

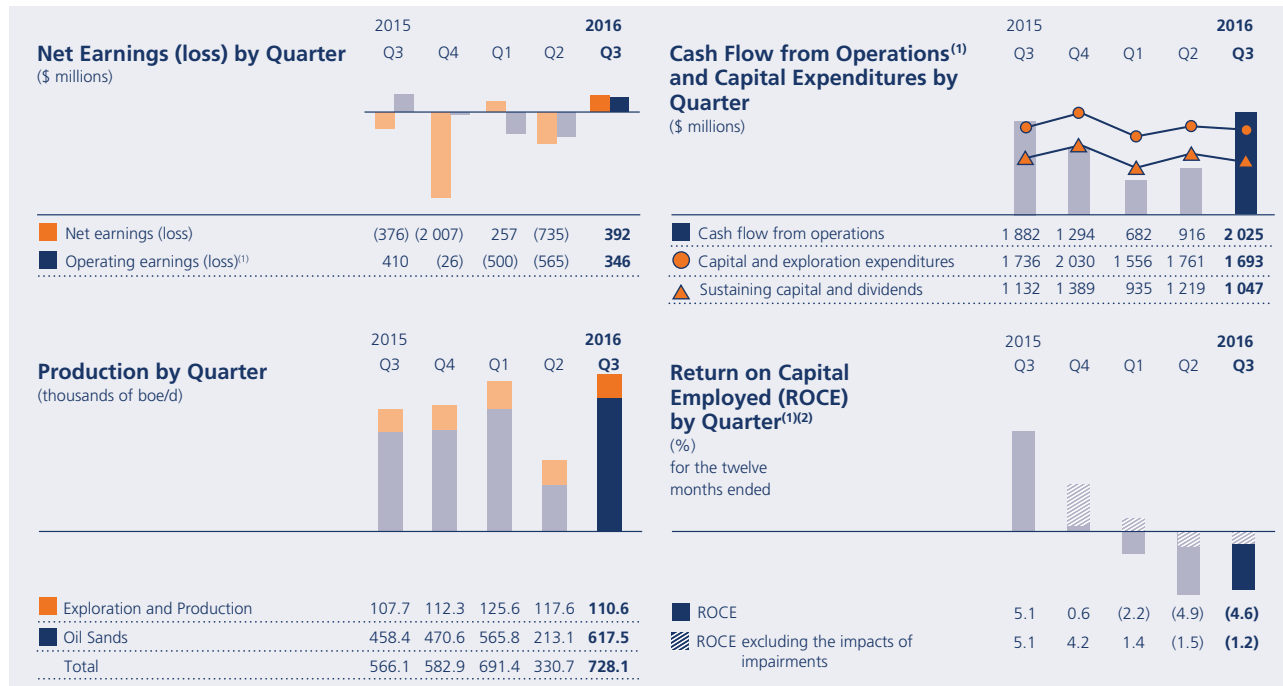


## REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 2016

All financial figures are unaudited and presented in Canadian dollars (Cdn\$) unless noted otherwise. Production volumes are presented on a working-interest basis, before royalties, unless noted otherwise. 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's Management's Discussion and Analysis, dated October 26, 2016 (the MD&A). See also the Advisories section of the MD&A. References to Oil Sands operations production and cash operating costs exclude Suncor's interest in Syncrude's operations.

"We generated more than \$2 billion in cash flow from operations during the third quarter due to strong production from our upstream assets, combined with record refining reliability and our focus on cost reduction," said Steve Williams, president and chief executive officer. "Our performance demonstrates the strength of our core assets and our ability to deliver strong cash flow, even in a lower price environment."

- Cash flow from operations<sup>(1)</sup> of \$2.025 billion (\$1.22 per common share) driven by increased Oil Sands production, lower operating costs at Oil Sands operations and record refinery crude throughput.
- Operating earnings<sup>(1)</sup> of \$346 million (\$0.21 per common share) and net earnings of \$392 million (\$0.24 per common share), including a Refining and Marketing (R&M) first-in, first-out (FIFO) loss of \$86 million.
- Oil Sands assets successfully returned to normal production rates following the forest fire shut-in during the second quarter of 2016, resulting in strong Oil Sands operations production of 433,700 barrels per day (bbls/d).
- Oil Sands operations cash operating costs per barrel<sup>(1)</sup> decreased to \$22.15 for the third quarter of 2016, an 18% reduction versus the prior year quarter and the lowest in over a decade.
- Syncrude production increased to 183,800 bbls/d from 28,100 bbls/d in the prior year quarter, as a result of additional working interests acquired in 2016, combined with improved upgrader reliability. Cash costs per barrel (bbl) at Syncrude decreased to \$27.65 from \$41.65 in the prior year quarter.
- Refinery crude throughput improved to a record 465,600 bbls/d and operating expenses decreased to \$4.55/bbl.
- Participation agreements signed with the Fort McKay and Mikisew Cree First Nations for the sale of a combined 49% interest in the East Tank Farm Development for estimated proceeds of almost \$500 million.



(1) Non-GAAP financial measures. See page 4 for a reconciliation of net earnings (loss) to operating earnings (loss). ROCE excludes capitalized costs related to major projects in progress. See the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of the MD&A.

(2) ROCE, excluding the impacts of impairments of \$1.599 billion in the fourth quarter of 2015, would have been 4.2%, 1.4%, negative 1.5% and negative 1.2% for the fourth quarter of 2015, for the first quarter of 2016, for the second quarter of 2016 and for the third quarter of 2016, respectively.

## Financial Results

Suncor recorded third quarter 2016 operating earnings<sup>(1)</sup> of \$346 million (\$0.21 per common share) compared to \$410 million (\$0.28 per common share) in the prior year quarter. Highlights of the quarter included an increased share of Syncrude operating earnings, attributed to improved upgrader reliability and lower per unit operating costs combined with the acquisition of additional working interests in 2016, a lower R&M FIFO loss, lower operating costs at Oil Sands operations, record refinery crude throughput and higher production from both Oil Sands operations and Exploration and Production (E&P). These factors more than offset the unfavourable impact of both lower benchmark crack spreads and crude pricing in the third quarter of 2016. Operating earnings also included a charge for a non-commercial exploration well off the east coast of Canada.

Cash flow from operations<sup>(1)</sup> was \$2.025 billion (\$1.22 per common share) compared to \$1.882 billion (\$1.30 per common share) in the third quarter of 2015, with the improvement reflecting a higher share of operating earnings from Syncrude, a lower FIFO loss, lower operating costs at Oil Sands operations, a current tax recovery related to a tax rate reduction on oil and gas profits in the United Kingdom (U.K.) from 50% to 40%, record refinery crude throughput and higher production from both Oil Sands operations and E&P more than offsetting lower benchmark crack spreads and crude pricing.

Net earnings were \$392 million (\$0.24 per common share) in the third quarter of 2016, compared with a net loss of \$376 million (\$0.26 per common share) in the prior year quarter. Net earnings for the third quarter of 2016 included a \$180 million deferred tax recovery related to a tax rate reduction on oil and gas profits in the U.K. from 50% to 40%. Net earnings also included an unrealized after-tax foreign exchange loss of \$112 million on the revaluation of U.S. dollar denominated debt and a non-cash after-tax mark to market loss of \$22 million on interest rate derivatives for future debt issuance. The net loss in the prior year quarter included an unrealized after-tax foreign exchange loss of \$786 million on the revaluation of U.S. dollar denominated debt.

## Operating Results

Suncor's total upstream production was 728,100 barrels of oil equivalent per day (boe/d) in the third quarter of 2016, compared with 566,100 boe/d in the prior year quarter, primarily due to the additional 41.74% ownership interest in Syncrude acquired in 2016 in combination with significantly improved Syncrude reliability, and higher Oil Sands operations and E&P production, despite planned maintenance activities occurring at both Oil Sands and E&P.

Oil Sands operations production increased to 433,700 bbls/d in the third quarter of 2016, compared to 430,300 bbls/d in the prior year quarter, primarily due to higher In Situ production, partially offset by lower synthetic crude oil (SCO) production due to unplanned upgrader maintenance. Both quarters included planned upgrader maintenance.

Oil Sands operations cash operating costs per barrel<sup>(1)</sup> decreased in the third quarter of 2016 to \$22.15/bbl, compared to \$27.00/bbl in the prior year quarter, due to lower operating expenses as a result of cost reduction initiatives and lower natural gas prices, combined with increased production.

Suncor's share of Syncrude production was 183,800 bbls/d in the third quarter of 2016, compared to 28,100 bbls/d in the prior year quarter. Syncrude upgrader reliability improved to 98%, compared to 67% in the prior year quarter, which included the impact of an upgrader fire. The increase is attributed to additional working interests acquired in 2016, combined with strong reliability in the period and the processing of unfinished inventory which was accumulated as a result of planned maintenance and impacted by the forest fires during the second quarter of 2016. Syncrude's cash operating costs per barrel in the third quarter of 2016 were the lowest in almost a decade, decreasing to \$27.65/bbl from \$41.65/bbl in the prior year quarter, with the improvement attributed to the improved reliability combined with lower operating expenses.

Production volumes in E&P increased to 110,600 boe/d in the third quarter of 2016, compared to 107,700 boe/d in the prior year quarter, primarily due to production from new wells at Hibernia and improved reliability and reservoir optimization at Terra Nova, partially offset by planned maintenance at Buzzard that began late in the third quarter of 2016.

Average refinery crude throughput improved to a record of 465,600 bbls/d, compared to 444,800 bbls/d in the prior year quarter due to improved reliability and lower planned maintenance. Planned maintenance at the Montreal and Sarnia refineries commenced in the third quarter of 2016.

"Suncor continues to find ways to reduce costs across the company," said Williams. "Our cost reduction efforts combined with safe, reliable operations have delivered the lowest cash costs per barrel at our Oil Sands operations in over a decade and Syncrude delivered similar improvements."

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

### Strategy Update

Suncor continues to focus on the disciplined execution of its 2016 capital plan, achieving efficiencies while advancing major growth projects, Fort Hills and Hebron.

The company's strategy includes divesting of non-core assets that are not key components of the integrated model. In the third quarter of 2016, Suncor has advanced the sales process for its lubricants business and commenced the sales process for certain assets and liabilities related to its renewable energy business.

During the quarter, Suncor signed participation agreements for the sale of 34.3% and 14.7% equity interests in the East Tank Farm Development project with Fort McKay and Mikisew Cree First Nations, respectively, for estimated proceeds of \$497 million. The transactions are expected to close in the second quarter of 2017, subject to closing conditions, once the assets are operational. The East Tank Farm Development is a Suncor-operated midstream asset currently under construction. Once completed, the facility will support market access for Fort Hills through third-party pipeline connectivity and consist of bitumen storage, blending and cooling facilities.

"We continue to move our key growth initiatives forward," said Williams. "We have made significant progress on the Fort Hills project in the quarter, and the signing of historic agreements with the Fort McKay and Mikisew Cree First Nations to sell interests in our East Tank Farm Development underscores our commitment to developing mutually beneficial long-term relationships with Aboriginal communities."

Subsequent to the quarter end, Suncor completed the acquisition of a 30% participating interest in the U.K. North Sea Rosebank project at a cost of US\$50 million. The project is considered to be one of the largest remaining undeveloped resources in the U.K. North Sea and is expected to be complementary to Suncor's existing asset portfolio.

### Oil Sands Operations

The main focus in Oil Sands operations in the third quarter of 2016 was the successful return of all Fort McMurray region assets to normal rates of production following the forest fires in the second quarter of 2016, while continuing to progress key reliability, safety and environmental performance projects. Capital spending in the third quarter of 2016 included planned maintenance at Upgrader 1, which commenced in the third quarter, as well as construction of the East Tank Farm Development.

### Oil Sands Ventures

The Fort Hills project was more than 70% complete at the end of the third quarter of 2016, with the majority of the remaining work based in Alberta. Key activities in the period included completion of the utilities modules, significant progress on modules and construction in secondary extraction, as well as procurement of mining and extraction equipment. Progress also included development of sustaining activities that will support the mine plan following the commencement of production. First oil remains on track for late 2017. The company is working on opportunities to mitigate the impact on overall project costs of both unfavourable foreign exchange rates and the forest fires in the second quarter of 2016 and believes Suncor's total capital intensity will be consistent with the original sanction estimate of \$84,000 per flowing barrel of bitumen.

The third quarter of 2016 also included an increased share of Syncrude sustaining capital, which was primarily focused on maintaining assets and implementing the mine-tailings plan.

### Exploration and Production

Construction of the Hebron project continued in the third quarter of 2016. Following the arrival of the utilities and process module from South Korea, all topside modules are now on location in Bull Arm, Newfoundland and Labrador, and integration of these modules is underway. First oil from the project is expected in late 2017. Growth capital also included drilling at the Shelburne Basin off the east coast of Canada, including commencement of a second exploration well, as well as development drilling at Hibernia, White Rose and Golden Eagle.

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

(\$ millions)	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net earnings (loss)	392	(376)	(86)	12
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain) on U.S. dollar denominated debt	112	786	(746)	1 548
Impact of income tax rate adjustments on deferred taxes <sup>(2)</sup>	(180)	—	(180)	17
Non-cash mark to market loss on interest rate swaps <sup>(3)</sup>	22	—	182	—
Non-cash loss on early payment of long-term debt <sup>(4)</sup>	—	—	73	—
COS acquisition and integration costs <sup>(5)</sup>	—	—	38	—
Gain on significant disposal <sup>(6)</sup>	—	—	—	(68)
Restructuring charges <sup>(7)</sup>	—	—	—	57
Insurance proceeds <sup>(8)</sup>	—	—	—	(75)
<b>Operating earnings (loss)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>346</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>(719)</b>	<b>1 491</b>

(1) Operating earnings (loss) 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) The three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 were impacted by an adjustment to the company's deferred income taxes resulting from a 10% decrease in the U.K. tax rate on oil and gas profits from the North Sea. The nine-month period ended September 30, 2015 was impacted by a 12% decrease in the U.K. tax rate on oil and gas profits from the North Sea, offset by a 2% increase in the Alberta corporate income tax rate in the second quarter of 2015.

(3) Non-cash loss on interest rate swaps resulting from a decrease in long-term interest rates in the Corporate segment.

(4) Charges associated with early repayment of debt in the Corporate segment.

(5) Transaction and related charges associated with the acquisition of Canadian Oil Sands Limited (COS) in the Corporate segment.

(6) After-tax gain related to the sale of the company's share of certain assets and liabilities of Pioneer Energy in the R&M segment.

(7) Restructuring charges related to cost reduction initiatives in the Corporate segment.

(8) Business interruption insurance proceeds on the Terra Nova asset in the E&P segment.

## Corporate Guidance

Suncor has updated its 2016 corporate guidance, previously issued on July 27, 2016. The full year outlook ranges for production, refinery throughput and utilization, and sales assumptions have been updated as follows:

	2016 Full Year Outlook July 27, 2016	2016 Full Year Outlook Revised October 26, 2016
<b>Suncor Total Production (boe/d)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>585 000 – 620 000</b>	<b>610 000 – 625 000</b>
Oil Sands (bbls/d)	375 000 – 395 000	375 000 – 385 000
Syncrude (bbls/d)	105 000 – 115 000	120 000 – 130 000
Exploration and Production (boe/d)	105 000 – 110 000	110 000 – 115 000
Suncor Refinery Throughput (bbls/d)	420 000 – 440 000	425 000 – 435 000
Suncor Refinery Utilization	91% – 95%	92% – 94%
<b>Sales Assumptions</b>		
<b>Oil Sands Sales</b>		
Synthetic Crude Oil (bbls/d)	265 000 – 275 000	255 000 – 265 000
Bitumen (bbls/d)	100 000 – 120 000	115 000 – 125 000
<b>Refined Product Sales (bbls/d)</b>	<b>510 000 – 550 000</b>	<b>520 000 – 530 000</b>

The full year outlook range for capital expenditures has decreased from \$6.0 – \$6.5 billion to \$5.8 – \$6.0 billion, as follows:

(C\$ millions)	2016 Full Year Outlook July 27, 2016 Capital Expenditures	% Growth Capital	2016 Full Year Outlook Revised October 26, 2016 Capital Expenditures	% Growth Capital
Upstream	5 250 – 5 600	65%	5 100 – 5 230	70%
Downstream	700 – 800	5%	675 – 720	5%
Corporate	50 – 100	5%	25 – 50	5%
Total <sup>(2)</sup>	6 000 – 6 500	55%	5 800 – 6 000	60%

The full year outlook range for the following items has also been updated:

	2016 Full Year Outlook July 27, 2016	2016 Full Year Outlook Revised October 26, 2016
Oil Sands Cash Operating Costs (\$/bbl)	\$27.00 – \$30.00	\$25.50 – \$27.50
Syncrude Cash Operating Costs (\$/bbl)	\$41.00 – \$44.00	\$37.00 – \$39.00
Current Income Taxes (Cdn\$ millions)	\$0 – \$300	\$100 – \$300
U.K. Tax Rate (effective)	40% – 45%	35% – 40%

The following full year outlook assumptions have also been adjusted: Brent, Sullom Voe from US\$40/bbl to US\$44.00/bbl, WTI, Cushing from US\$39.00/bbl to US\$43.00/bbl, WCS, Hardisty from US\$26.00/bbl to US\$29.00/bbl, New York Harbor 3-2-1 crack spread from US\$12.50/bbl to US\$13.50/bbl, AECO – C Spot from \$1.75/gigajoule (GJ) to \$2.00/GJ, and the US\$/Cdn\$ exchange rate from 0.75 to 0.76.

For further details and advisories regarding Suncor's 2016 revised 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.

(1) Production ranges for Oil Sands, Syncrude and E&P are not intended to add to equal Suncor Total Production.

(2) Capital expenditures exclude capitalized interest of \$600 million – \$700 million.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

October 26, 2016

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. Periodically we market third-party petroleum products. We also conduct energy trading activities focused principally on the marketing and trading of crude oil, natural gas and byproducts.

For a description of Suncor's segments, refer to Suncor's Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2015, dated February 25, 2016 (the 2015 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-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016, Suncor's audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2015 and the 2015 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 25, 2016 (the 2015 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 document, 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.

## Table of Contents

1. Advisories	6
2. Third Quarter Highlights	8
3. Consolidated Financial Information	9
4. Segment Results and Analysis	14
5. Capital Investment Update	26
6. Financial Condition and Liquidity	28
7. Quarterly Financial Data	32
8. Other Items	34
9. Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory	36
10. Common Abbreviations	41
11. Forward-Looking Information	42

## 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).

All financial information is reported in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted. Production volumes are presented on a working-interest basis, before royalties, unless otherwise noted. Certain prior year amounts in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive (Loss) Income have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

References to Oil Sands operations exclude Suncor's interest in Syncrude operations.

Comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year financial statement presentation for the revenues and expenses for the company's ethanol business that is presented in the Refining and Marketing (R&M) segment, and was previously presented in Corporate, Energy Trading and Eliminations.

### Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Certain financial measures in this MD&A – namely operating earnings (loss), cash flow from (used in) operations, return on capital employed (ROCE), Oil Sands operations cash operating costs, free cash flow, and last-in, first-out (LIFO) – are not prescribed by GAAP. Operating earnings (loss), Oil Sands operations cash operating costs and LIFO are defined in the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of this MD&A and reconciled to GAAP measures in the Consolidated Financial Information and Segment Results and Analysis sections of this MD&A. Cash flow from (used in) operations, ROCE and free cash flow are defined and reconciled to 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.

### **Measurement Conversions**

Certain crude oil and natural gas liquids volumes have been converted to mcfe 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 mcfe, 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. THIRD QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

- **Third quarter financial results.**
  - Net earnings for the third quarter of 2016 were \$392 million, compared to a net loss of \$376 million in the prior year quarter. Net earnings for the third quarter of 2016 were impacted by the same factors that influenced operating earnings described below and included a \$180 million deferred tax recovery related to a tax rate reduction on oil and gas profits in the U.K. from 50% to 40%. Net earnings also included an unrealized after-tax foreign exchange loss of \$112 million on the revaluation of U.S. dollar denominated debt and a non-cash after-tax mark to market loss of \$22 million on interest rate derivatives for future debt issuance. Net loss in the prior year quarter included an unrealized after-tax foreign exchange loss of \$786 million on the revaluation of U.S. dollar denominated debt.
  - Operating earnings<sup>(1)</sup> for the third quarter of 2016 were \$346 million, compared to \$410 million for the prior year quarter, with an increased share of Syncrude operating earnings, attributed to improved upgrader reliability and lower per unit operating costs combined with the acquisition of additional working interests in 2016, a lower Refining and Marketing (R&M) first-in, first-out (FIFO) loss, lower operating costs at Oil Sands operations, record refinery crude throughput and higher production from both Oil Sands operations and Exploration & Production (E&P) more than offsetting the unfavourable impact of both lower benchmark crack spreads and crude pricing. Operating earnings also included a charge for a non-commercial exploration well off the east coast of Canada.
  - Cash flow from operations<sup>(1)</sup> was \$2.025 billion for the third quarter of 2016, compared to \$1.882 billion for the third quarter of 2015, with the improvement reflecting a higher share of operating earnings from Syncrude, a lower R&M FIFO loss, lower operating costs at Oil Sands operations, a current tax recovery related to a tax rate reduction on oil and gas profits in the U.K. from 50% to 40%, record refinery crude throughput and higher production from both Oil Sands operations and E&P, partially offset by lower benchmark crack spreads and crude pricing. Cash flow provided by operating activities, which includes changes in non-cash working capital, was \$1.979 billion for the third quarter of 2016, compared to \$2.771 billion for the third quarter of 2015.
- **Syncrude production increased to 183,800 bbls/d from 28,100 bbls/d.** The increase was due to additional Syncrude working interests acquired in 2016 and significantly improved reliability. Improved reliability, combined with lower operating costs, reduced Syncrude's cash operating costs per barrel to \$27.65/bbl from \$41.65/bbl in the prior year quarter.
- **Record refinery crude throughput of 465,600 bbls/d achieved.** Increased refinery crude throughput in the quarter partially offset the impact of weaker benchmark crack spreads.
- **Oil Sands operations cash operating costs<sup>(1)</sup> averaged \$22.15/bbl for the quarter, compared to \$27.00/bbl in the prior year quarter.** A continued focus on cost reduction, lower natural gas prices and increased production delivered the lowest Oil Sands operations cash operating costs per barrel in over a decade.
- **Strong Oil Sands operations production following the return to normal operating rates.** Oil Sands operations production of 433,700 bbls/d and SCO production of 301,100 bbls/d following the successful return of assets to normal operating rates after the shut-in associated with the forest fires during the second quarter of 2016.
- **Successful issuance of \$1 billion of long-term debt completed in the third quarter of 2016.** The proceeds of the offering were used to pay down short-term indebtedness, improving liquidity and balance sheet flexibility.
- **Suncor continued to return cash to shareholders.** Suncor returned \$483 million to shareholders through dividends in the third quarter of 2016.

(1) Operating earnings, cash flow from operations and Oil Sands operations cash operating costs 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 September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
<b>Net earnings (loss)</b>				
Oil Sands	162	(50)	(1 425)	(240)
Exploration and Production	144	(1)	136	505
Refining and Marketing	436	625	1 366	1 800
Corporate, Energy Trading and Eliminations	(350)	(950)	(163)	(2 053)
<b>Total</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>(376)</b>	<b>(86)</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Operating earnings (loss)<sup>(1)</sup></b>				
Oil Sands	162	(50)	(1 425)	119
Exploration and Production	(36)	(1)	(44)	57
Refining and Marketing	436	625	1 366	1 768
Corporate, Energy Trading and Eliminations	(216)	(164)	(616)	(453)
<b>Total</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>(719)</b>	<b>1 491</b>
<b>Cash flow from (used in) operations<sup>(1)</sup></b>				
Oil Sands	1 236	785	1 297	2 368
Exploration and Production	365	253	928	1 129
Refining and Marketing	595	814	1 884	2 316
Corporate, Energy Trading and Eliminations	(171)	30	(486)	(301)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 025</b>	<b>1 882</b>	<b>3 623</b>	<b>5 512</b>
<b>Capital and Exploration Expenditures<sup>(2)</sup></b>				
Sustaining	555	698	1 778	1 650
Growth	985	923	2 798	2 669
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 540</b>	<b>1 621</b>	<b>4 576</b>	<b>4 319</b>

(\$ millions)	Twelve months ended September 30	
	2016	2015
<b>Free Cash Flow<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>(2 123)</b>	<b>467</b>

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

(2) Excludes capitalized interest.

## Operating Highlights

	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
<b>Production volumes by segment</b>				
Oil Sands (mmbbls/d)	617.5	458.4	466.0	461.0
Exploration and Production (mboe/d)	110.6	107.7	118.2	115.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>728.1</b>	<b>566.1</b>	<b>584.2</b>	<b>576.1</b>
<b>Production mix</b>				
Crude oil and liquids / natural gas (%)	99/1	99/1	99/1	99/1
Refinery utilization (%)	101	96	93	94
Refinery crude oil processed (mmbbls/d)	465.6	444.8	429.0	432.7

## Net Earnings

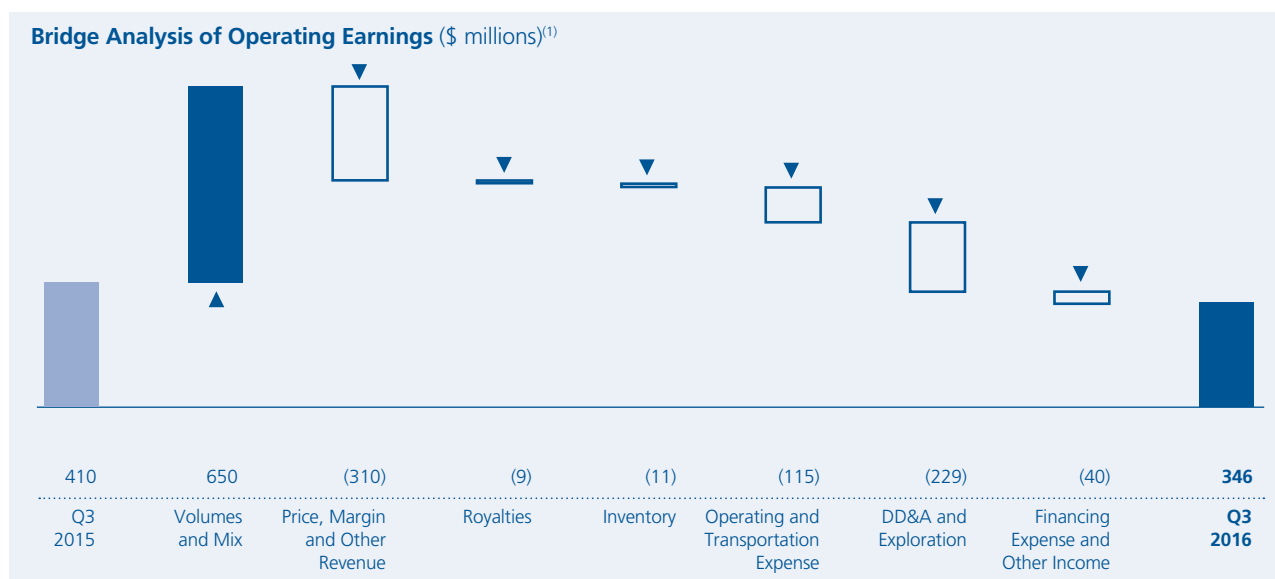
Suncor's consolidated net earnings for the third quarter of 2016 were \$392 million, compared with a net loss of \$376 million for the prior year quarter. The net loss for the first nine months of 2016 was \$86 million, compared to net earnings of \$12 million in the prior year period. Net earnings were 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:

- The after-tax unrealized foreign exchange impact on the revaluation of U.S. dollar denominated debt was a loss of \$112 million for the third quarter of 2016 and a gain of \$746 million for the first nine months of 2016; the after-tax unrealized foreign exchange loss on the revaluation of U.S. dollar denominated debt was \$786 million for the third quarter of 2015 and \$1.548 billion for the first nine months of 2015.
- The company recognized a non-cash after-tax mark to market loss on forward interest rate derivatives in the Corporate segment of \$22 million in the third quarter of 2016 and \$182 million for the first nine months of 2016 due to the decline in long-term interest rates.
- In the third quarter of 2016, the U.K. government enacted a decrease in the supplementary charge rate on oil and gas profits in the North Sea that reduced the statutory tax rate on Suncor's earnings in the U.K. from 50% to 40%. The company revalued its deferred income tax balances, resulting in a deferred income tax recovery of \$180 million in the E&P segment.
- In the second quarter of 2016, the company incurred a non-cash after-tax charge of \$73 million in the Corporate segment for early payment of long-term debt acquired as part of the Canadian Oil Sands Limited (COS) acquisition.
- In the first quarter of 2016, the company incurred \$38 million in after-tax charges associated with the acquisition and integration of COS in the Corporate segment.
- In the second quarter of 2015, the company recorded a \$423 million deferred income tax charge related to a 2% increase in the Alberta corporate income tax rate, which impacted all segments.
- In the second quarter of 2015, the company recorded an after-tax gain of \$68 million on the disposal of the company's share of certain assets and liabilities of Pioneer Energy in the R&M segment.
- In the first quarter of 2015, the U.K. government decreased the supplementary charge rate on oil and gas profits in the North Sea that reduced the statutory tax rate on Suncor's earnings in the U.K. from 62% to 50%. The company revalued its deferred income tax balances, resulting in a deferred income tax recovery of \$406 million in the E&P segment.
- In the first quarter of 2015, the company recorded after-tax insurance proceeds of \$75 million related to a claim on the Terra Nova asset in the E&P segment.
- In the first quarter of 2015, the company recorded after-tax restructuring charges of \$57 million related to cost reduction initiatives in the Corporate segment.

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

(\$ millions)	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net earnings (loss)	392	(376)	(86)	12
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain) on U.S. dollar denominated debt	112	786	(746)	1 548
Impact of income tax rate adjustments on deferred taxes <sup>(2)</sup>	(180)	—	(180)	17
Non-cash mark to market loss on interest rate swaps <sup>(3)</sup>	22	—	182	—
Non-cash loss on early payment of long-term debt <sup>(4)</sup>	—	—	73	—
COS acquisition and integration costs <sup>(5)</sup>	—	—	38	—
Gain on significant disposal <sup>(6)</sup>	—	—	—	(68)
Restructuring charges <sup>(7)</sup>	—	—	—	57
Insurance proceeds <sup>(8)</sup>	—	—	—	(75)
Operating earnings (loss) <sup>(1)</sup>	346	410	(719)	1 491

- (1) Operating earnings (loss) 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) The three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 were impacted by an adjustment to the company's deferred income taxes resulting from a 10% decrease in the U.K. tax rate on oil and gas profits from the North Sea. The nine-month period ended September 30, 2015 was impacted by a 12% decrease in the U.K. tax rate on oil and gas profits from the North Sea, offset by a 2% increase in the Alberta corporate income tax rate in the second quarter of 2015.
- (3) Non-cash loss on interest rate swaps resulting from a decrease in long-term interest rates in the Corporate segment.
- (4) Charges associated with early repayment of debt in the Corporate segment.
- (5) Transaction and related charges associated with the acquisition of COS in the Corporate segment.
- (6) After-tax gain related to the sale of the company's share of certain assets and liabilities of Pioneer Energy in the R&M segment.
- (7) Restructuring charges related to cost reduction initiatives in the Corporate segment.
- (8) Business interruption insurance proceeds on the Terra Nova asset in the E&P segment.



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

Suncor's consolidated operating earnings for the third quarter 2016 were \$346 million, compared to \$410 million in the prior year quarter. Highlights of the quarter included an increased share of Syncrude operating earnings, attributed to improved upgrader reliability and lower per unit operating costs combined with the acquisition of additional working interests in 2016, a lower R&M FIFO loss, lower operating costs at Oil Sands operations, record refinery crude throughput and higher production from both Oil Sands operations and E&P. These factors more than offset the unfavourable impact of both lower benchmark crack spreads and crude pricing. Operating earnings also included a non-cash charge for a non-commercial exploration well off the east coast of Canada.

Suncor's consolidated operating loss was \$719 million for the first nine months of 2016, compared to operating earnings of \$1.491 billion for the prior year period. The decrease was primarily due to lower upstream price realizations, consistent with the decline in benchmark crude prices, weaker benchmark crack spreads, the impact of shut-in production associated with the forest fires in the Fort McMurray area and higher operating expenses due to the acquisition of additional Syncrude working interests in 2016, partially offset by a lower R&M FIFO loss, increased production from Syncrude, favourable refined product location differentials and lower operating costs after removing the impact of the Syncrude acquisitions.

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

(\$ millions)	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Oil Sands	15	20	48	50
Exploration and Production	1	3	4	6
Refining and Marketing	8	12	30	30
Corporate, Energy Trading and Eliminations	27	42	100	89
<b>Total share-based compensation expense</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>175</b>

The after-tax share-based compensation expense decreased to \$51 million during the third quarter of 2016, compared to \$77 million during the prior year quarter, as a result of a lower share price increase in the third quarter of 2016 when compared to 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 three months ended		Average for nine months ended	
		2016	September 30 2015	2016	September 30 2015
WTI crude oil at Cushing	US\$/bbl	<b>44.95</b>	46.45	<b>41.35</b>	51.00
Dated Brent crude	US\$/bbl	<b>45.85</b>	50.30	<b>41.80</b>	56.55
Dated Brent/Maya crude oil FOB price differential	US\$/bbl	<b>6.80</b>	8.50	<b>7.50</b>	9.20
MSW at Edmonton	Cdn\$/bbl	<b>55.10</b>	56.55	<b>50.90</b>	58.95
WCS at Hardisty	US\$/bbl	<b>31.45</b>	33.25	<b>27.70</b>	37.80
Light/heavy differential for WTI at Cushing less WCS at Hardisty	US\$/bbl	<b>13.50</b>	13.20	<b>13.65</b>	13.20
Condensate at Edmonton	US\$/bbl	<b>43.05</b>	44.20	<b>40.55</b>	49.25
Natural gas (Alberta spot) at AECO	Cdn\$/mcf	<b>2.30</b>	2.90	<b>1.85</b>	2.75
Alberta Power Pool Price	Cdn\$/MWh	<b>17.90</b>	26.05	<b>17.00</b>	37.50
New York Harbor 3-2-1 crack <sup>(1)</sup>	US\$/bbl	<b>14.00</b>	22.25	<b>13.95</b>	21.75
Chicago 3-2-1 crack <sup>(1)</sup>	US\$/bbl	<b>14.15</b>	23.95	<b>13.30</b>	20.05
Portland 3-2-1 crack <sup>(1)</sup>	US\$/bbl	<b>18.75</b>	28.75	<b>17.00</b>	27.60
Gulf Coast 3-2-1 crack <sup>(1)</sup>	US\$/bbl	<b>14.50</b>	21.55	<b>12.50</b>	20.80
Exchange rate	US\$/Cdn\$	<b>0.77</b>	0.76	<b>0.76</b>	0.79
Exchange rate (end of period)	US\$/Cdn\$	<b>0.76</b>	0.75	<b>0.76</b>	0.75

(1) 3-2-1 crack spreads are indicators of the refining margin generated by converting three barrels of WTI into two barrels of gasoline and one barrel of diesel. 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. Price realizations in the third quarter of 2016 for sweet SCO were negatively affected by a lower WTI price of US\$44.95/bbl, compared to US\$46.45/bbl in the prior year quarter, partially offset by a favourable differential for SCO relative to WTI. Suncor 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 \$55.10/bbl compared to \$56.55/bbl in the prior year quarter and prices for WCS at Hardisty decreased to US\$31.45/bbl from US\$33.25 in the third quarter of 2015.

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.

Suncor's price realizations for production from East Coast Canada and International assets are influenced primarily by the price for Brent crude. Brent crude pricing decreased to an average of US\$45.85/bbl in the third quarter of 2016, compared to US\$50.30/bbl in the prior year quarter.

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 \$2.30/mcf in the third quarter of 2016, from \$2.90/mcf in the prior year quarter.

Suncor's refining margins are influenced primarily by 3-2-1 crack spreads, which are industry indicators approximating the gross margin on a barrel of crude oil that is refined to produce gasoline and distillates, and by light/heavy and light/sour crude differentials. More complex refineries can earn greater refining margins by processing less expensive, heavier crudes.

Crack spreads do not necessarily reflect the margins of a specific refinery. Crack spreads are based on current crude feedstock prices whereas actual refining margins 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 further impacted 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 business is sold to the Alberta Electric System Operator (AESO), with the proceeds netted against the cash operating cost per barrel metric. The Alberta power pool price decreased to an average of \$17.90/MWh in the third quarter of 2016 from \$26.05/MWh in the prior year quarter.

The majority of Suncor's revenue 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. The majority of Suncor's expenditures are realized in Canadian dollars. In the third quarter of 2016, the Canadian dollar strengthened in relation to the U.S. dollar as the average exchange rate increased to US\$0.77 per one Canadian dollar from US\$0.76 per one Canadian dollar in the prior year quarter. This rate increase had a negative impact on price realizations for the company during the third quarter of 2016 when compared to the prior year quarter.

Suncor also has assets and liabilities, notably most 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.

## 4. SEGMENT RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

### OIL SANDS

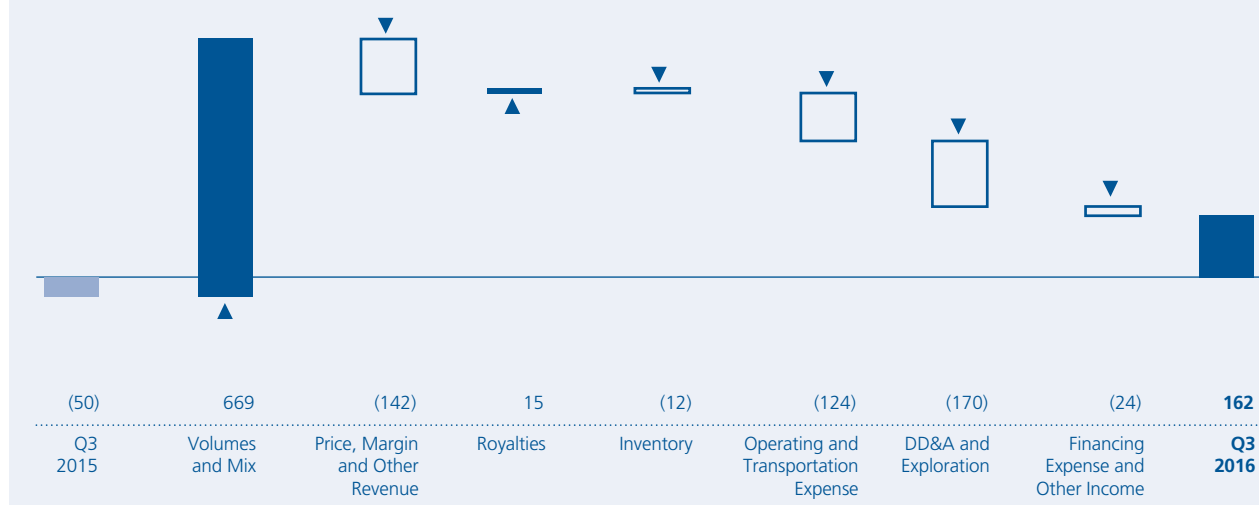
#### Financial Highlights

(\$ millions)	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Gross revenues	2 967	2 272	6 166	7 315
Less: Royalties	(20)	(48)	(48)	(104)
Operating revenues, net of royalties	2 947	2 224	6 118	7 211
Net earnings (loss)	162	(50)	(1 425)	(240)
Adjusted for:				
Impact of income tax rate adjustments on deferred taxes <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—	—	359
Operating earnings (loss) <sup>(2)</sup>	162	(50)	(1 425)	119
<i>Oil Sands operations</i>	<i>(13)</i>	<i>(21)</i>	<i>(1 327)</i>	<i>198</i>
<i>Oil Sands ventures</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>(29)</i>	<i>(98)</i>	<i>(79)</i>
Cash flow from operations <sup>(2)</sup>	1 236	785	1 297	2 368

(1) Adjustment to the company's deferred income taxes resulting from a 2% increase in the Alberta corporate income tax rate in the second quarter of 2015.

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

### Bridge Analysis of Operating Earnings (Loss) (\$ 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 operating loss for Oil Sands operations was \$13 million, compared to an operating loss of \$21 million in the prior year quarter. Lower operating and maintenance expenses attributable to the company's cost reduction initiatives, lower natural gas prices and higher production volumes more than offset the impact of lower price realizations associated with weaker crude oil benchmark pricing.

Operating earnings for Oil Sands ventures were \$175 million in the third quarter of 2016, compared to an operating loss of \$29 million in the prior year quarter, with the increase mainly due to improved Syncrude upgrader utilization and lower operating costs combined with a higher share of Syncrude operating earnings as a result of the acquisition of additional working interests in 2016. These factors more than offset declines in benchmark crude pricing.

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

(mbbls/d)	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	2016	September 30 2015	2016	September 30 2015
Upgraded product (SCO and diesel)	301.1	314.9	236.8	329.6
Non-upgraded bitumen	132.6	115.4	118.2	102.0
Oil Sands operations	433.7	430.3	355.0	431.6
Oil Sands ventures – Syncrude	183.8	28.1	111.0	29.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>617.5</b>	<b>458.4</b>	<b>466.0</b>	<b>461.0</b>

(1) Bitumen production from Oil Sands Base operations is upgraded, while bitumen production from In Situ operations is either upgraded or sold directly to customers, including Suncor's own refineries. Yields of SCO and diesel from Suncor's upgrading process are approximately 79% of bitumen feedstock input.

**Sales Volumes**

(mmbbls/d)	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
<b>Oil Sands operations sales volumes</b>				
Sweet SCO	100.8	112.9	87.4	109.3
Diesel	27.9	30.0	18.7	32.0
Sour SCO	162.5	180.7	137.2	192.0
Upgraded product	291.2	323.6	243.3	333.3
Non-upgraded bitumen	123.5	106.3	122.1	98.0
Oil Sands operations	414.7	429.9	365.4	431.3
Oil Sands ventures – Syncrude	183.8	28.1	111.0	29.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>598.5</b>	<b>458.0</b>	<b>476.4</b>	<b>460.7</b>

Production volumes for Oil Sands operations increased to 433,700 bbls/d in the third quarter of 2016, comparable to 430,300 bbls/d in the prior year quarter, with increased production from Firebag offsetting lower SCO production. Planned upgrader maintenance began in the third quarter of 2016 and was completed in the fourth quarter of 2016. Planned maintenance also impacted the third quarter of the prior year.

Sales volumes for Oil Sands operations decreased to an average of 414,700 bbls/d in the third quarter of 2016, down from 429,900 bbls/d in the prior year quarter, due to replenishing product inventory after the significant draw in the second quarter of 2016 due to the shut-in associated with the forest fires, partially offset by higher production volumes.

Suncor's share of Syncrude production was 183,800 bbls/d in the third quarter of 2016, compared to 28,100 bbls/d in the prior year quarter. Syncrude upgrader reliability improved to 98%, compared to 67% in the prior year quarter, which included the impact of an upgrader fire. The increase is attributed to additional working interests acquired in 2016, combined with strong reliability in the period and the processing of unfinished inventory which was accumulated as a result of planned maintenance and impacted by the forest fires during the second quarter of 2016.

**Bitumen Production**

	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
<b>Oil Sands Base</b>				
Bitumen production (mmbbls/d)	295.1	303.3	222.3	312.3
Bitumen ore mined (thousands of tonnes per day)	433.2	471.0	328.6	470.6
Bitumen ore grade quality (bbls/tonne)	0.68	0.64	0.68	0.66
<b>In Situ</b>				
Bitumen production – Firebag (mmbbls/d)	197.6	191.7	172.9	182.9
Bitumen production – MacKay River (mmbbls/d)	26.6	27.4	25.5	29.4
Total In Situ bitumen production	224.2	219.1	198.4	212.3
Steam-to-oil ratio – Firebag	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Steam-to-oil ratio – MacKay River	3.4	2.8	3.1	2.9

Oil Sands Base bitumen production from mining and extraction activities averaged 295,100 bbls/d in the third quarter of 2016, compared to 303,300 bbls/d in the prior year quarter. The decrease was primarily due to unplanned maintenance in the third quarter of 2016.

In Situ bitumen production increased to 224,200 bbls/d in the third quarter of 2016, compared to 219,100 bbls/d in the prior year quarter. The increase was primarily driven by continued strong reliability at Firebag. Production at MacKay River



decreased to 26,600 bbls/d in the third quarter of 2016 from 27,400 bbls/d in the prior year quarter, with the decrease primarily due to a slower than anticipated return to normal levels due to the unavailability of a third-party pipeline after the forest fires as a result of restart issues incurred by the pipeline operator. Planned maintenance at MacKay River occurred in both periods.

Firebag's steam-to-oil ratio of 2.6 was comparable with the prior year quarter. The steam-to-oil ratio at MacKay River increased to 3.4 from 2.8 in the prior year quarter due to additional steam requirements for a new well pad.

### Price Realizations

Net of transportation costs, but before royalties (\$/bbl)	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
<b>Oil Sands operations</b>				
SCO and diesel	<b>53.73</b>	53.50	<b>46.37</b>	57.91
Bitumen	<b>21.87</b>	26.99	<b>15.15</b>	29.37
Crude sales basket (all products)	<b>44.24</b>	46.95	<b>35.94</b>	51.43
Crude sales basket, relative to WTI	<b>(14.14)</b>	(14.17)	<b>(18.47)</b>	(13.13)
<b>Oil Sands ventures</b>				
Syncrude – sweet SCO	<b>58.33</b>	60.53	<b>53.79</b>	62.32
Syncrude, relative to WTI	<b>(0.05)</b>	(0.59)	<b>(0.62)</b>	(2.24)

Average price realizations from Oil Sands operations decreased to \$44.24/bbl in the third quarter of 2016 from \$46.95/bbl in the prior year quarter, primarily due to the lower WTI benchmark prices and a wider WCS differential, partially offset by improved SCO differentials.

Average price realizations at Syncrude decreased to \$58.33/bbl in the third quarter of 2016 from \$60.53/bbl in the prior year quarter due to the decrease in the WTI benchmark price, partially offset by improved SCO differentials.

### Royalties

Royalties for the Oil Sands segment were lower in the third quarter of 2016 compared to the prior year quarter, primarily due to lower bitumen prices, partially offset by higher production.

### Expenses and Other Factors

Operating and transportation expenses for the third quarter of 2016 increased from the prior year quarter, primarily due to the company's increased working interest in Syncrude, partially offset by the impact of Suncor's cost reduction initiatives at Oil Sands operations, lower transportation charges at Oil Sands operations and lower natural gas prices. See the reconciliation in the Cash Operating Costs section below for further details regarding cash operating costs and non-production costs for Oil Sands operations.

DD&A expense for the third quarter of 2016 was higher in comparison to the same period of 2015, mainly due to the increased working interest in Syncrude and a larger asset base at Oil Sands operations.

**Cash Operating Costs**

(\$ millions)	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	2016	September 30 2015	2016	September 30 2015
<b>Oil Sands operations cash operating cost reconciliation</b>				
Operating, selling and general expense (OS&G)	1 420	1 246	4 143	3 903
Syncrude OS&G	(474)	(110)	(1 172)	(353)
Non-production costs <sup>(1)</sup>	(17)	(23)	(82)	(69)
Excess power capacity and other <sup>(2)</sup>	(65)	(49)	(146)	(185)
Inventory changes	20	5	(105)	(21)
Oil Sands operations cash operating costs <sup>(3)</sup>	884	1 069	2 638	3 275
Oil Sands operations cash operating costs (\$/bbl) <sup>(3)</sup>	22.15	27.00	27.15	27.80
<b>Syncrude cash operating costs</b>				
Syncrude cash operating costs <sup>(4)</sup>	467	108	1 158	348
Syncrude cash operating costs (\$/bbl)	27.65	41.65	37.85	43.40

(1) Significant non-production costs include, but are not limited to, share-based compensation expense and research and development expenses.

(2) 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.

(3) Oil Sands operations cash operating costs and cash operating costs per barrel are non-GAAP financial measures. See the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of this MD&A.

(4) Syncrude cash operating costs are presented on a sales basis, after deducting non-production costs, primarily relating to research and development.

In the third quarter of 2016, Oil Sands operations cash operating costs per barrel decreased to \$22.15, compared to \$27.00 in the prior year quarter, due to lower operating and maintenance costs associated with the company's cost reduction initiatives and lower natural gas input costs, combined with higher production volumes. Total Oil Sands operations cash operating costs decreased to \$884 million from \$1.069 billion in the prior year quarter.

In the third quarter of 2016, non-production costs, which are excluded from Oil Sands operations cash operating costs, were lower than the prior year quarter, primarily due to lower share-based compensation expense.

Excess power capacity and other recoveries for the third quarter of 2016 were higher than the third quarter of 2015 due to increases in other costs primarily related to support services, as well as increased recoveries from cogeneration power sales.

Inventory changes in the third quarter of 2016 represent a larger product build than the prior year quarter, as the company replenished crude inventory in response to the significant draw in the second quarter of 2016 due to production being shut in as a result of the Fort McMurray and area forest fires.

Syncrude cash operating costs per barrel in the third quarter of 2016 decreased to \$27.65 from \$41.65 in the previous year quarter due to higher production, associated with improved reliability, and lower cash operating expenses. Suncor's share of Syncrude cash operating costs increased to \$467 million from \$108 million in the previous year quarter due to the additional Syncrude working interests acquired in 2016, partially offset by reduced operating and maintenance expenses.

**Results for the First Nine Months of 2016**

Oil Sands segment operating loss for the first nine months of 2016 was \$1.425 billion, compared to operating earnings of \$119 million for the same period in 2015. Operating earnings decreased primarily due to declines in crude price realizations, lower Oil Sands operations production volumes due to the impact of the forest fires in the Fort McMurray area in the second quarter of 2016 and higher expenses associated with the increased Syncrude working interests. These factors were partially offset by increased production from Syncrude, lower Oil Sands operations operating, selling and general expenses and lower royalty expense.

Cash flow from operations for the first nine months of 2016 was \$1.297 billion for the segment, compared to \$2.368 billion for the same period in 2015. The decrease in cash flow from operations was due to the same factors that impacted operating earnings above.

Oil Sands operations cash operating costs per barrel averaged \$27.15 for the first nine months of 2016, a decrease from an average of \$27.80 for the first nine months of 2015, despite significantly lower production volumes. The decrease is attributed to a reduction in absolute cash costs for the first nine months of 2016 when compared to the same period of 2015, which more than offset the impact of lower production volumes caused by the forest fires in the second quarter of 2016. The reduction in cash operating costs was due to the company's cost reduction initiatives and lower natural gas prices, as well as costs avoided during the production outage as a result of the forest fires.

Cash operating costs per barrel for Syncrude operations averaged \$37.85/bbl for the first nine months of 2016, a decrease from an average of \$43.40/bbl for the first nine months of 2015. The decrease was primarily due to operating cost reductions, partially offset by lower volumes associated with the forest fires.

### Planned Maintenance

The company commenced maintenance at Upgrader 1 during the third quarter of 2016, which was completed in the fourth quarter of 2016. The impact of this maintenance has been reflected in the company's 2016 guidance.

## EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION

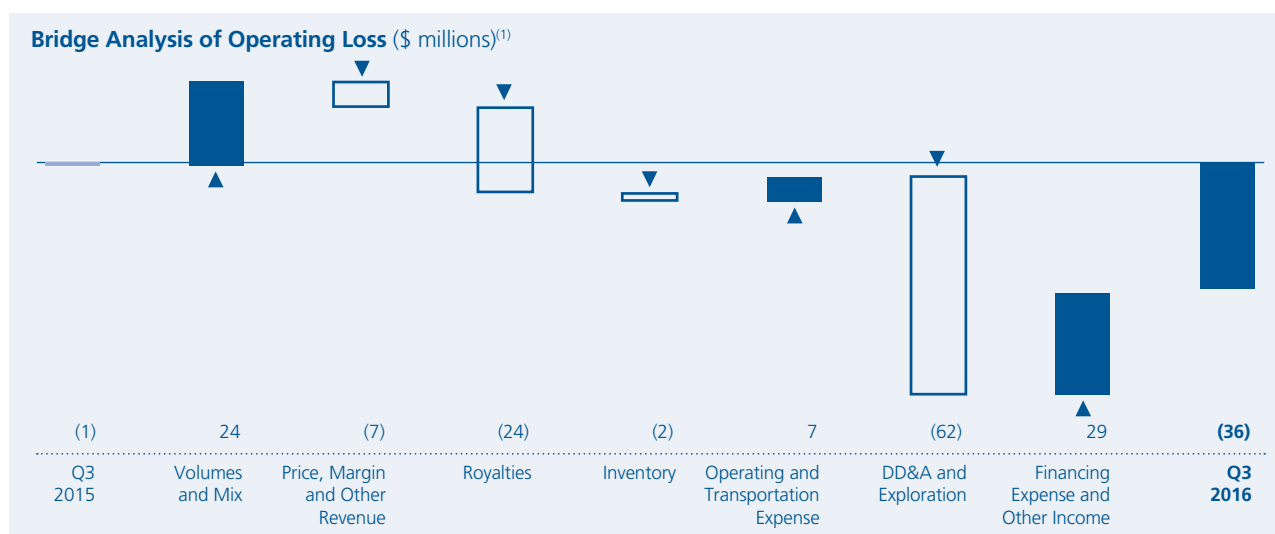
### Financial Highlights

(\$ millions)	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Gross revenues	547	558	1 702	2 107
Less: Royalties	(44)	(12)	(118)	(234)
Operating revenues, net of royalties	503	546	1 584	1 873
Net earnings (loss)	144	(1)	136	505
Adjusted for:				
Impact of income tax rate adjustments on deferred taxes <sup>(1)</sup>	(180)	—	(180)	(373)
Insurance proceeds <sup>(2)</sup>	—	—	—	(75)
Operating (loss) earnings <sup>(3)</sup>	(36)	(1)	(44)	57
<i>E&amp;P Canada</i>	(81)	(5)	(60)	(3)
<i>E&amp;P International</i>	45	4	16	60
Cash flow from operations <sup>(3)</sup>	365	253	928	1 129

(1) Adjustments to the company's deferred income taxes from a 10% and 12% decrease in the U.K. tax rate on oil and gas profits from the North Sea in the third quarter of 2016 and the first quarter of 2015, respectively, and a 2% increase in the Alberta corporate income tax rate in the second quarter of 2015.

(2) Business interruption insurance proceeds for the Terra Nova asset in the E&P segment.

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



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

E&P operating loss was \$36 million in the third quarter of 2016, compared to an operating loss of \$1 million in the prior year quarter.

Operating loss of \$81 million for E&P Canada increased from an operating loss of \$5 million in the prior year quarter, primarily due to a \$102 million after-tax charge related to a non-commercial exploration well at the Shelburne Basin off the east coast of Canada. Excluding this impact, operating earnings increased when compared to the prior year quarter, with improved production and slightly higher realized pricing more than offsetting additional royalties and DD&A expense.

Operating earnings of \$45 million for E&P International increased from \$4 million in the prior year quarter, primarily due to lower DD&A expense resulting from reduced volumes and a lower depletion rate at Golden Eagle, partially offset by decreased production at Buzzard, due to planned turnaround activities occurring in the third quarter of 2016, and lower price realizations.

## Production Volumes

	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
<b>E&amp;P Canada</b>				
Terra Nova (mbbls/d)	14.7	10.4	11.0	13.7
Hibernia (mbbls/d)	28.2	16.6	25.6	18.9
White Rose (mbbls/d)	7.5	9.9	11.0	11.3
North America Onshore (mboe/d)	2.7	3.7	2.8	3.2
	53.1	40.6	50.4	47.1
<b>E&amp;P International</b>				
Buzzard (mboe/d)	40.8	50.0	48.9	51.2
Golden Eagle (mboe/d)	16.2	17.0	18.5	13.8
United Kingdom (mboe/d)	57.0	67.0	67.4	65.0
Libya (mbbls/d)	0.5	0.1	0.4	3.0
	57.5	67.1	67.8	68.0
<b>Total Production (mboe/d)</b>	<b>110.6</b>	<b>107.7</b>	<b>118.2</b>	<b>115.1</b>
<b>Production mix (liquids/gas) (%)</b>	<b>96/4</b>	<b>95/5</b>	<b>96/4</b>	<b>96/4</b>

E&P Canada production averaged 53,100 boe/d in the third quarter of 2016, compared to 40,600 boe/d in the prior year quarter. The increase was primarily due to higher production at Hibernia with new wells being brought online subsequent to the third quarter of 2015 and higher production at Terra Nova due to reservoir optimization and improved reliability, where production was ramping up after the completion of an extended turnaround in the third quarter of 2015. Both quarters were impacted by planned maintenance.

E&P International production averaged 57,500 boe/d in the third quarter of 2016, compared to 67,100 boe/d in the prior year quarter. The decrease was primarily due to planned maintenance at Buzzard that began late in the third quarter of 2016. Production at Golden Eagle was comparable to the prior year quarter, with peak production rates being offset by a planned turnaround in the current period. Production in Libya remains substantially shut in, and the timing of a return to normal operations remains uncertain.

## Price Realizations

Net of transportation costs, but before royalties	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
<b>Exploration and Production</b>				
E&P Canada – Crude oil and natural gas liquids (\$/bbl)	<b>59.26</b>	56.02	<b>53.69</b>	66.30
E&P Canada – Natural gas (\$/mcf)	<b>1.94</b>	1.82	<b>1.47</b>	2.04
E&P International (\$/boe)	<b>55.27</b>	60.43	<b>49.56</b>	64.31

Price realizations for crude oil from E&P Canada were higher in the third quarter of 2016 compared to the prior year quarter, as a higher amount of cargo sales occurred later in the current period quarter when benchmark prices were higher, whereas cargo sales in the prior year quarter occurred during periods of lower benchmark pricing.

Price realizations for E&P International were lower in the third quarter of 2016 than the prior year quarter due to the overall decrease in benchmark prices for Brent crude and unfavourable foreign exchange rates.

## Royalties

Royalties were higher in the third quarter of 2016, compared with the prior year quarter, primarily due to turnaround activity in 2015 triggering minimal royalty rates in the comparative period, as well as the impacts of higher production and price realizations in the current period.

## Expenses and Other Factors

Operating and transportation expenses decreased in the third quarter of 2016, compared to the prior year quarter, primarily driven by cost reduction initiatives and lower transportation expense in the U.K. due to lower volumes and decreased tariffs.

Exploration expenses increased in the third quarter of 2016, compared to the prior year quarter, primarily due to a charge for a non-commercial deepwater exploration well at the Shelburne Basin off the east coast of Canada.

DD&A expense decreased in the third quarter of 2016, compared to the prior year quarter, primarily due to lower depletion rates at Golden Eagle as a result of the impairment charges in the fourth quarter of 2015, as well as decreased production at Buzzard due to the turnaround, partially offset by higher production at East Coast Canada.

Financing expense and other was positively impacted by the 10% U.K. tax rate reduction enacted in the third quarter of 2016.

## Results for the First Nine Months of 2016

Operating loss for E&P for the first nine months of 2016 was \$44 million, compared to \$57 million of operating earnings for the first nine months of 2015. The decrease was due to lower overall price realizations related to declines in benchmark crude pricing, partially offset by higher production, lower royalties and lower operating expenses.

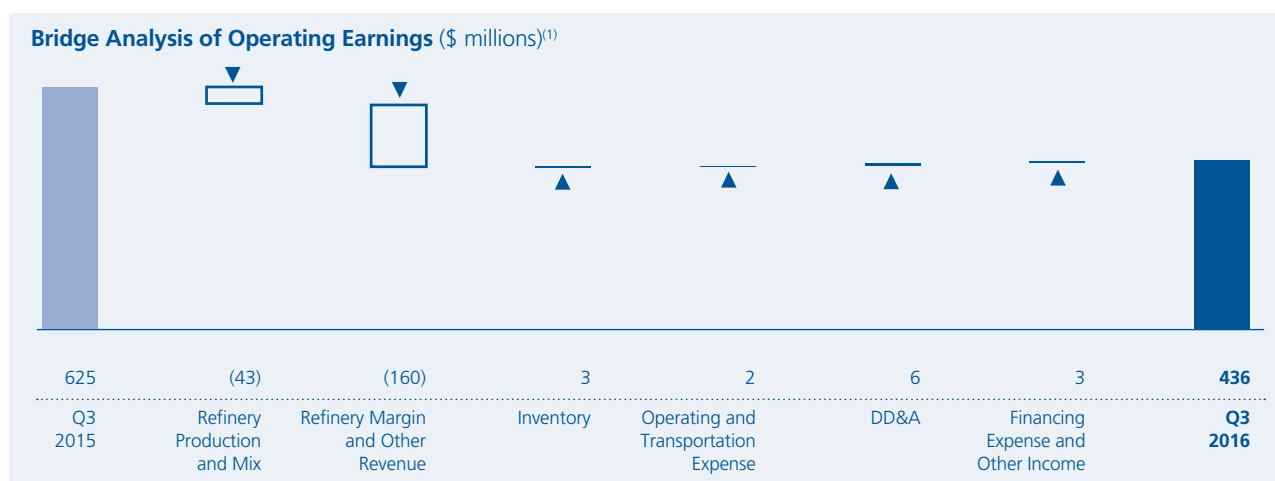
Cash flow from operations was \$928 million for the first nine months of 2016, compared to \$1.129 billion for the first nine months of 2015, and decreased primarily due to the same factors that impacted operating earnings.

## REFINING AND MARKETING

### Financial Highlights

(\$ millions)	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Operating revenues	4 711	5 254	12 892	15 426
Net earnings	436	625	1 366	1 800
Adjusted for:				
Impact of income tax rate adjustments on deferred taxes <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—	—	36
Gain on significant disposal <sup>(2)</sup>	—	—	—	(68)
Operating earnings <sup>(3)</sup>	436	625	1 366	1 768
<i>Refining and Supply</i>	332	518	1 088	1 472
<i>Marketing</i>	104	107	278	296
Cash flow from operations <sup>(3)</sup>	595	814	1 884	2 316

- (1) Adjustment to the company's deferred income taxes resulting from a 2% increase in the Alberta corporate income tax rate in the second quarter of 2015.
- (2) After-tax gain related to the sale of the company's share of certain assets and liabilities of Pioneer Energy in the second quarter of 2015.
- (3) Non-GAAP financial measures. See the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of this MD&A.



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

Refining and Supply operating earnings were \$332 million in the third quarter of 2016, compared to \$518 million in the prior year quarter. The decrease in the third quarter of 2016 was primarily due to lower benchmark refining crack spreads and secondary product margins, as well as narrower crude price differentials, partially offset by a lower FIFO loss. The impact of record refinery crude throughput was more than offset by unfavourable refinery product mix.

Marketing activities contributed \$104 million to operating earnings in the third quarter of 2016 and were comparable to \$107 million in the prior year quarter, with higher retail volumes and margins in Eastern North America more than offset by weaker wholesale volumes and margins in Western North America.

Suncor advanced the sales process for its lubricants business during the quarter.

## Volumes

	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
<b>Crude oil processed (mbbls/d)</b>				
Eastern North America	213.5	200.5	202.4	208.1
Western North America	252.1	244.3	226.6	224.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>465.6</b>	<b>444.8</b>	<b>429.0</b>	<b>432.7</b>
<b>Refinery utilization<sup>(1)</sup> (%)</b>				
Eastern North America	96	90	91	94
Western North America	105	102	94	94
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Refined product sales (mbbls/d)</b>				
Gasoline	254.4	254.4	245.3	247.1
Distillate	195.2	206.3	185.9	201.6
Other	99.1	85.7	92.5	82.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>548.7</b>	<b>546.4</b>	<b>523.7</b>	<b>530.7</b>
Refining gross margin <sup>(2)</sup> (\$/bbl)	17.75	26.60	19.40	25.50
Refining operating expense <sup>(2)</sup> (\$/bbl)	4.55	4.70	5.00	5.10

(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) Refining gross margin per barrel and Refining operating expense per barrel are presented on the basis of total output from the company's four refineries.

Refinery crude throughput in the third quarter of 2016 is a new quarterly record at 465,600 bbls/d, compared to 444,800 bbls/d in the prior year quarter. In Eastern North America, the volume of crude oil processed increased to 213,500 bbls/d in the third quarter of 2016 from 200,500 bbls/d in the prior year quarter due to lower planned maintenance and strong reliability. The average volume of crude oil processed in Western North America increased to 252,100 bbls/d in the third quarter of 2016 from 244,300 bbls/d in the prior year quarter, primarily due to planned maintenance in the prior year quarter.

Total refined product sales of 548,700 bbls/d in the third quarter of 2016 were comparable to 546,400 bbls/d in the prior year quarter.

## Prices and Margins

Refined product margins in Refining and Supply were lower in the third quarter of 2016 than in the prior year quarter, and were impacted primarily by the following factors:

- Lower benchmark refining crack spreads, as well as weaker asphalt and secondary product margins due to high levels of North American refined product inventory.
- Narrower crude differentials in the third quarter of 2016 due, in part, to the impacts of the Alberta forest fires in the second quarter of 2016.
- In the third quarter of 2016, the impact of the FIFO method of inventory valuation, as used by the company, relative to an estimated LIFO<sup>(1)</sup> method, had a negative impact on operating earnings of approximately \$86 million after-tax, compared to a negative impact on operating earnings of \$274 million after-tax in the prior year quarter, for a favourable quarter-over-quarter impact of \$188 million.

Marketing margins in the third quarter of 2016 were higher than margins in the prior year quarter, primarily due to higher retail and lubricant margins, partially offset by lower wholesale margins.

(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.

### **Expenses and Other Factors**

Operating expenses in the third quarter of 2016 were comparable to the prior year quarter.

### **Results for the First Nine Months of 2016**

For the first nine months of 2016, R&M operating earnings were \$1.366 billion, compared to operating earnings of \$1.768 billion for the first nine months of 2015. The decrease in earnings was due primarily to lower benchmark refining crack spreads and narrower inland crude differentials, partially offset by higher refined product location differentials, higher refinery crude throughput and the positive impact of the weaker Canadian dollar. For the first nine months of the year, the impact of the FIFO method of inventory valuation, as used by the company, relative to an estimated LIFO<sup>(1)</sup> method, had a negative impact to net earnings and cash flow from operations of approximately \$3 million after-tax, compared to a negative impact of approximately \$209 million after-tax in the first nine months of 2015.

Cash flow from operations was \$1.884 billion for the first nine months of 2016, compared to \$2.316 billion for the first nine months of 2015, and decreased primarily due to the same factors that influenced operating earnings described above.

### **Planned Maintenance**

The Montreal refinery has a seven-week planned maintenance event that began in the third quarter of 2016 and the Sarnia refinery has a five-week planned maintenance event that began in the third quarter of 2016. The anticipated impact of this maintenance has been reflected in the company's 2016 guidance.

(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.



## CORPORATE, ENERGY TRADING AND ELIMINATIONS

### Financial Highlights

(\$ millions)	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net loss	(350)	(950)	(163)	(2 053)
Adjusted for:				
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain) on U.S. dollar denominated debt	112	786	(746)	1 548
Non-cash mark to market loss on interest rate swaps <sup>(1)</sup>	22	—	182	—
Non-cash loss on early payment of long-term debt <sup>(2)</sup>	—	—	73	—
COS acquisition and related costs <sup>(3)</sup>	—	—	38	—
Restructuring charges <sup>(4)</sup>	—	—	—	57
Impact of income tax rate adjustments on deferred taxes <sup>(5)</sup>	—	—	—	(5)
Operating loss <sup>(6)</sup>	(216)	(164)	(616)	(453)
<i>Renewable Energy</i>	2	2	15	11
<i>Energy Trading</i>	(7)	12	(15)	49
<i>Corporate</i>	(195)	(215)	(603)	(550)
<i>Eliminations</i>	(16)	37	(13)	37
Cash flow (used in) from operations <sup>(6)</sup>	(171)	30	(486)	(301)

(1) Non-cash loss on interest rate swaps resulting from a decrease in long-term interest rates.

(2) Charges associated with early repayment of debt.

(3) Transaction and related charges associated with the acquisition of COS.

(4) Restructuring charges related to cost reduction initiatives.

(5) Adjustment to the company's deferred income taxes resulting from a 2% increase in the Alberta corporate income tax rate in the second quarter of 2015.

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

### Renewable Energy

	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Power generation marketed (gigawatt hours) <sup>(1)</sup>	84	67	327	296

(1) Power generated includes curtailed production for which the company was compensated.

Renewable Energy had operating earnings of \$2 million in the third quarter of 2016, which was comparable to the prior year quarter. Increased production from the addition of Cedar Point in the third quarter of 2016 was offset by lower operating earnings associated with the disposal of Kent Breeze and the company's share of the Wintering Hills wind power facilities in the third quarter of 2015.

In the third quarter of 2016, Suncor commenced a sale process for certain assets and associated liabilities related to its Renewable Energy business and anticipates that a sale could occur within the next twelve months.

### Energy Trading

Energy Trading had an operating loss of \$7 million in the quarter, compared to operating earnings of \$12 million in the prior year quarter. Narrow crude location differentials and weaker market conditions resulted in losses from crude trading in the third quarter of 2016, while natural gas trading contributed positively in the third quarter of both years.

### Corporate

Corporate operating loss decreased to \$195 million for the third quarter of 2016, compared with \$215 million for the prior year quarter, primarily due to a loss on interest rate swaps recorded in the third quarter of 2015. The third quarter of 2016 was also impacted by higher capitalized interest and lower stock-based compensation expense, partially offset by higher interest expense associated with the acquisition of COS debt in the first quarter of 2016. The company capitalized \$153 million of its borrowing costs in the third quarter of 2016 as part of the cost of major development assets and construction projects in progress, compared to \$115 million in the prior year quarter.

### Eliminations

Eliminations reflect the elimination of profit on crude oil sales from Oil Sands and East Coast Canada to Refining and Supply. Consolidated profits are only realized when the refined products produced from internal purchases of crude feedstock have been sold to third parties. During the third quarter of 2016, the company eliminated \$16 million of after-tax intersegment profit, compared to \$37 million of intersegment profit that was realized in the prior year quarter.

### Results for the First Nine Months of 2016

The operating loss for Corporate, Energy Trading and Eliminations for the first nine months of 2016 was \$616 million, compared to an operating loss of \$453 million for the first nine months of 2015. The increase was primarily due to higher interest expense associated with the acquisition of COS debt in the first quarter of 2016 and the elimination of \$13 million of after-tax intersegment profit in 2016, compared to \$37 million of profit that was realized in the prior year period, partially offset by higher capitalized interest in the current year. The operating loss was also impacted by gains on interest rate swaps, and crude trading strategies as a result of wider crude differentials that were recorded in the prior year period. The company capitalized \$434 million of its borrowing costs in the first nine months of 2016 as part of the cost of major development assets and construction projects, compared to the \$318 million capitalized in the first nine months of 2015, as a result of the progress made on the Fort Hills and Hebron projects.

## 5. CAPITAL INVESTMENT UPDATE

### Capital and Exploration Expenditures by Segment

(\$ millions)	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Oil Sands	1 306	1 136	3 667	2 914
Exploration and Production	283	332	829	1 084
Refining and Marketing	101	209	502	465
Corporate, Energy Trading and Eliminations	3	59	12	174
Total capital and exploration expenditures	1 693	1 736	5 010	4 637
Less: capitalized interest on debt	(153)	(115)	(434)	(318)
	1 540	1 621	4 576	4 319

## Capital and Exploration Expenditures by Type<sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>

(\$ millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2016			Nine months ended September 30, 2016		
	Sustaining	Growth	Total	Sustaining	Growth	Total
<b>Oil Sands</b>						
<i>Oil Sands Base</i>	349	112	461	924	325	1 249
<i>In Situ</i>	12	2	14	91	20	111
<i>Oil Sands ventures</i>	89	631	720	251	1 742	1 993
Exploration and Production	1	240	241	6	708	714
Refining and Marketing	101	—	101	497	3	500
Corporate, Energy Trading and Eliminations	3	—	3	9	—	9
	555	985	1 540	1 778	2 798	4 576

- (1) Capital expenditures in this table exclude capitalized interest on debt.
- (2) Growth capital expenditures include capital investments that result in i) an increase in production levels at existing Oil Sands operations and R&M operations; ii) new facilities or operations that increase overall production; iii) new infrastructure that is required to support higher production levels; iv) new reserves or a positive change in the company's reserves profile in E&P operations; or v) margin improvement, by increasing revenues or reducing costs.
- (3) Sustaining capital expenditures include capital investments that i) ensure compliance or maintain relations with regulators and other stakeholders; ii) improve efficiency and reliability of operations or maintain productive capacity by replacing component assets at the end of their useful lives; iii) deliver existing proved developed reserves for E&P operations; or iv) maintain current production capacities at existing Oil Sands operations and R&M operations.

In the third quarter of 2016, total capital and exploration expenditures were \$1.540 billion (excluding capitalized interest). Capital and exploration expenditures in the third quarter of 2016 decreased relative to the prior year quarter due to cost reduction initiatives and lower planned maintenance activities, partially offset by increased ownership interests in both Fort Hills and Syncrude. Activity in the third quarter of 2016 is summarized by business unit below.

### Oil Sands

#### Oil Sands Base

Oil Sands Base capital and exploration expenditures were \$461 million in the third quarter of 2016, of which \$349 million and \$112 million were directed towards sustaining and growth activities, respectively. Sustaining capital included expenditures related to the planned major maintenance program, including coker maintenance at Upgrader 1, which began in the third quarter of 2016 and was completed in the fourth quarter of 2016, as well as a number of reliability and sustainment projects across the operations.

Growth capital was focused on the East Tank Farm Development, which will support market access for Fort Hills' bitumen production.

#### In Situ

In Situ capital and exploration expenditures were \$14 million, of which \$12 million was directed towards sustaining activities, including ongoing well pad construction that is expected to maintain existing production levels at Firebag and MacKay River.

#### Oil Sands Ventures

Oil Sands ventures capital and exploration expenditures were \$720 million, of which growth capital expenditures were \$631 million and sustaining capital expenditures were \$89 million, respectively. Growth capital was primarily for the Fort Hills mining project, with the project now more than 70% complete and the majority of the remaining work based in Alberta. Key activities in the period included completion of the utilities modules, significant progress on modules and construction in secondary extraction, as well as procurement of mining and secondary extraction equipment. First oil remains on track for late 2017. The company is working on opportunities to mitigate the impact on overall project costs of both unfavourable foreign exchange rates and the forest fires in the second quarter of 2016 and believes Suncor's total capital intensity will be consistent with the original sanction estimate of \$84,000 per flowing barrel of bitumen.

Sustaining capital expenditure at Fort Hills included development of activities that will support the mine plan following the commencement of production.

The third quarter of 2016 also included an increased share of Syncrude sustaining capital, which was primarily focused on maintaining assets and implementing the mine-tailings plan.

### Exploration and Production

Construction of the Hebron project continued in the third quarter of 2016. Following the arrival of the utilities and process module from South Korea, all topside modules are now on location in Bull Arm, Newfoundland and Labrador, and integration of these modules is underway. First oil is expected in late 2017. Growth capital also included drilling at the Shelburne Basin off the east coast of Canada, including commencement of a second exploration well, as well as development drilling at Hibernia, White Rose and Golden Eagle.

Subsequent to the quarter end, Suncor acquired a 30% participating interest in the U.K. North Sea Rosebank project at an initial cost of US\$50 million. If the Rosebank project final investment is approved with Suncor's participation, the company could pay additional consideration of up to US\$165 million.

### Refining and Marketing

R&M capital expenditures were \$101 million and were primarily related to planned maintenance activities at the Sarnia and Montreal refineries and the completion of a crude pipeline replacement project which supplies feedstock to the Commerce City refinery.

### Corporate, Energy Trading and Eliminations

Corporate capital expenditures were \$3 million, with the majority of the spending directed towards the company's information technology initiatives.

## 6. FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIQUIDITY

### Indicators

	Twelve months ended September 30	
	2016	2015
<b>Return on Capital Employed<sup>(1)</sup> (%)</b>		
Excluding major projects in progress	<b>(4.6)</b>	5.1
Including major projects in progress	<b>(3.9)</b>	4.5
<b>Net debt to cash flow from operations<sup>(2)</sup> (times)</b>	<b>3.0</b>	1.4
<b>Interest coverage on long-term debt (times)</b>		
Earnings basis <sup>(3)</sup>	<b>(3.0)</b>	1.6
Cash flow from operations basis <sup>(2)(4)</sup>	<b>5.4</b>	10.0

(1) Non-GAAP financial measure. ROCE is reconciled in the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of this document.

(2) Cash flow from operations and metrics that use cash flow from operations are non-GAAP financial measures. See the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of this MD&A.

(3) Net earnings plus income taxes and interest expense, divided by the sum of interest expense and capitalized interest on debt.

(4) Cash flow 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, available lines of credit and the divestiture of non-core assets. Suncor's management believes the company will have the capital resources to fund its planned 2016 capital spending program of \$5.8 to \$6.0 billion and to meet current and future working capital requirements through cash balances and cash equivalents, cash flow provided by operating activities for the remainder of 2016, available committed credit facilities, issuing commercial paper and, if needed, divesting of non-core assets and 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

Cash and cash equivalents decreased to \$3.102 billion during the first nine months of 2016 from \$4.049 billion at December 31, 2015, primarily due to capital and exploration expenditures exceeding cash flow provided by operating activities, the acquisition of an additional 5% interest in Syncrude from Murphy Oil Company Ltd. (Murphy) for \$946 million, and early payment of \$891 million of bonds and repayment of \$600 million of bank debt acquired as part of the COS acquisition, partially offset by the \$2.8 billion (net) common share equity offering completed in the second quarter of 2016.

As at September 30, 2016, the weighted average term to maturity of the short-term investment portfolio was approximately 12 days.

Available lines of credit at September 30, 2016 decreased to \$6.695 billion, compared to \$7.034 billion at December 31, 2015, primarily as a result of increased short-term borrowings and foreign exchange impacts on available credit facilities, partially offset by net available credit facilities added through the acquisition of COS.

### Financing Activities

Management of debt levels continues to be a priority for Suncor given the company's long-term growth plans and the current 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.

During the third quarter of 2016, Suncor issued \$700 million of 3.00% senior unsecured Medium Term Notes maturing on September 14, 2026 and \$300 million of 4.34% senior unsecured Medium Term Notes maturing on September 13, 2046. The proceeds of the debt offering were used to pay down short-term indebtedness.

**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 September 30, 2016, total debt to total debt plus shareholders' equity was 28.8% (December 31, 2015 – 28.2%). The company is currently in compliance with all operating covenants.

(\$ millions, except as noted)	September 30 2016	December 31 2015
Short-term debt	1 956	747
Current portion of long-term debt	55	70
Long-term debt	15 820	14 486
<b>Total debt</b>	<b>17 831</b>	<b>15 303</b>
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	3 102	4 049
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>14 729</b>	<b>11 254</b>
Shareholders' equity	43 976	39 039
<b>Total debt plus shareholders' equity</b>	<b>61 807</b>	<b>54 342</b>
<b>Total debt to total debt plus shareholders' equity (%)</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>28.2</b>

**Change in Net Debt**

(\$ millions)	Three and nine months ended September 30, 2016	September 30, 2016
	Q3	YTD
Net debt – start of period	14 545	11 254
Increase in net debt	184	3 475
<b>Net debt – September 30, 2016</b>	<b>14 729</b>	<b>14 729</b>
Decrease (increase) in net debt		
Cash flow from operations <sup>(1)</sup>	2 025	3 623
Capital and exploration expenditures and other investments	(1 693)	(5 010)
Acquisitions	—	(946)
Cash acquired, COS	—	109
Debt acquired, COS	—	(2 639)
Proceeds from disposal of assets	4	196
Dividends less proceeds from exercise of share options	(478)	(1 377)
Change in non-cash working capital and other investments	76	(779)
Issuance of common shares	—	2 782
Foreign exchange on cash, debt and other balances	(118)	566
	<b>(184)</b>	<b>(3 475)</b>

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

## Common Shares Outstanding Shares

(thousands)	September 30, 2016
Common shares	1 664 528
Common share options – exercisable	20 952
Common share options – non-exercisable	13 944

As at October 24, 2016, the total number of common shares outstanding was 1,664,953,005 and the total number of exercisable and non-exercisable common share options outstanding was 34,442,900. Once exercisable, each outstanding common share option is convertible into one common share.

### 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 its 2015 annual MD&A and has provided an update below. The company 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.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, the company increased its commitments by \$9.3 billion (undiscounted), which is primarily attributable to the acquisition of COS and Murphy's 5% Syncrude ownership and \$1.0 billion of long-term debt issued in the third quarter of 2016, partially offset by the early payment of a portion of long-term debt acquired as part of the COS acquisition. The details of these increased commitments are outlined below.

### Contractual Obligations, Commitments and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements added in the period

(\$ millions, undiscounted)	2016	2017-2018	2019-2020	Payments due by period 2020 and beyond	Total
Long-term debt	72	225	478	2 577	3 352
Decommissioning and restoration costs	18	53	78	2 746	2 895
Pipeline commitments	55	110	140	2 423	2 728
Other long-term obligations	107	142	27	49	325
<b>Total</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>7 795</b>	<b>9 300</b>

## 7. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA

Trends in Suncor's quarterly earnings and cash flow from operations are driven primarily by production volumes, which can be significantly impacted by major maintenance events, changes in commodity prices, refining crack spreads, foreign exchange rates and other significant events impacting operations, such as the forest fires in the Fort McMurray area in the second quarter of 2016.

### Financial Summary

Three months ended (\$ millions, unless otherwise noted)	Sept 30 2016	June 30 2016	Mar 31 2016	Dec 31 2015	Sept 30 2015	June 30 2015	Mar 31 2015	Dec 31 2014
<b>Total production (mboe/d)</b>								
Oil Sands	617.5	213.1	565.8	470.6	458.4	448.7	475.6	419.3
Exploration and Production	110.6	117.6	125.6	112.3	107.7	111.2	126.8	138.3
	<b>728.1</b>	<b>330.7</b>	<b>691.4</b>	<b>582.9</b>	<b>566.1</b>	<b>559.9</b>	<b>602.4</b>	<b>557.6</b>
<b>Revenues and other income</b>								
Operating revenues, net of royalties	7 409	5 914	5 644	6 499	7 485	8 095	7 129	8 899
Other (loss) income	(15)	(58)	(67)	94	72	49	257	192
	<b>7 394</b>	<b>5 856</b>	<b>5 577</b>	<b>6 593</b>	<b>7 557</b>	<b>8 144</b>	<b>7 386</b>	<b>9 091</b>
<b>Net earnings (loss)</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>(735)</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>(2 007)</b>	<b>(376)</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>(341)</b>	<b>84</b>
per common share – basic (dollars)	0.24	(0.46)	0.17	(1.38)	(0.26)	0.50	(0.24)	0.06
per common share – diluted (dollars)	0.24	(0.46)	0.17	(1.38)	(0.26)	0.50	(0.24)	0.06
<b>Operating earnings (loss)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>346</b>	<b>(565)</b>	<b>(500)</b>	<b>(26)</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>386</b>
per common share – basic <sup>(1)</sup> (dollars)	0.21	(0.36)	(0.33)	(0.02)	0.28	0.63	0.12	0.27
<b>Cash flow from operations<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>2 025</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>1 294</b>	<b>1 882</b>	<b>2 155</b>	<b>1 475</b>	<b>1 492</b>
per common share – basic <sup>(1)</sup> (dollars)	1.22	0.58	0.45	0.90	1.30	1.49	1.02	1.03
<b>ROCE<sup>(1)</sup> (%) for the twelve months ended</b>	<b>(4.6)</b>	<b>(4.9)</b>	<b>(2.2)</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>
<b>After-tax unrealized foreign exchange (loss) gain on U.S. dollar denominated debt</b>	<b>(112)</b>	<b>(27)</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>(382)</b>	<b>(786)</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>(940)</b>	<b>(302)</b>
<b>Common share information (dollars)</b>								
Dividend per common share	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.28
<b>Share price at the end of trading</b>								
Toronto Stock Exchange (Cdn\$)	36.42	35.84	36.17	35.72	35.69	34.40	37.01	36.90
New York Stock Exchange (US\$)	27.78	27.73	27.81	25.80	26.72	27.52	29.25	31.78

(1) Non-GAAP financial measures. See the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of this document. ROCE excludes capitalized costs related to major projects in progress.



## Business Environment

Three months ended (average for the period ended, except as noted)		Sept 30 2016	June 30 2016	Mar 31 2016	Dec 31 2015	Sept 30 2015	June 30 2015	Mar 31 2015	Dec 31 2014
WTI crude oil at Cushing	US\$/bbl	44.95	45.60	33.50	42.15	46.45	57.95	48.65	73.15
Dated Brent crude	US\$/bbl	45.85	45.60	33.90	43.70	50.30	61.95	53.85	76.25
Dated Brent/Maya FOB price differential	US\$/bbl	6.80	7.65	8.95	10.35	8.50	8.15	11.05	10.05
MSW at Edmonton	Cdn\$/bbl	55.10	55.80	34.50	53.55	56.55	68.05	52.25	75.95
WCS at Hardisty	US\$/bbl	31.45	32.30	19.30	27.70	33.25	46.35	33.90	58.90
Light/heavy crude oil differential for WTI at Cushing less WCS at Hardisty	US\$/bbl	13.50	13.30	14.25	14.50	13.20	11.60	14.75	14.25
Condensate at Edmonton	US\$/bbl	43.05	44.10	34.45	41.65	44.20	57.95	45.60	70.55
Natural gas (Alberta spot) at AECO	Cdn\$/mcf	2.30	1.40	1.85	2.45	2.90	2.55	2.75	3.60
Alberta Power Pool Price	Cdn\$/MWh	17.90	14.90	18.10	21.20	26.05	57.25	29.15	30.55
New York Harbor 3-2-1 crack <sup>(1)</sup>	US\$/bbl	14.00	16.10	11.75	13.60	22.25	23.85	19.20	16.15
Chicago 3-2-1 crack <sup>(1)</sup>	US\$/bbl	14.15	16.65	9.10	13.90	23.95	20.30	16.00	14.40
Portland 3-2-1 crack <sup>(1)</sup>	US\$/bbl	18.75	19.30	13.00	17.90	28.75	32.55	21.50	12.45
Gulf Coast 3-2-1 crack <sup>(1)</sup>	US\$/bbl	14.50	14.85	11.05	11.05	21.55	22.90	18.00	10.15
Exchange rate	US\$/Cdn\$	0.77	0.78	0.73	0.75	0.76	0.81	0.81	0.88
Exchange rate (end of period)	US\$/Cdn\$	0.76	0.77	0.77	0.72	0.75	0.80	0.79	0.86

(1) 3-2-1 crack spreads are indicators of the refining margin generated by converting three barrels of WTI into two barrels of gasoline and one barrel of diesel. The crack spreads presented here generally approximate the regions into which the company sells refined products through retail and wholesale channels.

## Significant or Unusual Items Impacting Net Earnings

In addition to the impacts of changes in production volumes and business environment, net earnings over the last eight quarters were affected by the following events or one-time adjustments:

- In the third quarter of 2016, the company recognized a non-cash after-tax mark to market loss on forward interest rate derivatives of \$22 million in the Corporate segment due to the decline in long-term interest rates.
- In the third quarter of 2016, the U.K. government enacted a decrease in the supplementary charge rate on oil and gas profits in the North Sea that reduced the statutory tax rate on Suncor's earnings in the U.K. from 50% to 40%. The company revalued its deferred income tax balances, resulting in a decrease to deferred income taxes of \$180 million in the E&P segment.
- In the second quarter of 2016, the company recognized a non-cash after-tax mark to market loss on forward interest rate derivatives of \$70 million in the Corporate segment due to the decline in long-term interest rates.
- In the second quarter of 2016, the company incurred a non-cash after-tax charge of \$73 million in the Corporate segment for early payment of debt acquired as part of the COS acquisition.
- In the first quarter of 2016, the company recognized a non-cash after-tax mark to market loss on forward interest rate derivatives of \$90 million in the Corporate segment, due to the decline in long-term interest rates.
- In the first quarter of 2016, the company incurred \$38 million in after-tax charges associated with the acquisition and integration of COS in the Corporate segment.
- In the fourth quarter of 2015, the company recorded after-tax impairment charges against property, plant and equipment and exploration and evaluation assets of \$359 million on White Rose, \$331 million on Golden Eagle and \$54 million on Terra Nova as a result of impacts of the crude oil price forecast on the respective assets' reserve values. In addition, impairment charges of \$290 million were recorded on the company's interest in the Joslyn mining project and \$54 million on the Ballicatters exploration well, due to uncertainty in the timing and likelihood of development

plans, and \$96 million in Oil Sands following a review of certain assets that no longer fit with Suncor's growth strategies and which could not be repurposed or otherwise deployed.

- In the fourth quarter of 2015, as a result of shut-in production due to the continued closure of certain Libyan export terminals, escalating political unrest, and increased uncertainty with respect to the company's return to normal operations in the country, the company recorded an after-tax impairment charge of \$415 million against property, plant and equipment and exploration and evaluation assets.
- In the second quarter of 2015, the company recorded an after-tax gain of \$68 million on the disposal of the company's share of certain assets and liabilities of Pioneer Energy in the R&M segment.
- In the second quarter of 2015, the company recorded a \$423 million deferred income tax charge related to a 2% increase in the Alberta corporate income tax rate.
- In the first quarter of 2015, the company recorded a \$406 million income tax recovery in the E&P segment related to a 12% decrease in the U.K. tax rate.
- In the first quarter of 2015, the company recorded after-tax insurance proceeds of \$75 million related to a claim on the Terra Nova asset in the E&P segment.
- In the first quarter of 2015, the company recorded after-tax restructuring charges of \$57 million related to cost reduction initiatives in the Corporate segment.

## 8. OTHER ITEMS

### Accounting Policies

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 2015 annual MD&A.

### 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, 2015 and in the Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates section of Suncor's 2015 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 26 of the audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2015, note 14 to the unaudited interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, and the Financial Condition and Liquidity section of Suncor's 2015 annual MD&A.

### Income Tax

In the third quarter of 2016, the U.K. government enacted a decrease in the supplementary charge rate on oil and gas profits in the North Sea that reduced the statutory tax rate on Suncor's earnings in the U.K. from 50% to 40%. The company revalued its deferred income tax balances, resulting in a one-time decrease to deferred income taxes of \$180 million in the E&P segment.

In the second quarter of 2015, the Government of Alberta enacted an increase in the corporate income tax rate from 10% to 12% effective July 1, 2015. As a result, the company revalued its deferred income tax balances, resulting in a deferred income tax expense of \$423 million.

In the first quarter of 2015, the U.K. government enacted a decrease in the supplementary charge rate on oil and gas profits in the North Sea that reduced the statutory tax rate on Suncor's earnings in the U.K. from 62% to 50%. The company revalued its deferred income tax balances, resulting in a one-time decrease to deferred income taxes of \$406 million.

Pursuant to the previously disclosed 2013 proposal letter from the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA), the company received a Notice of Reassessment (NOR) from the CRA during the second quarter of 2014, regarding the income tax treatment of realized losses in 2007 on the settlement of certain derivative contracts. The total amount of the NOR, including tax, penalty and interest, was approximately \$920 million. The company strongly disagrees with the CRA's position and continues to firmly believe it will be able to successfully defend its original filing position and will take the appropriate actions to resolve this matter. In addition to the above, the company has:

- Received NORs related to the derivative contracts from the Provinces of Alberta, Ontario and Quebec for approximately \$124 million, \$100 million and \$42 million, respectively;
- Provided security to the CRA and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario for approximately \$657 million;
- Filed Notices of Objection with the CRA and the Provinces of Alberta, Ontario and Quebec; and
- Filed a Notice of Appeal with the Tax Court of Canada in November 2014 and is now pursuing its Appeal to that Court.

If the company is unsuccessful in defending its tax filing position, it could be subject to an earnings and cash impact of up to \$1.3 billion.

### **Control Environment**

Based on their evaluation as at September 30, 2016, 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 September 30, 2016, 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- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 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 2016 corporate guidance. Suncor's press release dated October 26, 2016, which is also available on [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com), provides this update to the corporate guidance.

## 9. NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES ADVISORY

Certain financial measures in this MD&A – namely operating earnings (loss), ROCE, cash flow from (used in) operations, free cash flow, Oil Sands operations cash operating costs, and LIFO – are not prescribed by GAAP. These non-GAAP financial measures are included because management uses the information to analyze business performance, leverage and liquidity. 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 Volumes and Mix is calculated based on production 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, refining and marketing margins, other operating revenues, 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 Royalties includes royalties in Libya that represent the difference between gross revenue, which is based on the company's working-interest share of production, and the net revenue attributable to Suncor under the terms of the respective contracts.
- The factor for Inventory reflects the opportunity cost of building production volumes in inventory or the additional margin earned by drawing down inventory produced in previous periods. The calculation of the Inventory factor in a bridge analysis permits the company to present the factor for Volumes and Mix based on production volumes, rather than based on sales volumes.
- The factor for Operating and Transportation Expense includes OS&G expense (adjusted for impacts of changes in inventory), and transportation expense.
- The factor for Financing Expense and Other Income 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 that are not operating earnings adjustments, 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 of 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 September 30 (\$ millions, except as noted)		2016	2015
<b>Adjustments to net earnings</b>			
Net (loss) earnings		(2 103)	96
Add after-tax amounts for:			
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss on U.S. dollar denominated debt		(362)	1 851
Net interest expense		306	306
	A	(2 159)	2 253
<b>Capital employed – beginning of twelve-month period</b>			
Net debt		9 551	6 573
Shareholders' equity		41 148	41 983
		50 699	48 556
<b>Capital employed – end of twelve-month period</b>			
Net debt		14 729	9 551
Shareholders' equity		43 976	41 148
		58 705	50 699
Average capital employed	B	56 010	50 299
ROCE – including major projects in progress (%)	A/B	(3.9)	4.5
Average capitalized costs related to major projects in progress	C	9 351	6 569
ROCE – excluding major projects in progress (%)	A/(B–C)	(4.6)	5.1

### Cash Flow from (used in) Operations

Cash flow 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 include, among other factors, the timing of offshore feedstock purchases and payments for commodity and income taxes, and the timing of cash flows related to accounts receivable and accounts payable, which management believes reduces comparability between periods.

Cash flow from (used in) operations in this MD&A for the twelve-month ended periods are the sum of the cash flow from (used in) operations for the particular quarter ended September 30 and each of the three preceding quarters. Cash flow from (used in) operations for each quarter are separately defined and reconciled to GAAP measures in the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section of each respective MD&A for the applicable quarter.

Three months ended September 30 (\$ millions)	Oil Sands		Exploration and Production		Refining and Marketing		Corporate, Energy Trading and Eliminations		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net earnings (loss)	162	(50)	144	(1)	436	625	(350)	(950)	392	(376)
Adjustments for:										
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and impairment	971	790	270	340	164	172	34	31	1 439	1 333
Deferred income taxes	62	30	(198)	(106)	(8)	(20)	7	33	(137)	(63)
Accretion of liabilities	54	34	11	13	1	2	1	—	67	49
Unrealized foreign exchange loss on U.S. dollar denominated debt	—	—	—	—	—	—	121	800	121	800
Change in fair value of financial instruments and trading inventory	6	2	—	—	5	14	(16)	25	(5)	41
Loss (gain) on disposal of assets	—	1	—	—	(13)	(4)	—	—	(13)	(3)
Share-based compensation	20	26	3	3	11	14	33	52	67	95
Exploration expenses	—	—	139	16	—	—	—	—	139	16
Settlement of decommissioning and restoration liabilities	(43)	(46)	—	(1)	(5)	(6)	—	—	(48)	(53)
Other	4	(2)	(4)	(11)	4	17	(1)	39	3	43
Cash flow from (used in) operations	1 236	785	365	253	595	814	(171)	30	2 025	1 882
(Increase) decrease in non-cash working capital	(502)	399	(56)	13	(395)	157	907	320	(46)	889
Cash flow provided by operating activities	734	1 184	309	266	200	971	736	350	1 979	2 771

Nine months ended September 30 (\$ millions)	Oil Sands		Exploration and Production		Refining and Marketing		Corporate, Energy Trading and Eliminations		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net (loss) earnings	(1 425)	(240)	136	505	1 366	1 800	(163)	(2 053)	(86)	12
Adjustments for:										
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and impairment	2 826	2 323	1 087	1 043	506	509	97	96	4 516	3 971
Deferred income taxes	(64)	346	(462)	(656)	15	15	69	106	(442)	(189)
Accretion of liabilities	155	106	43	37	5	5	1	(2)	204	146
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss on U.S. dollar denominated debt	—	—	—	—	—	—	(771)	1 581	(771)	1 581
Change in fair value of financial instruments and trading inventory	19	34	—	—	28	92	218	(76)	265	50
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	—	99	—
(Gain) loss on disposal of assets	(33)	8	—	(5)	(14)	(105)	—	(3)	(47)	(105)
Share-based compensation	(16)	(8)	5	6	(11)	(9)	(37)	(41)	(59)	(52)
Exploration expenses	—	—	139	214	—	—	—	—	139	214
Settlement of decommissioning and restoration liabilities	(193)	(240)	—	(2)	(13)	(13)	—	—	(206)	(255)
Other	28	39	(20)	(13)	2	22	1	91	11	139
Cash flow from (used in) operations	1 297	2 368	928	1 129	1 884	2 316	(486)	(301)	3 623	5 512
(Increase) decrease in non-cash working capital	(600)	(25)	(96)	277	(195)	(118)	157	(205)	(734)	(71)
Cash flow provided by (used in) operating activities	697	2 343	832	1 406	1 689	2 198	(329)	(506)	2 889	5 441

### Free Cash Flow

Free cash flow is a non-GAAP financial measure that is calculated by deducting capital and exploration expenditures for the twelve-month period from cash flow from operations for the same period. Free cash flow reflects cash available for distribution to shareholders and to fund financing activities. Management uses free cash flow to measure financial performance and liquidity.

(\$ millions)	Twelve months ended September 30	
	2016	2015
Cash flow from operations	4 917	7 004
Less: Capital and exploration expenditures	7 040	6 537
Free Cash Flow	(2 123)	467

### **Oil Sands Operations Cash Operating Costs**

Oil Sands operations cash operating costs and cash operating costs per barrel are non-GAAP financial measures, which are calculated by adjusting Oil Sands operations OS&G expense (a GAAP measure based on sales volumes) to a production basis (a non-GAAP measure based on production volumes) by adjusting for the impacts of changes in inventory levels. Oil Sands operations cash operating costs are reconciled in the Segment Results and Analysis – Oil Sands section of this MD&A. Management uses Oil Sands operations cash operating costs to measure Oil Sands operating performance on a production barrel basis.

Oil Sands operations cash operating costs and cash operating costs per barrel are also adjusted for i) costs pertaining to 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 revenues; and iv) project start-up costs.

### **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 when 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:

### Measurement

bbl	barrel
bbls/d	barrels per day
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
GJ	gigajoule
mcf	thousands of cubic feet of natural gas
mcfe	thousands of cubic feet of natural gas equivalent
mmcf	millions of cubic feet of natural gas
mmcf/d	millions of cubic feet of natural gas per day
mmcfe	millions of cubic feet of natural gas equivalent
mmcfe/d	millions of cubic feet of natural gas equivalent per day
MW	megawatts
MWh	megawatts per hour

### Places and Currencies

U.S.	United States
U.K.	United Kingdom
\$ or Cdn\$	Canadian dollars
US\$	United States dollars

### Financial and Business Environment

Q3	Three months ended September 30
DD&A	Depreciation, depletion and amortization
WTI	West Texas Intermediate
WCS	Western Canadian Select
SCO	Synthetic crude oil
MSW	Mixed Sweet Blend
NYMEX	New York Mercantile Exchange
YTD	Year to date
ICE	Intercontinental Exchange

## 11. FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

The document 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; capital efficiencies and cost-savings; applicable royalty rates and tax laws; future production rates; the sufficiency of budgeted capital expenditures in carrying out planned activities; the availability and cost of labour and services; and the receipt, in a timely manner, of regulatory and third-party approvals. In addition, all other statements and other 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 and information 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" and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements in the document include references to:

- Suncor's continued focus on the disciplined execution of its 2016 capital plan and achieving efficiencies while advancing major growth projects, Fort Hills and Hebron;
- The company's strategy, including divesting of non-core assets that are not key components of the integrated model, that the sales process for its lubricants business has advanced, and the expectation that a sale of certain assets and associated liabilities related to the company's renewable energy business could occur within the next twelve months;
- Expectations regarding the estimated proceeds and the timing of closing of the sale of 34.3% and 14.7% equity interests in the East Tank Farm Development project to the Fort McKay and Mikisew Cree First Nations, respectively, and that, once completed, the facility will support market access for Fort Hills through third-party pipeline connectivity and consist of bitumen storage, blending and cooling facilities;
- The belief that the U.K. North Sea Rosebank project is one of the largest remaining undeveloped resources in the U.K. North Sea, the expectation that it will be complementary to Suncor's existing asset portfolio, and potential additional consideration payable by Suncor if the Rosebank project final investment decision is approved;
- Suncor's growth projects, including: (i) statements around the Fort Hills project, including that the majority of the remaining work will be based in Alberta, that first oil from the project remains on track for late 2017, the company's work on opportunities to mitigate the impact on the overall project costs of both unfavourable foreign exchange rates and the forest fires in the second quarter of 2016, the company's belief that its total capital intensity for the project will be consistent with the original sanction estimate of \$84,000 per flowing barrel of bitumen, and that sustaining activities will support the mine plan following the commencement of production; and (ii) statements around the Hebron project, including first oil expected in late 2017;
- Suncor's outlook for full year 2016 production, refinery throughput and utilization, sales, capital expenditures, Oil Sands operations cash operating costs and Syncrude cash operating costs, taxes and market assumptions;
- The anticipated duration and impact of planned maintenance events, including those at Oil Sands, and the Sarnia and Montreal refineries;
- Suncor's expectation that existing production levels at Firebag and MacKay River will be maintained due to ongoing well pad construction;
- The belief that Suncor will have the capital resources to fund its planned 2016 capital spending program of \$5.8 to \$6.0 billion and to meet current and future working capital requirements through cash balances and cash equivalents, cash flow provided by operating activities for the remainder of 2016, available committed credit facilities, issuing commercial paper and, if needed, divesting of non-core assets and accessing capital markets;
- 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;

- 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
- The company's position in respect of the NOR received from the CRA (and consequentially from the Provinces) regarding the income tax treatment of realized losses in 2007 on the settlement of certain derivative contracts continues to be that it will be able to successfully defend its original filing position and it will take the appropriate actions to resolve this matter, as well as the estimated earnings and cash impact if the company is unsuccessful in defending its tax filing position.

Forward-looking statements and information 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 our 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 our proprietary production will be closed, experience equipment failure or other accidents; our ability to operate our 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; the possibility that completed maintenance activities may not improve operational performance or the output of related facilities; our dependence on pipeline capacity and other logistical constraints, which may affect our ability to distribute our products to market; our ability to finance Oil Sands growth and sustaining 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; inflationary pressures on operating costs, including labour, natural gas and other energy sources used in oil sands processes; our 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); risks and uncertainties associated with obtaining regulatory and stakeholder approval for exploration and development activities; changes to royalty and tax legislation and related agreements that could impact our business; the potential for disruptions to operations and construction projects as a result of our relationships with labour unions that represent employees at our facilities; and changes to environmental regulations or legislation.

Factors that affect our 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; the possibility that completed maintenance activities may not improve operational performance or the output of related facilities; 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 that operations in Syria continue to be impacted by sanctions and political unrest; risks and uncertainties associated with obtaining regulatory and stakeholder approval for exploration and development activities; the potential for disruptions to operations and construction projects as a result of our relationships with labour unions that represent employees at our facilities; 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; our ability to reliably operate refining and marketing facilities in order to meet production or sales targets; the possibility that completed maintenance activities may not improve operational performance or the output of related facilities; 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; and the potential for

*disruptions to operations and construction projects as a result of our relationships with labour unions or employee associations that represent employees at our refineries and distribution facilities.*

*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; 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 taxes or changes to fees and royalties, such as the NORs received by Suncor from the CRA, Ontario, Alberta and Quebec, relating to the settlement of certain derivative contracts, including the risk that: (i) Suncor may not be able to successfully defend its original filing position and ultimately be required to pay increased taxes, interest and penalty as a result; or (ii) Suncor may be required to post cash instead of security in relation to the NORs; changes in environmental and other regulations; the ability and willingness of parties with whom we have material relationships to perform their obligations to us; outages to third-party infrastructure that could cause disruptions to production; the occurrence of unexpected events such as 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 systems by computer hackers or cyberterrorists, and the unavailability or failure of such systems to perform as anticipated as a result of such breaches; our 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; 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; risks and uncertainties associated with closing a transaction for the purchase or sale of an 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 and the receipt of any required regulatory or other third-party approvals outside of Suncor's control that are customary to transactions of this nature; 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 2015 annual MD&A, 2015 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 documents that Suncor files from time to time with securities regulatory authorities. Copies of these documents 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 (LOSS) INCOME

(unaudited)

(\$ millions)	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
<b>Revenues and Other Income</b>				
Operating revenues, net of royalties (note 3)	7 409	7 485	18 967	22 709
Other (loss) income (note 7)	(15)	72	(140)	378
	7 394	7 557	18 827	23 087
<b>Expenses</b>				
Purchases of crude oil and products	2 734	3 084	7 475	8 917
Operating, selling and general	2 212	2 053	6 614	6 384
Transportation	262	295	793	807
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and impairment	1 439	1 333	4 516	3 971
Exploration	146	55	203	411
Gain on disposal of assets	(13)	(3)	(47)	(105)
Financing expenses (income) (note 10)	288	953	(87)	2 061
	7 068	7 770	19 467	22 446
<b>Earnings (Loss) before Income Taxes</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>(213)</b>	<b>(640)</b>	<b>641</b>
<b>Income Taxes (note 11)</b>				
Current	71	226	(112)	818
Deferred	(137)	(63)	(442)	(189)
	(66)	163	(554)	629
<b>Net Earnings (Loss)</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>(376)</b>	<b>(86)</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Net Earnings (Loss) Attributable to:</b>				
Common shareholders	392	(376)	(97)	12
Non-controlling interest (note 4)	—	—	11	—
	392	(376)	(86)	12
<b>Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income</b>				
Items reclassified to earnings				
Realized gain on disposal of assets available for sale, net of income taxes of \$13 (note 18)	—	—	—	(85)
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to earnings				
Foreign currency translation adjustment	36	335	(294)	715
Items that will not be reclassified to earnings				
Actuarial (loss) gain on employee retirement benefit plans, net of income taxes	(434)	—	(474)	55
<b>Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income</b>	<b>(398)</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>(768)</b>	<b>685</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive (Loss) Income</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>(41)</b>	<b>(854)</b>	<b>697</b>
<b>Per Common Share (dollars) (note 12)</b>				
Net earnings (loss) – basic and diluted	0.24	(0.26)	(0.05)	0.01
Net earnings (loss) – attributable to common shareholders – basic and diluted	0.24	(0.26)	(0.06)	0.01
Cash dividends	0.29	0.29	0.87	0.85

See accompanying notes to the interim consolidated financial statements.

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(unaudited)

(\$ millions)	September 30 2016 (see note 4)	December 31 2015
<b>Assets</b>		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	3 102	4 049
Accounts receivable	2 877	2 751
Inventories	2 959	3 090
Income taxes receivable	662	538
Assets held for sale (note 6)	1 154	—
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>10 754</b>	<b>10 428</b>
Property, plant and equipment, net	72 191	61 151
Exploration and evaluation	2 041	1 681
Other assets	1 199	1 153
Goodwill and other intangible assets	3 076	3 079
Deferred income taxes	88	35
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>89 349</b>	<b>77 527</b>
<b>Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>		
Current liabilities		
Short-term debt	1 956	747
Current portion of long-term debt	55	70
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4 926	5 306
Current portion of provisions	809	769
Income taxes payable	164	244
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale (note 6)	208	—
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>8 118</b>	<b>7 136</b>
Long-term debt	15 820	14 486
Other long-term liabilities	2 796	1 573
Provisions (note 17)	7 451	5 339
Deferred income taxes	11 188	9 954
Shareholders' equity	43 976	39 039
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>	<b>89 349</b>	<b>77 527</b>

See accompanying notes to the interim consolidated financial statements.

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(unaudited)

(\$ millions)	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
<b>Operating Activities</b>				
Net earnings (loss)	392	(376)	(86)	12
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and impairment	1 439	1 333	4 516	3 971
Deferred income taxes	(137)	(63)	(442)	(189)
Accretion	67	49	204	146
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain) on U.S. dollar denominated debt	121	800	(771)	1 581
Change in fair value of financial instruments and trading inventory	(5)	41	265	50
Gain on disposal of assets	(13)	(3)	(47)	(105)
Loss on extinguishment of long-term debt (note 10)	—	—	99	—
Share-based compensation	67	95	(59)	(52)
Exploration	139	16	139	214
Settlement of decommissioning and restoration liabilities	(48)	(53)	(206)	(255)
Other	3	43	11	139
(Increase) decrease in non-cash working capital	(46)	889	(734)	(71)
Cash flow provided by operating activities	1 979	2 771	2 889	5 441
<b>Investing Activities</b>				
Capital and exploration expenditures	(1 693)	(1 736)	(5 010)	(4 637)
Cash acquired from Canadian Oil Sands Limited (note 4)	—	—	109	—
Acquisitions (note 5)	—	—	(946)	—
Proceeds from disposal of assets	4	2	196	271
Other investments	(4)	(3)	(11)	(11)
Decrease (increase) in non-cash working capital	122	63	(45)	23
Cash flow used in investing activities	(1 571)	(1 674)	(5 707)	(4 354)
<b>Financing Activities</b>				
Net change in short-term debt	(705)	(234)	1 250	(178)
Repayment of long-term debt	(137)	(35)	(1 679)	(39)
Issuance of long-term debt (note 10)	993	—	993	—
Issuance of common shares under share option plans	5	27	17	76
(Purchase) issuance of common shares (note 9 and 13)	—	(40)	2 782	(40)
Dividends paid on common shares	(483)	(419)	(1 394)	(1 229)
Cash flow (used in) provided by financing activities	(327)	(701)	1 969	(1 410)
<b>Increase (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>(849)</b>	<b>(323)</b>
Effect of foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents	13	121	(98)	237
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3 008	4 892	4 049	5 495
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period</b>	<b>3 102</b>	<b>5 409</b>	<b>3 102</b>	<b>5 409</b>
<b>Supplementary Cash Flow Information</b>				
Interest paid	86	83	597	507
Income taxes (received) paid	(46)	310	(56)	1 312

See accompanying notes to the interim consolidated financial statements.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(unaudited)

(\$ millions)	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Non-controlling Interest	Retained Earnings	Total	Number of Common Shares (thousands)
At December 31, 2014	19 311	609	504	—	21 179	41 603	1 444 119
Net earnings	—	—	—	—	12	12	—
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	715	—	—	715	—
Realized gain on disposal of assets available for sale, net of income taxes of \$13 (note 18)	—	—	(85)	—	—	(85)	—
Actuarial gain on employee retirement benefit plans, net of income taxes of \$21	—	—	—	—	55	55	—
Total comprehensive income	—	—	630	—	67	697	—
Issued under share option plans	99	(15)	—	—	—	84	2 487
Issued under dividend reinvestment plan	32	—	—	—	(32)	—	—
Purchase of common shares for cancellation (see note 9)	(15)	—	—	—	(25)	(40)	(1 160)
Change in liability for share purchase commitment	(1)	—	—	—	(2)	(3)	—
Share-based compensation	—	36	—	—	—	36	—
Dividends paid on common shares	—	—	—	—	(1 229)	(1 229)	—
At September 30, 2015	19 426	630	1 134	—	19 958	41 148	1 445 446
At December 31, 2015	19 466	633	1 265	—	17 675	39 039	1 446 013
Net earnings (loss)	—	—	—	11	(97)	(86)	—
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	(294)	—	—	(294)	—
Actuarial loss on employee retirement benefit plans, net of income taxes of \$167	—	—	—	—	(474)	(474)	—
Total comprehensive (loss) income	—	—	(294)	11	(571)	(854)	—
Issued under share option plans	64	(44)	—	—	—	20	597
Issued for cash, net of income taxes of \$26 (note 13)	2 808	—	—	—	—	2 808	82 225
Issued for the acquisition of Canadian Oil Sands Ltd. (note 4)	3 154	—	—	1 172	—	4 326	98 814
Equity transactions to eliminate non-controlling interest in Canadian Oil Sands Ltd. (note 4)	1 298	—	—	(1 183)	(115)	—	36 879
Share-based compensation	—	31	—	—	—	31	—
Dividends paid on common shares	—	—	—	—	(1 394)	(1 394)	—
At September 30, 2016	26 790	620	971	—	15 595	43 976	1 664 528

See accompanying notes to the 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, onshore and offshore oil and gas production, petroleum refining, and product marketing primarily under the Petro-Canada brand. The consolidated financial statements of the company comprise the company and its subsidiaries and the company's interests in associates and joint arrangements.

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. 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 for the year ended December 31, 2015.

The policies applied in these condensed interim consolidated financial statements are based on IFRS issued and outstanding as at December 31, 2015.

Comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year financial statement presentation for the revenues and expenses for the company's ethanol business that is presented in the Refining and Marketing segment, and was previously presented in Corporate, Energy Trading and Eliminations. The reclassification resulted in an increase in net earnings for the Refining and Marketing segment and a decrease for Corporate, Energy Trading and Eliminations of \$13 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015, \$33 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and \$40 million for twelve months ended December 31, 2015.

### (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, 2015.

### (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 and Judgment

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, 2015.

### (e) Income taxes

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

### (f) Assets Held for Sale

Assets and liabilities are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts are expected to be recovered through a disposition rather than through continuing use. The assets or disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and estimated fair value less costs of disposal. Impairment losses on initial classification as well as subsequent gains or losses on remeasurement are recognized in Depreciation, Depletion, Amortization and Impairment. When the assets or disposal groups are sold, the gains or losses on the sale are recognized in (Gain) Loss on Disposal of Assets. Assets classified as held for sale are not depreciated, depleted or amortized.

### 3. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

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 September 30 (\$ millions)	Oil Sands		Exploration and Production		Refining and Marketing		Corporate, Energy Trading and Eliminations		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
					(Restated)		(Restated)			
<b>Revenues and Other Income</b>										
Gross revenues	2 320	1 618	462	558	4 679	5 247	12	122	7 473	7 545
Intersegment revenues	647	654	85	—	32	7	(764)	(661)	—	—
Less: Royalties	(20)	(48)	(44)	(12)	—	—	—	—	(64)	(60)
Operating revenues, net of royalties	2 947	2 224	503	546	4 711	5 254	(752)	(539)	7 409	7 485
Other income (loss)	3	33	7	24	13	35	(38)	(20)	(15)	72
	2 950	2 257	510	570	4 724	5 289	(790)	(559)	7 394	7 557
<b>Expenses</b>										
Purchases of crude oil and products	135	60	—	1	3 334	3 611	(735)	(588)	2 734	3 084
Operating, selling and general	1 420	1 246	107	116	549	549	136	142	2 212	2 053
Transportation	159	182	20	25	95	99	(12)	(11)	262	295
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and impairment	971	790	270	340	164	172	34	31	1 439	1 333
Exploration	—	3	146	52	—	—	—	—	146	55
Loss (gain) on disposal of assets	—	1	—	—	(13)	(4)	—	—	(13)	(3)
Financing expenses (income)	57	36	12	26	—	(5)	219	896	288	953
	2 742	2 318	555	560	4 129	4 422	(358)	470	7 068	7 770
<b>Earnings (loss) before Income Taxes</b>	208	(61)	(45)	10	595	867	(432)	(1 029)	326	(213)
<b>Income Taxes</b>										
Current	(16)	(41)	9	117	167	262	(89)	(112)	71	226
Deferred	62	30	(198)	(106)	(8)	(20)	7	33	(137)	(63)
	46	(11)	(189)	11	159	242	(82)	(79)	(66)	163
<b>Net Earnings (Loss)</b>	162	(50)	144	(1)	436	625	(350)	(950)	392	(376)
<b>Capital and Exploration Expenditures</b>										
	1 306	1 136	283	332	101	209	3	59	1 693	1 736

Nine months ended September 30 (\$ millions)	Oil Sands		Exploration and Production		Refining and Marketing		Corporate, Energy Trading and Eliminations		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
					(Restated)		(Restated)			
<b>Revenues and Other Income</b>										
Gross revenues	4 715	5 599	1 588	2 019	12 796	15 396	34	33	19 133	23 047
Intersegment revenues	1 451	1 716	114	88	96	30	(1 661)	(1 834)	—	—
Less: Royalties	(48)	(104)	(118)	(234)	—	—	—	—	(166)	(338)
Operating revenues, net of royalties	6 118	7 211	1 584	1 873	12 892	15 426	(1 627)	(1 801)	18 967	22 709
Other income (loss)	18	78	45	136	26	39	(229)	125	(140)	378
	6 136	7 289	1 629	2 009	12 918	15 465	(1 856)	(1 676)	18 827	23 087
<b>Expenses</b>										
Purchases of crude oil and products	447	183	—	3	8 659	10 583	(1 631)	(1 852)	7 475	8 917
Operating, selling and general	4 143	3 903	368	376	1 617	1 646	486	459	6 614	6 384
Transportation	489	475	65	76	271	288	(32)	(32)	793	807
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and impairment	2 826	2 323	1 087	1 043	506	509	97	96	4 516	3 971
Exploration	30	112	173	299	—	—	—	—	203	411
(Gain) loss on disposal of assets	(33)	8	—	(5)	(14)	(105)	—	(3)	(47)	(105)
Financing expenses (income)	176	114	62	60	12	(12)	(337)	1 899	(87)	2 061
	8 078	7 118	1 755	1 852	11 051	12 909	(1 417)	567	19 467	22 446
<b>(Loss) earnings before Income Taxes</b>	<b>(1 942)</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>(126)</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>1 867</b>	<b>2 556</b>	<b>(439)</b>	<b>(2 243)</b>	<b>(640)</b>	<b>641</b>
<b>Income Taxes</b>										
Current	(453)	65	200	308	486	741	(345)	(296)	(112)	818
Deferred	(64)	346	(462)	(656)	15	15	69	106	(442)	(189)
	(517)	411	(262)	(348)	501	756	(276)	(190)	(554)	629
<b>Net (Loss) Earnings</b>	<b>(1 425)</b>	<b>(240)</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>1 366</b>	<b>1 800</b>	<b>(163)</b>	<b>(2 053)</b>	<b>(86)</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Capital and Exploration Expenditures</b>	<b>3 667</b>	<b>2 914</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>1 084</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>5 010</b>	<b>4 637</b>

#### 4. ACQUISITION OF CANADIAN OIL SANDS

On February 5, 2016 Suncor obtained control of Canadian Oil Sands Limited (COS) by acquiring 73% of COS' outstanding common shares in exchange for 0.28 of a Suncor share per COS share tendered. The acquisition resulted in the issuance of 98.9 million Suncor common shares, which had a fair value of \$31.88 per share based on the closing price on the Toronto Stock Exchange on the acquisition date.

COS owned 36.74% interest in the Syncrude project. Suncor acquired COS to benefit from operating synergies and economies of scale expected from combining the two companies' ownership interests in Syncrude.

**Purchase price consideration**

Number of COS common shares tendered (millions)	353.3
Multiplied by share exchange ratio	0.28
Number of Suncor common shares issued (millions)	98.9
Share price on acquisition date	\$31.88
<b>Fair value of consideration (\$ millions)</b>	<b>3 154</b>

On February 22, 2016, and March 21, 2016, Suncor acquired the remaining outstanding 131.3 million COS shares on the same terms as the initial acquisition resulting in the issuance of an additional 36.7 million Suncor common shares which resulted in a total acquisition price of \$4.452 billion. The estimated fair values of the net assets acquired were not adjusted to reflect the changes in Suncor's share price on the subsequent transaction dates.

**Purchase price allocation**

The acquisition has been accounted for as a business combination using the acquisition method whereby the net assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recorded at fair value, except for the employee future benefit liability which is measured as the present value of the net obligation. The preliminary purchase price allocation is based on management's best estimates of fair values of COS' assets and liabilities as at February 5, 2016. Adjustments to estimates may be required.

(\$ millions)	
Cash	109
Accounts receivable	231
Inventory	135
Other assets	105
Property, plant and equipment	9 476
Exploration and evaluation	602
<b>Total assets acquired</b>	<b>10 658</b>
Accounts payable and other liabilities	(375)
Long-term debt	(2 639)
Employee future benefits	(323)
Decommissioning provision	(1 169)
Deferred income taxes	(1 826)
<b>Total liabilities assumed</b>	<b>(6 332)</b>
<b>Net assets of COS</b>	<b>4 326</b>
Non-controlling interest	(1 172)
<b>Net assets acquired</b>	<b>3 154</b>

The fair values of cash, accounts receivable and other current assets, and accounts payable and other liabilities approximate their carrying values due to the short-term maturity of the instruments. The fair values of crude inventory and long-term debt were determined using quoted prices and rates from available pricing sources. 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 following table summarizes the fair value of COS debt acquired by Suncor.

(\$ millions)	February 5, 2016
<b>Fixed-term debt, redeemable at the option of the company</b>	
7.75% Notes, due 2019 (US\$500)	755
7.90% Notes, due 2021 (US\$250)	389
4.50% Notes, due 2022 (US\$400)	515
8.20% Notes, due 2027 (US\$74)	114
6.00% Notes, due 2042 (US\$300)	316
<b>Total Notes</b>	<b>2 089</b>
<b>Credit facility</b>	<b>550</b>
<b>Total long-term debt</b>	<b>2 639</b>

The non-controlling interest (NCI) was initially measured at the NCI's proportionate share of the net identifiable assets acquired. The subsequent transactions on February 22, 2016, and March 21, 2016, were accounted for as equity transactions with shareholders and eliminated the NCI balance. Suncor recognized the difference between the fair value of the common shares issued and the NCI recorded at February 5, 2016 directly in equity. During the period from February 5, 2016 to March 21, 2016, when Suncor did not own 100% of the equity, net earnings of \$11 million were earned that were attributable to the NCI owners.

As part of the acquisition, the company also assumed various pipeline and storage commitments of \$3.0 billion undiscounted. The contract terms of these commitments range between one and 24 years, with payments that commenced in the first quarter of 2016.

Acquisition costs of \$29 million have been charged to Operating, Selling and General expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive (loss) income for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016.

COS contributed \$1.2 billion to gross revenues and \$126 million to consolidated net losses from the acquisition date to September 30, 2016.

Had the acquisition occurred on January 1, 2016, COS would have contributed \$1.3 billion to gross revenues and \$163 million to consolidated net losses, which would have resulted in gross revenues of \$20.4 billion and a consolidated net loss of \$249 million for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016.

## 5. ACQUISITION OF ADDITIONAL OWNERSHIP INTEREST IN SYNCRUDE

On June 23, 2016, Suncor completed the purchase of an additional 5% working interest in the Syncrude project from Murphy Oil Corporation's Canadian subsidiary for \$946 million after purchase price adjustments. Suncor's share in the project has increased to 53.74%.

The acquisition has been accounted for as a business combination using the acquisition method. The preliminary purchase price allocation is based on management's best estimates of fair values of Syncrude's assets and liabilities as at June 23, 2016. Adjustments to estimates may be required.

(\$ millions)

Accounts receivable	8
Inventory	19
Property, plant and equipment	1 330
Exploration and evaluation	82
<b>Total assets acquired</b>	<b>1 439</b>
Accounts payable and other liabilities	(29)
Employee future benefits	(49)
Decommissioning provision	(187)
Deferred income taxes	(228)
<b>Total liabilities assumed</b>	<b>(493)</b>
<b>Net assets acquired</b>	<b>946</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 crude inventory was determined using quoted prices and rates from available pricing sources. 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. All of the key assumptions were applied on a consistent basis as the COS acquisition (note 4).

The additional interest in Syncrude contributed \$95 million to gross revenues and \$7 million to consolidated net losses from the acquisition date to September 30, 2016.

Had the acquisition occurred on January 1, 2016, the additional interest would have contributed \$180 million to gross revenues and \$29 million to consolidated net loss, which would have resulted in gross revenues of \$19.3 billion and consolidated net loss of \$115 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016.

## 6. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

As at June 30, 2016, the company had reclassified the assets and liabilities related to its lubricants plant and associated infrastructure as assets held for sale. Suncor commenced a sale process for the lubricants business and anticipates that a sale could occur within nine months from September 30, 2016. The lubricants business is reported within the Refining and Marketing segment.

The table below details the assets and liabilities held for sale as at September 30, 2016:

(\$ millions)

<b>Assets</b>	
Accounts receivable	<b>170</b>
Prepays	<b>2</b>
Inventories	<b>265</b>
Income taxes receivable	<b>4</b>
Property, plant & equipment, net	<b>411</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>852</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	<b>94</b>
Pension liability	<b>19</b>
Deferred income taxes	<b>66</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>179</b>

As at September 30, 2016, the company has also reclassified certain assets and liabilities related to its renewable energy business as assets held for sale. Suncor has commenced a sale process for these assets and anticipates that a sale could occur within the next twelve months. The renewable energy business is reported within the Corporate segment.

The table below details the assets and liabilities held for sale as at September 30, 2016:

(\$ millions)

<b>Assets</b>	
Accounts receivable	<b>17</b>
Property, plant & equipment, net	<b>285</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>302</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	<b>10</b>
Other long-term liabilities	<b>10</b>
Provisions	<b>9</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>29</b>

## 7. OTHER (LOSS) INCOME

Other (loss) income consists of the following:

(\$ millions)	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
<b>Energy trading activities</b>				
Unrealized (losses) gains recognized in earnings during the period	(45)	6	(63)	6
Gains on inventory valuation	31	6	48	70
<b>Risk management activities<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>(23)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>(253)</b>	<b>52</b>
Investment and interest income	8	9	56	51
Renewable energy grants	8	11	19	25
Risk mitigation and insurance proceeds <sup>(2)</sup>	—	17	26	121
Change in value of pipeline commitments and other	6	17	27	53
	<b>(15)</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>(140)</b>	<b>378</b>

(1) Includes fair value changes related to short-term derivative contracts in the Oil Sands and Refining and Marketing segments and long-term forward starting interest rate swaps in the Corporate segment.

(2) Includes property damage insurance proceeds recorded in the second quarter of 2016 and business interruption insurance proceeds recorded in the first quarter of 2015 for the Terra Nova asset in the Exploration and Production segment.

## 8. 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 September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Equity-settled plans	7	8	31	36
Cash-settled plans	61	90	206	185
	<b>68</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>221</b>



## 9. NORMAL COURSE ISSUER BID

Until August 4, 2016, the company was authorized to repurchase shares pursuant to a normal course issuer bid (NCIB) through the facilities of the Toronto Stock Exchange, New York Stock Exchange and/or alternative trading platforms. Under the NCIB, the company was authorized to purchase for cancellation up to approximately \$500 million worth of its common shares beginning August 5, 2015 and ending August 4, 2016.

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

(\$ millions, except as noted)	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
<b>Share repurchase activities (thousands of common shares)</b>				
Shares repurchased	—	1 160	—	1 160
<b>Amounts charged to</b>				
Share capital	—	15	—	15
Retained earnings	—	25	—	25
Share repurchase cost	—	40	—	40

In accordance with applicable securities law, repurchases under the program were suspended on October 5, 2015, as a result of the offer to the shareholders of COS. The company did not resume repurchases after the offer was completed and did not renew its NCIB in response to the lower crude price environment.

## 10. FINANCING EXPENSES (INCOME)

(\$ millions)	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Interest on debt	243	220	753	644
Capitalized interest	(153)	(115)	(434)	(318)
Interest expense	90	105	319	326
Interest on pension and other post-retirement benefits	18	13	45	39
Accretion	67	49	204	146
Foreign exchange loss (gain) on U.S. dollar denominated debt	121	800	(771)	1 581
Foreign exchange and other	(8)	(14)	17	(31)
Loss on extinguishment of long-term debt	—	—	99	—
	288	953	(87)	2 061

During the second quarter of 2016, the company purchased US\$688 million (\$891 million) principal value (book value of \$864 million) of subsidiary debt acquired through the acquisition of COS (note 4) for US\$751 million (\$973 million) including US\$8 million (\$10 million) of accrued interest, resulting in a debt extinguishment loss of \$99 million. The company also repaid approximately \$600 million of the credit facility acquired in the COS transaction.

During the third quarter of 2016, the company issued \$700 million of senior unsecured Series 5 Medium Term Notes maturing on September 14, 2026. The notes have a coupon of 3.00% and were priced at \$99.751 per note for an effective yield of 3.029%. The company also issued \$300 million of senior unsecured Series 5 Medium Term Notes maturing on September 13, 2046. The notes have a coupon of 4.34% and were priced at \$99.900 per note for an effective yield of 4.346%.

## 11. INCOME TAXES

Pursuant to the previously disclosed 2013 proposal letter from the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA), the company received a Notice of Reassessment (NOR) from the CRA during the second quarter of 2014, regarding the income tax treatment of realized losses in 2007 on the settlement of certain derivative contracts. The total amount of the NOR, including tax, penalty and interest, was approximately \$920 million. The company strongly disagrees with the CRA's position and continues to firmly believe it will be able to successfully defend its original filing position and will take the appropriate actions to resolve this matter. In addition to the above, the company has:

- Received NORs related to the derivative contracts from the Provinces of Alberta, Ontario and Quebec for approximately \$124 million, \$100 million and \$42 million, respectively;
- Provided security to the CRA and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario for approximately \$657 million;
- Filed Notices of Objection with the CRA and the Provinces of Alberta, Ontario and Quebec; and
- Filed a Notice of Appeal with the Tax Court of Canada in November 2014 and is now pursuing its Appeal to that Court.

If the company is unsuccessful in defending its tax filing position, it could be subject to an earnings and cash impact of up to \$1.3 billion.

During the third quarter of 2016 the U.K. government enacted a decrease in the supplementary charge rate on oil and gas profits in the North Sea that reduced the statutory tax rate on Suncor's earnings in the U.K. from 50% to 40%. The company revalued its deferred income tax balances, resulting in a deferred income tax recovery of \$180 million.

## 12. EARNINGS (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE

(\$ millions)	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net earnings (loss)	392	(376)	(86)	12
Dilutive impact of accounting for awards as equity-settled <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—	—	(1)
Net earnings (loss) – diluted	392	(376)	(86)	11
Net earnings (loss) attributable to common shareholders	392	(376)	(97)	12
Dilutive impact of accounting for awards as equity-settled <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—	—	(1)
Net earnings (loss) – diluted attributable to common shareholders	392	(376)	(97)	11
(millions of common shares)				
Weighted average number of common shares	1 664	1 446	1 591	1 446
Dilutive securities:				
Effect of share options	2	—	1	1
Weighted average number of diluted common shares	1 666	1 446	1 592	1 447
(dollars per common share)				
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	0.24	(0.26)	(0.05)	0.01
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share attributable to common shareholders	0.24	(0.26)	(0.06)	0.01

(1) Cash payment alternatives are accounted for as cash-settled plans. As these awards can be exchanged for common shares of the company, they are considered potentially dilutive and are included in the calculation of the company's diluted net earnings (loss) per share if they have a dilutive impact in the period. Accounting for these awards as equity-settled was determined to have an anti-dilutive impact for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016.

## 13. SHARE CAPITAL

On June 22, 2016, the company issued 82.2 million common shares for \$35.00 per common share. Gross proceeds were approximately \$2.878 billion (\$2.782 billion net of fees).

## 14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### Derivative Financial Instruments

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

The following table presents the company's non-designated Energy Trading and Risk Management derivatives measured at fair value as at September 30, 2016.

(\$ millions)	Energy Trading	Risk Management	Total
Fair value outstanding at December 31, 2015	(18)	20	2
Cash Settlements – paid (received) during the period	45	(42)	3
Unrealized losses recognized in earnings during the period (note 7)	(63)	(253)	(316)
Fair value outstanding at September 30, 2016	(36)	(275)	(311)

#### (b) Fair Value Hierarchy

The following table presents the company's financial instruments measured at fair value for each hierarchy level as at September 30, 2016.

(\$ millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Accounts receivable	16	126	—	142
Accounts payable	(72)	(381)	—	(453)
	(56)	(255)	—	(311)

During the third quarter of 2016, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and no transfers into or out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

The company uses forward starting interest rate swaps to mitigate its exposure to the effect of future interest rate movements on future debt issuances. As at September 30, 2016, the company had executed \$1.9 billion in forward swaps. A decrease in interest rates of 0.07% during the quarter resulted in a decrease in value of \$30 million associated with the swaps. A decrease in interest rates of 0.91% during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 resulted in a decrease in value of \$249 million associated with the swaps.

### Non-Derivative Financial Instruments

At September 30, 2016, the carrying value of fixed-term debt accounted for under amortized cost was \$14.8 billion (December 31, 2015 – \$13.3 billion) and the fair value was \$17.5 billion (December 31, 2015 – \$14.5 billion). The estimated fair value of long-term debt is based on pricing sourced from market data.

## 15. ASSET SWAP WITH TRANSALTA CORPORATION

On August 31, 2015, Suncor completed an exchange of assets with TransAlta Corporation. Suncor exchanged Kent Breeze and its share of the Wintering Hills wind power facilities for TransAlta's Poplar Creek cogeneration facilities, which provide steam and power for Suncor's Oil Sands operations. The acquisition of the Poplar Creek cogeneration facilities is expected to enhance the reliability and efficiency of Suncor's base operations.

As part of the agreement, Suncor entered into a 15-year lease with TransAlta to finance the difference between the fair value of the cogeneration facilities and the fair value of the wind farms. The leased assets consist of two gas turbine generators and heat recovery steam generators. Ownership of these assets will automatically transfer to Suncor at the end of the term for a nominal amount. Although the legal form of this arrangement is a lease, in substance it is a deferred financing arrangement because it was entered into to finance the remaining balance of this acquisition and ownership of the assets will automatically transfer to Suncor at the end of the term. The lease is accounted for as a deferred financing arrangement that is part of the business combination because it is a component of the consideration provided to TransAlta.

The transaction was determined to have commercial substance since Suncor acquired operational control of Poplar Creek and will be entitled to all of the electrical output. The acquisition of the Poplar Creek assets was treated as a business combination, whereby the assets and liabilities acquired were recorded at their fair value. The fair values were calculated using an expected future cash flow approach with risk-adjusted discount rates between 6% and 8%. Key assumptions used in the calculation were discount rate, power price and natural gas price.

### Purchase consideration

(\$ millions)

Fair value of Kent Breeze wind farm	47
Fair value of Suncor's share of Wintering Hills wind farm	77
Fair value of deferred financing arrangement	303
<b>Total purchase consideration</b>	<b>427</b>

### Purchase price allocation

The preliminary purchase price allocation is based on management's best estimates of the fair value of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities. Upon finalization, adjustments to the initial estimates may be required.

(\$ millions)

Working capital	36
Property, plant and equipment	393
Decommissioning provision	(2)
<b>Net assets acquired</b>	<b>427</b>

## 16. ACQUISITION OF ADDITIONAL OWNERSHIP IN FORT HILLS

On November 6, 2015, Suncor completed the purchase of an additional 10% working interest in the Fort Hills oil sands project from Total E&P Canada Ltd. for total aggregate consideration of \$360 million. Suncor's share in the project has increased to 50.8%.

## 17. PROVISIONS

A decrease in the credit-adjusted risk-free interest rate to 3.6% (December 31, 2015 – 4.37%) resulted in an increase in the decommissioning and restoration provision of \$787 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016.

## **18. PIONEER DISPOSITION**

During the third quarter of 2014, the company announced that, along with The Pioneer Group Inc., it had reached an agreement to sell the assets of Pioneer Energy, including retail gas stations in Ontario and Manitoba. The company's investment in Pioneer Energy was recorded at fair value and classified as an available for sale financial instrument. The transaction closed in the second quarter of 2015 and the company received \$183 million for its 50% share of Pioneer Energy and realized an after-tax gain of \$68 million in the Refining and Marketing segment.

## **19. SUBSEQUENT EVENT**

On October 6, 2016, Suncor completed the purchase of a 30% interest in the U.K. North Sea Rosebank project from OMV (U.K.) Limited (OMV) for an initial payment of US\$50 million to OMV. In the event the co-venturers approve the Rosebank project final investment decision and Suncor elects to participate, Suncor could pay additional consideration to OMV of up to US\$165 million.



# QUARTERLY OPERATING SUMMARY

(unaudited)

Oil Sands	Sept 30 2016	Three months ended			Sept 30 2015	Nine months ended		Twelve months ended Dec 31 2015
		Jun 30 2016	Mar 31 2016	Dec 31 2015		Sept 30 2016	Sept 30 2015	
<b>Total Production (mbbls/d)</b>	<b>617.5</b>	213.1	565.8	470.6	458.4	<b>466.0</b>	461.0	463.4
<b>Oil Sands operations</b>								
<b>Production volumes (mbbls/d)</b>								
Upgraded product (sweet SCO, sour SCO & diesel)	301.1	86.4	322.3	292.2	314.9	236.8	329.6	320.1
Non-upgraded bitumen	132.6	91.1	130.7	147.5	115.4	118.2	102.0	113.5
Oil Sands operations production	433.7	177.5	453.0	439.7	430.3	355.0	431.6	433.6
<b>Bitumen production (mbbls/d)</b>								
Mining	295.1	66.8	302.0	292.4	303.3	222.3	312.3	307.3
In Situ – Firebag	197.6	121.8	199.0	198.8	191.7	172.9	182.9	186.9
In Situ – MacKay River	26.6	13.1	36.8	34.5	27.4	25.5	29.4	30.7
Total bitumen production	519.3	201.7	537.8	525.7	522.4	420.7	524.6	524.9
<b>Sales (mbbls/d)</b>								
Light sweet crude oil	100.8	29.0	132.2	100.2	112.9	87.4	109.3	107.0
Diesel	27.9	3.4	24.8	29.4	30.0	18.7	32.0	31.3
Light sour crude oil	162.5	76.3	172.7	154.2	180.7	137.2	192.0	182.5
Upgraded product (SCO and diesel)	291.2	108.7	329.7	283.8	323.6	243.3	333.3	320.8
Non-upgraded bitumen	123.5	108.1	134.5	136.3	106.3	122.1	98.0	107.7
<b>Sales</b>	<b>414.7</b>	216.8	464.2	420.1	429.9	<b>365.4</b>	431.3	428.5
<b>Cash operating costs – Average<sup>(1)</sup> (\$/bbl)</b>								
Cash costs	20.30	44.55	22.55	25.70	24.95	25.30	25.60	25.65
Natural gas	1.85	2.25	1.70	2.30	2.05	1.85	2.20	2.20
	22.15	46.80	24.25	28.00	27.00	27.15	27.80	27.85
<b>Cash operating costs – Mining bitumen production only<sup>(1)</sup> (\$/bbl)</b>								
Cash costs	19.30	76.65	21.70	25.10	22.65	26.05	22.60	23.20
Natural gas	0.50	1.15	0.50	0.70	0.45	0.55	0.45	0.55
	19.80	77.80	22.20	25.80	23.10	26.60	23.05	23.75
<b>Cash operating costs – In Situ bitumen production only<sup>(1)</sup> (\$/bbl)</b>								
Cash costs	7.15	10.75	7.60	8.10	8.80	8.15	9.30	9.00
Natural gas	3.30	2.20	2.80	3.55	3.75	2.85	3.90	3.80
	10.45	12.95	10.40	11.65	12.55	11.00	13.20	12.80
<b>Syncrude</b>								
<b>Production (mbbls/d)</b>	<b>183.8</b>	35.6	112.8	30.9	28.1	<b>111.0</b>	29.4	29.8
<b>Cash operating costs<sup>(1)</sup> (\$/bbl)</b>								
Cash costs	26.50	111.40	30.25	38.55	39.70	36.60	41.70	40.35
Natural gas	1.15	2.15	1.10	1.60	1.95	1.25	1.70	1.65
	27.65	113.55	31.35	40.15	41.65	37.85	43.40	42.00

See accompanying footnotes and definitions to the quarterly operating summaries.

## QUARTERLY OPERATING SUMMARY (continued)

(unaudited)

	Sept 30 2016	Three months ended			Sept 30 2015	Nine months ended		Twelve months ended
		Jun 30 2016	Mar 31 2016	Dec 31 2015		Sept 30 2016	Sept 30 2015	Dec 31 2015
<b>Oil Sands Operating Netbacks</b>								
<b>Bitumen (\$/bbl)</b>								
Average price realized	26.67	23.90	12.00	25.63	33.39	20.49	35.26	32.18
Royalties	(0.39)	(0.24)	—	(0.32)	(0.71)	(0.20)	(0.46)	(0.41)
Transportation costs	(4.80)	(5.69)	(5.57)	(7.05)	(6.40)	(5.34)	(5.89)	(6.26)
Net operating expenses <sup>(2)</sup>	(10.73)	(14.65)	(9.81)	(11.32)	(10.32)	(11.59)	(11.97)	(11.76)
Operating netback	10.75	3.32	(3.38)	6.94	15.96	3.36	16.94	13.75
<b>SCO and diesel (\$/bbl)</b>								
Average price realized	56.69	52.58	43.27	54.39	57.45	50.04	61.36	59.81
Royalties	(0.42)	(0.33)	(0.57)	(0.48)	(0.91)	(0.48)	(0.70)	(0.65)
Transportation costs	(2.96)	(5.07)	(3.83)	(3.06)	(3.95)	(3.67)	(3.45)	(3.36)
Net operating expenses <sup>(2)</sup> – bitumen	(20.69)	(50.90)	(21.98)	(26.81)	(24.85)	(25.87)	(24.37)	(24.91)
Net operating expenses <sup>(2)</sup> – upgrading	(4.34)	(12.02)	(5.51)	(7.02)	(5.18)	(5.86)	(5.65)	(5.96)
Operating netback	28.28	(15.74)	11.38	17.02	22.56	14.16	27.19	24.93
<b>Average Oil Sands operations (\$/bbl)</b>								
Average price realized	47.75	38.28	34.21	45.05	51.50	40.17	55.43	52.87
Royalties	(0.41)	(0.29)	(0.41)	(0.43)	(0.86)	(0.38)	(0.65)	(0.59)
Transportation costs	(3.51)	(5.38)	(4.34)	(4.36)	(4.55)	(4.23)	(4.00)	(4.09)
Net operating expenses <sup>(2)</sup> – bitumen and upgrading	(20.77)	(38.85)	(22.36)	(26.53)	(25.16)	(25.00)	(25.92)	(26.07)
Operating netback	23.06	(6.24)	7.10	13.73	20.93	10.56	24.86	22.12
<b>Syncrude (\$/bbl)</b>								
Average price realized	58.62	59.34	44.93	60.43	61.23	54.42	62.86	60.28
Royalties	(0.26)	(0.98)	(0.18)	2.78	(5.36)	(0.31)	(3.46)	(1.89)
Transportation costs	(0.29)	(1.70)	(0.86)	(0.60)	(0.70)	(0.63)	(0.54)	(0.54)
Net operating expenses <sup>(2)</sup> – bitumen and upgrading	(25.05)	(102.35)	(27.75)	(36.11)	(35.36)	(33.62)	(36.70)	(35.69)
Operating netback	33.02	(45.69)	16.14	26.50	19.81	19.86	22.16	22.16

See accompanying footnotes and definitions to the quarterly operating summaries.



## QUARTERLY OPERATING SUMMARY (continued)

(unaudited)

Exploration and Production	Sept 30 2016	Three months ended			Sept 30 2015	Nine months ended		Twelve months ended Dec 31 2015
		Jun 30 2016	Mar 31 2016	Dec 31 2015		Sept 30 2016	Sept 30 2015	
<b>Total Sales Volume (mboe/d)</b>	<b>103.1</b>	120.4	133.4	101.4	101.2	<b>118.9</b>	113.7	110.6
<b>Total Production (mboe/d)</b>	<b>110.6</b>	117.6	125.6	112.3	107.7	<b>118.2</b>	115.1	114.4
<b>Production Volumes</b>								
Exploration and Production Canada								
<i>East Coast Canada</i>								
Terra Nova (mbbls/d)	<b>14.7</b>	5.4	12.8	13.1	10.4	<b>11.0</b>	13.7	13.5
Hibernia (mbbls/d)	<b>28.2</b>	24.6	24.1	15.6	16.6	<b>25.6</b>	18.9	18.1
White Rose (mbbls/d)	<b>7.5</b>	11.7	13.7	14.8	9.9	<b>11.0</b>	11.3	12.2
<i>North America Onshore (mboe/d)</i>	<b>2.7</b>	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.7	<b>2.8</b>	3.2	3.2
	<b>53.1</b>	44.4	53.6	46.6	40.6	<b>50.4</b>	47.1	47.0
Exploration and Production International								
Buzzard (mboe/d)	<b>40.8</b>	52.7	53.4	45.5	50.0	<b>48.9</b>	51.2	49.8
Golden Eagle (mboe/d)	<b>16.2</b>	20.5	18.6	17.7	17.0	<b>18.5</b>	13.8	14.8
United Kingdom (mboe/d)	<b>57.0</b>	73.2	72.0	63.2	67.0	<b>67.4</b>	65.0	64.6
Libya (mbbls/d)	<b>0.5</b>	—	—	2.5	0.1	<b>0.4</b>	3.0	2.8
	<b>57.5</b>	73.2	72.0	65.7	67.1	<b>67.8</b>	68.0	67.4
<b>Netbacks</b>								
East Coast Canada (\$/bbl)								
Average price realized	<b>61.63</b>	62.39	46.17	52.51	59.09	<b>55.71</b>	68.39	65.12
Royalties	<b>(10.93)</b>	(11.06)	(5.51)	(5.79)	(4.39)	<b>(8.81)</b>	(14.23)	(12.49)
Transportation costs	<b>(2.33)</b>	(2.05)	(1.68)	(2.81)	(2.97)	<b>(1.99)</b>	(2.02)	(2.18)
Operating costs	<b>(13.57)</b>	(14.76)	(13.72)	(16.86)	(17.66)	<b>(13.99)</b>	(13.58)	(14.15)
Operating netback	<b>34.80</b>	34.52	25.26	27.05	34.07	<b>30.92</b>	38.56	36.30
United Kingdom (\$/boe)								
Average price realized	<b>56.96</b>	55.43	43.02	54.91	62.86	<b>51.46</b>	66.78	63.85
Transportation costs	<b>(1.69)</b>	(2.00)	(1.97)	(2.22)	(2.43)	<b>(1.90)</b>	(2.47)	(2.41)
Operating costs	<b>(5.29)</b>	(4.68)	(5.75)	(6.20)	(5.99)	<b>(5.23)</b>	(6.32)	(6.29)
Operating netback	<b>49.98</b>	48.75	35.30	46.49	54.44	<b>44.33</b>	57.99	55.15

See accompanying footnotes and definitions to the quarterly operating summaries.

## QUARTERLY OPERATING SUMMARY (continued)

(unaudited)

	Sept 30 2016	Three months ended			Sept 30 2015	Nine months ended		Twelve months ended
		Jun 30 2016	Mar 31 2016	Dec 31 2015		Sept 30 2016	Sept 30 2015	Dec 31 2015
<b>Refining and Marketing</b>								
Refined product sales (mbbls/d)	548.7	532.5	489.5	501.2	546.4	523.7	530.7	523.3
Crude oil processed (mbbls/d)	465.6	400.2	420.9	430.2	444.8	429.0	432.7	432.1
Utilization of refining capacity (%)	101	87	91	93	96	93	94	94
Refining margin (\$/bbl)	17.75	21.65	19.10	23.20	26.60	19.40	25.50	24.90
Refining operating expense (\$/bbl)	4.55	5.40	5.10	4.70	4.70	5.00	5.10	5.10
<b>Eastern North America</b>								
<b>Refined product sales (mbbls/d)</b>								
Transportation fuels								
Gasoline	119.8	117.8	107.8	116.1	119.1	115.1	119.9	118.9
Distillate	77.8	71.8	75.5	86.2	90.5	75.1	92.7	91.1
Total transportation fuel sales	197.6	189.6	183.3	202.3	209.6	190.2	212.6	210.0
Petrochemicals	7.2	7.7	12.0	8.9	10.4	9.0	11.4	10.8
Asphalt	22.9	15.3	11.9	14.1	18.4	16.7	12.7	13.1
Other	34.6	39.4	35.4	28.2	24.8	36.4	29.2	28.9
<b>Total refined product sales</b>	<b>262.3</b>	<b>252.0</b>	<b>242.6</b>	<b>253.5</b>	<b>263.2</b>	<b>252.3</b>	<b>265.9</b>	<b>262.8</b>
<b>Crude oil supply and refining</b>								
Processed at refineries (mbbls/d)	213.5	181.7	212.1	208.0	200.5	202.4	208.1	208.1
Utilization of refining capacity (%)	96	82	96	94	90	91	94	94
<b>Western North America</b>								
<b>Refined product sales (mbbls/d)</b>								
Transportation fuels								
Gasoline	134.6	133.5	122.4	127.7	135.3	130.2	127.2	127.3
Distillate	117.4	118.2	96.6	100.8	115.8	110.8	108.9	106.9
Total transportation fuel sales	252.0	251.7	219.0	228.5	251.1	241.0	236.1	234.2
Asphalt	16.9	11.7	8.7	10.8	13.9	12.4	12.3	11.9
Other	17.5	17.1	19.2	8.4	18.2	18.0	16.4	14.4
<b>Total refined product sales</b>	<b>286.4</b>	<b>280.5</b>	<b>246.9</b>	<b>247.7</b>	<b>283.2</b>	<b>271.4</b>	<b>264.8</b>	<b>260.5</b>
<b>Crude oil supply and refining</b>								
Processed at refineries (mbbls/d)	252.1	218.5	208.8	222.2	244.3	226.6	224.6	224.0
Utilization of refining capacity (%)	105	91	87	93	102	94	94	93

See accompanying footnotes and definitions to the quarterly operating summaries.

## QUARTERLY OPERATING SUMMARY (continued)

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

Certain financial measures in this document – namely operating earnings (loss), cash flow from (used in) operations, return on capital employed and Oil Sands cash operating costs – are not prescribed by GAAP. Suncor includes these financial measures because management and readers may use this information to analyze business performance, leverage and liquidity. These non-GAAP financial measures do not have any standardized meaning and, therefore, may not 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) and Oil Sands cash operating costs for each Quarter in 2016 and 2015 are each defined in the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory section and reconciled to GAAP measures in each respective quarterly Report to Shareholders. Cash flow from (used in) operations and return on capital employed for each Quarter in 2016 and 2015 are defined and reconciled to GAAP measures in the Non-GAAP Financial Measures Advisory 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 Suncor's Management's Discussion & Analysis contained in the 2015 Annual Report.

### **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 including operating revenues associated with excess power from cogeneration units. Oil Sands operations cash operating costs are presented on a production basis by adjusting for inventory impacts, while Syncrude production volumes are equal to sales volumes.
- (2) Net operating expenses – Operating expenses net of revenues associated with excess power from cogeneration units on a sales basis.

### **Abbreviations**

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

### **Metric Conversion**

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



Suncor Energy Inc.  
150 - 6 Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 3E3  
T: 403-296-8000

[suncor.com](http://suncor.com)