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SUNCOR ENERGY INC
Form 6-K
April 26, 2002

FORM 6-K

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

Report of Foreign Private Issuer
Pursuant to Rule 13a - 16 or 15d - 16 of
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the month of: April 2002

Commission File Number: 1-12384

SUNCOR ENERGY INC.
(Name of registrant)

112 FOURTH AVENUE S.W.
P.O. BOX 38
CALGARY, ALBERTA
CANADA, T2P 2V5

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports
under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F:

Form 20-F

Form 40-F X

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information
contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the SEC
pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934:

Yes

No X

If "Yes" is marked, indicate the number assigned to the registrant in connection
with Rule 12g3-2(b):

N/A

EXHIBIT INDEX

EXHIBIT	DESCRIPTION OF EXHIBIT
1	1ST QUARTER REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS, INCLUDING INTERIM MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS AND INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2002

EXHIBIT 1

[SUNCOR LOGO OMITTED]

FIRST QUARTER 2002
REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2002

MILLENNIUM EXPANSION BOOSTS
OIL PRODUCTION AT SUNCOR ENERGY
BY MORE THAN 50%

RECORD PRODUCTION SUBSTANTIALLY OFFSETS LOWER COMMODITY PRICES
AND REFINING MARGINS

SUMMARY

All financial figures are in Canadian dollars unless noted otherwise. Natural gas converts to barrels of oil equivalent at a 6:1 ratio (six million cubic feet of natural gas converts to one thousand barrels of oil equivalent). The following summary is qualified by the Management's Discussion & Analysis.

- o First quarter net earnings were \$90 million, down from \$125 million in the first quarter of 2001. Cash flow provided from operations for the quarter was \$181 million, compared with \$275 million during the same period last year.
- o Suncor's net earnings for the quarter were impacted by a significant year-over-year decline in commodity prices and downstream refining margins, along with higher cash, non-cash and financing costs. These impacts were partially offset by higher Oil Sands production.
- o Suncor's production averaged 212,300 barrels of oil equivalent (BOE) per day, compared with 146,900 BOE per day during the same period last year. The 65,400 barrel per day increase reflects the growing production capability at Suncor's oil sands facility resulting from Project Millennium, which was completed in late 2001.
- o Although Suncor's production increased over first quarter 2001 results, the volumes achieved in the first quarter of 2002 were lower than expected due to a power outage, cold weather and initial operational challenges with the new Millennium facilities.
- o Subsequent to the end of the quarter, Suncor reduced its 2002 annual production goal for Oil Sands to 200,000 barrels per day.
- o Cash operating costs for Oil Sands averaged \$16.35 per barrel during the quarter, compared to \$15.40 per barrel during the same period last year (which included \$2.75 per barrel in Project Millennium start-up expenditures). As a result of first quarter experience, Suncor adjusted its 2002 cash operating cost target to \$12.50 per barrel.
- o Net debt ended the quarter at \$3.271 billion, up from \$3.143 billion at year-end. Suncor still expects to reduce 2001 debt by up to \$700 million by the end of 2003.

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EARNINGS BY QUARTER (\$ millions)	2002		2001		
	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
	90	26	73	164	125

PRODUCTION* (thousands of barrels of oil equivalent per day)	2002		2001		
	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Crude oil and natural gas liquids	183.2	156.7	120.4	113.5	117.4
Natural gas	29.1	30.0	29.3	29.5	29.5
Total	212.3	186.7	149.7	143.0	146.9

* converted at 6:1

CASH FLOW PROVIDED FROM OPERATIONS BY QUARTER (\$ millions)	2002		2001		
	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
	181	133	177	246	275

RATIOS (per cent)	2002		2001		
	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Return on average shareholder's equity	13.0	14.8	18.4	17.8	16.5
Return on capital employed	11.7	17.9	21.5	20.0	16.3

SUNCOR ENERGY INC. FIRST QUARTER REPORT 2002 1

GOAL FOR 2002: INCREASE PRODUCTION,
DECREASE COSTS AND PAY DOWN DEBT

Suncor Energy Inc. reported first quarter net earnings of \$90 million (\$0.37 per share), down from \$125 million (\$0.49 per share) in the first quarter of

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2001. Cash flow provided from operations for the quarter was \$181 million (\$0.76 per share), compared with \$275 million (\$1.19 per share) during the same period last year.

Suncor's financial performance during the quarter was impacted by a significant year-over-year decline in commodity prices and downstream refining margins, along with higher cash, non-cash and financing expenses, partially offset by higher Oil Sands production and sales.

Suncor's production during the first quarter of 2002 averaged 212,300 barrels of oil equivalent (BOE) per day, compared with 146,900 BOE per day for the first quarter of 2001. The 65,400 barrel per day increase reflects growing production capability at Suncor's oil sands facility resulting from Project Millennium.

"During the first three months of the year, we definitely saw an upward trend in production from Oil Sands, as we put the new Millennium facilities to the test," said Rick George, president and chief executive officer. "We proved the expanded plant has the capacity to double oil production and despite a few set backs, we made significant progress in improving operational performance."

Full plant capacity of 225,000 barrels per day or more was reached six times during the quarter. As of April 24 monthly production averaged 198,000 barrels per day.

"Since completing the Millennium expansion late last year, Suncor predicted the job of transitioning the new facilities to full operations during the first six months and especially through the winter months would be demanding," said George. "Along with the challenges that come with any new operation, an extended period of cold weather and an unexpected power outage impacted Oil Sands production."

The power outage occurred March 20, halting production for two days. Maintenance work previously scheduled for April was brought forward to take advantage of the down time. As a result, Oil Sands production in the quarter averaged 179,300 barrels per day - less than Suncor's original first quarter goal of 190,000 to 200,000 barrels per day. Subsequent to the end of the quarter, Suncor revised its annual production goal for Oil Sands to 200,000 barrels per day.

Suncor had also estimated cash operating costs per barrel in the first quarter of 2002 would be in the \$10.50 to \$11.00 range. The actual cash operating cost for the first quarter was \$16.35 per barrel, higher than the estimate due to a number of one-time events and costs incurred with bringing forward maintenance. The March power outage and extended periods of extremely cold weather impacted production. These production impacts, combined with the acceleration of overburden removal costs, non-recurring costs related to transitioning the new Millennium facilities, and final costs associated with the long-term employee compensation program, all contributed to the increased costs. Suncor now expects cash operating costs to average \$12.50 per barrel for the year.

"Rising costs are obviously unacceptable," said George. "Most of the cost increases we experienced were attributed to the challenges we faced in transitioning the new Millennium facilities to full production in the middle of winter. That's behind us and we're now focused on improving plant performance and reducing costs."

George said Suncor expects to see a marked and sustained improvement over the next 18 months. "Our goal remains the same - to drive costs down to the \$8.50 to \$9.50 per barrel range and become one of the lowest cost crude oil

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producers in North America."

Another key priority for Suncor is to reduce its debt, which stood at \$3.271 billion as of March 31, 2002, up from \$3.143 billion at year-end. The increase primarily reflects timing of capital expenditures, costs associated with transitioning the new Millennium facilities to full production, the impact of cold winter weather, the March power outage and the lower than expected production from the new Millennium assets. Based on a review of its outlook for the balance of 2002, Suncor still expects to reduce the 2001 net debt by up to \$700 million by the end of 2003.

"Our 2002 goals are to generate more reliable production, lower operating costs and reduce our debt," said George. "We are now well along our learning curve and our production curve for Project Millennium, and we continue to make daily progress. I believe the most significant challenges are behind us. With the experience we have gained, I'm confident these goals are achievable."

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

All financial figures are in Canadian dollars unless noted otherwise. Natural gas converts to barrels of oil equivalent (BOE) at a 6:1 ratio (six million cubic feet of natural gas converts to one thousand barrels of oil equivalent).

This Management's Discussion and Analysis should be read in conjunction with the attached March 31, 2002 unaudited consolidated statements of earnings, consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity, consolidated balance sheets, consolidated statements of cash flows and notes to the consolidated financial statements. Readers should also refer to Suncor's 2001 Management's Discussion and Analysis ("Annual MD&A") on pages 22-44 of Suncor's 2001 Annual Report and Suncor's 2001 Annual Information Form ("2001 AIF").

INDUSTRY INDICATORS
(average for the period)

3 MONTHS ENDED
MARCH 31, 2002

West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil US\$/barrel at Cushing	21.65
Light/heavy crude oil differential US\$/barrel	
- WTI @ Cushing/Bow River @ Hardisty	5.20
Natural gas US\$/thousand cubic feet @ Henry Hub	2.40
Natural gas CDN\$/gigajoule @ AECO	3.15
New York Harbour 3-2-1 crack* US\$/barrel	2.80
Exchange rate: CDN\$:US\$	0.63

* New York Harbour 3-2-1 crack is an industry indicator measuring the margin on a barrel of oil for gasoline and distillate.

Suncor's future financial performance is closely linked to the above price and exchange factors. Suncor cannot control these factors and as such cannot predict any future changes. Future financial performance may be volatile.

ANALYSIS OF CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS AND CASH FLOW
THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2002, COMPARED TO

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THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2001

Net earnings for the quarter were \$90 million, compared to \$125 million for the first quarter of 2001. The \$35 million decrease in earnings was primarily due to weakening demand for oil and natural gas, along with higher supply that significantly reduced commodity prices and downstream refining margins. In addition, higher non-cash and cash costs, including an \$11 million after-tax charge associated with a long-term employee incentive program, and higher financing expenses also had an unfavourable impact on earnings.

Production, which averaged 212,300 barrels of oil equivalent (BOE) per day during the quarter, increased substantially over the 146,900 BOE per day production realized during the same period last year. The increase, a result of the Project Millennium expansion at Suncor's Oil Sands facility, partially offset the negative impacts to earnings. Lower hedging losses and the favourable revenue impact of a weaker Canadian dollar versus the U.S. dollar also partially countered the negative impacts to earnings.

Cash flow provided from operations in the first quarter was \$181 million, compared to \$275 million in the same period of 2001. The decrease was primarily due to the same factors that reduced earnings, an increase in Oil Sands overburden outlays (from \$26 million in the first quarter of 2001 to \$53 million in the first quarter of 2002), and a \$47 million reduction primarily relating to a final election by participants in the executive compensation program.

CRUDE OIL HEDGING LOSSES (\$ millions net of tax)	3 MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2002 -----	3 months ended March 31, 2001 -----
	11	45

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FIRST QUARTER REPORT 2002

SEGMENTED EARNINGS AND CASH FLOW ANALYSIS

OIL SANDS

Oil Sands recorded first quarter net earnings in 2002 of \$111 million, compared with \$69 million earned in the same quarter of 2001. Cash flow provided from operations for the quarter was \$213 million, compared to \$140 million during the first quarter of 2001.

Net earnings increased due to significantly higher production and sales levels partially offset by lower crude oil prices and higher non-cash and cash costs. Cash flow provided from operations of \$213 million in the first quarter of 2002, increased from \$140 million in the first quarter of 2001, primarily due to the same factors that increased earnings, partially offset by a \$27 million acceleration in overburden removal costs in the first quarter of 2002 to facilitate oil sands mining over the balance of the year.

Production during the first quarter of 2002 averaged 179,300 barrels of crude oil per day, a 58 per cent increase over the 113,400 barrels of crude oil per day achieved during the same period last year. The increase reflects the capability of the Project Millennium expansion that was completed late last

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year.

Challenges in bringing the new Millennium facilities to capacity in cold weather and a March 20 power outage contributed to production being lower than the company's forecast of 190,000 to 200,000 barrels per day for the quarter.

Despite seeing steady improvements in production in early April, and rates of more than 220,000 barrels per day, Suncor revised its 2002 production goal for Oil Sands to 200,000 barrels per day. The revision was made primarily to reflect the production challenges faced during the first three months of the year.

Sales during the quarter averaged 188,100 barrels per day, compared with 106,500 barrels per day during the first quarter of 2001.

The higher non-cash cost of \$42 million reflects the commencement of the depreciation of Project Millennium assets (which will increase non-cash costs for the year by \$115 million) and higher overburden amortization costs due to higher production levels and higher overburden removal costs.

The higher cash costs of \$113 million reflect the impact of the higher fixed costs associated with the Millennium assets, which produced less than capacity. Cash costs were also higher due to the power outage, the advancement of maintenance work into the first quarter, extended periods of cold weather, higher property taxes and higher compensation costs including the final cost associated with Suncor's long-term employee compensation program. These higher quarter-over-quarter cash costs were partially offset by the absence of Project Millennium start-up costs incurred in 2001 of \$6 million after tax (there were no such costs in 2002) and lower energy costs.

Suncor had estimated cash operating costs per barrel in the first quarter of 2002 would be in the \$10.50 to \$11.00 range. The actual cash cost was \$16.35 per barrel, higher than the estimate primarily due to a number of one-time events and costs incurred with bringing forward maintenance. The March power outage and extended periods of extremely cold weather impacted production and, combined with the acceleration of overburden removal costs, non-recurring costs related to transitioning the new Millennium facilities, and final costs associated with the long-term employee compensation program, contributed to the increased costs. Suncor now expects cash operating costs to average \$12.50 per barrel for the year compared to an earlier estimate of \$10.00 to \$10.50 per barrel.

An Oil Sands taskforce is working to identify cost improvements and/or improved asset performance opportunities. The cost saving initiatives are expected to be implemented over the next 18 months. Suncor's goal is to drive down costs to \$8.50 to \$9.50 per barrel.

OIL SANDS PRODUCTION BY QUARTER (thousands of barrels per day)	2002		2001		
	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
	179.3	153.0	116.5	109.7	113.4

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OIL SANDS OPERATING COSTS (dollars per sales barrel)	3 MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2002 -----	3 months ended March 31, 2001 -----
Cash operating cost	16.35	12.65
Millennium start-up cost	--	2.75

Total cash operating costs	16.35	15.40
Non-cash operating cost	2.70	3.20

Total operating costs	19.05	18.60

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NATURAL GAS

Natural Gas recorded first quarter 2002 net earnings of \$5 million, compared with \$53 million earned during the first quarter of 2001. The \$48 million decrease was due primarily to lower commodity prices, partially offset by lower royalty expenses. Natural gas prices in the first quarter of 2002 were 70% lower than in the first quarter of 2001.

Cash flow provided from operations for the first quarter of 2002 was \$34 million, down from the \$127 million reported in the first quarter of 2001. The decrease was primarily due to lower commodity prices.

Production averaged 33,000 BOE per day in the first quarter, compared with 33,500 BOE per day during the first quarter last year. Production of natural gas in the first quarter of 2002 averaged 175 million cubic feet (mmcf) per day, down from 177 mmcf per day in the first quarter of 2001. This decrease in production was due to natural reservoir declines, partially offset by new production. Natural Gas exited the quarter with a March production rate in excess of 180 mmcf per day.

With its program of divesting oil properties complete, Natural Gas' long-term plan is to grow production. Natural Gas' strategy calls for production to exceed internal consumption, retaining this business as a net seller into the North American market. The production outlook for 2002 targets an average of 180 to 190 mmcf per day for the year, exceeding Suncor's projected internal demand of about 130 mmcf per day.

NATURAL GAS BOE PRODUCTION BY QUARTER* (thousands of barrels of oil equivalent per day)	2002		2001		
	----- Q1	----- Q4	----- Q3	----- Q2	----- Q1
	33.0	33.7	33.2	33.3	33.5

*converted at 6:1

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ENERGY MARKETING AND REFINING (EM&R)

Effective January 2002, the Sunoco business was reorganized as Energy Marketing and Refining (EM&R).

EM&R's first quarter net earnings were \$7 million, compared with \$23 million in the same quarter of 2001. The decline in earnings was primarily due to lower refining margins and a decrease in sales volumes. Refining margins declined due to weak demand, particularly for distillate products, driven by warm weather, high inventory levels and a weak economy.

Cash flow provided from operations for the first quarter of 2002 was \$28 million, compared with \$50 million in the same quarter of 2001, as a result of the same factors that reduced earnings.

Rack Forward earnings were \$5 million in the first quarter of 2002, the same as in the first quarter of 2001. EM&R's retail gasoline margin averaged 6.1 cents pre litre (cpl) for the quarter, unchanged from the first quarter of 2001.

Rack Back earnings in the first quarter were \$2 million, compared to \$18 million in the same quarter of 2001. The decline in earnings was due largely to lower refining margins that fell 34% to 4.1 cpl, compared with 6.2 cpl in the first quarter of 2001. Earnings were also negatively impacted by lower sales volumes. Refined product sales averaged 13.5 million liters per day, down from 14.9 million liters per day in the first quarter of 2001. Partially offsetting the negative variances were lower expenses on energy and reduced refinery repairs and maintenance.

Utilization of the Sarnia refinery's crude oil capacity increased to 102% in the first quarter of 2002 compared to 88% in the first quarter of 2001. Utilization was higher than the first quarter of 2001 when operational problems occurred with the refinery's catalytic cracker.

On March 27, the Sarnia refinery experienced a fire in the hydrogen plant. As a result, the hydrogen plant and the hydrocracker were shut down. Although the outage does not affect total crude run, it is estimated the unit will be out of service for a number of weeks in the second quarter, which will necessitate additional product purchases to satisfy customer demand. Management expects EM&R's second quarter financial performance will be negatively impacted by the loss of cracking capability, and higher repair and maintenance costs, but the total impact will not be material to Suncor.

Subsequent to the end of the quarter, a conditional agreement for the sale of the natural gas marketing business was signed with Ontario Energy Savings Corp (OESC) for \$66 million. The sale, to be completed no later than May 15, 2002, is conditional on obtaining approval from the Competition Bureau and OESC obtaining financing through a proposed equity offering.

DOWNSTREAM PRODUCT MARGINS BY QUARTER (cents per litre)	2002		2001		
	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Retail	6.1	6.9	5.9	7.6	6.1
Refining	4.1	3.7	4.3	8.1	6.2

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CORPORATE

Corporate after-tax expenses during the first quarter of 2002 were \$33 million, compared to \$20 million for the first quarter in 2001. The increase primarily reflects higher financing expenses and long-term compensation program expenses partially offset by the absence of expenses associated with the Stuart Oil Shale Project, which was sold in April 2001, and lower research and development expenses with respect to new technology assessments.

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The increase in financing expenses primarily reflects the lower level of capitalized interest relating to Project Millennium, which went into commercial operations January 1, 2002. The capitalization of interest on Project Millennium ceased at the end of 2001. Higher borrowing levels in the first quarter of 2002 compared to the first quarter of 2001 also increased financing expenses. Financing expenses were reduced by lower interest rates and a foreign exchange gain related to US\$500 million of unsecured notes that were issued in the first quarter of this year.

The cash flow provided from operations deficit in the quarter was \$94 million, compared to \$42 million in the first quarter of 2001. Included in the 2002 increase in the cash flow deficit is \$37 million relating to a final election by participants in the executive compensation program and the impact of a higher Suncor closing share price quarter-over-quarter that is used to determine the amount of the compensation program payout.

ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIQUIDITY

Suncor's balance sheet at the end of the first quarter reflects a number of changes. The crude oil benchmark price at the end of the quarter increased by 26% from the month of December 2001 and this increase, along with higher Oil Sands sales, were the primary factors for the increase in accounts receivable.

Excluding cash and cash equivalents, short-term borrowings and the current portion of long-term borrowings, Suncor had a working capital deficiency of \$56 million at the end of the first quarter compared to a working capital deficiency of \$121 million at the end of 2001. Included in the \$56 million working capital deficiency at the end of the quarter is \$79 million relating to the payment on the long-term employee incentive programs. This amount will be paid to employees in the second quarter of this year.

Suncor has in place sufficient lines of credit to cover working capital requirements and will continue to monitor the debt capital markets for opportunities to refinance bank debt with longer-term debt. Suncor's undrawn lines of credit as of March 31, 2002 were approximately \$1.1 billion.

Net debt ended the quarter at \$3.271 billion, up from \$3.143 billion at year-end, which primarily reflects the timing of capital and overburden spending, and the lower than expected production from the new Millennium assets at Oil Sands that reduced earnings. Based upon a review of its outlook for the balance of 2002, Suncor is still targetting to reduce 2001 net debt by up to \$700 million by the end of 2003.

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LEGAL NOTICE - FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This Management's Discussion and Analysis contains certain forward-looking statements that are based on Suncor's current expectations, estimates, projects and assumptions and were made by the company in light of its experience and its perception of historical trends.

All statements that address expectations or projections about the future, including statements about Suncor's strategy for growth, expected and future production volumes, operating and financial results, are forward-looking statements. Some of the forward-looking statements may be identified by words like "expects," "plans," "believes," "scheduled," "projects," "goal" and similar expressions. These statements are not guarantees of future performance as they are based on current facts and assumptions 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 as a result of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors.

The risk, uncertainties and other factors that could influence actual results include: changes in the general economic, market and business conditions; fluctuations in supply and demand for Suncor's products; fluctuations in commodity prices; fluctuations in currency exchange rates; Suncor's ability to respond to changing markets and access the capital markets; the ability of Suncor to receive timely regulatory approvals; the successful and timely implementation of its growth projects including the Firebag In-situ Oil Sands Project and Voyageur; the integrity and reliability of Suncor's capital assets; the cumulative impact of other resource development projects; Suncor's ability to comply with current and future environmental laws; the accuracy of Suncor's production estimates and production levels and its success at exploration and development drilling and related activities; the maintenance of satisfactory relationships with unions, employee associations, joint venturers, suppliers and customers; competitive actions of other companies, including increased competition from other oil and gas companies or from companies that provide alternative sources of energy; the uncertainties resulting from potential delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures; actions by governmental authorities including increasing taxes, changes in environmental and other regulations; the ability and willingness of parties with whom Suncor has material relationships to perform their obligations to Suncor; and the occurrence of unexpected events such as fires, blowouts, freeze-ups, equipment failures and other similar events affecting Suncor or other parties whose operations or assets directly or indirectly affect Suncor. See Suncor's current Annual Information Form, Annual Report and Quarterly Reports and other documents Suncor files with securities regulatory authorities, for further details.

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SUNCOR ENERGY INC.
FIRST QUARTER REPORT 2002

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS
(unaudited)

three month

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(\$ millions) 2002

REVENUES 1 051

EXPENSES

Purchases of crude oil and products 295
 Operating, selling and general 343
 Exploration 5
 Royalties 20
 Taxes other than income taxes 88
 Depreciation, depletion and amortization 133
 Start-up expenses - Project Millennium --
 Financing expenses (note 3) 31

915

EARNINGS BEFORE INCOME TAXES 136

PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES

Current 11
 Future 35

46

NET EARNINGS 90

Dividends on preferred securities (7)
 Revaluation of US\$ preferred securities, net of tax (note 2) --

Net earnings attributable to common shareholders 83

PER COMMON SHARE (dollars)

Net earnings attributable to common shareholders (note 2)

2002

basic 0.37
 diluted 0.37

Cash dividends 0.085

See accompanying notes.

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 FIRST QUARTER REPORT 2002

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
 (unaudited)

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(\$ millions)

MARCH 31

2002

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents	5
Accounts receivable	395
Income taxes recoverable (note 6)	30
Future income taxes	33
Inventories	252

Total current assets	715
Property, plant and equipment, net	7 264
Deferred charges and other	223
Future income taxes	132

Total assets	8 334
--------------	-------

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Short-term borrowings	9
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	690
Future income taxes	28
Taxes other than income taxes	48

Total current liabilities	775
---------------------------	-----

Long-term borrowings (note 4)	3 267
Accrued liabilities and other	225
Future income taxes	1 217
Shareholders' equity (see below)	2 850

Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	8 334
--	-------

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

NUMBER

Preferred securities (note 2)	17 540 000	525	17 540 000
Share capital	223 317 183	562	222 978 245
Retained earnings (note 2)		1 763	

2 850

See accompanying notes.

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SUNCOR ENERGY INC.
FIRST QUARTER REPORT 2002

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(unaudited)

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(\$ millions)	2002	three months

OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash flow provided from operations (1), (2)	181	
Decrease (increase) in operating working capital		
Accounts receivable	(89)	
Inventories	6	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	18	
Taxes payable	10	

Cash provided from operating activities	126	

CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES (2)	(221)	

NET CASH DEFICIENCY BEFORE FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(95)	

FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Decrease in short-term borrowings	(22)	
Proceeds from issuance of long-term borrowings (note 7)	797	
Net (decrease) increase in other long-term borrowings	(651)	
Issuance of common shares under stock option plan	5	
Dividends paid on preferred securities (3)	(12)	
Dividends paid on common shares	(18)	

Cash provided from financing activities	99	

INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	4	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	1	

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	5	

PER COMMON SHARE (dollars)		
(1) Cash flow provided from operations	0.81	
(3) Dividends paid on preferred securities (pre-tax)	0.05	

Cash flow provided from operations after deducting dividends paid on preferred securities	0.76	

(2) See Schedules of Segmented Data		

See accompanying notes.

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SUNCOR ENERGY INC. 9
FIRST QUARTER REPORT 2002

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(unaudited)

(\$ millions)	Preferred Securities	Share Capital
---------------	-------------------------	------------------

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AT DECEMBER 31, 2000, AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	514	537
Retroactive adjustment for change in accounting policy, net of tax (note 2)	(4)	--
<hr/>		
AT DECEMBER 31, 2000, AS RESTATED	510	537
Net earnings	--	--
Dividends paid on preferred securities	--	--
Dividends paid on common shares	--	--
Issued for cash under stock option plan	--	6
Issued under dividend reinvestment plan	--	2
Revaluation of US\$ preferred securities (note 2)	13	--
<hr/>		
AT MARCH 31, 2001	523	545
<hr/>		
AT DECEMBER 31, 2001, AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	514	555
Retroactive adjustment for change in accounting policy, net of tax (note 2)	11	--
<hr/>		
AT DECEMBER 31, 2001, AS RESTATED	525	555
Net earnings	--	--
Dividends paid on preferred securities	--	--
Dividends paid on common shares	--	--
Issued for cash under stock option plan	--	5
Issued under dividend reinvestment plan	--	2
Revaluation of US\$ preferred securities (note 2)	--	--
<hr/>		
AT MARCH 31, 2002	525	562

See accompanying notes.

COMMON SHARE INFORMATION AND RATIOS (unaudited)

	2002
<hr/>	
COMMON SHARE INFORMATION	
For the three months ended March 31	
Average number outstanding, weighted monthly (thousands)*	223 135
<hr/>	
As at March 31	
Share price at end of trading	
Toronto Stock Exchange	57.50
New York Stock Exchange	36.16
<hr/>	
Book value per common share	10.41
- Canadian\$	10.41
- US\$	6.53
<hr/>	
Common share options outstanding	6 401 268

* As at April 19, 2002, the actual number of common shares outstanding (thousands) was 223,928.

RATIOS

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As at March 31	
Debt to debt plus shareholders' equity (%)	53.5

For the twelve months ended March 31	
Debt to cash flow provided from operations (times)	4.4

Interest coverage on long-term debt (times)	
Net income	3.3
Cash flow from operations	5.3

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements follow the same accounting policies and methods of computation as, and should be read in conjunction with, the most recent annual financial statements, with the exception of the change in accounting with respect to the translation of Foreign Currency discussed in note 2.

2. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY

The Company has retroactively adopted the new Canadian accounting standard for Foreign Currency Translation, and as a result, all prior periods have been restated. This standard applies to the Company's foreign-denominated preferred securities and long-term borrowings.

The impact of this change on the Company's US\$ preferred securities at December 31, 2001 was to increase preferred securities by \$11 million (December 31, 2000 - decrease preferred securities by \$4 million), decrease retained earnings by \$8 million (December 31, 2000 - increase retained earnings by \$3 million), and decrease long-term future tax liability by \$3 million (December 31, 2000 - increase long-term future tax liability by \$1 million). There was a nil impact in the first quarter of 2002.

The impact of this change in accounting policy on the Company's US\$ long-term borrowings issued January, 2002 (refer to note 4) was to increase net earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2002 and decrease long-term borrowings at March 31, 2002 by \$3 million.

For the three months ended March 31, 2001, basic and fully diluted earnings per share, previously reported at \$0.53 and \$0.52 respectively, were reduced by \$0.04 to \$0.49 and \$0.48 respectively, for the retroactive change in accounting policy.

For the three months ended March 31, 2002, the total impact of the change in accounting policy on earnings per share was an increase of \$0.01.

3. FINANCING EXPENSES

three months ended March 31	
2002	2001

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Borrowing cost	38	35
Capitalized interest	(4)	(31)

Total borrowing expense	34	4
Foreign exchange (gain) on long-term borrowings	(3)	(1)

Total financing expense	31	3

4. ISSUANCE OF 7.15% NOTES

On January 29, 2002, the company issued 7.15% Notes with a principal amount of US\$500 million (CDN\$ equivalent of \$797 million at March 31, 2002). These notes bear interest, which is payable semi-annually, and will mature on February 1, 2032. The net proceeds received were used to repay commercial paper and bank borrowings.

5. EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE

The following table provides a reconciliation between basic and diluted earnings per common share:

(\$ millions)	three months ended March 2002	2001
Net earnings attributable to common shareholders	83	0
Dividends on preferred securities	--**	0

Net earnings before deducting dividends on preferred securities	83**	0

(millions of common shares)		
Weighted-average number of common shares	223	0
Dilutive securities:		
Options/shares issued under long-term incentive plan	4	0
Preferred securities converted	--**	0

Weighted-average number of diluted common shares	227	0

(dollars per common share)		
Basic earnings per share	0.37*	0
Diluted earnings per share	0.37**	0

* Basic earnings per share is the net earnings attributable to common shareholders divided by the weighted-average number of common shares.

** For the three months ended March 31, 2002 and 2001, diluted earnings per share is the net earnings attributable to common shareholders divided by the weighted-average number of diluted common shares. Dividends on preferred securities of \$7 million (2002 and 2001) and preferred securities converted of 10 million shares (three months ended March 31,

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2001 - 14 million shares), have an anti-dilutive impact, therefore they are not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share.

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6. INCOME TAXES

The Alberta government announced in its 2002 budget that it intends to reduce provincial income tax rates by 0.5% on April 1, 2002. This change has not yet been passed as a Bill in the legislature. Subject to the passage of this Bill, this change will reduce the income tax that Suncor pays on income earned in Alberta. Suncor has not yet assessed the impact of the announcement.

7. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The company applies the intrinsic value-based method of accounting for stock-based compensation awards granted to employees and non-employee directors. Accordingly, no compensation cost has been recognized in the consolidated statements of earnings for common share options granted. Had compensation cost been determined based on the fair values at the grant dates for those options vested in the period, the Company's net earnings and earnings per share would have been reduced to the amounts below:

(\$ millions, except per share amounts)	three months ended March 31	
	2002	2001
Compensation costs	10	8
Net earnings		
As reported	90	125
Pro forma	80	117
Basic earnings per share		
As reported	0.37	0.49
Pro forma	0.33	0.45
Diluted earnings per share		
As reported	0.37	0.48
Pro forma	0.32	0.44

The fair value of common share options vested is estimated as at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, using the following weighted-average assumptions:

	three months ended March 31	
	2002	2001
Fair value of options vested	\$13.40	\$14.96
Dividend	\$0.34/SHARE	\$0.34/share
Risk-free interest rate	5.58%	5.75%
Expected life	6 YEARS	7 years
Expected volatility	34%	33%

8. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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(\$ millions)	three months ended March 31	
	2002	2001
Interest paid	45	43
Income taxes paid	9	20

HEDGE POSITION UPDATE AS AT MARCH 31, 2002	Quantity (bbl/day)	Price - US\$ (WTI)
2002		
Crude oil swaps	57,000	\$20.42
Costless collars	10,000	\$21.00 - \$26.19
Costless collars	12,000	\$22.00 - \$26.28
Costless collars	18,000	\$23.00 - \$27.59
Costless collars	3,000	\$23.50 - \$28.15
2003		
Costless collars	44,000	\$21.00 - \$25.74
Costless collars	10,000	\$22.00 - \$24.51
2004		
Crude oil swaps	10,000	\$22.64
Costless collars	11,000	\$21.00 - \$23.65
2005		
Crude oil swaps	15,000	\$21.58

* For presentation purposes, these US\$ hedges have been converted to a CDN\$ equivalent based on the month end US\$/CDN\$ exchange rate of 1.5935.

For 2002, Suncor has in place US dollar swaps in the amounts of US \$314 million, at an exchange rate of Canadian\$ to US\$ of \$0.70.

9. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Subsequent to March 31, 2002, a conditional sale agreement for the sale of the natural gas marketing business was signed for \$66 million. The sale, to be completed no later than May 15, 2002, is conditional on obtaining approval from the Competition Bureau and the buyer obtaining financing through a proposed equity offering.

10. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain of the prior period's figures have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation.

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SCHEDULES OF SEGMENTED DATA
(unaudited)

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(\$ millions)	Oil Sands		Natural Gas		Energy Marketing and Refining		three months Corporate and Elimination	
	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001
EARNINGS								
REVENUES								
Sales and other operating revenues	443	252	58	168	549	666	--	--
Intersegment revenues	72	41	11	26	--	--	(83)	(6)
Interest	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
	515	293	69	194	549	666	(82)	(6)
EXPENSES								
Purchases of crude oil and products	17	--	7	4	356	449	(85)	(6)
Operating, selling and general	218	108	17	14	85	84	23	2
Exploration	--	--	5	1	--	--	--	--
Royalties	8	7	12	50	--	--	--	--
Taxes other than income taxes	6	3	1	1	81	82	--	--
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	99	57	18	18	15	14	1	(1)
Start-up expenses - Project Millennium	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financing expenses	--	--	--	--	--	--	31	--
	348	185	60	88	537	629	(30)	(3)
EARNINGS (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES								
Income taxes	(56)	(39)	(4)	(53)	(5)	(14)	19	1
NET EARNINGS (LOSS)	111	69	5	53	7	23	(33)	(2)
CAPITAL EMPLOYED								
As at March 31	4 946	1 500	363	320	502	520	68	(1)
Twelve months ended March 31								
RETURN ON AVERAGE CAPITAL EMPLOYED (%)								
	14.2	19.5	20.0	28.0	12.6	17.3	--	--
RETURN ON AVERAGE CAPITAL EMPLOYED (%) *								
	6.9	8.7	20.0	28.0	12.6	17.3	--	--

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* The company's definition of capital employed excludes capitalized costs related to major projects in progress. If capital employed were to include these capitalized costs, the return on average capital employed would be as stated on this line.

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SCHEDULES OF SEGMENTED DATA (CONTINUED)
(unaudited)

(\$ millions)	Oil Sands		Natural Gas		Energy Marketing and Refining		three Corpora and Elimin 2002
	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
CASH FLOW BEFORE FINANCING ACTIVITIES							
CASH PROVIDED FROM (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES:							
Cash flow provided from (used in) operations							
Net earnings (loss)	111	69	5	53	7	23	(33)
Exploration expenses							
Cash	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Dry hole costs	--	--	4	1	--	--	--
Non-cash items included in earnings							
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	99	57	18	18	15	14	1
Future income taxes	54	37	4	53	--	1	(23)
Current income tax provision allocated to Corporate	2	2	1	--	5	13	(8)
Other	5	2	1	1	1	1	(1)
Overburden removal outlays	(53)	(9)	--	--	--	--	--
Overburden removal outlays - Project Millennium (start-up period)	--	(17)	--	--	--	--	--
Increase (decrease) in deferred credits and other	(5)	(1)	--	1	--	(2)	(30)
<hr/>							
Total cash flow provided from (used in) operations	213	140	34	127	28	50	(94)
Decrease (increase) in operating working capital	(56)	(111)	(19)	49	(25)	(28)	45
<hr/>							
Total cash provided from (used in) operating activities	157	29	15	176	3	22	(49)
<hr/>							
CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES:							
Capital and exploration expenditures	(152)	(362)	(57)	(30)	(5)	(4)	(2)
Deferred maintenance shutdown expenditures	(2)	--	--	--	(1)	--	--

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Deferred outlays and other investments	--	--	--	--	(2)	(1)	--

Total cash used in investing activities	(154)	(362)	(57)	(30)	(8)	(5)	(2)

NET CASH SURPLUS (DEFICIENCY) BEFORE FINANCING ACTIVITIES	3	(333)	(42)	146	(5)	17	(51)

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QUARTERLY OPERATING SUMMARY
(unaudited)

	For the quarter ended			
	MAR 31 2002	Dec 31 2001	Sept 30 2001	June 30 2001
OIL SANDS				
PRODUCTION (a)	179.3	153.0	116.5	109.7
SALES (a)				
- light sweet crude oil	96.8	62.4	54.2	55.0
- diesel	20.2	15.3	15.0	15.2
- light sour crude oil	70.8	64.3	40.6	31.5
- bitumen	0.3	4.3	8.0	13.0

TOTAL SALES	188.1	146.3	117.8	114.7

AVERAGE SALES PRICE (b)				
- light sweet crude oil	33.55	30.22	35.20	36.05
- other (diesel, light sour crude oil and bitumen)	25.53	20.12	28.21	27.12
- total	29.66	24.43	31.43	31.40
- total *	30.62	25.65	37.37	38.35
CASH OPERATING COSTS (1), (c)	16.35	17.45	18.25	17.00
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS (2), (c)	19.05	19.40	20.95	19.65
NATURAL GAS				
GROSS PRODUCTION **				
Conventional				
- natural gas (d)	175	180	176	177
- natural gas liquids (a)	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3
- crude oil (a)	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5
- total gross production (e)	33.0	33.7	33.2	33.3
AVERAGE SALES PRICE				
- natural gas (f)	3.21	3.10	3.90	6.78
- natural gas (f) *	3.21	3.09	3.90	6.82
- natural gas liquids (b)	22.53	23.47	30.26	39.32

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- crude oil - conventional (b)	29.15	27.17	33.17	36.75
- crude oil - conventional (b) *	30.50	28.60	37.86	42.30
NET WELLS DRILLED				
Conventional - exploratory ***	14	14	1	3
- development	9	6	7	3
	23	20	8	6

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QUARTERLY OPERATING SUMMARY (CONTINUED)
(unaudited)

	For the quarter ended			
	MAR 31	Dec 31	Sept 30	June 30
	2002	2001	2001	2001
ENERGY MARKETING AND REFINING				
REFINED PRODUCT SALES (g)				
Transportation fuels				
Gasoline - retail ****	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.3
- other	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.5
Jet fuel	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7
Diesel	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.5
Total transportation fuel sales	11.0	12.1	12.7	13.0
Petrochemicals	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6
Heating oils	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3
Heavy fuel oils	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8
Other	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6
TOTAL REFINED PRODUCT SALES	13.5	14.0	15.1	15.3
NATURAL GAS SALES (d)	82	92	95	102
MARGINS (h)				
Refining (3)	4.1	3.7	4.3	8.1
Retail (4)	6.1	6.9	5.9	7.6
CRUDE OIL SUPPLY AND REFINING				
Processed at Suncor refinery (g)	11.3	9.2	11.0	10.9
Utilization of refining capacity (%)	102	83	99	98

* Excludes the impact of hedging activities.

** Currently all Natural Gas production is located in the Western Canada

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Sedimentary Basin.

*** Excludes exploratory wells in progress.

**** Excludes sales through joint venture interests.

Definitions

- (1) Cash operating costs - operating, selling and general expenses, taxes other than income taxes and overburden cash expenditures for the period.
- (2) Total operating costs - cash and non-cash operating costs (total Oil Sands expenses less purchases of crude oil and products and royalties in Schedules of Segmented Data).
- (3) Refining margin - average wholesale unit price from all products minus average unit cost of crude oil.
- (4) Retail margin - average street price of Sunoco-branded retail gasoline minus refining gasoline price.

- (a) thousands of barrels per day (d) millions of cubic feet per day (g) thousands of cubic feet per day
(b) dollars per barrel (e) BOE per day (h) cents per litre
(c) dollars per barrel sold rounded to the nearest \$0.05 (f) dollars per thousand cubic feet

Metric conversion

Crude oil, refined products, etc. 1m3 (cubic metre) = approx. 6.29 barrels
Natural gas 1m3 (cubic metre) = approx. 35.49 cubic feet

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SUNCOR ENERGY INC.
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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

SUNCOR ENERGY INC.

Date: April 25, 2002

By: /s/ JANICE B. ODEGAARD

JANICE B. ODEGAARD
Vice President, Associate General
Counsel and Corporate Secretary