy differential – WTI at Cushing/WCS at Hardisty	US\$/bbl	(10.65)	(19.25)	(11.50)	(21.75)
SYN-WTI Differential	US\$/bbl	0.15	(0.65)	(1.05)	(1.05)
Condensate at Edmonton	US\$/bbl	55.90	68.50	53.25	65.80
Natural gas (Alberta spot) at AECO	Cdn\$/mcf	1.05	1.20	1.70	1.65
Alberta Power Pool Price	Cdn\$/MWh	56.35	56.00	63.55	45.65
New York Harbor 2-1-1 crack <sup>(1)</sup>	US\$/bbl	22.20	21.10	20.20	18.10
Chicago 2-1-1 crack <sup>(1)</sup>	US\$/bbl	21.45	19.05	18.45	15.60
Portland 2-1-1 crack <sup>(1)</sup>	US\$/bbl	26.85	28.65	23.10	24.15
Gulf Coast 2-1-1 crack <sup>(1)</sup>	US\$/bbl	21.70	20.45	19.80	17.90
Exchange rate	US\$/Cdn\$	0.75	0.77	0.75	0.78
Exchange rate (end of period)	US\$/Cdn\$	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76

(1) 2-1-1 crack spreads are indicators of the refining margin generated by converting two barrels of WTI into one barrel of gasoline and one barrel of diesel. The company previously quoted 3-2-1 crack margin benchmarks based on wider use and familiarity with these benchmarks and, although the 3-2-1 crack spread is more commonly quoted, the company's refinery production is better aligned with a 2-1-1 crack spread, which better reflects the approximate composition of Suncor's overall refined product mix. The crack spreads presented here generally approximate the regions into which the company sells refined products through retail and wholesale channels.

Suncor's sweet SCO price realizations are influenced primarily by the price of WTI at Cushing and by the supply and demand for sweet SCO from Western Canada, which influences SCO differentials. Price realizations in the second quarter of 2019 for sweet SCO were unfavourably impacted by a decrease in WTI at Cushing to US\$59.85/bbl in the second quarter of 2019, compared to US\$67.90/bbl in the prior year quarter. Suncor also produces sour SCO, the price of which is influenced by various crude benchmarks, including, but not limited to, MSW at Edmonton and WCS at Hardisty, and which can also be affected by prices negotiated for spot sales. Prices for MSW at Edmonton decreased to \$73.40/bbl compared to \$80.95/bbl in the prior year quarter; however, prices for WCS at Hardisty increased to US\$49.20/bbl in the second quarter of 2019, from US\$48.65/bbl in the prior year quarter, as a result of improved western Canadian heavy crude differentials, in part due to mandatory production curtailments in Alberta. Sweet and sour SCO differentials in the second quarter of 2019 were favourable when compared to the second quarter of 2018.

Bitumen production that Suncor does not upgrade is blended with diluent or SCO to facilitate delivery on pipeline systems. Net bitumen price realizations are, therefore, influenced by both prices for Canadian heavy crude oil (WCS at Hardisty is a common reference), prices for diluent (Condensate at Edmonton) and SCO. Bitumen price realizations can also be affected by bitumen quality and spot sales. Bitumen prices in the second quarter of 2019 were favourably impacted by improved heavy crude oil differentials.

Suncor's price realizations for production from East Coast Canada and International assets are influenced primarily by the price for Brent crude, which decreased to US\$68.85/bbl in the second quarter of 2019, compared to US\$74.40/bbl in the prior year quarter.

The cost of natural gas used in Suncor's Oil Sands and Refining operations is primarily referenced to Alberta spot prices at AECO. The average AECO benchmark decreased to \$1.05/mcf in the second quarter of 2019, from \$1.20/mcf in the prior year quarter.

Suncor's refining margins are primarily influenced by industry benchmark crack spreads and although the 3-2-1 crack spread is more commonly quoted, the company's refinery production is better aligned with a 2-1-1 crack spread, which more appropriately reflects the company's refined product mix of gasoline and distillates. Benchmark crack spreads are industry indicators approximating the gross margin on a barrel of crude oil that is refined to produce gasoline and distillates. More complex refineries can earn greater refining margin by processing less expensive, heavier crudes. Crack spreads do not necessarily reflect the margins at a specific refinery. Crack spreads are based on current crude feedstock prices, whereas actual earnings are based on FIFO inventory accounting where a delay exists between the time that feedstock is purchased and when it is processed and sold to a third party. A FIFO loss normally reflects a declining price environment for crude oil and finished products, whereas FIFO gains reflect an increasing price environment for crude oil and finished products. Specific refinery margins are determined by actual crude purchase costs, refinery configuration, production mix and realized prices for refined products sales in markets unique to each refinery.

Excess electricity produced in Suncor's Oil Sands operations is sold to the Alberta Electric System Operator, with the proceeds netted against the Oil Sands operations cash operating cost per barrel metric. The Alberta power pool price of \$56.35/MWh in the second quarter of 2019 was comparable to \$56.00/MWh in the prior year quarter.

The majority of Suncor's revenues from the sale of oil and natural gas commodities are based on prices that are determined by or referenced to U.S. dollar benchmark prices, while the majority of Suncor's expenditures are realized in Canadian dollars. The Canadian dollar weakened in relation to the U.S. dollar during the second quarter of 2019, as the average exchange rate decreased to US\$0.75 per one Canadian dollar from US\$0.77 per one Canadian dollar in the prior year quarter. This rate decrease had a positive impact on price realizations for the company during the second quarter of 2019 when compared to the prior year quarter.

Suncor also has assets and liabilities, including approximately 65% of the company's debt, which are denominated in U.S. dollars and translated to Suncor's reporting currency (Canadian dollars) at each balance sheet date. A decrease in the value of the Canadian dollar, relative to the U.S. dollar, from the previous balance sheet date increases the amount of Canadian dollars required to settle U.S. dollar denominated obligations, while an increase in the value of the Canadian dollar, relative to the U.S. dollar, decreases the amount of Canadian dollars required to settle U.S. dollar denominated obligations.

## 4. SEGMENT RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

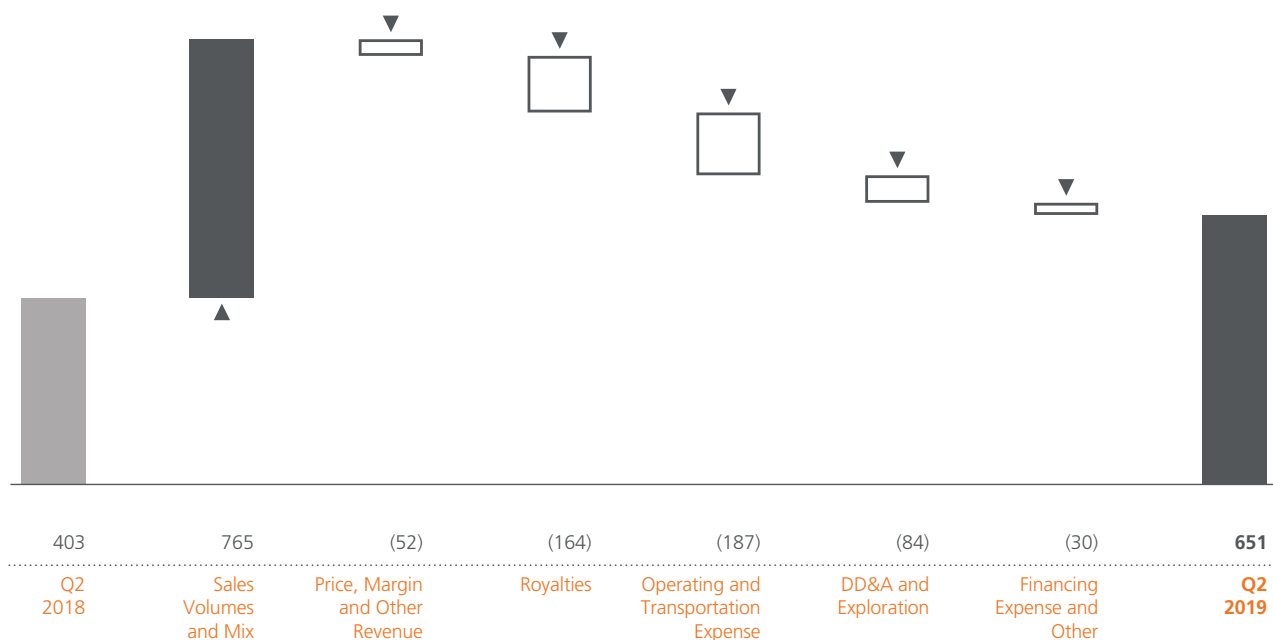
### OIL SANDS

#### Financial Highlights

(\$ millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	2019	June 30 2018	2019	June 30 2018
Gross revenues	5 140	4 180	9 321	7 779
Less: Royalties	(341)	(124)	(539)	(170)
Operating revenues, net of royalties	4 799	4 056	8 782	7 609
Net earnings <sup>(1)</sup>	1 561	403	1 750	500
Impact of income tax rate adjustment on deferred taxes <sup>(2)</sup>	(910)	—	(910)	—
Operating earnings <sup>(3)</sup>	651	403	840	500
Funds from operations <sup>(3)</sup>	1 866	1 491	3 050	2 473

- (1) The three and six months ended June 30, 2018 have been restated to reflect the change to the company's segmented presentation of its Energy Trading business, with no impact to overall consolidated results. The Energy Trading business is now included within each of the respective operating business segments to which the respective trade relates. Suncor's Energy Trading business was previously reported within the Corporate, Energy Trading and Eliminations segment.
- (2) In the second quarter of 2019, the company recorded a \$910 million deferred income tax recovery in the Oil Sands segment associated with the Government of Alberta's substantive enactment of legislation for the staged reduction of the corporate income tax rate from 12% to 8% over the next four years.
- (3) Non-GAAP financial measures. See the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of this MD&A.

#### Bridge Analysis of Operating Earnings (\$ millions)<sup>(1)</sup>



- (1) For an explanation of this bridge analysis, see the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of this MD&A.

The Oil Sands segment had operating earnings of \$651 million in the second quarter of 2019, compared to operating earnings of \$403 million in the prior year quarter. The increase was due to higher overall production volumes resulting from a decrease in planned upgrader maintenance at Oil Sands operations and Syncrude, and improved reliability at Syncrude, partially offset by the completion of major maintenance at Firebag. The ramp up of Fort Hills production throughout 2018 also contributed to the increase in production; however, total production was limited by mandatory production curtailments, which primarily impacted the company's bitumen production. Operating earnings were unfavourably impacted by higher operating, selling and general expenses largely tied to the increase in production, an increase in royalties, lower overall crude price realizations and additional DD&A.

## Production Volumes<sup>(1)</sup>

(mbbls/d)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	2019	June 30 2018	2019	June 30 2018
Upgraded product (SCO and diesel)	304.3	246.2	327.1	266.8
Internally consumed diesel <sup>(2)</sup>	(8.8)	(8.3)	(8.9)	(8.2)
<b>Total Oil Sands operations upgraded product</b>	<b>295.5</b>	<b>237.9</b>	<b>318.2</b>	<b>258.6</b>
In Situ non-upgraded bitumen	118.7	121.0	87.2	123.2
<b>Total Oil Sands operations production</b>	<b>414.2</b>	<b>358.9</b>	<b>405.4</b>	<b>381.8</b>
Fort Hills bitumen	89.3	70.9	83.9	50.5
Internally upgraded bitumen from froth	—	—	—	(2.6)
<b>Total Fort Hills bitumen production</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>47.9</b>
Syncrude (sweet SCO and diesel)	191.1	120.0	188.1	132.4
Internally consumed diesel <sup>(2)</sup>	(2.4)	(2.2)	(2.6)	(2.4)
<b>Total Syncrude production</b>	<b>188.7</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>185.5</b>	<b>130.0</b>
<b>Total Oil Sands production</b>	<b>692.2</b>	<b>547.6</b>	<b>674.8</b>	<b>559.7</b>

(1) Bitumen production from Oil Sands Base is upgraded, while bitumen production from In Situ operations is either upgraded or sold directly to customers, including Suncor's own refineries, with SCO and diesel yields of approximately 79% of bitumen feedstock input. Fort Hills finished bitumen is sold directly to customers and bitumen froth from Fort Hills can be sent to Oil Sands Base for further processing into SCO. All of the bitumen produced at Syncrude is upgraded to sweet SCO and a small amount of diesel, at an approximate yield of 85%.

(2) Both Oil Sands operations and Syncrude produce diesel, which is internally consumed in mining operations, and Fort Hills uses internally produced diesel from Oil Sands Base within its mining operations. Of the 8,800 bbls/d of internally consumed diesel at Oil Sands operations in the second quarter of 2019, 7,000 bbls/d was consumed at Oil Sands Base and 1,800 bbls/d, net, was consumed at Fort Hills. Oil Sands operations utilization rates are calculated net of Oil Sands Base internally consumed diesel, but inclusive of diesel consumed internally at Fort Hills. Syncrude utilization rates are calculated using intermediate sour production.

Oil Sands operations production increased to 414,200 bbls/d in the second quarter of 2019, from 358,900 bbls/d in the prior year quarter, although the current quarter was partially constrained by mandatory production curtailments in the province of Alberta. The company's second quarter of 2019 planned upgrader maintenance program was less intensive than the prior year quarter, partially offset by the completion of planned maintenance at Firebag. Production curtailments primarily affected the company's In Situ bitumen production as the company favoured the production to higher value SCO barrels in the second quarter of 2019. The decrease in planned upgrader maintenance combined with improved upgrader reliability resulted in SCO production of 295,500 bbls/d in the second quarter of 2019, compared to 237,900 bbls/d in the second quarter of 2018, which represents utilization rates of 86% and 69%, respectively.

Suncor's Base Plant underwent planned maintenance in the second quarter, during which the company was able to optimize overall Oil Sands production by transferring curtailment credits to Syncrude and Fort Hills, while also selling a lesser volume to third-parties. After completing planned maintenance, the company was in a position to take advantage of available third-party curtailment credits and was a net purchaser during the quarter. The impact of net third-party curtailment credit purchases on bitumen production was an estimated increase of 24,000 bbls/d in the second quarter of 2019.

Fort Hills production increased to 89,300 bbls/d of bitumen, net to Suncor, in the second quarter of 2019, compared to 70,900 bbls/d in the prior year quarter. The increase was due to the successful ramp up of operations during 2018 and the purchase of third-party curtailment credits of 6,500 bbls/d during the quarter helped to partially offset the mandatory production curtailment limit set for Fort Hills.



**Sales Volumes**

(mbbls/d)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	2019	June 30 2018	2019	June 30 2018
<b>Oil Sands operations sales volumes</b>				
Sweet SCO	<b>118.3</b>	59.6	<b>116.0</b>	71.9
Diesel	<b>25.2</b>	32.4	<b>27.1</b>	26.4
Sour SCO	<b>165.0</b>	159.0	<b>173.7</b>	168.5
Upgraded product	<b>308.5</b>	251.0	<b>316.8</b>	266.8
In Situ non-upgraded bitumen	<b>115.1</b>	113.7	<b>84.3</b>	115.9
Oil Sands operations	<b>423.6</b>	364.7	<b>401.1</b>	382.7
Fort Hills bitumen	<b>82.0</b>	64.0	<b>80.3</b>	36.2
Syncrude	<b>188.7</b>	117.8	<b>185.5</b>	130.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>694.3</b>	546.5	<b>666.9</b>	548.9

Sales volumes for Oil Sands operations were 423,600 bbls/d in the second quarter of 2019, compared to 364,700 bbls/d in the prior year quarter and were influenced by the same factors as production above, in addition to a small draw of crude inventory.

Bitumen sales at Fort Hills averaged 82,000 bbls/d, net to Suncor, in the second quarter of 2019, compared to 64,000 bbls/d in the second quarter of 2018, with both periods reflecting a build of inventory as increasing production made its way to customers.

Suncor's share of Syncrude production was 188,700 bbls/d in the second quarter of 2019, compared to 117,800 bbls/d in the prior year quarter. The increase in production was primarily due to improved reliability at Syncrude due to the prior year quarter being impacted by extended planned maintenance and a power disruption. Production increases were partially offset by the impact of mandatory production curtailments, which Suncor and the other Syncrude partners helped to mitigate by allocating a portion of their curtailment allotment to Syncrude, on an opportunistic basis. In addition, Syncrude purchased other third-party curtailment allotments. The total curtailment credits received resulted in an estimated increase in SCO production of 21,000 bbls/d. Upgrader utilization at Syncrude improved to 93% in the second quarter of 2019, compared to 58% in the prior year quarter.

## Bitumen Production

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	2019	June 30 2018	2019	June 30 2018
<b>Oil Sands Base</b>				
Bitumen production (mbbls/d)	300.5	195.4	284.2	218.4
Bitumen ore mined (thousands of tonnes per day)	433.2	286.5	416.5	324.3
Bitumen ore grade quality (bbls/tonne)	0.69	0.68	0.68	0.67
<b>In Situ</b>				
Bitumen production – Firebag (mbbls/d)	168.4	201.9	178.8	203.8
Steam-to-oil ratio – Firebag	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Bitumen production – MacKay River (mbbls/d)	36.3	34.4	35.8	34.7
Steam-to-oil ratio – MacKay River	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9
Total In Situ bitumen production (mbbls/d)	204.7	236.3	214.6	238.5
Total Oil Sands operations bitumen production (mbbls/d)	505.2	431.7	498.8	456.9
<b>Fort Hills</b>				
Bitumen production (mbbls/d)	89.3	70.9	83.9	50.5
Bitumen ore mined (thousands of tonnes per day)	144.5	111.0	138.0	80.5
Bitumen ore grade quality (bbls/tonne)	0.62	0.64	0.61	0.63
<b>Syncrude</b>				
Bitumen production (mbbls/d)	228.5	142.7	219.6	157.9
Bitumen ore mined (thousands of tonnes per day)	370.9	233.7	356.4	255.8
Bitumen ore grade quality (bbls/tonne)	0.62	0.61	0.62	0.62
Total Oil Sands bitumen production	823.0	645.3	802.3	665.3

Bitumen production at Oil Sands operations increased in the second quarter of 2019 to 505,200 bbls/d, compared with 431,700 bbls/d in the prior year quarter. The increase was primarily due to a reduction in planned upgrader maintenance at Oil Sands Base in the current quarter and the associated increase in mined bitumen volumes, partially offset by lower In Situ bitumen production due to the completion of planned maintenance at Firebag and mandatory production curtailments.

Bitumen production at Syncrude in the second quarter of 2019 increased to 228,500 bbls/d, net to Suncor, from 142,700 bbls/d in the prior year quarter. The increase was primarily due to improved upgrader reliability, partially offset by the impact of mandatory production curtailments.

## Price Realizations

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
Net of transportation costs, but before royalties (\$/bbl)	2019	June 30 2018	2019	June 30 2018
<b>Oil Sands operations</b>				
SCO and diesel	74.97	80.00	69.83	74.99
Bitumen	48.26	42.84	46.18	35.10
Crude sales basket (all products)	67.72	68.41	64.86	62.91
Crude sales basket, relative to WTI	(12.08)	(19.77)	(11.67)	(20.94)
Fort Hills bitumen	57.10	51.86	53.62	49.70
Syncrude – sweet SCO	79.32	86.16	73.74	81.09
Syncrude, relative to WTI	(0.48)	(2.02)	(2.79)	(2.76)

Average price realizations at Oil Sands operations decreased to \$67.72/bbl in the second quarter of 2019 from \$68.41/bbl in the prior year quarter, due to a decrease in the WTI benchmark, partially offset by narrower heavy crude oil differentials, resulting from mandatory production curtailments in the province of Alberta and continued strong demand for heavy oil at the U.S. Gulf Coast, the impact of a weaker Canadian dollar and narrower SCO differentials.

Average price realizations for Fort Hills bitumen were \$57.10/bbl in the second quarter of 2019, compared to \$51.86/bbl in the prior year quarter, and were higher than In Situ bitumen realizations due to a higher proportion of sales being made in the U.S. mid-continent and the U.S. Gulf Coast, where Suncor is able to utilize its logistics network to access favourable pricing in the U.S. market, combined with the higher quality associated with paraffinic froth-treated bitumen produced at Fort Hills. Both Fort Hills and In Situ bitumen benefited from improved heavy crude oil differentials in the second quarter of 2019.

Average price realizations at Syncrude decreased to \$79.32/bbl in the second quarter of 2019 from \$86.16/bbl in the prior year quarter due to the decrease in the WTI benchmark price, partially offset by the impact of a weaker Canadian dollar and narrower SCO differentials.

### **Royalties**

Royalties for the Oil Sands segment were higher in the second quarter of 2019 compared to the prior year quarter, primarily due to improved bitumen pricing and higher overall production.

### **Expenses and Other Factors**

Oil Sands operating and transportation expenses for the second quarter of 2019 increased when compared to the prior year quarter, as described in detail below. See the reconciliation in the Cash Operating Costs section below for further details regarding cash operating costs and a breakdown of non-production costs by asset.

At Oil Sands operations, operating, selling and general expenses were higher when compared to the prior year quarter, due to an increase in commodity consumption costs, higher ore preparation costs and additional expenses associated with emerging technologies intended to optimize future mining and extraction operations, partially offset by lower share-based compensation expense and a decrease in natural gas prices.

At Fort Hills, operating costs in the second quarter of 2019 increased when compared to the prior year quarter primarily due to crude inventory valuation changes, partially offset by a decrease in project start-up expenses.

Suncor's share of Syncrude operating costs were comparable to the prior year quarter.

Oil Sands transportation costs increased primarily as a result of the additional sales volumes from all Oil Sands assets, as compared to the prior year quarter.

DD&A and impairment expenses and exploration expense for the second quarter of 2019 were higher compared to the prior year quarter due to the addition of DD&A related to the staged commissioning of Fort Hills in 2018, additional depreciation associated with the transition to IFRS 16 and an increase in capitalized turnaround costs following the completion of significant maintenance at the end of the second quarter of 2018.

## Cash Operating Costs

(\$ millions, except as noted)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	2019	June 30 2018	2019	June 30 2018
Oil Sands Operating, selling and general expense (OS&G)	2 060	1 849	4 033	3 724
Oil Sands operations cash operating costs <sup>(1)</sup> reconciliation				
Oil Sands operations OS&G	1 219	1 057	2 340	2 127
Non-production costs <sup>(2)</sup>	(38)	(47)	(95)	(81)
Excess power capacity and other <sup>(3)</sup>	(42)	(41)	(117)	(107)
Inventory changes	(88)	(29)	(3)	(17)
Oil Sands operations cash operating costs <sup>(1)</sup>	1 051	940	2 125	1 922
Oil Sands operations cash operating costs (\$/bbl) <sup>(1)</sup>	27.80	28.65	28.85	27.70
Fort Hills cash operating costs <sup>(1)</sup> reconciliation				
Fort Hills OS&G	216	184	449	328
Non-production costs <sup>(2)</sup>	(25)	(55)	(72)	(71)
Inventory changes	(8)	56	15	72
Fort Hills cash operating costs <sup>(1)</sup>	183	185	392	329
Fort Hills cash operating costs (\$/bbl) <sup>(1)</sup>	22.50	28.55	25.80	35.90
Syncrude cash operating costs <sup>(1)</sup> reconciliation				
Syncrude OS&G	625	608	1 244	1 269
Non-production costs <sup>(2)</sup>	(26)	(5)	(38)	(15)
Syncrude cash operating costs <sup>(1)</sup>	599	603	1 206	1 254
Syncrude cash operating costs (\$/bbl) <sup>(1)</sup>	34.90	56.25	35.95	53.25

(1) Non-GAAP financial measures. See the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of this MD&A.

(2) Significant non-production costs include, but are not limited to, share-based compensation expense and research expenses. Non-production costs at Fort Hills also include, but are not limited to, project start-up costs, excess power revenue from cogeneration units and an adjustment to reflect internally produced diesel from Oil Sands operations at the cost of production.

(3) Oil Sands operations excess power capacity and other includes, but is not limited to, the operational revenue impacts of excess power from a cogeneration unit and the natural gas expense recorded as part of a non-monetary arrangement involving a third-party processor.

Oil Sands operations cash operating costs<sup>(1)</sup> per barrel were \$27.80 in the second quarter of 2019, compared to \$28.65 in the prior year quarter, with the increase in production more than offsetting additional operating, selling and general expenses detailed above. Oil Sands operations cash operating costs per barrel were further impacted by mandatory production curtailment, including the change in product mix and the yield loss associated with the increase in higher value SCO production. Total Oil Sands operations cash operating costs were \$1.051 billion, compared to \$940 million in the prior year quarter.

In the second quarter of 2019, non-production costs, which are excluded from Oil Sands operations cash operating costs, were lower than the prior year quarter, primarily due to a decrease in share-based compensation expense.

Excess power capacity and other costs at Oil Sands operations for the second quarter of 2019 were comparable to the prior year quarter.

Inventory changes at Oil Sands operations in the second quarter of 2019 reflect a draw of crude inventory volumes as well as a decline in crude production costs towards the end of the quarter, as higher cost inventory was expensed and replaced with lower cost inventory. The prior year quarter reflected a draw of inventory.

Fort Hills cash operating costs<sup>(1)</sup> per barrel averaged \$22.50 in the second quarter of 2019, compared to \$28.55 in the prior year quarter, reflecting the impact of higher production volumes in the current period coupled with comparable cash operating costs. Non-production costs were lower due primarily to the prior year quarter including project start-up expenses

(1) Non-GAAP financial measure. See the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of this MD&A.

related to the ramp up of operations in 2018. In the second quarter of 2019, the impact of declining inventory costs more than offset a build of crude inventory, whereas the second quarter of 2018 reflects a build of higher value inventory while operations ramped up.

Syncrude cash operating costs<sup>(1)</sup> per barrel were \$34.90 in the second quarter of 2019, compared to \$56.25 in the prior year quarter, with the decrease attributable to the increase in production noted above. Suncor's share of Syncrude cash operating costs were \$599 million in the second quarter of 2019, comparable to \$603 million in the second quarter of 2018.

### Results for the First Six Months of 2019

Oil Sands net earnings were \$1.750 billion for the first six months of 2019, compared to \$500 million in the prior year period. In addition to the factors explained in operating earnings below, net earnings for first six months of 2019 included a one-time deferred income tax recovery of \$910 million associated with a staged reduction to the Alberta corporate income tax rate of 1% each year from 2019 to 2022.

Oil Sands operating earnings for the first six months of 2019 were \$840 million, compared to \$500 million for the same period in 2018. Operating earnings improved as a result of increased production volumes, higher crude price realizations, and lower natural gas costs, partially offset by an increase in operating, selling and general expenses, primarily attributed to the ramp up of Fort Hills operations, the additional 5% Syncrude ownership interest acquired partway through 2018 and increased costs at Oil Sands operations, as detailed below. Production improved as a result of a decrease in planned overall upgrader maintenance, improved reliability at Syncrude and Oil Sands operations and the production ramp up at Fort Hills throughout 2018, partially offset by the impact of mandatory production curtailments in 2019 and completion of a turnaround at Firebag in the second quarter of 2019.

Funds from operations<sup>(1)</sup> for the first six months of 2019 were \$3.050 billion for the Oil Sands segment, compared to \$2.473 billion in the prior year period, with the increase primarily due to the same factors that influenced operating earnings noted above.

Oil Sands operations cash operating costs<sup>(1)</sup> per barrel averaged \$28.85 for the first six months of 2019, an increase from an average of \$27.70 for the first six months of 2018 due to an increase in operating, selling and general expense related to additional ore preparation costs, higher commodity consumption costs and additional expenses associated with emerging technologies intended to optimize future mining and extraction operations, partially offset by an increase in production and lower natural gas prices.

Fort Hills cash operating costs<sup>(1)</sup> per barrel averaged \$25.80 for the first six months of 2019, compared to \$35.90 for the same period of 2018, with the current period reflecting fully ramped up operations, although production was limited by mandatory production curtailments, and the increase in costs associated with a full six months of production. The prior year period was influenced by the ramp up of production in 2018, which led to lower operating expenses.

Syncrude cash operating costs<sup>(1)</sup> per barrel averaged \$35.95 for the first six months of 2019, a decrease compared to \$53.25 in the first six months of 2018, due to a significant increase in production, with the prior year period impacted by a power disruption and extended planned maintenance, as well as a decrease in cash operating costs, which was primarily attributed to lower maintenance costs. Syncrude cash operating costs per barrel were also unfavourably impacted by mandatory production curtailment, partially offset by the transfer and purchase of third-party curtailment credits.

### Planned Maintenance Update

The company completed maintenance events at Firebag and Upgrader 1 during the second quarter of 2019 and plans to commence scheduled maintenance at Upgrader 2 and at Syncrude late in the third quarter of 2019. The impact of this maintenance has been reflected in the company's 2019 guidance.

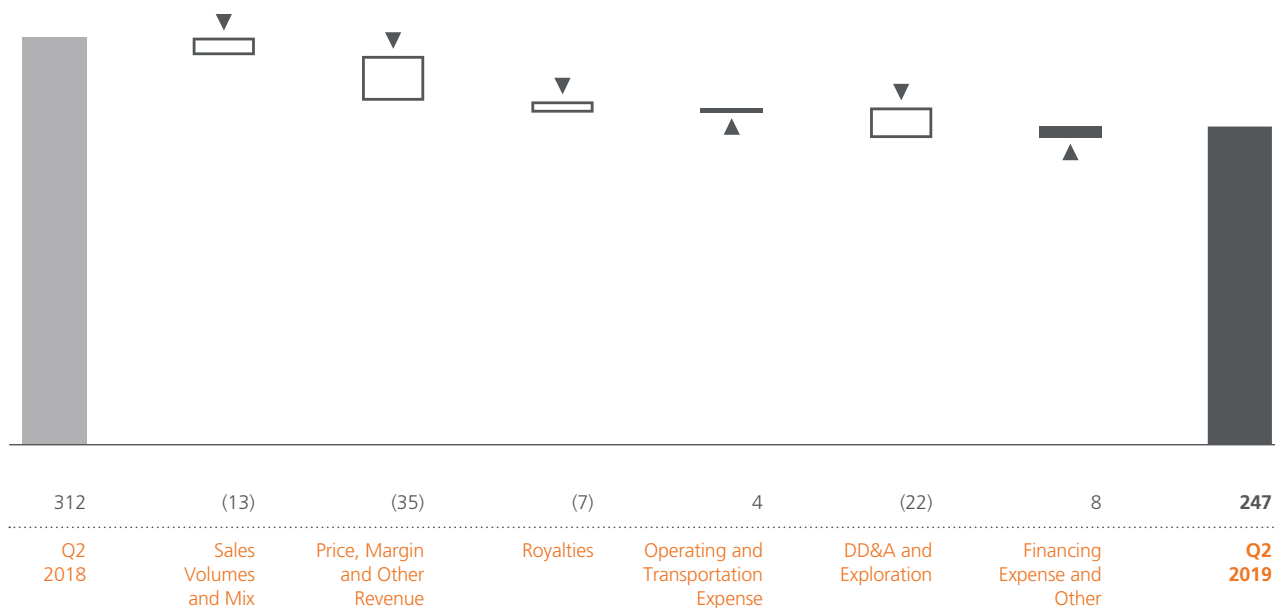
(1) Non-GAAP financial measures. See the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of this MD&A.

## EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION

### Financial Highlights

(\$ millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	2019	June 30 2018	2019	June 30 2018
Gross revenues <sup>(1)</sup>	904	1 010	1 780	1 948
Less: Royalties <sup>(1)</sup>	(75)	(65)	(187)	(147)
Operating revenues, net of royalties	829	945	1 593	1 801
Net earnings <sup>(2)</sup>	456	312	948	700
Adjusted for:				
Impact of income tax rate adjustment on deferred taxes <sup>(3)</sup>	(70)	—	(70)	—
Gain on asset disposal <sup>(4)</sup>	(139)	—	(139)	(133)
Operating earnings <sup>(5)</sup>	247	312	739	567
Funds from operations <sup>(5)</sup>	507	539	1 209	1 005

- (1) Production, revenues and royalties from the company's Libya operations have been presented in the Exploration and Production (E&P) section of this MD&A on an entitlement basis and exclude an equal and offsetting gross up of revenues and royalties of \$90 million in the second quarter of 2019 and \$122 million in the second quarter of 2018, which is required for presentation purposes in the company's financial statements under the working-interest basis.
- (2) The three and six months ended June 30, 2018 have been restated to reflect the change to the company's segmented presentation of its Energy Trading business, with no impact to overall consolidated results. The Energy Trading business is now included within each of the respective operating business segments to which the respective trade relates. Suncor's Energy Trading business was previously reported within the Corporate, Energy Trading and Eliminations segment.
- (3) In the second quarter of 2019, the company recorded a \$70 million deferred income tax recovery in the E&P segment associated with the Government of Alberta's substantive enactment of legislation for the staged reduction of the corporate income tax rate from 12% to 8% over the next four years.
- (4) In the second quarter of 2019, Suncor sold its 37% interest in Canbriam for total proceeds and an equivalent gain of \$151 million (\$139 million after-tax), which had previously been written down to nil in the fourth quarter of 2018 following the company's assessment of forward natural gas prices and the impact on estimated future cash flows. The equity interest in Canbriam was acquired during the first quarter of 2018 in exchange for the company's mineral landholdings in northeast British Columbia, at which time a gain of \$133 million after-tax was recorded on the transaction.
- (5) Non-GAAP financial measures. See the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of this MD&A.

Bridge Analysis of Operating Earnings (\$ millions)<sup>(1)</sup>

(1) For an explanation of this bridge analysis, see the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of this MD&A.

Operating earnings for the E&P segment in the second quarter of 2019 decreased to \$247 million, from \$312 million in the prior year quarter, primarily as a result of a decrease in the Brent crude benchmark price and charges for non-commercial drilling results off the east coast of Canada and the U.K. North Sea.

## Production Volumes

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
<b>E&amp;P Canada</b>				
Terra Nova (mbbls/d)	11.3	13.6	12.2	14.5
Hibernia (mbbls/d)	23.8	25.5	24.7	25.8
White Rose (mbbls/d)	3.2	6.0	2.1	7.4
Hebron (mbbls/d)	23.6	13.5	21.0	10.9
North America Onshore (mboe/d)	—	—	—	1.0
	<b>61.9</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>59.6</b>
<b>E&amp;P International</b>				
Buzzard (mboe/d)	35.0	39.4	35.8	39.9
Golden Eagle (mboe/d)	8.2	12.6	9.2	13.4
United Kingdom (mboe/d)	43.2	52.0	45.0	53.3
Norway – Oda (mboe/d)	4.0	—	2.1	—
Libya (mbbls/d)	2.6	3.5	2.2	3.0
	<b>49.8</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>56.3</b>
Total Production (mboe/d)	<b>111.7</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>115.9</b>
Total Sales Volumes (mboe/d)	<b>106.1</b>	<b>110.2</b>	<b>108.9</b>	<b>116.0</b>



Production volumes for E&P Canada were 61,900 boe/d in the second quarter of 2019, compared to 58,600 boe/d in the prior year quarter. The increase in production was primarily due to increased production from Hebron, partially offset by the continued impact of White Rose's staged return to full operations, completion of planned maintenance at Terra Nova and natural declines.

E&P International production decreased to 49,800 boe/d, from 55,500 boe/d in the prior year quarter, primarily due to natural declines in the U.K. and a third-party outage impacting Golden Eagle, partially offset by increased production from the Oda project offshore Norway, which began production near the end of the first quarter of 2019 and averaged 4,000 boe/d in the second quarter of 2019.

E&P sales volumes were 106,100 boe/d in the second quarter of 2019, and were comparable to 110,200 boe/d in the prior year quarter.

#### Price Realizations

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	2019	June 30 2018	2019	June 30 2018
<b>Net of transportation costs, but before royalties</b>				
<b>Exploration and Production</b>				
E&P Canada – Crude oil and natural gas liquids (\$/bbl)	90.48	95.06	87.48	88.53
E&P Canada – Natural gas (\$/mcf)	—	—	—	1.94
E&P International (\$/boe)	87.56	91.81	85.30	86.36

Price realizations at both E&P Canada and E&P International in the second quarter of 2019 were lower than the prior year quarter due to the decrease in Brent crude benchmark pricing during the second quarter of 2019, partially offset by the impact of a weaker Canadian dollar on U.S. dollar denominated sales.

#### Royalties

E&P royalties in the second quarter of 2019 were higher due to an increase in East Coast Canada sales volumes, partially offset by lower price realizations.

#### Expenses and Other Factors

Operating and transportation expenses for the second quarter of 2019 were comparable to the prior year quarter.

DD&A and impairment expense in the second quarter of 2019 was lower when compared to the second quarter of 2018, primarily due to lower overall production, partially offset by an increase in DD&A at Hebron associated with higher production.

Exploration expense in the second quarter of 2019 was higher as compared to the prior year quarter as a result of exploration charges for non-commercial drilling results off the east coast of Canada and the U.K. North Sea.

#### Results for the First Six Months of 2019

Net earnings for E&P were \$948 million for the first six months of 2019, compared to \$700 million in the prior year period. In addition to the factors explained in operating earnings below, net earnings for first six months of 2019 included an after-tax gain of \$139 million on the sale of the company's interest in Canbriam and a one-time deferred income tax recovery of \$70 million associated with a staged reduction to the Alberta corporate income tax rate of 1% each year from 2019 to 2022. The equity interest in Canbriam was acquired during the first quarter of 2018 in exchange for the company's mineral landholdings in northeast British Columbia, at which time a gain of \$133 million after-tax was recorded on the transaction.

Operating earnings for E&P for the first six months of 2019 were \$739 million, compared to \$567 million in the first six months of 2018. The increase was primarily due to the receipt of \$264 million, after-tax, for insurance proceeds related to the company's Libyan assets and lower DD&A, partially offset by a decrease in sales volumes, higher exploration expense and lower crude price realizations. The insurance proceeds received may be subject to provisional repayment that may be dependent on future performance and cash flows from Suncor's Libyan assets.

Funds from operations were \$1.209 billion for the first six months of 2019, compared to \$1.005 billion for the first six months of 2018, due to the same reasons noted in operating earnings above, adjusted for the impact of non-cash DD&A expense.

**Planned Maintenance Update for Operated Assets**

A planned ten-day maintenance event was completed at Terra Nova during the second quarter of 2019. There are no major maintenance events scheduled at Terra Nova in the third quarter of 2019.

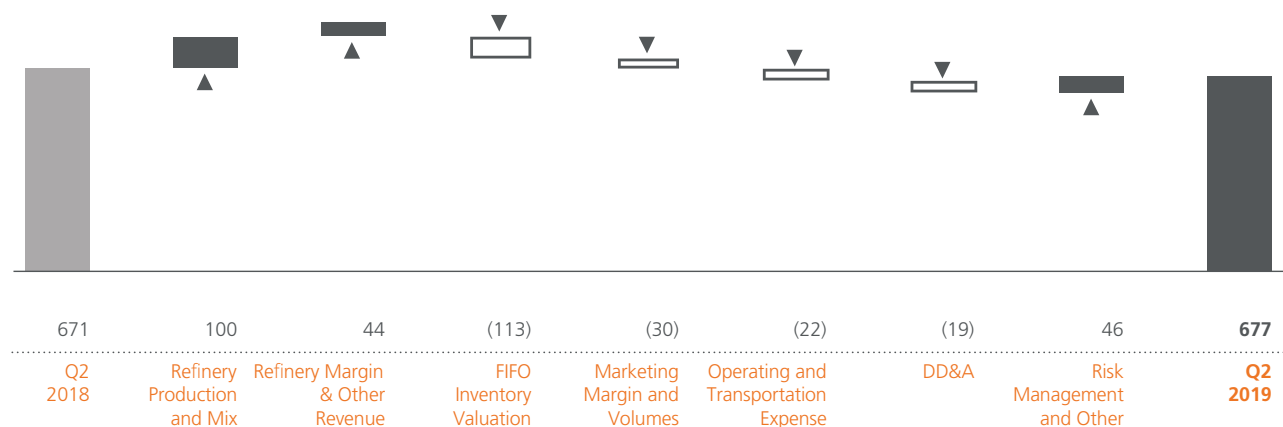
## REFINING AND MARKETING

### Financial Highlights

(\$ millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	2019	June 30 2018	2019	June 30 2018
Operating revenues	5 626	5 921	10 830	11 359
Net earnings <sup>(1)</sup>	765	671	1 774	1 460
Adjusted for:				
Impact of income tax rate adjustment on deferred taxes <sup>(2)</sup>	(88)	—	(88)	—
Operating earnings <sup>(3)</sup>	677	671	1 686	1 460
Funds from operations <sup>(3)</sup>	932	892	2 185	1 803

- (1) The three and six months ended June 30, 2018 have been restated to reflect the change to the company's segmented presentation of its Energy Trading business, with no impact to overall consolidated results. The Energy Trading business is now included within each of the respective operating business segments to which the respective trade relates. Suncor's Energy Trading business was previously reported within the Corporate, Energy Trading and Eliminations segment.
- (2) In the second quarter of 2019 the company recorded a \$88 million deferred income tax recovery in the R&M segment associated with the Government of Alberta's substantive enactment of legislation for the staged reduction of the corporate income tax rate from 12% to 8% over the next four years.
- (3) Non-GAAP financial measures. See the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of this MD&A.

### Bridge Analysis of Operating Earnings (\$ millions)<sup>(1)</sup>



- (1) For an explanation of this bridge analysis, see the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of this MD&A.

R&M operating earnings in the second quarter of 2019 were \$677 million, compared to \$671 million in the prior year quarter. Increased crude throughput, improved refining margins and favourable risk management activities more than offset a smaller FIFO gain, lower retail and marketing margins, and an increase in operating and transportation costs and higher DD&A.

## Volumes

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	2019	June 30 2018	2019	June 30 2018
Crude oil processed (mbbls/d)				
Eastern North America	170.0	182.0	193.0	199.8
Western North America	229.1	162.1	228.9	198.7
Total	399.1	344.1	421.9	398.5
Refinery utilization <sup>(1)</sup> (%)				
Eastern North America	77	82	87	90
Western North America	95	68	95	83
Total	86	74	91	86
Refined product sales (mbbls/d)				
Gasoline	235.3	242.0	241.0	237.9
Distillate	206.1	181.7	213.9	192.9
Other	66.7	76.3	70.5	75.7
Total	508.1	500.0	525.4	506.5
Refining margin <sup>(2)</sup> (\$/bbl)	33.45	30.25	34.95	30.40
Refining operating expense <sup>(2)</sup> (\$/bbl)	5.90	6.25	5.75	5.45

(1) Refinery utilization is the amount of crude oil and natural gas plant liquids run through crude distillation units, expressed as a percentage of the capacity of these units.

(2) Non-GAAP financial measures. See the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of this MD&A. Refining margins include the impact of the FIFO method of inventory valuation.

Refinery crude throughput was 399,100 bbls/d in the second quarter of 2019, compared to 344,100 bbls/d in the prior year quarter. Both periods were impacted by major planned maintenance, however, the maintenance completed in the current period was less significant when compared to the second quarter of 2018, which included the first full turnaround of the Edmonton refinery, as well as additional turnaround activities at the company's other three refineries. Completed second quarter 2019 maintenance included turnaround activities at the Sarnia and Montreal refineries, and planned maintenance at the Edmonton and Commerce City refineries, resulting in refinery utilization of 86%, compared to 74% in the prior year quarter.

Refined product sales increased in the second quarter of 2019 to 508,100 bbls/d, compared to 500,000 bbls/d in the prior year quarter, with the increase due to higher refinery crude throughput in the second quarter of 2019 and the associated increase in refined product availability. The prior period quarter included a significant draw of product inventory that was built up in advance of the planned turnaround of the entire Edmonton refinery in the second quarter of 2018.

## Prices and Margin

Realized refined product gross margins were higher in the second quarter of 2019, compared to the prior year quarter, and were influenced by the following:

- Overall improved refining crack spreads and the impact of a weaker Canadian dollar, partially offset by narrower crude oil differentials and unfavourable product location differentials.
- In the second quarter of 2019, the impact of the FIFO method of inventory valuation, relative to an estimated LIFO<sup>(1)</sup> accounting method, resulted in a positive impact on the company's results of \$38 million, after-tax, compared to a favourable adjustment of \$151 million after-tax in the prior year quarter, for an overall unfavourable quarter-over-quarter impact of \$113 million.

(1) The estimated impact of the LIFO method is a non-GAAP financial measure. See the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of this MD&A.

Marketing gross margins in the second quarter of 2019 were lower than in the prior year quarter, primarily due to the impact of continued competitive pricing, partially offset by an increase in Canadian retail and wholesale sales volumes, setting a new second quarter and year to date record for those channels.

#### **Expenses and Other Factors**

Operating expenses in the second quarter of 2019 increased compared to the prior year quarter, primarily due to higher refinery maintenance expenses, an increase in variable selling costs associated with the increase in sales and higher commodity input costs, which were tied to the increase in refinery throughput.

DD&A increased in the second quarter of 2019 due to the accounting treatment of capital leases under IFRS 16 in addition to the depreciation associated with the major turnarounds completed in the prior year quarter.

#### **Results for the First Six Months of 2019**

Net earnings for R&M were \$1.774 billion for the first six months of 2019, compared to \$1.460 billion in the prior year period. In addition to the factors explained in operating earnings below, net earnings for first six months of 2019 included a one-time deferred income tax recovery of \$88 million associated with a staged reduction to the Alberta corporate income tax rate of 1% each year from 2019 to 2022.

Operating earnings for R&M in the first six months of 2019 were \$1.686 billion, compared to \$1.460 billion in the first six months of 2018, with the increase attributable to a larger FIFO gain in the current period, an increase in refinery crude throughput, resulting from a decrease in planned maintenance, and higher benchmark cracks spreads, partially offset by narrower crude differentials and unfavourable product location differentials, higher operating, selling and general expense and an increase in DD&A. For the first six months of 2019, the impact of the FIFO method of inventory valuation, as used by the company, relative to an estimated LIFO method, had a positive impact to operating earnings and funds from operations of \$505 million after-tax, compared to \$204 million after-tax in the first six months of 2018.

Funds from operations were \$2.185 billion in the first six months of 2019, compared to \$1.803 billion in the first six months of 2018, and increased primarily due to the same factors that influenced operating earnings described above, adjusted for the impact of non-cash DD&A expense.

#### **Planned Maintenance**

The company has completed major planned maintenance at the Montreal, Sarnia, Edmonton and Commerce City refineries and does not have any significant maintenance scheduled for the third quarter of 2019.

## CORPORATE AND ELIMINATIONS<sup>(1)</sup>

### Financial Highlights

(\$ millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	2019	June 30 2018	2019	June 30 2018
Net loss <sup>(1)</sup>	(53)	(414)	(273)	(899)
Adjusted for:				
Impact of income tax rate adjustment on deferred taxes <sup>(2)</sup>	(48)	—	(48)	—
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss on U.S. dollar denominated debt	(221)	218	(482)	547
Operating loss <sup>(3)</sup>	(322)	(196)	(803)	(352)
Corporate	(261)	(231)	(563)	(420)
Eliminations	(61)	35	(240)	68
Funds used in operations <sup>(3)</sup>	(300)	(60)	(854)	(255)

- (1) Beginning in the first quarter of 2019, results from the company's Energy Trading business will be included within each of the respective operating business segments to which the respective trade relates. The Energy Trading business was previously reported within the Corporate, Energy Trading and Eliminations segment. Prior periods have been restated to reflect this change. The results from the company's Renewable Energy business are included within Corporate results.
- (2) In the second quarter of 2019, the company recorded a \$48 million deferred income tax recovery in the Corporate and Eliminations segment associated with the Government of Alberta's substantive enactment of legislation for the staged reduction of the corporate income tax rate from 12% to 8% over the next four years.
- (3) Non-GAAP financial measures. See the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of this MD&A.

### Corporate

The Corporate operating loss was \$261 million for the second quarter of 2019, compared to an operating loss of \$231 million for the prior year quarter, with the increased loss attributable to the prior period including the receipt of interest income related to a prior period tax settlement, lower income tax recoveries and an operational foreign exchange loss, as compared to an operational foreign exchange gain in the prior year quarter, partially offset by a decrease in share-based compensation expense. Suncor capitalized \$28 million of its borrowing costs in the second quarter of 2019 as part of the cost of major development assets and construction projects in progress, compared to \$25 million in the prior year quarter.

### Eliminations

Eliminations reflect the deferral or realization of profit on crude oil sales from Oil Sands to Suncor's refineries. Consolidated profits are only realized when the refined products produced from internal purchases of crude feedstock have been sold to third parties. During the second quarter of 2019, the company deferred \$61 million of after-tax intersegment profit, compared to a realization of \$35 million of after-tax intersegment profit in the prior year quarter, due to an increase in intersegment inventory volumes.

Corporate and Eliminations funds used in operations in the second quarter of 2019 were unfavourable when compared to the prior year quarter due to the elimination of profit held in intercompany inventory, as compared to a realization of profit in the prior year quarter, the prior period including the receipt of interest income related to a prior period tax settlement, an operational foreign exchange loss, as compared to an operational foreign exchange gain in the prior year quarter, and lower current tax recoveries.

### Results for the First Six Months of 2019

The net loss for Corporate and Eliminations was \$273 million for the first six months of 2019, compared to \$899 million in the prior year period. In addition to the factors explained in operating earnings below, net earnings for first six months of 2019 included a \$482 million unrealized after-tax foreign exchange gain on the revaluation of U.S. dollar denominated debt and a one-time deferred income tax recovery of \$48 million associated with a staged reduction to the Alberta corporate income tax rate of 1% each year from 2019 to 2022. Net earnings in the prior year period included an unrealized after-tax foreign exchange loss of \$547 million on the revaluation of U.S. dollar denominated debt.

The operating loss for Corporate and Eliminations for the first six months of 2019 was \$803 million, compared to \$352 million in the first six months of 2018. The increased loss was attributed to a significant elimination of profit held in intercompany inventory, as compared to a realization of profit in the prior year period, an operational foreign exchange loss, as compared to an operational foreign exchange gain in the prior year period, the prior period including the receipt of interest income related to a prior period tax settlement, lower capitalized interest and an increase in interest costs associated with IFRS 16, partially offset by lower share-based compensation accruals. The company capitalized \$56 million of its borrowing costs in the first six months of 2019, compared with \$102 million in the first six months of 2018, with the decrease resulting from the staged commissioning of Fort Hills in 2018. The elimination of intercompany profit in inventory was due to an increase in crude margins as well as an increase in intercompany inventory volumes.

Corporate and Eliminations funds used in operations for the first six months of 2019 were \$854 million, compared to \$255 million in the prior year period. In addition to the cash factors noted above in operating earnings, funds from operations in the first six months of 2019 were favourably impacted by a decrease in share-based compensation payments.



## 5. CAPITAL INVESTMENT UPDATE

### Capital and Exploration Expenditures by Segment

(\$ millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	2019	June 30 2018	2019	June 30 2018
Oil Sands	856	1 122	1 440	2 114
Exploration and Production	268	250	496	415
Refining and Marketing	220	370	302	487
Corporate and Eliminations	20	20	29	37
Total capital and exploration expenditures	1 364	1 762	2 267	3 053
Less: capitalized interest on debt	(28)	(25)	(56)	(102)
	1 336	1 737	2 211	2 951

### Capital and Exploration Expenditures by Type, excluding capitalized interest<sup>(1)</sup>

(\$ millions)	Three months ended June 30, 2019			Six months ended June 30, 2019		
	Asset Sustainment and Maintenance <sup>(2)</sup>	Economic Investment <sup>(3)</sup>	Total	Asset Sustainment and Maintenance <sup>(2)</sup>	Economic Investment <sup>(3)</sup>	Total
Oil Sands						
Oil Sands Base	416	24	440	619	39	658
In Situ	46	153	199	67	336	403
Fort Hills	87	29	116	170	46	216
Syncrude	83	1	84	131	1	132
Exploration and Production	2	256	258	3	470	473
Refining and Marketing	173	45	218	232	67	299
Corporate and Eliminations	9	12	21	13	17	30
	816	520	1 336	1 235	976	2 211

(1) Capital expenditures in this table exclude capitalized interest on debt and the classification of the company's capital expenditures has been updated to "asset sustainment and maintenance" and "economic investment" to better reflect the types of capital investments being made by the company. Comparative periods have been updated to reflect this change.

(2) Asset sustainment and maintenance capital expenditures include capital investments that deliver on existing value by: ensuring compliance or maintaining relations with regulators and other stakeholders; maintaining current processing capacity; and delivering existing developed reserves.

(3) Economic investment capital expenditures include capital investments that result in an increase in value through adding reserves, improving processing capacity, utilization, cost or margin, including associated infrastructure.

The company spent \$1.336 billion on capital expenditures in the second quarter of 2019, excluding capitalized interest, a decrease from \$1.737 billion in the prior year quarter, primarily due to the decrease in capital associated with the completion of a more significant planned maintenance program in the prior year quarter at both Oil Sands and R&M, as well as the decrease in capital associated with the staged completion and commissioning of the Fort Hills extraction plants in the first half of 2018.

Activity in the second quarter of 2019 is summarized by business unit below.

#### Oil Sands

##### Oil Sands Base

Oil Sands Base capital and exploration expenditures were \$440 million in the second quarter of 2019, the majority of which was focused on asset sustainment and maintenance activities related to the company's planned major maintenance program, which included the completion of the spring turnaround at Upgrader 1, the continued development of tailings infrastructure, and other reliability and sustainment projects across the operations.

### **In Situ**

In Situ capital and exploration expenditures were \$199 million in the second quarter of 2019, and were primarily directed towards economic investment activities, including well pad construction and drilling activities that are expected to maintain existing production levels at Firebag and MacKay River.

### **Fort Hills**

Capital expenditures at Fort Hills were \$116 million in the second quarter of 2019, with the majority related to tailings infrastructure projects to sustain operations.

### **Syncrude**

Syncrude capital and exploration expenditures were \$84 million in the second quarter of 2019, the majority of which was for asset sustainment and maintenance capital expenditures focused on improving asset reliability.

### **Exploration and Production**

Capital and exploration expenditures at E&P were \$258 million in the second quarter of 2019 and were primarily focused on economic investment projects, including development drilling at Hebron, Hibernia, White Rose, Buzzard and Terra Nova, and continued development work on Fenja and the West White Rose Project.

During the second quarter of 2019, the company sanctioned the Terra Nova asset life extension project, which is expected to extend the life of Terra Nova by approximately a decade and is planned for execution in 2020.

### **Refining and Marketing**

R&M capital expenditures were \$218 million and were primarily related to the ongoing sustainment of operations, enhancements to retail operations and planned major refinery maintenance.

### **Corporate and Eliminations**

Corporate capital expenditures were \$21 million, primarily directed towards the company's information technology initiatives.

## 6. FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIQUIDITY

### Indicators

	Previous leasing standard June 30 2019	IFRS 16 impact	Twelve months ended	
			IFRS 16 June 30 2019	June 30 2018
Return on Capital Employed <sup>(1)</sup> (%)				
Excluding major projects in progress <sup>(2)</sup>	10.7	(0.1)	10.6	9.5
Including major projects in progress	10.5	(0.1)	10.4	8.3
Net debt to funds from operations <sup>(3)</sup> (times)	1.3	0.2	1.5	1.5
Interest coverage on long-term debt (times)				
Earnings basis <sup>(4)</sup>	8.0	(0.3)	7.7	7.4
Funds from operations basis <sup>(3)(5)</sup>	14.6	(0.5)	14.1	13.7
Total debt to total debt plus shareholders' equity (%)	26.5	2.0	28.5	28.3

(1) Non-GAAP financial measure. See the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of this MD&A.

(2) ROCE excluding major projects in progress would have been 8.7% in the second quarter of 2019 if the \$1.116 billion deferred tax recovery for the Alberta corporate income tax rate change was excluded.

(3) Funds from operations and metrics that use funds from operations are non-GAAP financial measures. See the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of this MD&A.

(4) Equal to net earnings plus income taxes and interest expense, divided by the sum of interest expense and capitalized interest on debt.

(5) Equal to funds from operations plus current income taxes and interest expense, divided by the sum of interest expense and capitalized interest on debt.

### Capital Resources

Suncor's capital resources consist primarily of cash flow provided by operating activities, cash and cash equivalents, and available lines of credit. Suncor's management believes the company will have the capital resources to fund its planned 2019 capital spending program of \$4.9 to \$5.4 billion and to meet current and future working capital requirements, through cash and cash equivalents balances, cash flow provided by operating activities, available committed credit facilities, issuing commercial paper and, if needed, accessing capital markets. The company's cash flow provided by operating activities depends on a number of factors, including commodity prices, production and sales volumes, refining and marketing margins, operating expenses, taxes, royalties and foreign exchange rates.

The company has invested cash in short-term financial instruments that are presented as cash and cash equivalents. The objectives of the company's short-term investment portfolio are to ensure the preservation of capital, maintain adequate liquidity to meet Suncor's cash flow requirements and deliver competitive returns derived from the quality and diversification of investments within acceptable risk parameters. The maximum weighted average term to maturity of the short-term investment portfolio is not expected to exceed six months, and all investments will be with counterparties with investment grade debt ratings.

### Available Sources of Liquidity

For the six months ended June 30, 2019, cash and cash equivalents decreased to \$2.061 billion, from \$2.221 billion at December 31, 2018, with uses of cash in respect of the company's capital and exploration expenditures, dividend requirements, the purchase of \$1.066 billion of Suncor's own shares under its NCIB and a net debt reduction of \$540 million of debt, inclusive of lease payments, marginally exceeding cash flow provided by operating activities.

For the three months ended June 30, 2019, cash and cash equivalents increased to \$2.061 billion, from \$1.875 billion at March 31, 2019, due to cash flow provided by operating activities exceeding the company's capital and exploration expenditures, dividend requirements, the purchase of \$552 million of Suncor's own shares under its NCIB and a net debt reduction of \$796 million, inclusive of lease payments.

As at June 30, 2019, the weighted average term to maturity of the company's short-term investment portfolio was approximately fourteen days.

Available credit facilities for liquidity purposes at June 30, 2019 increased to \$4.688 billion, compared to \$3.608 billion at December 31, 2018, primarily as a result of a significant reduction in short-term indebtedness noted above, partially offset by the improvement in the Canadian dollar on U.S. dollar short-term debt.

#### Financing Activities

Management of debt levels continues to be a priority for Suncor given the company's long-term growth plans and future expected volatility in the pricing environment. Suncor believes a phased and flexible approach to existing and future growth projects should assist the company in maintaining its ability to manage project costs and debt levels.

#### Total Debt to Total Debt Plus Shareholders' Equity

Suncor is subject to financial and operating covenants related to its bank debt and public market debt. Failure to meet the terms of one or more of these covenants may constitute an "event of default" as defined in the respective debt agreements, potentially resulting in accelerated repayment of one or more of the debt obligations. The company is in compliance with its financial covenant that requires total debt to not exceed 65% of its total debt plus shareholders' equity. At June 30, 2019, total debt to total debt plus shareholders' equity was 28.5% (December 31, 2018 – 28.3%) and now reflects the impact of additional capital lease liabilities of \$1.792 billion recorded on January 1, 2019 as part of the adoption of IFRS 16. The company continues to be in compliance with all operating covenants.

(\$ millions, except as noted)	June 30 2019	December 31 2018 <sup>(1)</sup>
Short-term debt	2 198	3 231
Current portion of long-term debt	—	191
Current portion of long-term lease liabilities	307	38
Long-term debt	12 984	12 668
Long-term lease liabilities	2 693	1 222
Total debt	18 182	17 350
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	2 061	2 221
Net debt	16 121	15 129
Shareholders' equity	45 509	44 005
Total debt plus shareholders' equity	63 691	61 355
Total debt to total debt plus shareholders' equity (%)	28.5	28.3

(1) Excludes the impact of IFRS 16, which was prospectively adopted on January 1, 2019 in accordance with the standard.

In May 2019, the company issued \$750 million of senior unsecured Series 6 Medium Term Notes maturing on May 24, 2029, with a coupon of 3.10%.

**Change in Debt**

(\$ millions)	Three months ended June 30, 2019	Six months ended June 30, 2019
Total debt – beginning of period	19 173	17 350
Increase in long-term debt	557	557
Decrease in short-term debt	(1 281)	(955)
January 1, 2019 increase in lease liabilities associated with IFRS 16	—	1 792
Increase in lease liability	41	92
Lease payments	(72)	(142)
Foreign exchange on debt, and other	(236)	(512)
Total debt – June 30, 2019	18 182	18 182
Less: Cash and cash equivalents – June 30, 2019	2 061	2 061
Net debt – June 30, 2019	16 121	16 121

The company's total debt decreased in the second quarter of 2019 due to a significant reduction of short-term indebtedness, favourable foreign exchange rates on U.S. dollar denominated debt compared to March 31, 2019, the repayment of US\$140 million of maturing higher interest long-term debt and lease principal payments made during the second quarter of 2019, partially offset by a \$750 million increase in long-term indebtedness and leases entered into during the period.

The company's total debt has increased in 2019 due primarily to the impact of the adoption of IFRS 16, which added \$1.792 billion in lease liability to the company's balance sheet, a net increase in long-term debt and leases entered into during the first six months of 2019, partially offset by the repayment of \$955 million of short-term debt, favourable foreign exchange rates on U.S. dollar denominated debt, as compared to December 31, 2018, and lease principal payments made during the first half of 2019.

**Common Shares****Outstanding Shares**

(thousands)	June 30, 2019
Common shares	1 560 729
Common share options – exercisable	21 236
Common share options – non-exercisable	14 156

As at July 22, 2019, the total number of common shares outstanding was 1,557,613,662 and the total number of exercisable and non-exercisable common share options outstanding was 35,381,135. Once exercisable, each outstanding common share option is convertible into one common share.

**Share Repurchases**

In May 2018, Suncor renewed its NCIB to continue to repurchase its common shares through the facilities of the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX), New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and/or alternative trading platforms between May 4, 2018 and May 3, 2019. The TSX subsequently accepted a notice filed by Suncor of its intention to amend the NCIB effective as of November 19, 2018 pursuant to which Suncor was permitted to increase the maximum number of common shares that it was entitled to purchase for cancellation between May 4, 2018 and May 3, 2019 to 81,695,830 common shares.

During the second quarter of 2019, the TSX accepted a notice filed by Suncor of its intention to renew its NCIB to continue to repurchase shares under its share buyback program through the facilities of the TSX, NYSE and/or alternative trading platforms. The notice provides that, between May 6, 2019 and May 5, 2020, Suncor may purchase for cancellation up to 50,252,231 common shares, or approximately 3% of Suncor's issued and outstanding common shares as at April 30, 2019. Suncor security holders may obtain a copy of the notice, without charge, by contacting the company.

During the second quarter of 2019, Suncor repurchased and cancelled 13,001,087 common shares at an average price of \$42.46 per share, for a total of \$552 million, compared to the prior year quarter when the company repurchased and cancelled 11,860,356 common shares at an average price of \$51.33 per share, for a total of \$609 million.

(\$ millions, except as noted)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Share repurchase activities (thousands of common shares)	<b>13 001</b>	11 860	<b>24 952</b>	20 859
Weighted average repurchase price per share (dollars per share)	<b>42.46</b>	51.33	<b>42.71</b>	47.86
Share repurchase cost	<b>552</b>	609	<b>1 066</b>	998

#### **Contractual Obligations, Commitments, Guarantees, and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements**

In the normal course of business, the company is obligated to make future payments, including contractual obligations and non-cancellable commitments. Suncor has included these items in the Financial Condition and Liquidity section of the 2018 annual MD&A with no significant updates to note during the first six months of 2019. Suncor does not believe that it has any guarantees or off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future material effect on the company's financial performance or financial condition, results of operations, liquidity or capital expenditures.

## 7. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA

Trends in Suncor's quarterly revenue, earnings and funds from operations are driven primarily by production volumes, which can be significantly impacted by major maintenance events, changes in commodity prices, including widening of crude differentials, refining crack spreads, foreign exchange rates and other significant events impacting operations, such as the Government of Alberta's mandatory production curtailments implemented in the first six months of 2019.

### Financial Summary

Three months ended (\$ millions, unless otherwise noted)	June 30 2019	Mar 31 2019	Dec 31 2018	Sept 30 2018	June 30 2018	Mar 31 2018	Dec 31 2017	Sept 30 2017
<b>Total production (mboe/d)</b>								
Oil Sands	692.2	657.2	740.8	651.7	547.6	571.7	621.2	628.4
Exploration and Production	111.7	107.1	90.2	92.1	114.1	117.7	115.2	111.5
	<b>803.9</b>	<b>764.3</b>	<b>831.0</b>	<b>743.8</b>	<b>661.7</b>	<b>689.4</b>	<b>736.4</b>	<b>739.9</b>
<b>Revenues and other income</b>								
Operating revenues, net of royalties	10 071	8 983	8 561	10 847	10 327	8 807	9 000	7 963
Other income (loss)	27	414	384	16	101	(57)	41	43
	<b>10 098</b>	<b>9 397</b>	<b>8 945</b>	<b>10 863</b>	<b>10 428</b>	<b>8 750</b>	<b>9 041</b>	<b>8 006</b>
<b>Net earnings (loss)</b>	<b>2 729</b>	<b>1 470</b>	<b>(280)</b>	<b>1 812</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>1 382</b>	<b>1 289</b>
per common share – basic (dollars)	1.74	0.93	(0.18)	1.12	0.60	0.48	0.84	0.78
per common share – diluted (dollars)	1.74	0.93	(0.18)	1.11	0.59	0.48	0.84	0.78
<b>Operating Earnings<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>1 253</b>	<b>1 209</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>1 557</b>	<b>1 190</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>1 310</b>	<b>867</b>
per common share – basic <sup>(1)</sup> (dollars)	0.80	0.77	0.36	0.96	0.73	0.60	0.79	0.52
<b>Funds from operations<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>3 005</b>	<b>2 585</b>	<b>2 007</b>	<b>3 139</b>	<b>2 862</b>	<b>2 164</b>	<b>3 016</b>	<b>2 472</b>
per common share – basic <sup>(1)</sup> (dollars)	1.92	1.64	1.26	1.94	1.75	1.32	1.83	1.49
<b>Cash flow provided by operating activities</b>	<b>3 433</b>	<b>1 548</b>	<b>3 040</b>	<b>4 370</b>	<b>2 446</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>2 755</b>	<b>2 912</b>
per common share – basic (dollars)	2.19	0.98	1.90	2.70	1.50	0.44	1.67	1.75
<b>ROCE<sup>(1)</sup> (%) for the twelve months ended</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>ROCE<sup>(1)</sup>, excluding major projects in progress (%) for twelve months ended</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>After-tax unrealized foreign exchange gain (loss) on U.S. dollar denominated debt</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>(637)</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>(218)</b>	<b>(329)</b>	<b>(91)</b>	<b>412</b>
<b>Common share information (dollars)</b>								
Dividend per common share	0.42	0.42	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.32	0.32
<b>Share price at the end of trading</b>								
Toronto Stock Exchange (Cdn\$)	40.85	43.31	38.13	49.98	53.50	44.49	46.15	43.73
New York Stock Exchange (US\$)	31.16	32.43	27.97	38.69	40.68	34.54	36.72	35.05

(1) Non-GAAP financial measures. See the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of this MD&A.

## Business Environment

(average for the three months ended)		June 30 2019	Mar 31 2019	Dec 31 2018	Sept 30 2018	June 30 2018	Mar 31 2018	Dec 31 2017	Sept 30 2017
WTI crude oil at Cushing	US\$/bbl	59.85	54.90	58.85	69.50	67.90	62.90	55.40	48.20
Dated Brent crude	US\$/bbl	68.85	63.20	67.80	75.25	74.40	66.80	61.40	52.50
Dated Brent/Maya FOB price differential	US\$/bbl	6.90	5.00	4.35	10.20	12.40	7.70	9.60	6.30
MSW at Edmonton	Cdn\$/bbl	73.40	66.45	42.70	82.10	80.95	72.45	69.30	57.05
WCS at Hardisty	US\$/bbl	49.20	42.50	19.50	47.35	48.65	38.60	43.10	38.25
Light/heavy crude oil differential for WTI at Cushing less WCS at Hardisty	US\$/bbl	(10.65)	(12.40)	(39.35)	(22.15)	(19.25)	(24.30)	(12.30)	(9.95)
SYN-WTI (differential) premium	US\$/bbl	0.15	(2.30)	(21.60)	(0.90)	(0.65)	(1.45)	3.25	0.65
Condensate at Edmonton	US\$/bbl	55.90	50.55	45.30	66.80	68.50	63.15	57.95	47.60
Natural gas (Alberta spot) at AECO	Cdn\$/mcf	1.05	2.55	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.75	1.70	1.45
Alberta Power Pool Price	Cdn\$/MWh	56.35	70.75	55.55	54.45	56.00	34.95	22.35	24.55
New York Harbor 2-1-1 crack <sup>(1)</sup>	US\$/bbl	22.20	18.25	19.15	20.25	21.10	16.70	20.50	22.00
Chicago 2-1-1 crack <sup>(1)</sup>	US\$/bbl	21.45	15.35	16.35	20.00	19.05	14.25	21.40	19.80
Portland 2-1-1 crack <sup>(1)</sup>	US\$/bbl	26.85	19.35	22.25	22.05	28.65	21.00	23.55	26.95
Gulf Coast 2-1-1 crack <sup>(1)</sup>	US\$/bbl	21.70	17.85	17.65	19.35	20.45	16.30	19.10	21.20
Exchange rate	US\$/Cdn\$	0.75	0.75	0.76	0.77	0.77	0.79	0.79	0.80
Exchange rate (end of period)	US\$/Cdn\$	0.76	0.75	0.73	0.77	0.76	0.78	0.80	0.80

- (1) 2-1-1 crack spreads are indicators of the refining margin generated by converting two barrels of WTI into one barrel of gasoline and one barrel of diesel. The company previously quoted 3-2-1 crack margin benchmarks based on wider use and familiarity with these benchmarks and though the 3-2-1 crack spread is more commonly quoted, the company's refinery production is better aligned with a 2-1-1 crack spread, which better reflects the approximate composition of Suncor's overall refined product mix. The crack spreads presented here generally approximate the regions into which the company sells refined products through retail and wholesale channels.



## 8. OTHER ITEMS

### Accounting Policies and new IFRS Standards

Suncor's significant accounting policies and a summary of recently announced accounting standards are described in the Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates section of Suncor's 2018 annual MD&A and in note 3 of Suncor's unaudited interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019.

### Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect reported assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, gains and losses, and disclosures of contingencies. These estimates and assumptions are subject to change based on experience and new information. Critical accounting estimates are those that require management to make assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time the estimate is made. Critical accounting estimates are also those estimates which, where a different estimate could have been used or where changes in the estimate that are reasonably likely to occur, would have a material impact on the company's financial condition, changes in financial condition or financial performance. Critical accounting estimates and judgments are reviewed annually by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. A detailed description of Suncor's critical accounting estimates is provided in note 4 to the audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 and in the Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates section of Suncor's 2018 annual MD&A.

### Financial Instruments

Suncor periodically enters into derivative contracts such as forwards, futures, swaps, options and costless collars to manage exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices and foreign exchange rates, and to optimize the company's position with respect to interest payments. The company also uses physical and financial energy derivatives to earn trading profits. For more information on Suncor's financial instruments and the related financial risk factors, see note 25 of the audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2018, note 10 to the unaudited interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019, and the Financial Condition and Liquidity section of the 2018 annual MD&A.

### Control Environment

Based on their evaluation as at June 30, 2019, Suncor's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)), are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the company in reports that are filed or submitted to Canadian and U.S. securities authorities is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Canadian and U.S. securities laws. In addition, as at June 30, 2019, there were no changes in the internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) that occurred during the three-month period ended June 30, 2019 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting. Management will continue to periodically evaluate the company's disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting and will make any modifications from time to time as deemed necessary.

Based on their inherent limitations, disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements, and even those controls determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

### Corporate Guidance

Suncor has updated its previously issued 2019 corporate guidance, as set forth in Suncor's press release dated July 24, 2019, which is available on [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

## 9. NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES ADVISORY

Certain financial measures in this MD&A – namely operating earnings (loss), ROCE, funds from (used in) operations, discretionary free funds flow, Oil Sands operations cash operating costs, Fort Hills cash operating costs, Syncrude cash operating costs, refining margin, refining operating expense, LIFO inventory valuation methodology and related per share amounts – are not prescribed by GAAP. These non-GAAP financial measures are included because management uses the information to analyze business performance, leverage and liquidity, and it may be useful to investors on the same basis. These non-GAAP financial measures do not have any standardized meaning and, therefore, are unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. Therefore, these non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP. Except as otherwise indicated, these non-GAAP financial measures are calculated and disclosed on a consistent basis from period to period. Specific adjusting items may only be relevant in certain periods.

### Operating Earnings (Loss)

Operating earnings (loss) is a non-GAAP financial measure that adjusts net earnings (loss) for significant items that are not indicative of operating performance. Management uses operating earnings (loss) to evaluate operating performance because management believes it provides better comparability between periods. Operating earnings (loss) are reconciled to net earnings (loss) in the Consolidated Financial Information and Segment Results and Analysis sections of this MD&A.

### Bridge Analyses of Operating Earnings

Throughout this MD&A, the company presents charts that illustrate the change in operating earnings from the comparative period through key variance factors. These factors are analyzed in the Operating Earnings narratives following the bridge analyses in particular sections of this MD&A. These bridge analyses are presented because management uses this presentation to evaluate performance.

- The factor for Sales Volumes and Mix is calculated based on sales volumes and mix for the Oil Sands and E&P segments and throughput volumes and mix for the R&M segment.
- The factor for Price, Margin and Other Revenue includes upstream price realizations before royalties, with the exception of Libya, which is net of royalties. Also included are refining and marketing margins, other operating revenue, and the net impacts of sales and purchases of third-party crude, including product purchased for use as diluent in the company's Oil Sands operations and subsequently sold as part of diluted bitumen.
- The factor for Inventory valuation includes the after-tax impact of the FIFO method of inventory valuation in the company's R&M segment, as well as the impact of the deferral or realization of profit or loss on crude oil sales from the Oil Sands segment to Suncor's refineries, as both represent inventory valuation adjustments.
- The factor for Royalties excludes the impact of Libya, as royalties in Libya are taken into account in Price, Margin and Other Revenue as described above.
- The factor for Operating and Transportation Expense includes project start-up costs, operating, selling and general expense, and transportation expense.
- The factor for Financing Expense and Other includes financing expenses, other income, operational foreign exchange gains and losses, changes in gains and losses on disposal of assets that are not operating earnings adjustments, changes in statutory income tax rates and other income tax adjustments.

**Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)**

ROCE is a non-GAAP financial measure that management uses to analyze operating performance and the efficiency of Suncor's capital allocation process. Average capital employed is calculated as a twelve-month average of the capital employed balance at the beginning of the twelve-month period and the month-end capital employed balances throughout the remainder of the twelve-month period. Figures for capital employed at the beginning and end of the twelve-month period are presented to show the changes in the components of the calculation over the twelve-month period.

The company presents two ROCE calculations – one including and one excluding the impacts on capital employed for major projects in progress. Major projects in progress includes accumulated capital expenditures and capitalized interest for significant projects still under construction or in the process of being commissioned, and acquired assets that are still being evaluated. Management uses ROCE excluding the impacts of major projects in progress on capital employed to assess performance of operating assets.

For the twelve months ended June 30  
(\$ millions, except as noted)

		2019	2018
<b>Adjustments to net earnings</b>			
Net earnings		5 731	4 432
(Deduct) add after-tax amounts for:			
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss on U.S. dollar denominated debt		(40)	226
Net interest expense		616	321
	A	6 307	4 979
<b>Capital employed – beginning of twelve-month period</b>			
Net debt		16 163	13 780
Shareholders' equity		45 543	44 887
		61 706	58 667
<b>Capital employed – end of twelve-month period</b>			
Net debt		16 121	16 163
Shareholders' equity		45 509	45 543
		61 630	61 706
Average capital employed	B	60 702	59 793
ROCE – including major projects in progress (%)	A/B	10.4	8.3
Average capitalized costs related to major projects in progress	C	1 135	7 202
ROCE – excluding major projects in progress (%)	A/(B-C)	10.6	9.5

### Funds From (Used In) Operations

Funds from (used in) operations is a non-GAAP financial measure that adjusts a GAAP measure – cash flow provided by (used in) operating activities – for changes in non-cash working capital, which management uses to analyze operating performance and liquidity. Changes to non-cash working capital can be impacted by, among other factors, the timing of offshore feedstock purchases and payments for commodity and income taxes, the timing of cash flows related to accounts receivable and accounts payable, and changes in inventory which management believes reduces comparability between periods.

Funds from (used in) operations for each quarter are separately defined and reconciled to the cash flow provided by operating activities measure in the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of each respective management's discussion and analysis or quarterly report to shareholders, as applicable, for the related quarter.

Three months ended June 30 (\$ millions)	Oil Sands		Exploration and Production		Refining and Marketing		Corporate and Eliminations		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Net earnings (loss)	1 561	403	456	312	765	671	(53)	(414)	2 729	972
Adjustments for:										
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and impairment	1 060	954	235	249	200	174	18	14	1 513	1 391
Deferred income taxes	(797)	84	(89)	(30)	(66)	26	(48)	11	(1 000)	91
Accretion	55	53	11	12	2	2	—	—	68	67
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss on U.S. dollar denominated debt	—	—	—	—	—	—	(231)	245	(231)	245
Change in fair value of financial instruments and trading inventory	38	19	11	(7)	27	1	—	—	76	13
Gain on disposal of assets	(6)	—	(151)	—	(1)	(4)	—	—	(158)	(4)
Share-based compensation	9	52	1	6	5	23	9	76	24	157
Exploration	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	37	—
Settlement of decommissioning and restoration liabilities	(68)	(84)	(4)	(3)	(4)	(3)	—	—	(76)	(90)
Other	14	10	—	—	4	2	5	8	23	20
Funds from (used in) operations	1 866	1 491	507	539	932	892	(300)	(60)	3 005	2 862
Decrease (increase) in non-cash working capital									428	(416)
Cash flow provided by operating activities									3 433	2 446

Six months ended June 30 (\$ millions)	Oil Sands		Exploration and Production		Refining and Marketing		Corporate and Eliminations		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Net earnings (loss)	1 750	500	948	700	1 774	1 460	(273)	(899)	4 199	1 761
Adjustments for:										
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and impairment	2 052	1 928	482	528	403	328	38	31	2 975	2 815
Deferred income taxes	(737)	141	(122)	(85)	(61)	49	(77)	15	(997)	120
Accretion	113	104	22	24	4	4	—	—	139	132
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss on U.S. dollar denominated debt	—	—	—	—	—	—	(511)	618	(511)	618
Change in fair value of financial instruments and trading inventory	44	15	7	(36)	97	(18)	—	1	148	(38)
Gain on disposal of assets	(10)	(1)	(151)	(162)	(2)	(4)	—	—	(163)	(167)
Share-based compensation	(25)	(12)	(4)	(4)	(19)	(16)	(37)	(35)	(85)	(67)
Exploration	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	39	—
Settlement of decommissioning and restoration liabilities	(180)	(238)	(5)	(16)	(5)	(5)	—	—	(190)	(259)
Other	43	36	(7)	56	(6)	5	6	14	36	111
Funds from (used in) operations	3 050	2 473	1 209	1 005	2 185	1 803	(854)	(255)	5 590	5 026
Increase in non-cash working capital									(609)	(1 856)
Cash flow provided by operating activities									4 981	3 170

### Discretionary Free Funds Flow

Discretionary free funds flow is a non-GAAP financial measure that is calculated by taking funds from operations and subtracting asset sustaining and maintenance capital, inclusive of associated capitalized interest, and dividends. Discretionary free funds flow reflects cash available for increasing distributions to shareholders and to fund growth investments. Management uses discretionary free funds flow to measure the capacity of the company to increase returns to shareholders and to grow Suncor's business.

(\$ millions)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Funds from operations	3 005	2 862	5 590	5 026
Asset sustaining and maintenance capital and dividends	(1 487)	(1 853)	(2 583)	(3 147)
Discretionary free funds flow	1 518	1 009	3 007	1 879

### Oil Sands Operations, Fort Hills and Syncrude Cash Operating Costs

Oil Sands operations, Syncrude and Fort Hills cash operating costs are non-GAAP financial measures. Oil Sands operations cash operating costs are calculated by adjusting Oil Sands segment OS&G expense (a GAAP measure based on sales volumes) for i) costs pertaining to Fort Hills and Syncrude operations; ii) non-production costs that management believes do not relate to the production performance of Oil Sands operations, including, but not limited to, share-based compensation adjustments, research and the expense recorded as part of a non-monetary arrangement involving a third-party processor; iii) revenues associated with excess capacity, including excess power generated and sold that is recorded in operating revenue; iv) project start-up costs; and v) the impacts of changes in inventory levels, such that the company is able to present cost information based on production volumes. Syncrude and Fort Hills cash operating costs are calculated by adjusting Syncrude OS&G expense and Fort Hills OS&G expense, respectively, for non-production costs that management believes do not relate to the production performance of Syncrude operations or Fort Hills operations, respectively, including, but not limited to, share-based compensation, research and project start-up costs, if applicable. Oil Sands operations, Fort Hills and Syncrude cash operating costs are reconciled in the Segment Results and Analysis – Oil Sands section of this MD&A. Management uses cash operating costs to measure operating performance.

### Refining Margin and Refining Operating Expense

Refining margin and refining operating expense are non-GAAP financial measures. Refining margin is calculated by adjusting R&M segment operating revenue, other income and purchases of crude oil and products (all of which are GAAP measures) for non-refining margin pertaining to the company's supply, marketing and ethanol businesses, and the company's former lubricants business, as well as removing the impact of risk management gains and losses. Refinery operating expense is calculated by adjusting R&M segment OS&G for i) non-refining costs pertaining to the company's supply, marketing and ethanol businesses, and the company's former lubricants business; and ii) non-refining costs that management believes do not relate to the production of refined products, including, but not limited to, share-based compensation and enterprise shared service allocations. Management uses refining margin and refining operating expense to measure operating performance on a production barrel basis.

(\$ millions, except as noted)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	2019	June 30 2018	2019	June 30 2018
<b>Refining margin reconciliation</b>				
Gross margin, operating revenue less purchases of crude oil and products	1 647	1 639	3 787	3 424
Other income (loss)	14	(15)	29	(32)
Non-refining margin	(326)	(620)	(913)	(1 035)
Refining margin	1 335	1 004	2 903	2 357
Refinery production <sup>(1)</sup> (mbbls)	39 901	33 165	83 044	77 528
Refining margin (\$/bbl)	33.45	30.25	34.95	30.40
<b>Refining operating expense reconciliation</b>				
Operating, selling and general expense	530	494	1 066	986
Non-refining costs	(295)	(288)	(589)	(562)
Refining operating expense	235	206	477	424
Refinery production <sup>(1)</sup> (mbbls)	39 901	33 165	83 044	77 528
Refining operating expense (\$/bbl)	5.90	6.25	5.75	5.45

(1) Refinery production is the output of the refining process, and differs from crude oil processed as a result of volumetric adjustments for non-crude feedstock, volumetric gain associated with the refining process, and changes in unfinished product inventories.

### Impact of First-in, First-out (FIFO) Inventory Valuation on Refining and Marketing Net Earnings

GAAP requires the use of a FIFO inventory valuation methodology. For Suncor, this results in a disconnect between the sales prices for refined products, which reflect current market conditions, and the amount recorded as the cost of sale for the related refinery feedstock, which reflects market conditions at the time the feedstock was purchased. This lag between purchase and sale can be anywhere from several weeks to several months, and is influenced by the time to receive crude after purchase (which can be several weeks for foreign offshore crude purchases), regional crude inventory levels, the completion of refining processes, transportation time to distribution channels, and regional refined product inventory levels.

Suncor prepares and presents an estimate of the impact of using a FIFO inventory valuation methodology compared to a LIFO methodology, because management uses the information to analyze operating performance and compare itself against refining peers that are permitted to use LIFO inventory valuation under United States GAAP (U.S. GAAP).

The company's estimate is not derived from a standardized calculation and, therefore, may not be directly comparable to similar measures presented by other companies, and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP or U.S. GAAP.

## 10. COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

The following is a list of abbreviations that may be used in this MD&A:

<u>Measurement</u>		<u>Places and Currencies</u>	
bbl	barrel	U.S.	United States
bbls/d	barrels per day	U.K.	United Kingdom
mmbbls/d	thousands of barrels per day		
		\$ or Cdn\$	Canadian dollars
boe	barrels of oil equivalent	US\$	United States dollars
boe/d	barrels of oil equivalent per day		
mboe	thousands of barrels of oil equivalent		
mboe/d	thousands of barrels of oil equivalent per day		
		<u>Financial and Business Environment</u>	
GJ	Gigajoule	Q2	Three months ended June 30
		DD&A	Depreciation, depletion and amortization
		WTI	West Texas Intermediate
mcf	thousands of cubic feet of natural gas	WCS	Western Canadian Select
mcfe	thousands of cubic feet of natural gas equivalent	SCO	Synthetic crude oil
mmcf	millions of cubic feet of natural gas		
mmcf/d	millions of cubic feet of natural gas per day	SYN	Synthetic crude oil benchmark
mmcfe	millions of cubic feet of natural gas equivalent	MSW	Mixed Sweet Blend
mmcfe/d	millions of cubic feet of natural gas equivalent per day	NYMEX	New York Mercantile Exchange
MW	megawatts	YTD	Year to date
MWh	megawatts per hour		

## 11. FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

The MD&A contains certain forward-looking information and forward-looking statements (collectively referred to herein as “forward-looking statements”) within the meaning of applicable Canadian and U.S. securities laws. Forward-looking statements and other information are based on Suncor’s current expectations, estimates, projections and assumptions that were made by the company in light of information available at the time the statement was made and consider Suncor’s experience and its perception of historical trends, including expectations and assumptions concerning: the accuracy of reserves and resources estimates; commodity prices and interest and foreign exchange rates; the performance of assets and equipment; capital efficiencies and cost-savings; applicable laws and government policies; future production rates; the sufficiency of budgeted capital expenditures in carrying out planned activities; the availability and cost of labour, services and infrastructure; the satisfaction by third parties of their obligations to Suncor; the development and execution of projects; and the receipt, in a timely manner, of regulatory and third-party approvals. All statements and information that address expectations or projections about the future, and other statements and information about Suncor’s strategy for growth, expected and future expenditures or investment decisions, commodity prices, costs, schedules, production volumes, operating and financial results, future financing and capital activities, and the expected impact of future commitments are forward-looking statements. Some of the forward-looking statements may be identified by words like “expects”, “anticipates”, “will”, “estimates”, “plans”, “scheduled”, “intends”, “believes”, “projects”, “indicates”, “could”, “focus”, “vision”, “goal”, “outlook”, “proposed”, “target”, “objective”, “continue”, “should”, “may”, “future”, “potential”, “opportunity”, “would”, “priority”, “strategy” and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements in the MD&A include references to:

- Suncor’s 2019 capital program will focus on the enhancement and optimization of the company’s operating asset performance, safety and reliability, including projects focused on delivering increased earnings and funds from operations through further cost savings and structural margin improvements and that the company is developing step-out opportunities and asset extensions;
- Statements about the Terra Nova asset life extension, including the expectation that the project will extend the life of Terra Nova by approximately a decade and the timing of the project’s execution;
- The belief that Suncor’s integrated model and focus on operational excellence, capital discipline and sustainability position Suncor well for the future and enable Suncor to continue to deliver increased returns to its shareholders;
- The belief that Suncor will continue to optimize and enhance its business through leveraging the talent of its people, a continued focus on innovation and the integration of advanced digital technology;
- Expectations about Suncor’s dedicated project team, including that it will guide Suncor through the next phase of the company’s evolution;
- Statements with respect to planned maintenance events and the timing thereof, including the planned maintenance at Upgrader 2 and Syncrude;
- That emerging technologies will optimize future mining and extraction operations;
- Suncor’s expectation that existing production levels at Firebag and MacKay River will be maintained due to well pad construction and drilling activities;
- Suncor’s planned 2019 capital spending program of \$4.9 to \$5.4 billion and the belief that Suncor will have the capital resources to fund the capital spending program and to meet current and future working capital requirements through cash and cash equivalents balances, cash flow provided by operating activities, available committed credit facilities, issuing commercial paper and, if needed, accessing capital markets;
- The objectives of Suncor’s short-term investment portfolio and Suncor’s expectation that the maximum weighted average term to maturity of the short-term investment portfolio will not exceed six months, and that all investments will be with counterparties with investment grade debt ratings;
- The company’s priority regarding the management of debt levels given the company’s long-term growth plans and future expected volatility in the pricing environment and Suncor’s belief that a phased and flexible approach to existing and future growth projects should assist Suncor in its ability to manage project costs and debt levels;
- The company’s belief that it does not have any guarantees or off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future material effect on the company’s financial performance or financial condition, results of operations, liquidity or capital expenditures; and
- Suncor’s full year outlook range on capital expenditures, Syncrude cash operating costs per barrel and business environment outlook assumptions for New York Harbor 2-1-1 crack.



Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve a number of risks and uncertainties, some that are similar to other oil and gas companies and some that are unique to Suncor. Suncor's actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by its forward-looking statements, so readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on them. The financial and operating performance of the company's reportable operating segments, specifically Oil Sands, E&P, and R&M, may be affected by a number of factors.

Factors that affect Suncor's Oil Sands segment include, but are not limited to, volatility in the prices for crude oil and other production, and the related impacts of fluctuating light/heavy and sweet/sour crude oil differentials; changes in the demand for refinery feedstock and diesel fuel, including the possibility that refiners that process the company's proprietary production will be closed, experience equipment failure or other accidents; Suncor's ability to operate its Oil Sands facilities reliably in order to meet production targets; the output of newly commissioned facilities, the performance of which may be difficult to predict during initial operations; Suncor's dependence on pipeline capacity and other logistical constraints, which may affect the company's ability to distribute products to market and which may cause the company to delay or cancel planned growth projects in the event of insufficient takeaway capacity; Suncor's ability to finance Oil Sands economic investment and asset sustainment and maintenance capital expenditures; the availability of bitumen feedstock for upgrading operations, which can be negatively affected by poor ore grade quality, unplanned mine equipment and extraction plant maintenance, tailings storage, and in situ reservoir and equipment performance, or the unavailability of third-party bitumen; changes in operating costs, including the cost of labour, natural gas and other energy sources used in oil sands processes; and the company's ability to complete projects, including planned maintenance events, both on time and on budget, which could be impacted by competition from other projects (including other oil sands projects) for goods and services and demands on infrastructure in Alberta's Wood Buffalo region and the surrounding area (including housing, roads and schools).

Factors that affect Suncor's E&P segment include, but are not limited to, volatility in crude oil and natural gas prices; operational risks and uncertainties associated with oil and gas activities, including unexpected formations or pressures, premature declines of reservoirs, fires, blow-outs, equipment failures and other accidents, uncontrollable flows of crude oil, natural gas or well fluids, and pollution and other environmental risks; adverse weather conditions, which could disrupt output from producing assets or impact drilling programs, resulting in increased costs and/or delays in bringing on new production; political, economic and socio-economic risks associated with Suncor's foreign operations, including the unpredictability of operating in Libya due to ongoing political unrest; and market demand for mineral rights and producing properties, potentially leading to losses on disposition or increased property acquisition costs.

Factors that affect our R&M segment include, but are not limited to, fluctuations in demand and supply for refined products that impact the company's margins; market competition, including potential new market entrants; the company's ability to reliably operate refining and marketing facilities in order to meet production or sales targets; and risks and uncertainties affecting construction or planned maintenance schedules, including the availability of labour and other impacts of competing projects drawing on the same resources during the same time period.

Additional risks, uncertainties and other factors that could influence the financial and operating performance of all of Suncor's operating segments and activities include, but are not limited to, changes in general economic, market and business conditions, such as commodity prices, interest rates and currency exchange rates; fluctuations in supply and demand for Suncor's products; the successful and timely implementation of capital projects, including growth projects and regulatory projects; risks associated with the development and execution of Suncor's major projects and the commissioning and integration of new facilities; the possibility that completed maintenance activities may not improve operational performance or the output of related facilities; the risk that projects and initiatives intended to achieve cash flow growth and/or reductions in operating costs may not achieve the expected results in the time anticipated or at all; competitive actions of other companies, including increased competition from other oil and gas companies or from companies that provide alternative sources of energy; labour and material shortages; actions by government authorities, including the imposition or reassessment of, or changes to, taxes, fees, royalties, duties and other government-imposed compliance costs; changes to laws and government policies that could impact the company's business, including environmental (including climate change), royalty and tax laws and policies; the ability and willingness of parties with whom Suncor has material relationships to perform their obligations to the company; the unavailability of, or outages to, third-party infrastructure that could cause disruptions to production or prevent the company from being able to transport its products; the occurrence of a protracted operational outage, a major safety or environmental incident, or unexpected events such as fires (including forest fires), equipment failures and other similar events affecting Suncor or other parties whose operations or assets directly or indirectly affect Suncor; the potential for security breaches of Suncor's information technology and infrastructure by malicious persons or entities, and the unavailability or failure of such systems to perform as anticipated as a result of such breaches; security threats and terrorist or activist activities; the risk that competing business objectives may exceed Suncor's capacity to adopt and implement change; risks and uncertainties associated with obtaining regulatory, third party and stakeholder approvals outside of Suncor's control for the company's operations, projects, initiatives and exploration and development activities and the satisfaction of any conditions to approvals; the potential for disruptions to operations and construction projects as a result of Suncor's relationships with labour unions that represent employees at the company's facilities; the company's ability to find new

*oil and gas reserves that can be developed economically; the accuracy of Suncor's reserves, resources and future production estimates; market instability affecting Suncor's ability to borrow in the capital debt markets at acceptable rates or to issue other securities at acceptable prices; maintaining an optimal debt to cash flow ratio; the success of the company's risk management activities using derivatives and other financial instruments; the cost of compliance with current and future environmental laws, including climate change laws; risks relating to increased activism and public opposition to fossil fuels and oil sands; risks and uncertainties associated with closing a transaction for the purchase or sale of a business, asset or oil and gas property, including estimates of the final consideration to be paid or received; the ability of counterparties to comply with their obligations in a timely manner; risks associated with joint arrangements in which the company has an interest; risks associated with land claims and Aboriginal consultation requirements; the risk that the company may be subject to litigation; the impact of technology and risks associated with developing and implementing new technologies; and the accuracy of cost estimates, some of which are provided at the conceptual or other preliminary stage of projects and prior to commencement or conception of the detailed engineering that is needed to reduce the margin of error and increase the level of accuracy. The foregoing important factors are not exhaustive.*

*Many of these risk factors and other assumptions related to Suncor's forward-looking statements are discussed in further detail throughout this MD&A, and in the company's 2018 annual MD&A, the 2018 AIF and Form 40-F on file with Canadian securities commissions at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) and the United States Securities and Exchange Commission at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). Readers are also referred to the risk factors and assumptions described in other MD&As that Suncor files from time to time with securities regulatory authorities. Copies of these MD&As are available without charge from the company.*

*The forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are made as of the date of this MD&A. Except as required by applicable securities laws, we assume no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements or the foregoing risks and assumptions affecting such forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.*

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(unaudited)

(\$ millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	2019	June 30 2018	2019	June 30 2018
<b>Revenues and Other Income</b>				
Operating revenues, net of royalties (note 4)	10 071	10 327	19 054	19 134
Other income (note 5)	27	101	441	44
	10 098	10 428	19 495	19 178
<b>Expenses</b>				
Purchases of crude oil and products	3 286	4 056	5 907	6 903
Operating, selling and general	2 799	2 612	5 631	5 232
Transportation	361	335	697	609
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and impairment	1 513	1 391	2 975	2 815
Exploration	76	19	189	51
Gain on asset exchange and disposals (note 16)	(158)	(4)	(163)	(167)
Financing expenses (note 7)	97	543	129	1 105
	7 974	8 952	15 365	16 548
<b>Earnings before Income Taxes</b>	<b>2 124</b>	<b>1 476</b>	<b>4 130</b>	<b>2 630</b>
<b>Income Tax Expense (Recovery)</b>				
Current	395	413	928	749
Deferred (note 15)	(1 000)	91	(997)	120
	(605)	504	(69)	869
<b>Net Earnings</b>	<b>2 729</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>4 199</b>	<b>1 761</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income</b>				
Items That May be Subsequently Reclassified to Earnings:				
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(80)	36	(148)	165
Items That Will Not be Reclassified to Earnings:				
Actuarial (loss) gain on employee retirement benefit plans, net of income taxes	(177)	129	(313)	119
<b>Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income</b>	<b>(257)</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>(461)</b>	<b>284</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>2 472</b>	<b>1 137</b>	<b>3 738</b>	<b>2 045</b>
<b>Per Common Share (dollars) (note 8)</b>				
Net earnings – basic	1.74	0.60	2.67	1.08
Net earnings – diluted	1.74	0.59	2.66	1.07
Cash dividends	0.42	0.36	0.84	0.72

See accompanying notes to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(unaudited)

(\$ millions)	June 30 2019	December 31 2018
<b>Assets</b>		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	2 061	2 221
Accounts receivable	4 345	3 206
Inventories	3 734	3 159
Income taxes receivable	153	114
Total current assets	10 293	8 700
Property, plant and equipment, net (note 12)	76 398	74 245
Exploration and evaluation	2 374	2 319
Other assets	1 275	1 126
Goodwill and other intangible assets	3 059	3 061
Deferred income taxes	200	128
Total assets	93 599	89 579
<b>Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>		
Current liabilities		
Short-term debt	2 198	3 231
Current portion of long-term debt	—	229
Current portion of long-term lease liabilities (note 3)	307	—
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	6 214	5 647
Current portion of provisions	711	667
Income taxes payable	1 059	535
Total current liabilities	10 489	10 309
Long-term debt	12 984	13 890
Long-term lease liabilities (note 3)	2 693	—
Other long-term liabilities (note 10)	2 751	2 346
Provisions (note 11)	8 174	6 984
Deferred income taxes (note 15)	10 999	12 045
Equity	45 509	44 005
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	93 599	89 579

See accompanying notes to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(unaudited)

(\$ millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	2019	June 30 2018	2019	June 30 2018
<b>Operating Activities</b>				
Net Earnings	2 729	972	4 199	1 761
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and impairment	1 513	1 391	2 975	2 815
Deferred income tax (recovery) expense	(1 000)	91	(997)	120
Accretion	68	67	139	132
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss on U.S. dollar denominated debt	(231)	245	(511)	618
Change in fair value of financial instruments and trading inventory	76	13	148	(38)
Gain on asset exchange and disposals (note 16)	(158)	(4)	(163)	(167)
Share-based compensation	24	157	(85)	(67)
Exploration	37	—	39	—
Settlement of decommissioning and restoration liabilities	(76)	(90)	(190)	(259)
Other	23	20	36	111
Decrease (increase) in non-cash working capital	428	(416)	(609)	(1 856)
Cash flow provided by operating activities	3 433	2 446	4 981	3 170
<b>Investing Activities</b>				
Capital and exploration expenditures	(1 364)	(1 762)	(2 267)	(3 053)
Acquisitions (notes 13 and 14)	—	(123)	—	(1 191)
Proceeds from disposal of assets (note 16)	159	4	166	4
Other investments (note 16)	(42)	(27)	(99)	(84)
Decrease (increase) in non-cash working capital	28	145	(6)	388
Cash flow used in investing activities	(1 219)	(1 763)	(2 206)	(3 936)
<b>Financing Activities</b>				
Net (decrease) increase in short-term debt	(1 281)	234	(955)	1 979
Net increase (decrease) in long-term debt	557	(18)	557	(35)
Lease liability payments	(72)	—	(142)	—
Issuance of common shares under share option plans	6	187	41	256
Purchase of common shares (note 9)	(552)	(609)	(1 066)	(998)
Distributions relating to non-controlling interest	(2)	(2)	(4)	(2)
Dividends paid on common shares	(658)	(587)	(1 320)	(1 177)
Cash flow (used in) provided by financing activities	(2 002)	(795)	(2 889)	23
<b>Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>(112)</b>	<b>(114)</b>	<b>(743)</b>
Effect of foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents	(26)	12	(46)	54
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1 875	2 083	2 221	2 672
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period</b>	<b>2 061</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>2 061</b>	<b>1 983</b>
<b>Supplementary Cash Flow Information</b>				
Interest paid	352	306	506	413
Income taxes paid	282	47	398	664

See accompanying notes to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(unaudited)

(\$ millions)	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Total	Number of Common Shares (thousands)
At December 31, 2017	26 606	567	809	17 401	45 383	1 640 983
Net earnings	—	—	—	1 761	1 761	—
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	165	—	165	—
Actuarial gain on employee retirement benefit plans, net of income taxes of \$44	—	—	—	119	119	—
Total comprehensive income	—	—	165	1 880	2 045	—
Issued under share option plans	321	(66)	—	—	255	7 098
Purchase of common shares for cancellation (note 9)	(337)	—	—	(661)	(998)	(20 859)
Change in liability for share purchase commitment (note 9)	15	—	—	(10)	5	—
Share-based compensation	—	30	—	—	30	—
Dividends paid on common shares	—	—	—	(1 177)	(1 177)	—
At June 30, 2018	26 605	531	974	17 433	45 543	1 627 222
At December 31, 2018	25 910	540	1 076	16 479	44 005	1 584 484
At January 1, 2019	25 910	540	1 076	16 479	44 005	1 584 484
Adoption of IFRS 16 impact (note 3)	—	—	—	14	14	—
At January 1, 2019, adjusted	25 910	540	1 076	16 493	44 019	1 584 484
Net earnings	—	—	—	4 199	4 199	—
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	(148)	—	(148)	—
Actuarial loss on employee retirement benefit plans, net of income taxes of \$107	—	—	—	(313)	(313)	—
Total comprehensive (loss) income	—	—	(148)	3 886	3 738	—
Issued under share option plans	53	(11)	—	—	42	1 197
Purchase of common shares for cancellation (note 9)	(406)	—	—	(660)	(1 066)	(24 952)
Change in liability for share purchase commitment (note 9)	30	—	—	33	63	—
Share-based compensation	—	33	—	—	33	—
Dividends paid on common shares	—	—	—	(1 320)	(1 320)	—
At June 30, 2019	25 587	562	928	18 432	45 509	1 560 729

See accompanying notes to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(unaudited)

## 1. REPORTING ENTITY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Suncor Energy Inc. (Suncor or the company) is an integrated energy company headquartered in Canada. Suncor's operations include oil sands development and upgrading, offshore oil and gas production, petroleum refining, and product marketing, primarily under the Petro-Canada brand.

The address of the company's registered office is 150 – 6th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2P 3E3.

## 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

### (a) Statement of Compliance

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), specifically International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). They are condensed as they do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements, and they should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of the company for the year ended December 31, 2018.

### (b) Basis of Measurement

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis except as detailed in the accounting policies disclosed in the company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018. Adoption of the new accounting pronouncements are described in note 3.

### (c) Functional Currency and Presentation Currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the company's functional currency.

### (d) Use of Estimates, Assumptions and Judgments

The timely preparation of financial statements requires that management make estimates and assumptions and use judgment. Accordingly, actual results may differ from estimated amounts as future confirming events occur. Significant estimates and judgment used in the preparation of the financial statements are described in the company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018.

### (e) Income taxes

The company recognizes the impacts of income tax rate changes in earnings in the period that the applicable rate change is enacted or substantively enacted.

## 3. NEW IFRS STANDARDS

### (a) Adoption of New IFRS Standards

#### IFRS 16 Leases

Effective January 1, 2019, the company adopted IFRS 16 *Leases* (IFRS 16) which replaces IAS 17 *Leases* (IAS 17) and requires the recognition of most leases on the balance sheet. IFRS 16 effectively removes the classification of leases as either finance or operating leases and treats all leases as finance leases for lessees with optional exemptions for short-term leases where the term is twelve months or less. The accounting treatment for lessors remains essentially unchanged, with the requirement to classify leases as either finance or operating.

The company has selected the modified retrospective transition approach, electing to adjust opening retained earnings with no restatement of comparative figures. As such, comparative information continues to be reported under IAS 17 and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) 4. The details of accounting policies under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 are disclosed separately if they are different from those under IFRS 16 and the impact of the change is disclosed below.

The company's accounting policy under IFRS 16 is as follows:

At inception of a contract, the company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease based on whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured based on the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The assets are depreciated to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the lease term using the straight-line method as this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits. In addition, the right-of-use assets may be periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate. The company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. Lease payments include fixed payments, and variable payments that are based on an index or a rate.

Cash payments for the principal portion of the lease liability are presented within the financing activities and the interest portion of the lease liability is presented within the operating activities of the statement of cash flows. Short-term lease payments and variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability are presented within the operating activities of the statement of cash flows.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is re-measured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

#### **Under IAS 17**

In the comparative period, the company classified leases that transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership as finance leases. When this was the case, the leased assets were measured initially at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments were the payments over the lease term that the lessee was required to make, excluding any contingent rent.

Subsequently, the assets were accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Assets held under other leases were classified as operating leases and were not recognized in the company's statement of financial position. Payments made under operating leases were recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received were recognized as an integral part of the total lease expense over the term of the lease.

As part of the initial application of IFRS 16, the company also chose to apply the following transitional provisions:

Right-of-use assets are measured at:

- An amount equal to the lease liability on January 1, 2019, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognized in the statement of financial position immediately before the date of transition.

The company applied the following practical expedients when applying IFRS 16 to leases previously classified as operating leases under IAS 17:

- Adjusted the right-of-use assets by the amount of any provision for onerous leases recognized in the balance sheet immediately before the date of initial application, as an alternative to performing an impairment review.
- Not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of twelve months or less and leases with a short-term remaining life upon adoption. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
- Accounted for each lease component and any non-lease components as a single lease component for storage tanks.
- Used hindsight to determine the lease term if the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease.



The following table reconciles the company's operating lease obligations at December 31, 2018, as previously disclosed in the company's consolidated financial statements, to the lease obligations recognized on initial application of IFRS 16 at January 1, 2019.

### Reconciliation

(\$ millions)	January 1 2019
Operating leases as at December 31, 2018 <sup>(1)</sup>	2 457
Exemption for short-term leases	(42)
Discounting	(623)
Additional lease liabilities recognized due to adoption of IFRS 16 as at January 1, 2019	1 792

(1) Undiscounted lease commitments.

The following table summarizes the impact of adopting IFRS 16 on the company's consolidated balance sheets at January 1, 2019. Prior period amounts have not been restated. The effects of the transition have been recognized through retained earnings in equity.

(\$ millions) increase (decrease)	December 31 2018	Adjustments due to IFRS 16	January 1 2019
<b>Assets</b>			
Current assets			
Accounts receivable	3 206	(2)	3 204
Property, plant and equipment, net	74 245	(1 267)	72 978
Right-of-use assets, net	—	3 059	3 059
<b>Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>			
Current liabilities			
Current portion of long-term debt	229	(38)	191
Current portion of lease liabilities	—	276	276
Current portion of provisions	667	(1)	666
Long-term debt	13 890	(1 222)	12 668
Long-term lease liabilities	—	2 777	2 777
Other long-term liabilities	2 346	(1)	2 345
Provisions	6 984	(20)	6 964
Deferred income taxes	12 045	5	12 050
Equity	44 005	14	44 019

For leases that were classified as finance leases under IAS 17, the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset and the lease liability at January 1, 2019 were determined as the carrying amount of the lease asset and lease liability under IAS 17 immediately before that date.

The lease liabilities recognized in accordance with IFRS 16 were discounted using the company's incremental borrowing rate upon adoption. The weighted average rate of additional leases recognized in accordance with IFRS 16 was 3.85% as at January 1, 2019.

## 4. SEGMENTED INFORMATION<sup>(1)(2)</sup>

The company's operating segments are reported based on the nature of their products and services and management responsibility.

Intersegment sales of crude oil and natural gas are accounted for at market values and are included, for segmented reporting, in revenues of the segment making the transfer and expenses of the segment receiving the transfer. Intersegment amounts are eliminated on consolidation.

Three months ended June 30 (\$ millions)	Oil Sands		Exploration and Production		Refining and Marketing		Corporate and Eliminations		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
<b>Revenues and Other Income</b>										
Gross revenues	3 985	3 602	994	1 132	5 592	5 898	6	6	10 577	10 638
Intersegment revenues	1 155	578	—	—	34	23	(1 189)	(601)	—	—
Less: Royalties	(341)	(124)	(165)	(187)	—	—	—	—	(506)	(311)
Operating revenues, net of royalties	4 799	4 056	829	945	5 626	5 921	(1 183)	(595)	10 071	10 327
Other income (loss)	1	53	9	—	14	(15)	3	63	27	101
	4 800	4 109	838	945	5 640	5 906	(1 180)	(532)	10 098	10 428
<b>Expenses</b>										
Purchases of crude oil and products	404	400	—	—	3 979	4 282	(1 097)	(626)	3 286	4 056
Operating, selling and general	2 060	1 849	114	114	530	494	95	155	2 799	2 612
Transportation	326	291	21	22	27	32	(13)	(10)	361	335
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and impairment	1 060	954	235	249	200	174	18	14	1 513	1 391
Exploration	10	4	66	15	—	—	—	—	76	19
Gain on asset exchange and disposals	(6)	—	(151)	—	(1)	(4)	—	—	(158)	(4)
Financing expenses (income)	74	79	14	11	14	8	(5)	445	97	543
	3 928	3 577	299	411	4 749	4 986	(1 002)	(22)	7 974	8 952
<b>Earnings (Loss) before Income Taxes</b>	872	532	539	534	891	920	(178)	(510)	2 124	1 476
<b>Income Tax (Recovery) Expense</b>										
Current	108	45	172	252	192	223	(77)	(107)	395	413
Deferred	(797)	84	(89)	(30)	(66)	26	(48)	11	(1 000)	91
	(689)	129	83	222	126	249	(125)	(96)	(605)	504
<b>Net Earnings (Loss)</b>	1 561	403	456	312	765	671	(53)	(414)	2 729	972
<b>Capital and Exploration Expenditures</b>										
	856	1 121	268	251	220	370	20	20	1 364	1 762

(1) The company adopted IFRS 16 on January 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective transition approach and, therefore, prior periods have not been restated. Refer to note 3 for further information.

(2) Beginning in the first quarter of 2019, results from the company's Energy Trading business are included within each of the respective operating business segments to which the respective trade relates. The Energy Trading business was previously reported within the Corporate, Energy Trading and Eliminations segment. Prior periods have been restated to reflect this change. The results from the company's Renewable Energy business are included within the Corporate and Eliminations segment.

Six months ended June 30 (\$ millions)	Oil Sands		Exploration and Production		Refining and Marketing		Corporate and Eliminations		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
<b>Revenues and Other Income</b>										
Gross revenues	7 204	6 173	1 931	2 149	10 782	11 315	14	15	19 931	19 652
Intersegment revenues	2 117	1 606	—	—	48	44	(2 165)	(1 650)	—	—
Less: Royalties	(539)	(170)	(338)	(348)	—	—	—	—	(877)	(518)
Operating revenues, net of royalties	8 782	7 609	1 593	1 801	10 830	11 359	(2 151)	(1 635)	19 054	19 134
Other income (loss)	11	68	395	(58)	29	(32)	6	66	441	44
	8 793	7 677	1 988	1 743	10 859	11 327	(2 145)	(1 569)	19 495	19 178
<b>Expenses</b>										
Purchases of crude oil and products	677	670	—	—	7 043	7 935	(1 813)	(1 702)	5 907	6 903
Operating, selling and general	4 033	3 724	262	225	1 066	986	270	297	5 631	5 232
Transportation	624	517	40	46	56	70	(23)	(24)	697	609
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and impairment	2 052	1 928	482	528	403	328	38	31	2 975	2 815
Exploration	112	27	77	24	—	—	—	—	189	51
Gain on asset exchange and disposals	(10)	(1)	(151)	(162)	(2)	(4)	—	—	(163)	(167)
Financing expenses (income)	143	156	28	12	27	11	(69)	926	129	1 105
	7 631	7 021	738	673	8 593	9 326	(1 597)	(472)	15 365	16 548
<b>Earnings (Loss) before Income Taxes</b>	<b>1 162</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>1 250</b>	<b>1 070</b>	<b>2 266</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>(548)</b>	<b>(1 097)</b>	<b>4 130</b>	<b>2 630</b>
<b>Income Tax (Recovery) Expense</b>										
Current	149	15	424	455	553	492	(198)	(213)	928	749
Deferred	(737)	141	(122)	(85)	(61)	49	(77)	15	(997)	120
	(588)	156	302	370	492	541	(275)	(198)	(69)	869
<b>Net Earnings (Loss)</b>	<b>1 750</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1 774</b>	<b>1 460</b>	<b>(273)</b>	<b>(899)</b>	<b>4 199</b>	<b>1 761</b>
<b>Capital and Exploration Expenditures</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>2 113</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2 267</b>	<b>3 053</b>

- (1) The company adopted IFRS 16 on January 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective transition approach and, therefore, prior periods have not been restated. Refer to note 3 for further information.
- (2) Beginning in the first quarter of 2019, results from the company's Energy Trading business are included within each of the respective operating business segments to which the respective trade relates. The Energy Trading business was previously reported within the Corporate, Energy Trading and Eliminations segment. Prior periods have been restated to reflect this change. The results from the company's Renewable Energy business are included within the Corporate and Eliminations segment.

## Disaggregation of Revenue from Contracts with Customers and Intersegment Revenue

The company derives revenue from the transfer of goods mainly at a point in time in the following major commodities, revenue streams and geographical regions:

Three months ended June 30 (\$ millions)	North America	2019 International	Total	North America	2018 International	Total
<b>Oil Sands</b>						
SCO and diesel	3 660	—	3 660	2 919	—	2 919
Bitumen	1 480	—	1 480	1 261	—	1 261
	5 140	—	5 140	4 180	—	4 180
<b>Exploration and Production</b>						
Crude oil and natural gas liquids	507	486	993	485	644	1 129
Natural gas	—	1	1	—	3	3
	507	487	994	485	647	1 132
<b>Refining and Marketing</b>						
Gasoline	2 660	—	2 660	2 920	—	2 920
Distillate	2 255	—	2 255	2 234	—	2 234
Other	711	—	711	767	—	767
	5 626	—	5 626	5 921	—	5 921
<b>Corporate and Eliminations</b>						
	(1 183)	—	(1 183)	(595)	—	(595)
<b>Total Revenue from Contracts with Customers</b>	<b>10 090</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>10 577</b>	<b>9 991</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>10 638</b>
<b>Six months ended June 30 (\$ millions)</b>						
	North America	2019 International	Total	North America	2018 International	Total
<b>Oil Sands</b>						
SCO and diesel	6 938	—	6 938	5 869	—	5 869
Bitumen	2 383	—	2 383	1 910	—	1 910
	9 321	—	9 321	7 779	—	7 779
<b>Exploration and Production</b>						
Crude oil and natural gas liquids	998	930	1 928	966	1 173	2 139
Natural gas	—	3	3	3	7	10
	998	933	1 931	969	1 180	2 149
<b>Refining and Marketing</b>						
Gasoline	4 766	—	4 766	5 308	—	5 308
Distillate	4 638	—	4 638	4 524	—	4 524
Other	1 426	—	1 426	1 527	—	1 527
	10 830	—	10 830	11 359	—	11 359
<b>Corporate, Energy Trading and Eliminations</b>						
	(2 151)	—	(2 151)	(1 635)	—	(1 635)
<b>Total Revenue from Contracts with Customers</b>	<b>18 998</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>19 931</b>	<b>18 472</b>	<b>1 180</b>	<b>19 652</b>

(1) The company adopted IFRS 16 on January 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective transition approach and, therefore, prior periods have not been restated. Refer to note 3 for further information.

- (2) Beginning in the first quarter of 2019, results from the company's Energy Trading business are included within each of the respective operating business segments to which the respective trade relates. The Energy Trading business was previously reported within the Corporate, Energy Trading and Eliminations segment. Prior periods have been restated to reflect this change. The results from the company's Renewable Energy business are included within the Corporate and Eliminations segment.

## 5. OTHER INCOME

Other income consists of the following:

(\$ millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	2019	June 30 2018	2019	June 30 2018
Energy trading activities				
Unrealized gains recognized in earnings	15	35	110	21
(Losses) gains on inventory valuation	(12)	3	(35)	19
Risk management activities <sup>(1)</sup>	11	(44)	(46)	(69)
Investment and interest income	—	(3)	50	6
Insurance proceeds <sup>(2)</sup>	34	33	397	33
Other <sup>(3)</sup>	(21)	77	(35)	34
	27	101	441	44

(1) Includes fair value changes related to short-term derivative contracts in the Oil Sands and Refining and Marketing segments.

(2) 2019 and 2018 includes insurance proceeds for Syncrude within Oil Sands segment, and six months ended June 30, 2019 includes insurance proceeds for Libyan assets within Exploration and Production segment (note 16).

(3) Includes \$60 million of interest income related to prior period tax settlement recorded in the second quarter of 2018.

## 6. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

The following table summarizes the share-based compensation expense recorded for all plans within Operating, Selling and General expense:

(\$ millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	2019	June 30 2018	2019	June 30 2018
Equity-settled plans	9	8	33	30
Cash-settled plans	15	152	153	241
	24	160	186	271

## 7. FINANCING EXPENSES

(\$ millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	2019	June 30 2018	2019	June 30 2018
Interest on debt	202	234	412	443
Interest on lease liabilities (note 3)	43	—	88	—
Capitalized interest	(28)	(25)	(56)	(102)
Interest expense	217	209	444	341
Interest on partnership liability	14	14	28	28
Interest on pension and other post-retirement benefits	15	15	30	29
Accretion	68	67	139	132
Foreign exchange (gain) loss on U.S. dollar denominated debt	(231)	245	(511)	618
Foreign exchange and other	14	(7)	(1)	(43)
	97	543	129	1 105

During the second quarter of 2019, the company re-paid its US\$140 million (book value of \$188 million) senior unsecured notes at maturity, with a coupon of 7.75%, for US\$145 million (\$195 million), including US\$5 million (\$7 million) of accrued interest.

In May 2019, the company issued \$750 million of senior unsecured Series 6 Medium Term Notes maturing on May 24, 2029. The Series 6 Medium Term Notes have a coupon of 3.10% and were priced at \$99.761 per \$100 principal amount for an effective yield of 3.128%. Interest is paid semi-annually.

## 8. EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE

(\$ millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	2019	June 30 2018	2019	June 30 2018
Net earnings	2 729	972	4 199	1 761
(millions of common shares)				
Weighted average number of common shares	1 569	1 633	1 574	1 636
Dilutive securities:				
Effect of share options	3	8	3	7
Weighted average number of diluted common shares	1 572	1 641	1 577	1 643
(dollars per common share)				
Basic earnings per share	1.74	0.60	2.67	1.08
Diluted earnings per share	1.74	0.59	2.66	1.07

## 9. NORMAL COURSE ISSUER BID

On May 1, 2018, the company announced its intention to renew its existing normal course issuer bid (the 2018 NCIB) to continue to repurchase shares through the facilities of the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX), New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and/or alternative trading platforms. Pursuant to the 2018 NCIB, the company was permitted to purchase for cancellation up to 52,285,330 of its common shares between May 4, 2018 and May 3, 2019. On November 14, 2018, Suncor announced an amendment to the 2018 NCIB, effective as of November 19, 2018, which allowed the company to increase the maximum number of aggregate common shares that it was permitted to repurchase for cancellation between May 4, 2018 and May 3, 2019 to 81,695,830.

On May 1, 2019, the company announced its intention to renew its existing normal course issuer bid (the 2019 NCIB) to continue to repurchase shares under its previously announced buyback program through the facilities of the TSX, NYSE and/or alternative trading platforms. Pursuant to the 2019 NCIB, the company is permitted to purchase for cancellation up to 50,252,231 of its common shares between May 6, 2019 and May 5, 2020.

During the second quarter of 2019, the company repurchased 13.0 million common shares under the 2019 NCIB at an average price of \$42.46 per share, for a total repurchase cost of \$552 million.

The following table summarizes the share repurchase activities during the period:

(\$ millions, except as noted)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	2019	June 30 2018	2019	June 30 2018
Share repurchase activities (thousands of common shares)				
Shares repurchased	13 001	11 860	24 952	20 859
Amounts charged to				
Share capital	213	192	406	337
Retained earnings	339	417	660	661
Share repurchase cost	552	609	1 066	998

Under an automatic repurchase plan agreement with an independent broker, the company recorded the following liability for share repurchases that could have taken place during its internal blackout period:

(\$ millions)	June 30 2019	December 31 2018
Amounts charged to		
Share capital	81	111
Retained earnings	119	152
Liability for share purchase commitment	200	263

## 10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### Derivative Financial Instruments

#### (a) Non-Designated Derivative Financial Instruments

- Energy Trading Derivatives – The company's Energy Trading group uses physical and financial energy derivative contracts, including swaps, forwards and options to earn trading revenues.
- Risk Management Derivatives – The company periodically enters into derivative contracts in order to manage exposure to interest rates, commodity price and foreign exchange movements, and which are a component of the company's overall risk management program.

The changes in the fair value of non-designated Energy Trading and Risk Management derivatives are as follows:

(\$ millions)	Energy Trading	Risk Management	Total
Fair value outstanding at December 31, 2018	1	59	60
Cash Settlements – received during the year	(153)	(23)	(176)
Unrealized gains (losses) recognized in earnings during the year (note 5)	110	(46)	64
Fair value outstanding at June 30, 2019	(42)	(10)	(52)

#### (b) Fair Value Hierarchy

To estimate the fair value of derivatives, the company uses quoted market prices when available, or third-party models and valuation methodologies that utilize observable market data. In addition to market information, the company incorporates transaction-specific details that market participants would utilize in a fair value measurement, including the impact of non-performance risk. However, these fair value estimates may not necessarily be indicative of the amounts that could be realized or settled in a current market transaction. The company characterizes inputs used in determining fair value using a hierarchy that prioritizes inputs depending on the degree to which they are observable. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1 consists of instruments with a fair value determined by an unadjusted quoted price in an active market for identical assets or liabilities. An active market is characterized by readily and regularly available quoted prices where the prices are representative of actual and regularly occurring market transactions to assure liquidity.
- Level 2 consists of instruments with a fair value that is determined by quoted prices in an inactive market, prices with observable inputs, or prices with insignificant non-observable inputs. The fair value of these positions is determined using observable inputs from exchanges, pricing services, third-party independent broker quotes, and published transportation tolls. The observable inputs may be adjusted using certain methods, which include extrapolation over the quoted price term and quotes for comparable assets and liabilities.
- Level 3 consists of instruments with a fair value that is determined by prices with significant unobservable inputs. As at June 30, 2019, the company does not have any derivative instruments measured at fair value Level 3.

In forming estimates, the company utilizes the most observable inputs available for valuation purposes. If a fair value measurement reflects inputs of different levels within the hierarchy, the measurement is categorized based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The following table presents the company's financial instruments measured at fair value for each hierarchy level as at June 30, 2019:

(\$ millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Accounts receivable	9	118	—	127
Accounts payable	(97)	(82)	—	(179)
	(88)	36	—	(52)

During the second quarter of 2019, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

The company uses foreign exchange forwards to mitigate its exposure to the effect of future foreign exchange movements on future debt issuance or settlements. As at June 30, 2019, the fair value of foreign exchange forward contracts was \$95 million.

#### Non-Derivative Financial Instruments

At June 30, 2019, the carrying value of fixed-term debt accounted for under amortized cost was \$13.0 billion (December 31, 2018 – \$12.9 billion) and the fair value was \$15.8 billion (December 31, 2018 – \$14.2 billion). The estimated fair value of long-term debt is based on pricing sourced from market data.



## 11. PROVISIONS

Suncor's decommissioning and restoration provision increased by \$1.2 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2019. The increase was primarily due to a decrease in the credit-adjusted risk-free interest rate to 3.30% (December 31, 2018 – 4.20%). This increase was partially offset by the liabilities settled during the period.

## 12. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASES

The company has lease contracts which include storage tanks, railway cars, vessels, buildings, land and mobile equipment for the purpose of production, storage and transportation of crude oil and related products.

Right-of-use (ROU) assets within property, plant and equipment:

(\$ millions)	June 30 2019
Property, plant and equipment, net – excluding ROU assets	73 420
ROU assets	2 978
	<b>76 398</b>

The following table presents the ROU assets by asset class:

(\$ millions)	Plant and Equipment
<b>Cost</b>	
At January 1, 2019	3 326
Additions and adjustments	88
Foreign exchange	(6)
<b>At June 30, 2019</b>	<b>3 408</b>
<b>Accumulated provision</b>	
At January 1, 2019	267
Depreciation	163
<b>At June 30, 2019</b>	<b>430</b>
<b>Net ROU assets</b>	
At January 1, 2019	3 059
<b>At June 30, 2019</b>	<b>2 978</b>

## 13. FORT HILLS

During the first quarter of 2018, Suncor acquired an additional 1.05% interest in the Fort Hills project for consideration of \$145 million. The additional interest was an outcome of the commercial dispute settlement agreement reached among the Fort Hills partners in December 2017. Teck Resources Limited (Teck) also acquired an additional 0.42% in the project. Suncor's share in the project has increased to 54.11% and Teck's has increased to 21.31%, with Total E&P Canada Ltd.'s share decreasing to 24.58%.

## 14. ACQUISITION OF ADDITIONAL OWNERSHIP INTEREST IN THE SYNCRUDE PROJECT

On February 23, 2018, Suncor completed the purchase of an additional 5% working interest in the Syncrude project from Mocal Energy Limited for \$923 million cash. Suncor's share in the Syncrude project has increased to 58.74%.

The acquisition has been accounted for as a business combination using the acquisition method. The purchase price allocation is based on management's best estimates of fair values of Syncrude's assets and liabilities as at February 23, 2018.

(\$ millions)

Accounts receivable	2
Inventory	15
Property, plant and equipment	998
Exploration and evaluation	163
<b>Total assets acquired</b>	<b>1 178</b>
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(51)
Employee future benefits	(33)
Decommissioning provision	(169)
Deferred income taxes	(2)
<b>Total liabilities assumed</b>	<b>(255)</b>
<b>Net assets acquired</b>	<b>923</b>

The fair values of accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate their carrying values due to the short-term maturity of the instruments. The fair value of materials and supplies inventory approximates book value due to short-term turnover rates. The fair values of property, plant and equipment, and the decommissioning provision were determined using an expected future cash flow approach. Key assumptions used in the calculations were discount rates, future commodity prices and costs, timing of development activities, projections of oil reserves, and cost estimates to abandon and reclaim the mine and facilities.

The additional working interest in Syncrude contributed \$109 million to gross revenues and a \$2 million net loss to consolidated net earnings (loss) from the acquisition date to June 30, 2018.

Had the acquisition occurred on January 1, 2018, the additional working interest would have contributed an additional \$64 million to gross revenues and \$4 million to consolidated net earnings, which would have resulted in gross revenues of \$19.72 billion and consolidated net earnings of \$1.77 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2018.

## 15. INCOME TAXES

In the second quarter of 2019, Suncor recognized a deferred income tax recovery of \$1.116 billion related to a decrease in the Alberta corporate tax rate from 12% to 8%. The tax rate decrease will be phased in as follows: 11% effective July 1, 2019, 10% effective January 1, 2020, 9% effective January 1, 2021, and 8% effective January 1, 2022. The deferred income tax recovery of \$1.116 billion was comprised of \$910 million recovery in the Oil Sands segment, \$88 million recovery in the Refining and Marketing segment, \$70 million recovery in the Exploration and Production segment and \$48 million recovery in the Corporate and Eliminations segment.

## 16. OTHER TRANSACTIONS

On June 28, 2019, the company completed a transaction to sell its 37% equity interest in Canbriam Energy Inc. (Canbriam) and recognized a gain on sale for the full proceeds of \$151 million (\$139 million after-tax) in the Exploration and Production segment. The investment in Canbriam was acquired early in 2018 through the exchange of Suncor's northeast British Columbia mineral landholdings, including associated production, and consideration of \$52 million. Subsequently, the company

wrote down its investment in Canbriam to nil in the fourth quarter of 2018, following an assessment of expected future commodity prices and net cash flows relative to the value of its investment.

During the first quarter of 2019, the company received \$363 million in insurance proceeds for its Libyan assets (\$264 million after-tax). The proceeds may be subject to a provisional repayment, which may be dependent on the future performance and cash flows from Suncor's Libyan assets.

On September 29, 2018, Suncor along with the other working interest partners in the Joslyn Oil Sands Mining Project, agreed to sell 100% of their respective working interests to Canadian Natural Resources Limited for gross proceeds of \$225 million, \$82.7 million net to Suncor. Suncor held a 36.75% working interest in Joslyn prior to the transaction. The working-interest partners received cash proceeds of \$100 million (\$36.8 million net to Suncor) upon closing with the remaining \$125 million (\$45.9 million net to Suncor) to be received in equal instalments over the next five years. As a result, Suncor has recorded a long-term receivable of \$36.7 million within the Other Assets line item and the first instalment of \$9.2 million is recorded within the Accounts Receivable line item. The transaction resulted in a gain of \$83 million in the Oil Sands segment.

On May 31, 2018, the company completed the previously announced transaction to acquire a 17.5% interest in the Fenja development project in Norway from Faroe Petroleum Norge AS for acquisition costs of US\$55 million (approximately \$70 million), plus interim settlement costs of \$22 million under the acquisition method. This project was sanctioned by its owners in December 2017.

## SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCIAL AND OPERATING INFORMATION

### QUARTERLY FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(unaudited)

(\$ millions, except per share amounts)	Jun 30 2019	Three months ended			Jun 30 2018	Six months ended		Twelve months ended
		Mar 31 2019	Dec 31 2018	Sep 30 2018		Jun 30 2019	Jun 30 2018	Dec 31 2018
<b>Revenues, net of royalties, and other income</b>	<b>10 098</b>	<b>9 397</b>	<b>8 945</b>	<b>10 863</b>	<b>10 428</b>	<b>19 495</b>	<b>19 178</b>	<b>38 986</b>
<b>Net earnings (loss)<sup>(A)</sup></b>								
Oil Sands	1 561	189	(377)	822	403	1 750	500	945
Exploration and Production	456	492	(115)	222	312	948	700	807
Refining and Marketing	765	1 009	762	932	671	1 774	1 460	3 154
Corporate and Eliminations	(53)	(220)	(550)	(164)	(414)	(273)	(899)	(1 613)
	<b>2 729</b>	<b>1 470</b>	<b>(280)</b>	<b>1 812</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>4 199</b>	<b>1 761</b>	<b>3 293</b>
<b>Operating earnings (loss)<sup>(A)(B)</sup></b>								
Oil Sands	651	189	(377)	762	403	840	500	885
Exploration and Production	247	492	108	222	312	739	567	897
Refining and Marketing	677	1 009	762	932	671	1 686	1 460	3 154
Corporate and Eliminations	(322)	(481)	87	(359)	(196)	(803)	(352)	(624)
	<b>1 253</b>	<b>1 209</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>1 557</b>	<b>1 190</b>	<b>2 462</b>	<b>2 175</b>	<b>4 312</b>
<b>Funds from (used in) operations<sup>(A)(B)</sup></b>								
Oil Sands	1 866	1 184	607	1 884	1 491	3 050	2 473	4 964
Exploration and Production	507	702	331	443	539	1 209	1 005	1 779
Refining and Marketing	932	1 253	873	1 122	892	2 185	1 803	3 798
Corporate and Eliminations	(300)	(554)	196	(310)	(60)	(854)	(255)	(369)
<b>Total Funds from operations</b>	<b>3 005</b>	<b>2 585</b>	<b>2 007</b>	<b>3 139</b>	<b>2 862</b>	<b>5 590</b>	<b>5 026</b>	<b>10 172</b>
Change in non-cash working capital	428	(1 037)	1 033	1 231	(416)	(609)	(1 856)	408
<b>Cash flow provided by operating activities</b>	<b>3 433</b>	<b>1 548</b>	<b>3 040</b>	<b>4 370</b>	<b>2 446</b>	<b>4 981</b>	<b>3 170</b>	<b>10 580</b>
<b>Per common share</b>								
Net earnings (loss) – basic	1.74	0.93	(0.18)	1.12	0.60	2.67	1.08	2.03
Net earnings (loss) – diluted	1.74	0.93	(0.18)	1.11	0.59	2.66	1.07	2.02
Operating earnings – basic <sup>(B)</sup>	0.80	0.77	0.36	0.96	0.73	1.56	1.33	2.65
Cash dividends – basic	0.42	0.42	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.84	0.72	1.44
Funds from operations – basic <sup>(B)</sup>	1.92	1.64	1.26	1.94	1.75	3.55	3.07	6.27
Cash flow provided by operating activities – basic	2.19	0.98	1.90	2.70	1.50	3.16	1.94	6.54
<b>Return on capital employed<sup>(B)</sup></b>								
– excluding major projects in progress (%)				10.6	8.3	8.2	10.4	9.5
– including major projects in progress (%)				10.4	8.2	8.0	9.7	8.3

(A) Comparative figures from 2018 have been restated to reflect the change to the company's segmented presentation of its Energy Trading business, with no impact to overall consolidated results. The Energy Trading business is now included within each of the respective operating business segments to which the respective trade relates, where previously Suncor's Energy Trading business results were reported within the Corporate, Energy Trading and Eliminations segment.

(B) Non-GAAP financial measures. See the Operating Summary Information – Non-GAAP Financial Measures section of this Quarterly Report.

See accompanying footnotes and definitions to the quarterly operating summaries.

## QUARTERLY OPERATING SUMMARY

(unaudited)

	Jun 30 2019	Mar 31 2019	Dec 31 2018	Sep 30 2018	Jun 30 2018	Jun 30 2019	Jun 30 2018	Twelve months ended Dec 31 2018
		Three months ended				Six months ended		
<b>Oil Sands</b>								
<b>Total Production (mmbbls/d)</b>	<b>692.2</b>	657.2	740.8	651.7	547.6	<b>674.8</b>	559.7	628.6
<b>Oil Sands operations</b>								
Upgraded product (sweet SCO, sour SCO and diesel)	295.5	341.2	273.4	330.1	237.9	318.2	258.6	280.3
Non-upgraded bitumen	118.7	55.4	159.3	146.0	121.0	87.2	123.2	138.0
Oil Sands operations production	414.2	396.6	432.7	476.1	358.9	405.4	381.8	418.3
<b>Bitumen production (mmbbls/d)</b>								
Mining	300.5	267.8	278.3	323.4	195.4	284.2	218.4	258.8
In Situ – Firebag	168.4	189.4	197.2	211.0	201.9	178.8	203.8	204.0
In Situ – MacKay River	36.3	35.2	37.0	37.1	34.4	35.8	34.7	36.0
Total bitumen production	505.2	492.4	512.5	571.5	431.7	498.8	456.9	498.8
<b>Sales (mmbbls/d)</b>								
Light sweet crude oil	118.3	113.7	110.2	129.5	59.6	116.0	71.9	96.1
Diesel	25.2	29.0	27.6	34.7	32.4	27.1	26.4	28.8
Light sour crude oil	165.0	182.4	150.7	162.8	159.0	173.7	168.5	162.6
Upgraded product (SCO and diesel)	308.5	325.1	288.5	327.0	251.0	316.8	266.8	287.5
Non-upgraded bitumen	115.1	53.2	172.0	131.4	113.7	84.3	115.9	134.0
Sales	423.6	378.3	460.5	458.4	364.7	401.1	382.7	421.5
<b>Oil Sands operations cash operating costs – Average<sup>(1)(B)</sup> (\$/bbl)*</b>								
Cash costs	26.80	27.15	22.80	21.05	27.45	27.15	26.20	23.85
Natural gas	1.00	2.80	1.70	0.95	1.20	1.70	1.50	1.40
	27.80	29.95	24.50	22.00	28.65	28.85	27.70	25.25
<b>Mining cash operating costs<sup>(1)(B)</sup> (\$/bbl)</b>								
Cash costs	25.55	27.80	23.65	20.35	32.15	26.65	29.10	25.20
Natural gas	0.30	1.00	0.35	0.15	0.30	0.60	0.50	0.35
	25.85	28.80	24.00	20.50	32.45	27.25	29.60	25.55
<b>In Situ cash operating costs<sup>(1)(B)</sup> (\$/bbl)</b>								
Cash costs	7.15	6.10	5.75	6.20	6.10	6.60	6.35	6.15
Natural gas	1.60	3.80	2.55	1.85	1.80	2.75	2.40	2.30
	8.75	9.90	8.30	8.05	7.90	9.35	8.75	8.45

(B) Non-GAAP financial measures. See the Quarterly Operating Metrics Reconciliation and the Operating Summary Information – Non-GAAP Financial Measures sections of this Quarterly Report.

See accompanying footnotes and definitions to the quarterly operating summaries.

## QUARTERLY OPERATING SUMMARY (continued)

(unaudited)

	Jun 30	Three months ended			Jun 30	Six months ended		Twelve months ended
	2019	Mar 31	Dec 31	Sep 30	2018	Jun 30	Jun 30	Dec 31
		2019	2018	2018		2019	2018	2018
<b>Oil Sands</b>								
<b>Fort Hills</b>								
Bitumen production (mbbls/d)	89.3	78.4	98.5	69.4	70.9	83.9	50.5	67.4
Internally upgraded bitumen from froth (mbbls/d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2.6)	(1.3)
Total Fort Hills Bitumen Production	89.3	78.4	98.5	69.4	70.9	83.9	47.9	66.1
Bitumen sales (mbbls/d)	82.0	78.7	94.6	61.6	64.0	80.3	36.20	57.3
<b>Fort Hills cash operating costs<sup>(1)(B)</sup> (\$/bbl)</b>								
Cash costs	21.80	27.70	23.85	32.55	27.60	24.55	34.30	30.00
Natural gas	0.70	1.90	1.00	0.90	0.95	1.25	1.60	1.20
	22.50	29.60	24.85	33.45	28.55	25.80	35.90	31.20
<b>Syncrude</b>								
Sweet SCO production (mbbls/d)	188.7	182.2	209.6	106.2	117.8	185.5	130.0	144.2
Bitumen production (mbbls/d)	228.5	210.6	240.7	130.9	142.7	219.6	157.9	172.0
Intermediate sour SCO (mbbls/d) <sup>(2)</sup>	191.4	186.0	206.3	107.2	119.9	188.7	129.0	143.0
<b>Syncrude cash operating costs<sup>(1)(B)</sup> (\$/bbl)</b>								
Cash costs	34.40	35.55	30.85	62.80	53.80	34.95	52.00	46.15
Natural gas	0.50	1.50	0.90	1.05	2.45	1.00	1.25	1.10
	34.90	37.05	31.75	63.85	56.25	35.95	53.25	47.25

(B) Non-GAAP financial measures. See the Quarterly Operating Metrics Reconciliation and the Operating Summary Information – Non-GAAP Financial Measures sections of this Quarterly Report.

See accompanying footnotes and definitions to the quarterly operating summaries.

## QUARTERLY OPERATING SUMMARY (continued)

(unaudited)

	Jun 30	Three months ended			Jun 30	Six months ended		Twelve months ended
	2019	Mar 31	Dec 31	Sep 30	2018	Jun 30	Jun 30	Dec 31
		2019	2018	2018	2018	2019	2018	2018
<b>Oil Sands Operating Netbacks<sup>(B)(C)</sup></b>								
<b>Bitumen (\$/bbl)</b>								
Average price realized	54.03	48.37	7.96	42.03	47.08	52.26	40.22	30.22
Royalties	(2.96)	(1.37)	(0.06)	(3.20)	(3.27)	(2.46)	(2.07)	(1.70)
Transportation costs	(5.77)	(6.78)	(5.53)	(5.41)	(4.24)	(6.08)	(5.12)	(5.52)
Net operating expenses	(8.86)	(8.56)	(7.61)	(7.01)	(7.37)	(8.77)	(8.07)	(7.68)
Operating netback <sup>(B)</sup>	36.44	31.66	(5.24)	26.41	32.20	34.95	24.96	15.32
<b>SCO and diesel (\$/bbl)</b>								
Average price realized	78.67	69.34	46.07	86.71	85.06	73.91	79.57	73.07
Royalties	(2.98)	(1.38)	(0.91)	(2.70)	(2.60)	(2.16)	(1.53)	(1.63)
Transportation costs	(3.70)	(4.44)	(3.63)	(3.76)	(5.06)	(4.08)	(4.58)	(4.10)
Net operating expenses – bitumen	(26.94)	(23.87)	(23.72)	(20.49)	(27.52)	(25.38)	(26.39)	(24.04)
Net operating expenses – upgrading	(6.39)	(5.11)	(6.49)	(5.03)	(8.13)	(5.73)	(7.01)	(6.32)
Operating netback <sup>(B)</sup>	38.66	34.54	11.32	54.73	41.75	36.56	40.06	36.98
<b>Average Oil Sands operations (\$/bbl)</b>								
Average price realized	71.98	66.39	31.84	73.90	73.21	69.36	67.65	59.46
Royalties	(2.98)	(1.38)	(0.59)	(2.84)	(2.81)	(2.23)	(1.69)	(1.70)
Transportation costs	(4.26)	(4.77)	(4.34)	(4.23)	(4.80)	(4.50)	(4.74)	(4.55)
Net operating expenses – bitumen and upgrading	(26.68)	(26.11)	(21.78)	(20.21)	(26.83)	(26.41)	(25.73)	(23.15)
Operating netback <sup>(B)</sup>	38.06	34.13	5.13	46.62	38.77	36.22	35.49	30.06
<b>Fort Hills (\$/bbl)</b>								
Average price realized	70.71	62.92	30.57	64.33	60.81	66.92	58.56	48.48
Royalties	(1.27)	(1.43)	(1.41)	(3.07)	(0.73)	(1.35)	(0.82)	(1.67)
Transportation costs	(13.61)	(12.97)	(10.31)	(10.90)	(8.95)	(13.30)	(8.86)	(10.01)
Net operating expenses – bitumen	(24.43)	(25.17)	(28.79)	(30.69)	(22.73)	(24.79)	(32.03)	(30.32)
Operating netback <sup>(B)</sup>	31.40	23.35	(9.94)	19.67	28.40	27.48	16.85	6.48
<b>Syncrude (\$/bbl)</b>								
Average price realized	79.74	68.36	48.07	89.50	86.73	74.18	81.61	70.68
Royalties	(12.59)	(8.09)	(1.53)	(2.49)	(2.41)	(10.39)	(1.95)	(1.90)
Transportation costs	(0.42)	(0.46)	(0.36)	(0.70)	(0.57)	(0.44)	(0.52)	(0.49)
Net operating expenses – bitumen and upgrading	(28.73)	(31.53)	(28.33)	(62.61)	(52.27)	(30.10)	(48.45)	(43.81)
Operating netback <sup>(B)</sup>	38.00	28.28	17.85	23.70	31.48	33.25	30.69	24.48

(B) Non-GAAP financial measures. See the Quarterly Operating Metrics Reconciliation and the Operating Summary Information – Non-GAAP Financial Measures sections of this Quarterly Report.

(C) Netbacks are based on sales volumes.

See accompanying footnotes and definitions to the quarterly operating summaries.

## QUARTERLY OPERATING SUMMARY (continued)

(unaudited)

Exploration and Production	Jun 30 2019	Three months ended				Jun 30 2018	Six months ended		Twelve months ended Dec 31 2018
		Mar 31 2019	Dec 31 2018	Sep 30 2018	Jun 30 2019		Jun 30 2018		
<b>Total Sales Volumes (mboe/d)</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>110.2</b>	<b>108.9</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>102.8</b>	
<b>Total Production (mboe/d)</b>	<b>111.7</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>115.9</b>	<b>103.4</b>	
<b>Production Volumes</b>									
Exploration and Production Canada									
<i>East Coast Canada</i>									
Terra Nova (mbbls/d)	11.3	13.2	9.5	8.6	13.6	12.2	14.5	11.7	
Hibernia (mbbls/d)	23.8	25.7	19.0	17.9	25.5	24.7	25.8	22.1	
White Rose (mbbls/d)	3.2	1.1	3.7	8.0	6.0	2.1	7.4	6.6	
Hebron (mbbls/d)	23.6	18.3	15.7	14.4	13.5	21.0	10.9	13.0	
<i>North America Onshore (mboe/d)</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	0.5	
	<b>61.9</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>53.9</b>	
Exploration and Production International									
Buzzard (mboe/d)	35.0	36.7	27.7	29.6	39.4	35.8	39.9	34.2	
Golden Eagle (mboe/d)	8.2	10.2	10.7	12.0	12.6	9.2	13.4	12.4	
United Kingdom (mboe/d)	43.2	46.9	38.4	41.6	52.0	45.0	53.3	46.6	
Norway – Oda (mboe/d)	4.0	0.2	—	—	—	2.1	—	—	
Libya (mbbls/d) <sup>(3)</sup>	2.6	1.7	3.9	1.6	3.5	2.2	3.0	2.9	
	<b>49.8</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>49.5</b>	
<b>Netbacks<sup>(B)(C)</sup></b>									
East Coast Canada (\$/bbl)									
Average price realized	92.42	86.16	76.19	99.50	97.30	89.23	90.56	90.04	
Royalties	(13.65)	(19.75)	(5.04)	(18.75)	(13.02)	(16.76)	(13.72)	(13.31)	
Transportation costs	(1.94)	(1.56)	(2.71)	(2.28)	(2.24)	(1.75)	(2.03)	(2.22)	
Operating costs	(10.96)	(15.63)	(23.71)	(16.06)	(11.21)	(13.34)	(10.40)	(14.43)	
Operating netback <sup>(B)</sup>	<b>65.87</b>	<b>49.22</b>	<b>44.73</b>	<b>62.41</b>	<b>70.83</b>	<b>57.38</b>	<b>64.41</b>	<b>60.08</b>	
United Kingdom (\$/boe)									
Average price realized	90.13	85.40	85.31	94.28	93.88	87.68	88.44	89.10	
Transportation costs	(2.24)	(2.22)	(2.14)	(2.22)	(2.20)	(2.23)	(2.17)	(2.18)	
Operating costs	(7.08)	(5.09)	(8.94)	(6.04)	(5.39)	(6.05)	(5.38)	(6.27)	
Operating netback <sup>(B)</sup>	<b>80.81</b>	<b>78.09</b>	<b>74.23</b>	<b>86.02</b>	<b>86.29</b>	<b>79.40</b>	<b>80.89</b>	<b>80.65</b>	

(B) Non-GAAP financial measures. See the Quarterly Operating Metrics Reconciliation and the Operating Summary Information – Non-GAAP Financial Measures sections of this Quarterly Report.

(C) Netbacks are based on sales volumes.

See accompanying footnotes and definitions to the quarterly operating summaries.



## QUARTERLY OPERATING SUMMARY (continued)

(unaudited)

	Jun 30 2019	Three months ended			Jun 30 2018	Six months ended		Twelve months ended
		Mar 31 2019	Dec 31 2018	Sep 30 2018	Jun 30 2018	Jun 30 2019	Jun 30 2018	Dec 31 2018
<b>Refining and Marketing</b>								
Refined product sales (mbbls/d)	508.1	542.8	530.6	565.5	500.0	525.4	506.5	527.4
Crude oil processed (mbbls/d)	399.1	444.9	467.9	457.2	344.1	421.9	398.5	430.8
Utilization of refining capacity (%)	86	96	101	99	74	91	86	93
Refining margin (\$/bbl) <sup>(B)</sup>	33.45	36.35	41.50	34.45	30.25	34.95	30.40	34.50
Refining operating expense (\$/bbl) <sup>(B)</sup>	5.90	5.60	5.45	5.00	6.25	5.75	5.45	5.35
<b>Eastern North America</b>								
<b>Refined product sales (mbbls/d)</b>								
Transportation fuels								
Gasoline	114.1	120.6	117.8	122	117.8	117.4	115.7	117.8
Distillate	98.2	103.1	100.2	96.7	93.4	100.6	93.1	95.8
Total transportation fuel sales	212.3	223.7	218.0	218.7	211.2	218.0	208.8	213.6
Petrochemicals	12.5	12.8	10.3	9.0	11.8	12.7	12.9	11.3
Asphalt	12.7	12.6	15.2	20.5	13.3	12.6	13.3	15.5
Other	14.6	27.5	25.7	26.5	25.9	21.0	25.8	26.0
<b>Total refined product sales</b>	<b>252.1</b>	<b>276.6</b>	<b>269.2</b>	<b>274.7</b>	<b>262.2</b>	<b>264.3</b>	<b>260.8</b>	<b>266.4</b>
<b>Crude oil supply and refining</b>								
Processed at refineries (mbbls/d)	170.0	216.2	221.0	211.6	182.0	193.0	199.8	208.1
Utilization of refining capacity (%)	77	97	100	95	82	87	90	94
<b>Western North America</b>								
<b>Refined product sales (mbbls/d)</b>								
Transportation fuels								
Gasoline	121.2	126.1	127.8	139.0	124.2	123.6	122.2	127.8
Distillate	107.9	118.7	109.5	121.0	88.3	113.3	99.8	107.6
Total transportation fuel sales	229.1	244.8	237.3	260.0	212.5	236.9	222.0	235.4
Asphalt	11.4	7.5	11.3	16.1	14.3	9.5	12.8	13.3
Other	15.5	13.9	12.8	14.7	11.0	14.7	10.9	12.3
<b>Total refined product sales</b>	<b>256.0</b>	<b>266.2</b>	<b>261.4</b>	<b>290.8</b>	<b>237.8</b>	<b>261.1</b>	<b>245.7</b>	<b>261.0</b>
<b>Crude oil supply and refining</b>								
Processed at refineries (mbbls/d)	229.1	228.7	246.9	245.6	162.1	228.9	198.7	222.7
Utilization of refining capacity (%)	95	95	103	102	68	95	83	93

(B) Non-GAAP financial measures. See the Quarterly Operating Metrics Reconciliation and the Operating Summary Information – Non-GAAP Financial Measures sections of this Quarterly Report.

See accompanying footnotes and definitions to the quarterly operating summaries.

## QUARTERLY OPERATING METRICS RECONCILIATION

(unaudited)

### Oil Sands Netbacks<sup>(B)</sup>

(\$ millions, except per barrel amounts)

For the quarter ended June 30, 2019	Bitumen	SCO and Diesel	Oil Sands Operations	Fort Hills	Syncrude	Other <sup>(4)</sup>	Oil Sands Segment
Operating revenues	720	2 301	3 021	760	1 380	(21)	5 140
Other income (loss)	—	—	—	(4)	18	(13)	1
Purchases of crude oil and products	(144)	(41)	(185)	(208)	(11)	—	(404)
Gross realization adjustment <sup>(5)</sup>	(10)	(52)	(62)	(21)	(18)		
Gross realizations	566	2 208	2 774	527	1 369		
Royalties	(31)	(84)	(115)	(10)	(216)	—	(341)
Transportation	(60)	(143)	(203)	(105)	(18)	—	(326)
Transportation adjustment <sup>(6)</sup>	—	38	38	4	11		
Net transportation expenses	(60)	(105)	(165)	(101)	(7)		
Operating, selling and general (OS&G)	(122)	(1 118)	(1 240)	(216)	(625)	21	(2 060)
OS&G adjustment <sup>(7)</sup>	29	182	211	34	132		
Net operating expenses	(93)	(936)	(1 029)	(182)	(493)		
Gross profit	382	1 083	1 465	234	653		
Sales volumes (mmbbls)	10 474	28 078	38 552	7 458	17 169		
<b>Operating netback per barrel</b>	<b>36.44</b>	<b>38.66</b>	<b>38.06</b>	<b>31.40</b>	<b>38.00</b>		

For the quarter ended March 31, 2019	Bitumen	SCO and Diesel	Oil Sands Operations	Fort Hills	Syncrude	Other <sup>(4)</sup>	Oil Sands Segment
Operating revenues	277	2 158	2 435	627	1 143	(24)	4 181
Other income (loss)	—	24	24	(41)	(10)	37	10
Purchases of crude oil and products	(58)	(36)	(94)	(155)	(22)	(2)	(273)
Gross realization adjustment <sup>(5)</sup>	12	(117)	(105)	15	10		
Gross realizations	231	2 029	2 260	446	1 121		
Royalties	(7)	(40)	(47)	(10)	(133)	(8)	(198)
Transportation	(32)	(156)	(188)	(102)	(8)	—	(298)
Transportation adjustment <sup>(6)</sup>	—	26	26	10	(1)		
Net transportation expenses	(32)	(130)	(162)	(92)	(9)		
Operating, selling and general (OS&G)	(58)	(1 083)	(1 141)	(233)	(619)	20	(1 973)
OS&G adjustment <sup>(7)</sup>	17	236	253	55	103		
Net operating expenses	(41)	(847)	(888)	(178)	(516)		
Gross profit	151	1 012	1 163	166	463		
Sales volumes (mmbbls)	4 784	29 260	34 044	7 080	16 380		
<b>Operating netback per barrel</b>	<b>31.66</b>	<b>34.54</b>	<b>34.13</b>	<b>23.35</b>	<b>28.28</b>		

(B) Non-GAAP financial measures. See the Operating Summary Information – Non-GAAP Financial Measures section of this Quarterly Report.

See accompanying footnotes and definitions to the quarterly operating summaries.

## QUARTERLY OPERATING METRICS RECONCILIATION (continued)

(unaudited)

### Oil Sands Netbacks<sup>(B)</sup>

(\$ millions, except per barrel amounts)

For the quarter ended December 31, 2018	Bitumen	SCO and Diesel	Oil Sands Operations	Fort Hills	Syncrude	Other <sup>(4)</sup>	Oil Sands Segment
Operating revenues	405	1 326	1 731	508	940	(30)	3 149
Other income	—	76	76	111	93	18	298
Purchases of crude oil and products	(267)	(16)	(283)	(218)	(14)	—	(515)
Gross realization adjustment <sup>(5)</sup>	(12)	(164)	(176)	(136)	(93)		
Gross realizations	126	1 222	1 348	265	926		
Royalties	(1)	(24)	(25)	(12)	(30)	—	(67)
Transportation	(88)	(116)	(204)	(106)	(9)	—	(319)
Transportation adjustment <sup>(6)</sup>	—	20	20	16	2		
Net transportation expenses	(88)	(96)	(184)	(90)	(7)		
OS&G	(167)	(949)	(1 116)	(291)	(619)	28	(1 998)
OS&G adjustment <sup>(7)</sup>	47	147	194	41	73		
Net operating expenses	(120)	(802)	(922)	(250)	(546)		
Gross profit (loss)	(83)	300	217	(87)	343		
Sales volumes (mmbbls)	15 825	26 545	42 370	8 706	19 286		
<b>Operating netback per barrel</b>	<b>(5.24)</b>	<b>11.32</b>	<b>5.13</b>	<b>(9.94)</b>	<b>17.85</b>		

For the quarter ended September 30, 2018	Bitumen	SCO and Diesel	Oil Sands Operations	Fort Hills	Syncrude	Other <sup>(4)</sup>	Oil Sands Segment
Operating revenues	729	2 696	3 425	532	884	(26)	4 815
Other (loss) income	—	(8)	(8)	(2)	4	27	21
Purchases of crude oil and products	(211)	(15)	(226)	(143)	(10)	1	(378)
Gross realization adjustment <sup>(5)</sup>	(10)	(63)	(73)	(23)	(4)		
Gross realizations	508	2 610	3 118	364	874		
Royalties	(39)	(81)	(120)	(17)	(24)	—	(161)
Transportation	(65)	(152)	(217)	(78)	(13)	—	(308)
Transportation adjustment <sup>(6)</sup>	—	39	39	17	6		
Net transportation expenses	(65)	(113)	(178)	(61)	(7)		
OS&G	(119)	(915)	(1 034)	(214)	(635)	28	(1 855)
OS&G adjustment <sup>(7)</sup>	35	145	180	40	24		
Net operating expenses	(84)	(770)	(854)	(174)	(611)		
Gross profit	320	1 646	1 966	112	232		
Sales volumes (mmbbls)	12 092	30 080	42 172	5 664	9 769		
<b>Operating netback per barrel</b>	<b>26.41</b>	<b>54.73</b>	<b>46.62</b>	<b>19.67</b>	<b>23.70</b>		

(B) Non-GAAP financial measures. See the Operating Summary Information – Non-GAAP Financial Measures section of this Quarterly Report.

See accompanying footnotes and definitions to the quarterly operating summaries.

## QUARTERLY OPERATING METRICS RECONCILIATION (continued)

(unaudited)

### Oil Sands Netbacks<sup>(B)</sup>

(\$ millions, except per barrel amounts)

For the quarter ended June 30, 2018	Bitumen	SCO and Diesel	Oil Sands Operations	Fort Hills	Syncrude	Other <sup>(4)</sup>	Oil Sands Segment
Operating revenues	703	2 020	2 723	558	938	(39)	4 180
Other income (loss)	2	(11)	(9)	(10)	36	36	53
Purchases of crude oil and products	(204)	(13)	(217)	(177)	(8)	2	(400)
Gross realization adjustment <sup>(5)</sup>	(14)	(54)	(68)	(16)	(36)		
Gross realizations	487	1 942	2 429	355	930		
Royalties	(34)	(60)	(94)	(4)	(26)	—	(124)
Transportation	(44)	(148)	(192)	(87)	(12)	—	(291)
Transportation adjustment <sup>(6)</sup>	—	33	33	34	6		
Net transportation expenses	(44)	(115)	(159)	(53)	(6)		
OS&G	(113)	(981)	(1 094)	(184)	(608)	37	(1 849)
OS&G adjustment <sup>(7)</sup>	37	166	203	51	48		
Net operating expenses	(76)	(815)	(891)	(133)	(560)		
Gross profit	333	952	1 285	165	338		
Sales volumes (mmbbls)	10 351	22 838	33 189	5 828	10 718		
<b>Operating netback per barrel</b>	<b>32.20</b>	<b>41.75</b>	<b>38.77</b>	<b>28.40</b>	<b>31.48</b>		

For the six months ended June 30, 2019	Bitumen	SCO and Diesel	Oil Sands Operations	Fort Hills	Syncrude	Other <sup>(4)</sup>	Oil Sands Segment
Operating revenues	997	4 459	5 456	1 387	2 523	(45)	9 321
Other income (loss)	—	24	24	(45)	8	24	11
Purchases of crude oil and products	(202)	(77)	(279)	(363)	(33)	(2)	(677)
Gross realization adjustment <sup>(5)</sup>	2	(169)	(167)	(6)	(8)		
Gross realizations	797	4 237	5 034	973	2 490		
Royalties	(38)	(124)	(162)	(20)	(349)	(8)	(539)
Transportation	(92)	(299)	(391)	(207)	(26)	—	(624)
Transportation adjustment <sup>(6)</sup>	—	64	64	14	10		
Net transportation expenses	(92)	(235)	(327)	(193)	(16)		
OS&G	(180)	(2 201)	(2 381)	(449)	(1 244)	41	(4 033)
OS&G adjustment <sup>(7)</sup>	46	418	464	89	235		
Net operating expenses	(134)	(1 783)	(1 917)	(360)	(1 009)		
Gross profit	533	2 095	2 628	400	1 116		
Sales volumes (mmbbls)	15 258	57 338	72 596	14 538	33 549		
<b>Operating netback per barrel</b>	<b>34.94</b>	<b>36.56</b>	<b>36.22</b>	<b>27.48</b>	<b>33.25</b>		

(B) Non-GAAP financial measures. See the Operating Summary Information – Non-GAAP Financial Measures section of this Quarterly Report. See accompanying footnotes and definitions to the quarterly operating summaries.

## QUARTERLY OPERATING METRICS RECONCILIATION (continued)

(unaudited)

### Oil Sands Netbacks<sup>(B)</sup>

(\$ millions, except per barrel amounts)

For the six months ended June 30, 2018	Bitumen	SCO and Diesel	Oil Sands Operations	Fort Hills	Syncrude	Other <sup>(4)</sup>	Oil Sands Segment
Operating revenues	1 275	3 980	5 255	635	1 941	(52)	7 779
Other (loss) income	(2)	(11)	(13)	(12)	39	54	68
Purchases of crude oil and products	(415)	(48)	(463)	(194)	(24)	11	(670)
Gross realization adjustment <sup>(5)</sup>	(14)	(79)	(93)	(44)	(36)		
Gross realizations	844	3 842	4 686	385	1 920		
Royalties	(44)	(74)	(118)	(6)	(46)	—	(170)
Transportation	(108)	(274)	(382)	(113)	(22)	—	(517)
Transportation adjustment <sup>(6)</sup>	—	54	54	54	10		
Net transportation expenses	(108)	(220)	(328)	(59)	(12)		
OS&G	(240)	(1 926)	(2 166)	(327)	(1 269)	38	(3 724)
OS&G adjustment <sup>(7)</sup>	71	312	383	117	129		
Net operating expenses	(169)	(1 614)	(1 783)	(210)	(1 140)		
Gross profit	523	1 934	2 457	110	722		
Sales volumes (mmbbls)	20 986	48 291	69 277	6 557	23 528		
<b>Operating netback per barrel</b>	<b>24.96</b>	<b>40.06</b>	<b>35.49</b>	<b>16.85</b>	<b>30.69</b>		

For the year ended December 31, 2018	Bitumen	SCO and Diesel	Oil Sands Operations	Fort Hills	Syncrude	Other <sup>(4)</sup>	Oil Sands Segment
Operating revenues	2 409	8 002	10 411	1 675	3 765	(108)	15 743
Other (loss) income	(2)	57	55	97	136	99	387
Purchases of crude oil and products	(893)	(79)	(972)	(555)	(48)	12	(1 563)
Gross realization adjustment <sup>(5)</sup>	(36)	(306)	(342)	(203)	(133)		
Gross realizations	1,478	7 674	9 152	1 014	3 720		
Royalties	(84)	(179)	(263)	(35)	(100)	—	(398)
Transportation	(261)	(542)	(803)	(297)	(44)	—	(1 144)
Transportation adjustment <sup>(6)</sup>	—	113	113	87	18		
Net transportation expenses	(261)	(429)	(690)	(210)	(26)		
OS&G	(526)	(3 790)	(4 316)	(832)	(2 523)	94	(7 577)
OS&G adjustment <sup>(7)</sup>	153	604	757	198	226		
Net operating expenses	(373)	(3 186)	(3 559)	(634)	(2 297)		
Gross profit	760	3 880	4 640	135	1 297		
Sales volumes (mmbbls)	48 903	104 916	153 819	20 927	52 583		
<b>Operating netback per barrel</b>	<b>15.32</b>	<b>36.98</b>	<b>30.06</b>	<b>6.48</b>	<b>24.48</b>		

(B) Non-GAAP financial measures. See the Operating Summary Information – Non-GAAP Financial Measures section of this Quarterly Report.

See accompanying footnotes and definitions to the quarterly operating summaries.

## QUARTERLY OPERATING METRICS RECONCILIATION (continued)

(unaudited)

### Syncrude Cash Operating Costs<sup>(B)</sup>

(\$ millions, except per barrel amounts)

	June 30 2019	Three months ended			June 30 2018	Six months ended		Twelve months ended Dec 31 2018
		Mar 31 2019	Dec 31 2018	Sept 30 2018		June 30 2019	June 30 2018	
Syncrude OS&G	625	619	619	635	608	1 244	1 269	2 523
Non-production costs <sup>(8)</sup>	(26)	(12)	(7)	(11)	(5)	(38)	(15)	(33)
Syncrude cash operating costs	599	607	612	624	603	1 206	1 254	2 490
Syncrude sales volumes (mmbbls)	17 169	16 380	19 286	9 769	10 718	33 549	23 528	52 583
Syncrude cash operating costs (\$/bbl)	34.90	37.05	31.75	63.85	56.25	35.95	53.25	47.25

### Exploration and Production Netbacks<sup>(B)</sup>

(\$ millions, except per barrel amounts)

For the quarter ended June 30, 2019	United Kingdom	East Coast Canada	Other <sup>(9)</sup>	E&P Segment
Operating revenues	354	507	133	994
Royalties	—	(75)	(90)	(165)
Transportation	(9)	(11)	(1)	(21)
OS&G	(32)	(69)	(13)	(114)
Non-production costs <sup>(10)</sup>	5	9		
Gross realizations	318	361		
Sales volumes (mboe)	3 923	5 489		
<b>Operating netback per barrel</b>	<b>80.81</b>	<b>65.87</b>		
For the quarter ended March 31, 2019	United Kingdom	East Coast Canada	Other <sup>(9)</sup>	E&P Segment
Operating revenues	360	491	86	937
Royalties	—	(112)	(61)	(173)
Transportation	(9)	(9)	(1)	(19)
OS&G	(26)	(106)	(16)	(148)
Non-production costs <sup>(10)</sup>	4	16		
Gross realizations	329	280		
Sales volumes (mboe)	4 217	5 693		
<b>Operating netback per barrel</b>	<b>78.09</b>	<b>49.22</b>		
For the quarter ended December 31, 2018	United Kingdom	East Coast Canada	Other <sup>(9)</sup>	E&P Segment
Operating revenues	301	286	184	771
Royalties	—	(19)	(120)	(139)
Transportation	(8)	(10)	(1)	(19)
OS&G	(39)	(101)	(15)	(155)
Non-production costs <sup>(10)</sup>	8	12		
Gross realizations	262	168		
Sales volumes (mboe)	3 531	3 758		
<b>Operating netback per barrel</b>	<b>74.23</b>	<b>44.73</b>		

(B) Non-GAAP financial measures. See the Operating Summary Information – Non-GAAP Financial Measures section of this Quarterly Report. See accompanying footnotes and definitions to the quarterly operating summaries.

## QUARTERLY OPERATING METRICS RECONCILIATION (continued)

(unaudited)

### Exploration and Production Netbacks<sup>(B)</sup>

(\$ millions, except per barrel amounts)

For the quarter ended September 30, 2018	United Kingdom	East Coast Canada	Other <sup>(9)</sup>	E&P Segment
Operating revenues	361	488	100	949
Royalties	—	(91)	(74)	(165)
Transportation	(8)	(12)	—	(20)
OS&G	(27)	(90)	(10)	(127)
Non-production costs <sup>(10)</sup>	3	11		
Gross realizations	329	306		
Sales volumes (mboe)	3 827	4 905		
<b>Operating netback per barrel</b>	<b>86.02</b>	<b>62.41</b>		

For the quarter ended June 30, 2018	United Kingdom	East Coast Canada	Other <sup>(9)</sup>	E&P Segment
Operating revenues	444	484	204	1 132
Royalties	—	(65)	(122)	(187)
Transportation	(10)	(11)	(1)	(22)
OS&G	(30)	(69)	(15)	(114)
Non-production costs <sup>(10)</sup>	4	13		
Gross realizations	408	352		
Sales volumes (mboe)	4 728	4 973		
<b>Operating netback per barrel</b>	<b>86.29</b>	<b>70.83</b>		

For the six months ended June 30, 2019	United Kingdom	East Coast Canada	Other <sup>(9)</sup>	E&P Segment
Operating revenues	714	998	219	1 931
Royalties	—	(187)	(151)	(338)
Transportation	(18)	(20)	(2)	(40)
OS&G	(58)	(175)	(29)	(262)
Non-production costs <sup>(10)</sup>	9	25		
Gross realizations	647	641		
Sales volumes (mboe)	8 140	11 182		
<b>Operating netback per barrel</b>	<b>79.40</b>	<b>57.38</b>		

(B) Non-GAAP financial measures. See the Operating Summary Information – Non-GAAP Financial Measures section of this Quarterly Report.

See accompanying footnotes and definitions to the quarterly operating summaries.

## QUARTERLY OPERATING METRICS RECONCILIATION (continued)

(unaudited)

### Exploration and Production Netbacks<sup>(B)</sup>

(\$ millions, except per barrel amounts)

For the six months ended June 30, 2018	United Kingdom	East Coast Canada	Other <sup>(9)</sup>	E&P Segment
Operating revenues	853	962	334	2 149
Royalties	—	(147)	(201)	(348)
Transportation	(21)	(21)	(4)	(46)
OS&G	(62)	(137)	(24)	(223)
Non-production costs <sup>(10)</sup>	11	27	—	
Gross realizations	781	684		
Sales volumes (mboe)	9 648	10 620		
<b>Operating netback per barrel</b>	<b>80.89</b>	<b>64.41</b>		
For the year ended December 31, 2018	United Kingdom	East Coast Canada	Other <sup>(9)</sup>	E&P Segment
Operating revenues	1 515	1 736	618	3 869
Royalties	—	(257)	(395)	(652)
Transportation	(37)	(43)	(5)	(85)
OS&G	(129)	(328)	(50)	(507)
Non-production costs <sup>(10)</sup>	23	50		
Gross realizations	1 372	1 158		
Sales volumes (mboe)	17 006	19 283		
<b>Operating netback per barrel</b>	<b>80.65</b>	<b>60.08</b>		

(B) Non-GAAP financial measures. See the Operating Summary Information – Non-GAAP Financial Measures section of this Quarterly Report.

See accompanying footnotes and definitions to the quarterly operating summaries.



## QUARTERLY OPERATING METRICS RECONCILIATION (continued)

(unaudited)

### Refining and Marketing<sup>(B)</sup>

(\$ millions, except per barrel amounts)

	Jun 30 2019	Three months ended Mar 31 2019	Dec 31 2018	Sep 30 2018	Jun 30 2018	Six months ended Jun 30 2019	Jun 30 2018	Twelve months ended Dec 31 2018
Gross margin <sup>(11)</sup>	1 647	2 140	1 711	1 987	1 639	3 787	3 401	7 122
Other income (loss)	14	15	90	10	(15)	29	(21)	68
Non-refining margin <sup>(12)</sup>	(326)	(587)	115	(431)	(620)	(913)	(1 023)	(1 351)
Refining margin <sup>(B)</sup>	1 335	1 568	1 916	1 566	1 004	2 903	2 357	5 839
Refinery production (mbbls) <sup>(13)</sup>	39 901	43 143	46 145	45 465	33 165	83 044	77 528	169 138
Refining margin (\$/bbl) <sup>(B)</sup>	33.45	36.35	41.50	34.45	30.25	34.95	30.40	34.50
Last-in, first out (LIFO) adjustment	7	(333)	444	—	(96)	(326)	(107)	337
Adjusted LIFO Refining Margin <sup>(B)</sup>	1 342	1 235	2 360	1 566	908	2 577	2 250	6 176
Adjusted LIFO refining margin (\$/bbl) <sup>(B)</sup>	33.65	28.65	51.15	34.45	27.40	31.05	29.05	36.50
OS&G	530	536	538	519	494	1 066	958	2 043
Non-refining costs <sup>(14)</sup>	(295)	(294)	(288)	(292)	(288)	(589)	(534)	(1 142)
Refining operating expense	235	242	250	227	206	477	424	901
Refinery production (mbbls) <sup>(13)</sup>	39 901	43 143	46 145	45 465	33 165	83 044	77 528	169 138
Refining operating expense (\$/bbl) <sup>(B)</sup>	5.90	5.60	5.45	5.00	6.25	5.75	5.45	5.35

(B) Non-GAAP financial measures. See the Operating Summary Information – Non-GAAP Financial Measures section of this Quarterly Report.

See accompanying footnotes and definitions to the quarterly operating summaries.

# OPERATING SUMMARY INFORMATION

## Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Certain financial measures in this document – namely operating earnings (loss), funds from (used in) operations, return on capital employed (ROCE), Oil Sands operations cash operating costs, Syncrude cash operating costs, Fort Hills cash operating costs, In Situ cash operating costs, mining cash operating costs, refining margin, refining operating expense and netbacks – are not prescribed by generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Suncor uses this information to analyze business performance, leverage and liquidity and includes these financial measures because investors may find such measures useful on the same basis. These non-GAAP financial measures do not have any standardized meaning and, therefore, are unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. The additional information should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP.

Operating earnings (loss), Oil Sands operations cash operating costs, and Fort Hills cash operating costs are defined in the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section and reconciled to GAAP measures in the Consolidated Financial Information and Segment Results and Analysis sections of each respective quarterly Report to Shareholders issued by Suncor in respect of the relevant quarter (Quarterly Reports). Funds from (used in) operations and ROCE are defined and reconciled to GAAP measures in the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of each respective Quarterly Report. Refining margin, refining operating expense and Syncrude cash operating costs are defined in the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section and reconciled to GAAP measures in the Operating Metrics Reconciliation section of each respective Quarterly Report. Netbacks are defined below and are reconciled to GAAP measures in the Operating Metrics Reconciliation section of each respective Quarterly Report. The remainder of the non-GAAP financial measures not otherwise mentioned in this paragraph are defined and reconciled in this Quarterly Report.

## Oil Sands Netbacks

Oil Sands operating netbacks are a non-GAAP measure, presented on a crude product and sales barrel basis, and are derived from the Oil Sands segmented statement of net earnings (loss), after adjusting for items not directly attributable to the revenues and costs associated with production and delivery. Management uses Oil Sands operating netbacks to measure crude product profitability on a sales barrel basis.

## Exploration and Production (E&P) Netbacks

E&P netbacks are a non-GAAP measure, presented on an asset location and sales barrel basis, and are derived from the E&P segmented statement of net earnings (loss), after adjusting for items not directly attributable to the revenues and costs associated with production and delivery. Management uses E&P netbacks to measure asset profitability by location on a sales barrel basis.

## Definitions

- (1) Cash operating costs – Include cash costs that are defined as operating, selling and general expenses (excluding inventory changes and non-production costs), and are net of operating revenues associated with excess power from cogeneration units. Oil Sands operations cash operating costs (including for In Situ and mining) and Fort Hills cash operating costs are presented on a production basis by adjusting for inventory impacts, while Syncrude production volumes are equal to sales volumes.
- (2) Syncrude's capacity to upgrade bitumen to an intermediary sour SCO is 350,000 bbls/d.
- (3) Effective 2016, Libyan production volumes reflect the company's entitlement share of production sold in the period.
- (4) Reflects non-producing Oil Sands assets and enterprise shared service allocations and recoveries.
- (5) Reflects the impact of items not directly attributed to revenues received from the sale of proprietary crude and net non-proprietary activity at its deemed point of sale.
- (6) Reflects adjustments for expenses or credits not directly related to the transportation of the crude product to its deemed point of sale. For Oil Sands operations bitumen and SCO and Fort Hills bitumen, the point of sale is at the final customer, whereas Syncrude sweet SCO is deemed to be sold into the sweet synthetic crude oil pool in Edmonton, Alberta. Expenses or credits adjusted out of the netback transportation line include, but are not limited to, costs associated with the sale of non-proprietary product on pipelines with unutilized capacity under minimum volume commitment agreements.
- (7) Reflects adjustments for general and administrative costs not directly attributed to the production of each crude product type, as well as the revenues associated with excess power from cogeneration units.
- (8) Reflects adjustments for operating, selling and general expenses not directly attributable to Syncrude production.
- (9) Reflects other E&P assets, such as North America Onshore, Norway and Libya.
- (10) Reflects adjustments for general and administrative costs not directly attributed to production.
- (11) Operating revenues less purchases of crude oil and products.
- (12) Reflects the gross margin associated with the company's supply, marketing, and ethanol businesses.
- (13) Refinery production is the output of the refining process, and differs from crude oil processed as a result of volumetric adjustments for non-crude feedstock, volumetric gain associated with the refining process, and changes in unfinished product inventories.
- (14) Reflects operating, selling and general costs associated with the company's supply, marketing, and ethanol businesses, as well as certain general and administrative costs not directly attributable to refinery production.

## Explanatory Notes

- \* Users are cautioned that the Oil Sands operations, Fort Hills and Syncrude cash operating costs per barrel measures may not be fully comparable to one another or to similar information calculated by other entities due to differing operations of each entity as well as other entities' respective accounting policy choices.

## Abbreviations

bbl	–	barrel
bbls/d	–	barrels per day
mbbls	–	thousands of barrels
mbbls/d	–	thousands of barrels per day
boe	–	barrels of oil equivalent
boe/d	–	barrels of oil equivalent per day
mboe	–	thousands of barrels of oil equivalent
mboe/d	–	thousands of barrels of oil equivalent per day
m <sup>3</sup> /d	–	cubic meters per day
SCO	–	synthetic crude oil

## Metric Conversion

Crude oil, refined products, etc.      1m<sup>3</sup> (cubic metre) = approx. 6.29 barrels



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