BMO Financial Group

Investor Presentation

For the Quarter Ended July 31, 2020

August 25, 2020

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Forward looking statements & non-GAAP measures

Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Bank of Montreal's public communications often include written or oral forward-looking statements. Statements of this type are included in this document, and may be included in other filings with Canadian securities regulators or the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or in other communications. All such statements are made pursuant to the "safe harbor" provisions of, and are intended to be forward-looking statements under, the United States *Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995* and any applicable Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking statements in this document may include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to our objectives and priorities for fiscal 2020 and beyond, our strategies or future actions, our targets, expectations for our financial condition or share price, the regulatory environment in which we operate and the results of or outlook for our operations or for the Canadian, U.S. and international economies, our response to the COVID-19 pandemic and its expected impact on our business, operations, earnings, results and financial performance and condition, including our regulatory capital and liquidity ratios and credit ratings, as well as its impact on our customers, competitors, reputation and trading exposures, and the potential for loss from higher credit, counterparty and mark-to-market losses, and include statements of our management. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as "will", "would", "should", "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "project", "intend", "estimate", "plan", "goal", "target", "may" and "could."

By their nature, forward-looking statements require us to make assumptions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific in nature. There is significant risk that predictions, forecasts, conclusions or projections will not prove to be accurate, that our assumptions may not be correct, and that actual results may differ materially from such predictions, forecasts, conclusions or projections. The uncertainty created by the COVID-19 pandemic has heightened this risk given the increased challenge in making assumptions, predictions, forecasts, conclusions or projections. We caution readers of this document not to place undue reliance on our forward-looking statements, as a number of factors – many of which are beyond our control and the effects of which can be difficult to predict – could cause actual future results, conditions, actions or events to differ materially from the targets, expectations, estimates or intentions expressed in the forward-looking statements.

The future outcomes that relate to forward-looking statements may be influenced by many factors, including but not limited to: general economic and market conditions in the countries in which we operate; the severity, duration and spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, its impact on local, national or international economies and its heightening of certain risks that may affect our future results; the possible impact on our business and operations of outbreaks of disease or illness that affect local, national or international economies; the Canadian housing market and consumer leverage; weak, volatile or illiquid capital and/or credit markets; interest rate and currency value fluctuations; changes in monetary, fiscal, or economic policy and tax legislation and interpretation; the level of competition in the geographic and business areas in which we operate; changes in laws or in supervisory expectations or requirements, including capital, interest rate and liquidity requirements and guidance, and the effect of such changes on funding costs; judicial or regulatory proceedings; the accuracy and completeness of the information we obtain with respect to our customers and counterparties; failure of third parties to comply with their obligations to us; our ability to execute our strategic plans and to complete and integrate acquisitions, including obtaining regulatory approvals; critical accounting estimates and the effect of changes to accounting standards, rules and interpretations on these estimates; operational and infrastructure risks, including with respect to reliance on third parties; changes to our credit ratings; political conditions, including changes relating to or affecting economic or trade matters; global capital markets activities; the possible effects on our business of war or terrorist activities; natural disasters and disruptions to public infrastructure, such as transportation, communications, power or water supply; technological changes; information, privacy and cyber security, including the threat of data breaches, hacking, identity theft and corporate espionage, as well as the possibility of denial of service resulting from efforts targeted at causing system failure and service disruption; and our ability to anticipate and effectively manage risks arising from all of the foregoing factors.

We caution that the foregoing list is not exhaustive of all possible factors. Other factors and risks could adversely affect our results. For more information, please refer to the discussion in the Risks That May Affect Future Results section, and the sections related to credit and counterparty, market, insurance, liquidity and funding, operational, legal and regulatory, business, strategic, environmental and social, and reputation risk, in the Enterprise-Wide Risk Management section that begins on page 68 of BMO's 2019 Annual Report, and the Risk Management section in BMO's Third Quarter 2020 Report to Shareholders, all of which outline certain key factors and risks that may affect our future results. Investors and others should carefully consider these factors and risks, as well as other uncertainties and potential events, and the inherent uncertainty of forward-looking statements. We do not undertake to update any forward-looking statements, whether written or oral, that may be made from time to time by the organization or on its behalf, except as required by law. The forward-looking information contained in this document is presented for the purpose of assisting our shareholders in understanding our financial position as at and for the periods ended on the dates presented, as well as our strategic priorities and objectives, and may not be appropriate for other purposes.

Material economic assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements contained in this document are set out in the Economic Developments and Outlook section on page 18 of BMO's 2019 Annual Report and updated in the Economic Review and Outlook and the Allowance for Credit Losses sections set forth in BMO's Third Quarter 2020 Report to Shareholders. Assumptions about the performance of the Canadian and U.S. economies, as well as overall market conditions and their combined effect on our business, are material factors we consider when determining our strategic priorities, objectives and expectations for our business. In determining our expectations for economic growth, we primarily consider historical economic data, past relationships between economic and financial variables, changes in government policies, and the risks to the domestic and global economy. Please refer to the Economic Review and Outlook and the Allowance for Credit Losses sections in BMO's Third Quarter 2020 Report to Shareholders.

Non-GAAP Measures

Bank of Montreal uses both GAAP and non-GAAP measures to assess performance. Readers are cautioned that earnings and other measures adjusted to a basis other than GAAP do not have standardized meanings under GAAP and are unlikely to be comparable to similar measures used by other companies. Reconciliations of GAAP to non-GAAP measures, the rationale for their use, as well as the effects of changes in exchange rates on BMO's U.S. segment reported and adjusted results can be found on pages 7 and 8 of BMO's Third Quarter 2020 Report to Shareholders and on pages 17 and 23 of BMO's 2019 Annual Report, all of which are available on our website at www.bmo.com/investorrelations. Examples of non-GAAP amounts or measures include: efficiency and leverage ratios; revenue and other measures presented on a taxable equivalent basis (teb); amounts presented net of applicable taxes; results and measures that exclude the impact of Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate movements (i.e. constant currency basis or CCY), adjusted net income, revenues, non-interest expenses, earnings per share, effective tax rate, ROE, efficiency ratio, pre-provision pre-tax earnings, and other adjusted measures which exclude the impact of certain items such as, acquisition integration costs, amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets, reinsurance adjustment, restructuring costs, revaluation of U.S. net deferred tax asset as a result of U.S. tax reform and the remeasurement of an employee benefit liability as a result of an amendment to the benefits plan.

Bank of Montreal provides supplemental information on combined business segments to facilitate comparisons to peers.

Darryl White

Chief Executive Officer

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Diversification driving financial strength and resiliency

	Q3'20	YTD
Net Income[1]	**$1,259MM**	**$3,591MM**
Reported	$1,232MM	$3,513MM
PPPT[1,2]	**$2,593MM**	**$6,965MM**
Reported	$2,556MM	$6,863MM
Efficiency Ratio[1,3]	**56.8%**	**60.2%**
Reported	57.4%	60.8%
PCL	**$1,054MM**	**$2,521MM**
Performing/Impaired	$608MM / $446MM	$1,338MM / $1,183MM
Capital	**CET1 11.6%**	

- Q3 adjusted[1] EPS $1.85; good performance
- Strong adjusted[1] pre-provision, pre-tax earnings (PPPT)[2]; up 12% Y/Y and 7% YTD
- Adjusted[1] expenses down 2% Y/Y, flat YTD; disciplined expense management
- Good adjusted[1] operating leverage of 5.3%; 2.9% YTD
- Capital strength and strong liquidity position

1 See slide 28 for adjustments to reported results. Adjusted measures are non-GAAP measures, see slide 2 for more information. On a reported basis: EPS $1.81; PPPT growth 12% Y/Y, 8% YTD; expenses down 1% Y/Y and flat YTD; operating leverage 5.2% and 2.9% YTD
2 Pre-Provision Pre-Tax earnings (PPPT) is the difference between net revenue and expenses
3 Efficiency ratio based on net revenue. Net revenue is net of insurance claims, commissions and changes in policy benefit liabilities (CCPB). Reported gross revenue: Q3'20 $7,189MM; YTD $19,200MM

Strong and consistent delivery across businesses

Canadian Personal & Commercial

- YTD revenue up 2% and PPPT[1,2] up 1%
- Expenses flat Y/Y reflecting continued focus on expense management in the current environment
- Steady improvement on revenue growth going forward

U.S. Personal & Commercial

- YTD revenue up 3% and PPPT[1,2] up 10%
- New low efficiency ratio[1] of 52.8%; exceeding Investor Day target of mid-50s
- One of eight select U.S. banks to offer digital accounts managed via Google Pay

BMO Wealth Management

- Record net income[1] up 35% Y/Y; operating leverage[1] of 11.1%
- Good earnings growth in Traditional Wealth
- Customers continue to trust us with their investments and reward us with their business as reflected in record client loyalty scores

BMO Capital Markets

- Strong quarter with net income[1] of $435MM
- Record revenue in both Global Markets and I&CB
- Achieved Investor Day target of 45-50% revenue contribution from U.S. in Q3 and YTD
- U.S. Segment net income[1] of US$133MM, up 61% Y/Y

1 On an adjusted basis. Adjusted measures are non-GAAP measures, see slide 2 for more information. See slide 28 for adjustments to reported results. On a reported basis: U.S. P&C efficiency ratio 53.7%; BMO Wealth Management net income growth 37%, operating leverage based on net revenue, reported operating leverage, net of CCPB 11.1%; BMO Capital Markets net income $426MM, U.S. segment net income US$126MM
2 Pre-Provision Pre-Tax earnings (PPPT) is the difference between net revenue and expenses

Proven strategy, strong, resilient earnings with capital strength

Our Purpose: Boldly Grow the Good *in business and life*

Strong Foundation
- Diversification across businesses and jurisdictions
- Sustained capital strength
- Long-term track record of superior credit risk management, consistently applied

Business and Operational Momentum
- Stable and resilient earnings power
- Disciplined expense management and efficiency improvement
- Momentum across businesses; good targeted share opportunities

Consistent Strategy
- Strategy tested and proven to deliver in all market environments
- Integrated and agile digital-first approach
- Activating a high-performance culture

Building a future ready bank: faster, stronger and more efficient

Financial Results

For the Quarter Ended July 31, 2020

Tom Flynn
Chief Financial Officer

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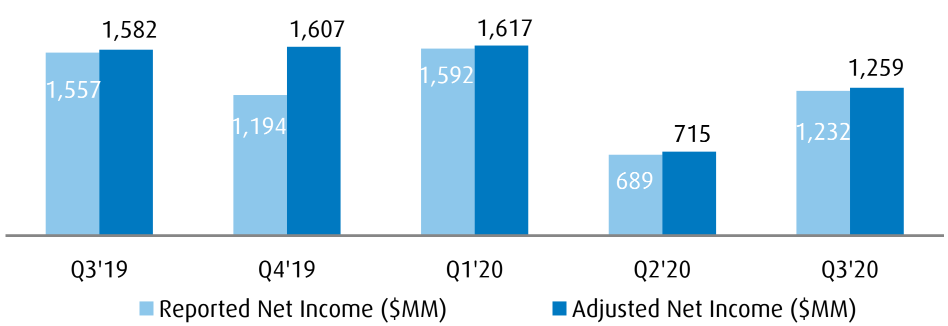
Q3 F2020 - Financial Highlights

Strong PPPT[4] earnings and operating leverage[2] absorbed higher provisions

- Adjusted[1] EPS $1.85 (reported $1.81)
- Adjusted[1] net income $1,259MM (reported $1,232MM)
- Adjusted[1] PPPT[4] $2,593MM, up 12% Y/Y, 11% CCY[5] (reported $2,556MM, up 12%)
- Net revenue[2] up 4% Y/Y, 3% CCY[5]
- Adjusted[1] expenses down 2% Y/Y (reported down 1%)
- Adjusted[1] efficiency ratio[2] 56.8% (reported 57.4%)
- Adjusted[1] operating leverage[2] 5.3% (reported 5.2%); YTD adjusted[1] and reported 2.9%
- Total PCL $1,054MM, up $748MM Y/Y; down $64MM Q/Q
  - PCL on impaired loans $446MM; PCL on performing loans $608MM
  - Total PCL to average net loans and acceptances 89 bps
  - PCL on impaired loans to average net loans and acceptances 38 bps

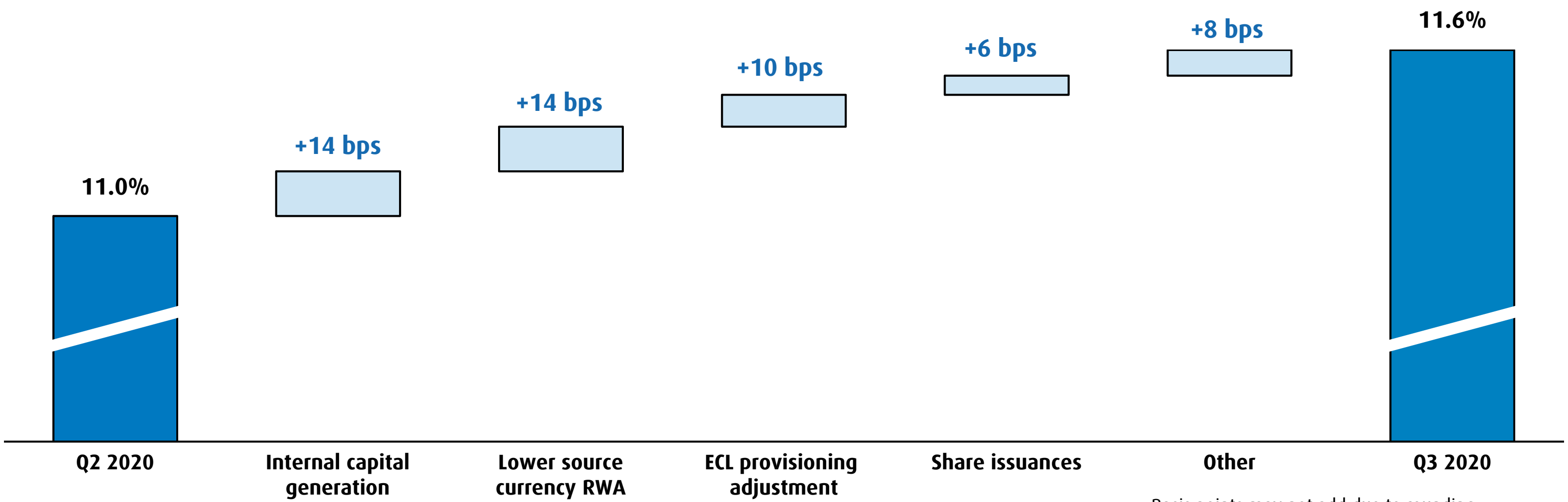
($MM)	Reported			Adjusted[1]		
	Q3 20	Q2 20	Q3 19	Q3 20	Q2 20	Q3 19
Net Revenue[2]	**6,000**	5,461	5,779	**6,000**	5,461	5,779
Expenses	**3,444**	3,516	3,491	**3,407**	3,483	3,459
PPPT[4]	**2,556**	1,945	2,288	**2,593**	1,978	2,320
Total PCL	**1,054**	1,118	306	**1,054**	1,118	306
Net Income	**1,232**	**689**	**1,557**	**1,259**	**715**	**1,582**
Diluted EPS ($)	**1.81**	1.00	2.34	**1.85**	1.04	2.38
ROE (%)	**9.4**	5.3	13.2	**9.6**	5.5	13.5
ROTCE[3] (%)	**11.1**	6.4	15.8	**11.1**	6.4	15.8
CET1 Ratio (%)	**11.6**	11.0	11.4			

Net Income[1] Trends



1 See slide 28 for adjustments to reported results. Adjusted measures are non-GAAP measures, see slide 2 for more information
2 Net revenue is net of insurance claims, commissions and changes in policy benefit liabilities (CCPB). Operating leverage and efficiency ratio based on net revenue. Reported gross revenue: Q3'20 $7,189MM; Q2'20 $5,264MM; Q3'19 $6,666MM
3 Return on Tangible Common Equity (ROTCE)
4 Pre-Provision Pre-Tax earnings (PPPT) is the difference between net revenue and expenses
5 Constant currency (CCY) refers to the impact of CAD/US exchange rate movements on the U.S. segment only. Measures presented on a CCY basis are non-GAAP measures, see slide 2 for more information

Strong Q3'20 CET1 ratio of 11.6%, up from Q2'20



Basis points may not add due to rounding.

- Q3'20 CET1 Ratio of 11.6%, up from Q2'20
  - Internal capital generation from retained earnings growth
  - Lower source currency RWA due mainly to reduction in asset size, primarily from decline in commercial lending and also lower CVA charge (~$7.5B, ~25 bps), and model updates (~$1.5B, ~5 bps), partially offset by changes in asset quality (~$4B, ~15 bps)
  - The adjustment to CET1 for transitional arrangements for expected credit loss provisioning, and
  - Issuances under the Shareholder Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan
- The impact of FX movements on the CET1 ratio largely offset
- Attractive dividend yield of ~5.8%[1]

1 Dividend yield based on closing share price as of July 31, 2020

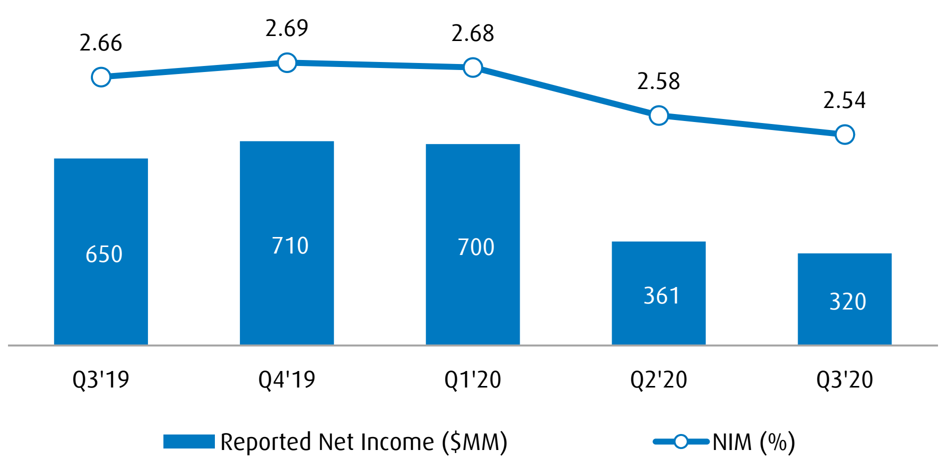
Canadian Personal & Commercial Banking

Performance reflects environment with disciplined expense management

- Net income[4] $320MM
- PPPT[2,4] $1,002MM
- Revenue down 4% Y/Y
  - Average loans up 5% Y/Y. Proprietary mortgages (including amortizing HELOC) up 7%; Commercial[3] up 9%
  - Average deposits up 20% Y/Y. Personal up 14% and Commercial up 31%, reflecting higher liquidity retained by customers due to COVID-19
  - NIM down 4 bps Q/Q; down 12 bps Y/Y
  - Non-interest revenue down Y/Y
- Expenses[4] flat Y/Y; down 2% Q/Q
- Efficiency ratio[4] 49.0%; YTD 48.7%
- Operating leverage[4] (4.0)%
- Total PCL $570MM, up $366MM Y/Y; up $73MM Q/Q
  - PCL on impaired loans $257MM; PCL on performing loans $313MM

	Reported			Adjusted[1]		
($MM)	Q3 20	Q2 20	Q3 19	Q3 20	Q2 20	Q3 19
Revenue (teb)	**1,962**	1,960	2,043	**1,962**	1,960	2,043
Expenses	**960**	976	961	**960**	975	960
PPPT[2]	**1,002**	984	1,082	**1,002**	985	1,083
Total PCL	**570**	497	204	**570**	497	204
Net Income	**320**	**361**	**650**	**320**	**362**	**651**

Net Income and NIM Trends



1 See slide 28 for adjustments to reported results. Adjusted measures are non-GAAP measures, see slide 2 for more information
2 Pre-Provision Pre-Tax earnings (PPPT) is the difference between revenue and expenses
3 Commercial loan growth excludes corporate and small business cards
4 Net income, PPPT, expense growth, efficiency ratio and operating leverage shown are on an adjusted and reported basis

U.S. Personal & Commercial Banking

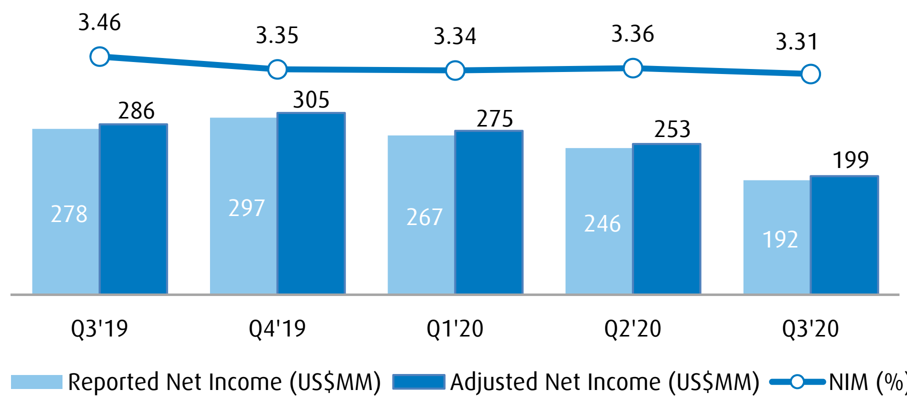
Adjusted[1] PPPT[3] up 12% Y/Y, with adjusted[1] efficiency below 53% driven by lower expenses

Figures that follow are in U.S. dollars

- Adjusted[1] net income $199MM (reported $192MM), impacted by higher credit provisions
- Adjusted[1] PPPT[3] up 12% Y/Y (reported up 13%)
- Revenue flat Y/Y
  - Average loans[2] up 7% Y/Y. Commercial up 7% and Personal up 6%
  - Average deposits up 32% Y/Y. Commercial up 60% and Personal up 10%, reflecting the higher liquidity retained by customers due to the impact of COVID-19
  - NIM down 5 bps Q/Q; down 15 bps Y/Y
  - Non-interest revenue down Y/Y
- Adjusted[1] and reported expenses down 9% Y/Y
- Adjusted[1] efficiency ratio 52.8% (reported 53.7%)
- Adjusted[1] and reported operating leverage 8.9%
- Total PCL $247MM, up $104MM Q/Q; up $174MM Y/Y
  - PCL on impaired loans $81MM; PCL on performing loans $166MM

	Reported			Adjusted[1]		
(US$MM)	**Q3 20**	**Q2 20**	**Q3 19**	**Q3 20**	**Q2 20**	**Q3 19**
Revenue (teb)	**1,030**	1,046	1,029	**1,030**	1,046	1,029
Expenses	**553**	592	606	**544**	582	595
PPPT[3]	**477**	454	423	**486**	464	434
Total PCL	**247**	143	73	**247**	143	73
Net Income	**192**	**246**	**278**	**199**	**253**	**286**
Net Income (CDE$)	**263**	**339**	**368**	**273**	**349**	**379**

Net Income[1] and NIM Trends



1 See slide 28 for adjustments to reported results. Adjusted measures are non-GAAP measures, see slide 2 for more information
2 Average loan growth rate referenced above excludes Wealth Management mortgage; average loans up 6% including these balances
3 Pre-Provision Pre-Tax earnings (PPPT) is the difference between revenue and expenses

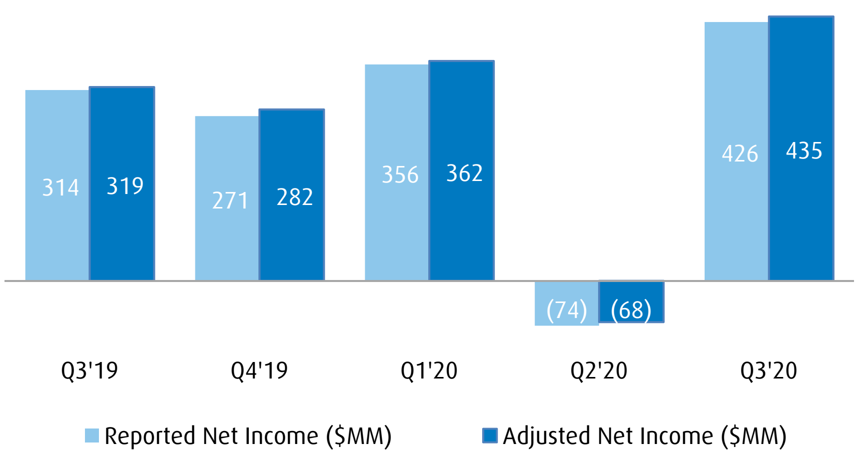
BMO Capital Markets

Very strong adjusted[1] PPPT[2] and NIAT, up Y/Y

- Adjusted[1] and reported net income up 36% Y/Y
- Adjusted[1] PPPT[2] up 73% Y/Y (reported up 72%)
- Revenue up 27% Y/Y
  - Global Markets up 47% on strong performance in FICC
  - Good Investment and Corporate Banking results
- Adjusted[1] and reported expenses up 3% Y/Y on higher performance-based compensation, partly offset by lower operating costs
- Adjusted[1] operating leverage 24.1% (reported 23.4%); YTD adjusted[1] 12.7% (reported 12.4%)
- Total PCL $137MM, up $127MM Y/Y; down $271MM Q/Q
  - PCL on impaired loans $79MM; PCL on performing loans $58MM
- Record U.S. performance; adjusted[1] net income of US$133MM (reported US$126MM), up 61% Y/Y
  - Record U.S. adjusted[1] PPPT[2] up 152% Y/Y (reported up 155%)

	Reported			Adjusted[1]		
($MM)	Q3 20	Q2 20	Q3 19	Q3 20	Q2 20	Q3 19
Global Markets	**981**	564	667	**981**	564	667
I&CB	**547**	487	540	**547**	487	540
Revenue (teb)	**1,528**	1,051	1,207	**1,528**	1,051	1,207
Expenses	**825**	758	799	**812**	751	793
PPPT[2]	**703**	293	408	**716**	300	414
Total PCL	**137**	408	10	**137**	408	10
Net Income (loss)	**426**	**(74)**	**314**	**435**	**(68)**	**319**

Net Income[1] Trends



1 See slide 28 for adjustments to reported results. Adjusted measures are non-GAAP measures, see slide 2 for more information
2 Pre-Provision Pre-Tax earnings (PPPT) is the difference between revenue and expenses

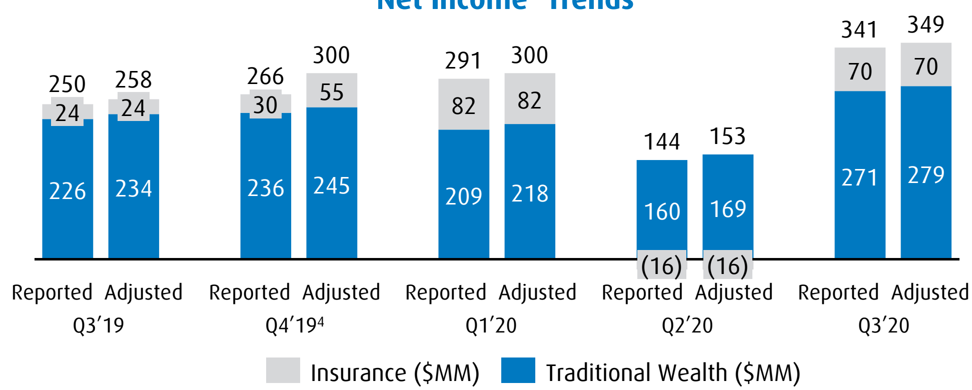
BMO Wealth Management

Record NIAT up 35% Y/Y driven by strong operating leverage

- Adjusted[1] net income $349MM (reported $341MM)
- Adjusted[1] Traditional Wealth net income $279MM, up 19% (reported $271MM, up 20%)
  - Higher markets benefited our diversified businesses
  - Strong cost management and online brokerage revenue
  - AUM up 7% Y/Y; AUA up 5% Y/Y
- Good Insurance results, up Y/Y and Q/Q
- Net revenue[2] up 6% Y/Y; Traditional Wealth up 2%
- Adjusted[1] and reported expenses down 5% Y/Y
- Total PCL $8MM, up $10MM Y/Y; up $2MM Q/Q
- Adjusted[1] and reported operating leverage, net of CCPB[2] 11.1%
- Adjusted[1] efficiency ratio, net of CCPB[2] 63.7%, (reported 64.6%)

	Reported			Adjusted[1]		
($MM)	Q3 20	Q2 20	Q3 19	Q3 20	Q2 20	Q3 19
Net Revenue[2]	**1,295**	1,087	1,226	**1,295**	1,087	1,226
Expenses	**837**	888	885	**826**	877	874
PPPT[3]	**458**	199	341	**469**	210	352
Total PCL (recovery)	**8**	6	(2)	**8**	6	(2)
Net Income	**341**	**144**	**250**	**349**	**153**	**258**
Traditional Wealth NI	**271**	160	226	**279**	169	234
Insurance NI	**70**	(16)	24	**70**	(16)	24
AUM/AUA ($B)	**909**	865	856	**909**	865	856

Net Income[1] Trends



1 See slide 28 for adjustments to reported results. Adjusted measures are non-GAAP measures, see slide 2 for more information
2 For purposes of this slide revenue is net of insurance claims, commissions and changes in policy benefit liabilities (CCPB). Gross revenue: Q3'20 $2,484MM, Q2'20 $890MM, Q3'19 $2,113MM
3 Pre-Provision Pre-Tax earnings (PPPT) is the difference between revenue and expenses
4 Q4'19 reported Insurance results include $25MM (pre-tax and after-tax) reinsurance adjustment in CCPB for the net impact of major reinsurance claims from Japanese typhoons that were incurred after our announced decision to wind down our reinsurance business

Corporate Services

- Adjusted[1] and reported net loss of $118MM compared with below trend net loss of $25MM in the prior year. Results decreased, primarily due to lower treasury-related revenue and higher expenses driven by the impact of a gain on the sale of an office building in the prior year

($MM)	Reported[2]			Adjusted[1,2]		
	Q3 20	Q2 20	Q3 19	Q3 20	Q2 20	Q3 19
Revenue	**(83)**	(3)	13	**(83)**	(3)	13
Group teb offset[2]	**(101)**	(78)	(74)	**(101)**	(78)	(74)
Total Revenue (teb)[2]	**(184)**	(81)	(61)	**(184)**	(81)	(61)
Total PCL (recovery)	**7**	8	(4)	**7**	8	(4)
Expenses	**70**	77	42	**70**	77	42
Net Loss	**(118)**	**(81)**	**(25)**	**(118)**	**(81)**	**(25)**

1 See slide 28 for adjustments to reported results. Adjusted measures are non-GAAP measures, see slide 2 for more information
2 Operating group revenue, income taxes and net interest margin are stated on a taxable equivalent basis (teb). This teb adjustment is offset in Corporate Services, and total BMO revenue, income taxes and net interest margin are stated on a GAAP basis

Risk Review

For the Quarter Ended July 31, 2020

Patrick Cronin
Chief Risk Officer

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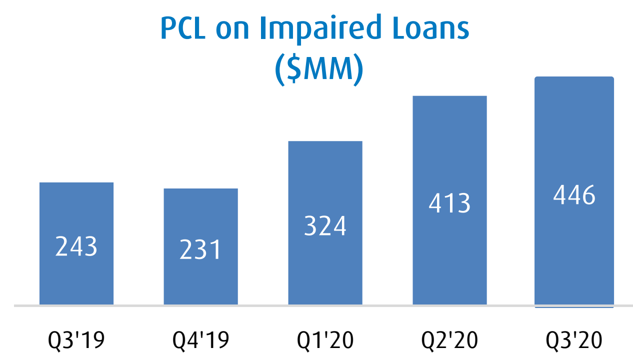
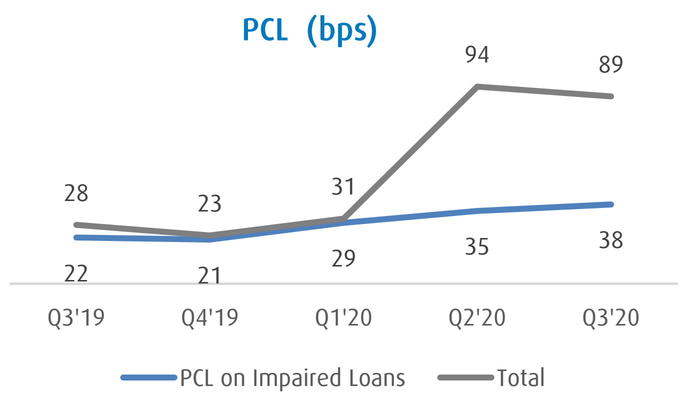
Provision for Credit Losses (PCL)

PCL By Operating Group ($MM)	Q3 20		Q2 20		Q3 19	
	$	bps	$	bps	$	bps
Consumer – Canadian P&C	130	33	121	30	133	34
Commercial – Canadian P&C	127	56	91	40	41	20
Total Canadian P&C	**257**	**41**	**212**	**34**	**174**	**29**
Consumer – U.S. P&C	15	31	15	29	8	16
Commercial – U.S. P&C	94	35	109	40	53	22
Total U.S. P&C	**109**	**35**	**124**	**38**	**61**	**21**
BMO Wealth Management	**1**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**0**	**-1**
BMO Capital Markets	**79**	**45**	**73**	**41**	**7**	**5**
Corporate Services	**0**	**n.m.**	**1**	**n.m.**	**1**	**n.m.**
PCL on Impaired Loans	**446**	**38**	**413**	**35**	**243**	**22**
PCL on Performing Loans	**608**	**51**	**705**	**59**	**63**	**6**
Total PCL	**1,054**	**89**	**1,118**	**94**	**306**	**28**

- Q3’20 PCL ratio on Impaired Loans at 38 bps, up 3 bps Q/Q
- Allowance for Credit Losses on Performing Loans increased PCL by $608MM





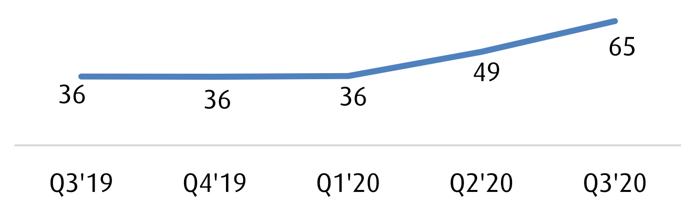
Allowance and Provision on Performing Loans

Allowance on Performing Loans (APL) and PCL on Performing Loans (PCL) By Operating Group ($MM)	Q2 20 APL[1]	Q3 20 PCL[2]	Q3 20 Foreign Exchange	Q3 20 APL[1]	APL to Performing Loans (bps)
Consumer – Canadian P&C	816	104	-1	919	57
Commercial – Canadian P&C	302	209	2	513	58
Total Canadian P&C	**1,118**	**313**	**1**	**1,432**	**57**
Consumer – U.S. P&C	186	6	-7	185	99
Commercial – U.S. P&C	565	217	-16	766	76
Total U.S. P&C	**751**	**223**	**-23**	**951**	**79**
BMO Wealth Management	**37**	**7**	**0**	**44**	**16**
BMO Capital Markets	**499**	**58**	**16**	**573**	**87**
Corporate Services	**4**	**7**	**0**	**11**	**nm**
Total	**2,409**	**608**	**-6**	**3,011**	**65**

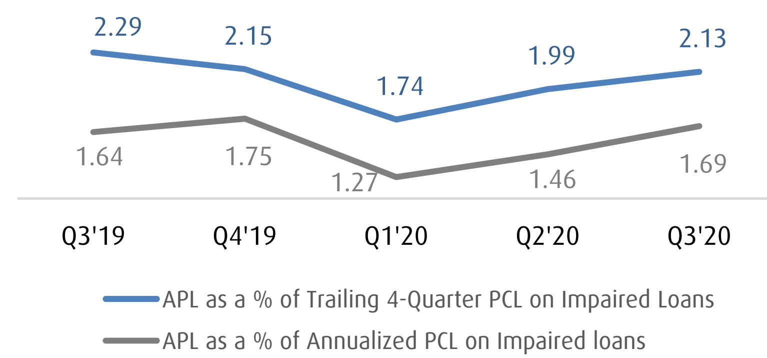
1 Q2 20 and Q3 20 includes APL on Other Assets of $11MM and $35MM, respectively, and excludes APL on Securities of $4MM and $5MM, respectively
2 Q3 20 PCL includes PCL on Other Assets of $24MM and excludes PCL on Securities of $2MM

- The APL increased $602MM to $3,011MM, driven by a $608MM provision for credit losses on performing loans, along with Foreign Exchange impact of $(6)MM
- The $608MM provision for credit losses on performing loans during Q3’20 was primarily driven by the impacts of COVID-19

Allowance for Performing Loans (bps)



Coverage Ratios



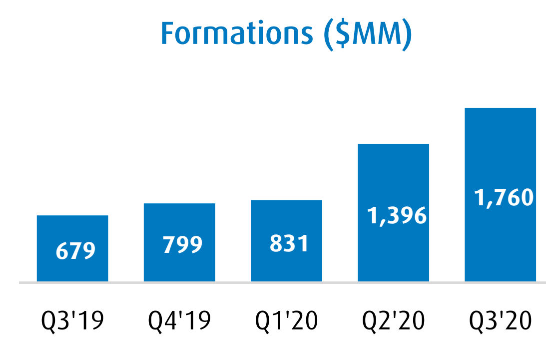
Gross Impaired Loans (GIL) and Formations

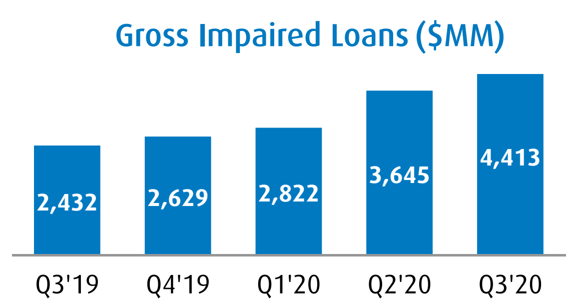
By Industry ($MM, as at Q3 20)	Formations			Gross Impaired Loans		
	Canada & Other	U.S.	Total	Canada & Other[1]	U.S.	Total
Consumer	**211**	**28**	**239**	**514**	**349**	**863**
Oil & Gas	1	301	302	96	665	761
Service Industries	57	285	342	146	527	673
Retail Trade	56	170	226	310	250	560
Manufacturing	63	126	189	181	224	405
Agriculture	9	30	39	67	284	351
Financing Products	0	239	239	0	239	239
Transportation	6	53	59	13	176	189
Construction (non-real estate)	66	0	66	96	38	134
Wholesale Trade	9	9	18	31	83	114
Financial	2	25	27	12	40	52
Commercial Real Estate	10	2	12	7	14	21
Other Business and Government[2]	1	1	2	55	-4	51
Total Business and Government	**280**	**1,241**	**1,521**	**1,014**	**2,536**	**3,550**
Total Bank	**491**	**1,269**	**1,760**	**1,528**	**2,885**	**4,413**

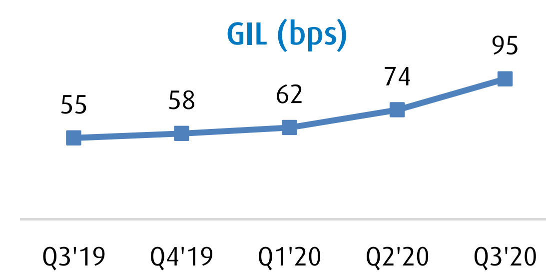
1 Total Business and Government includes $59MM GIL from Other Countries

2 Other Business and Government includes industry segments that are each <1% of total GIL, with the exception of Commercial Real Estate, which is shown separately

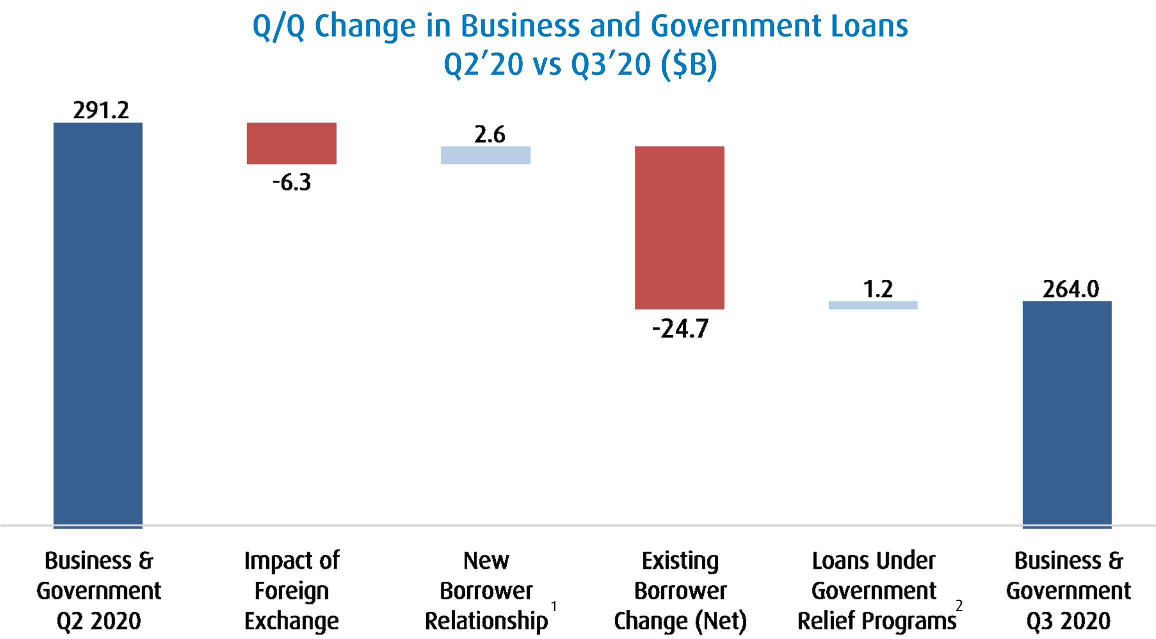
- GIL ratio 95 bps, up 21 bps Q/Q

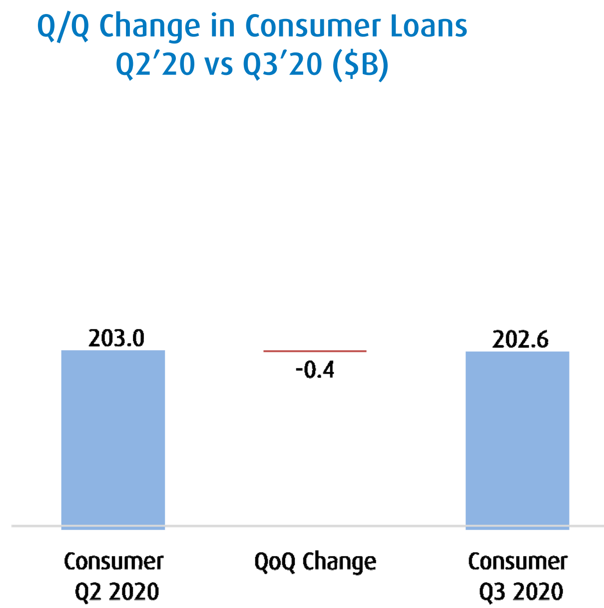






Loan Portfolio Growth





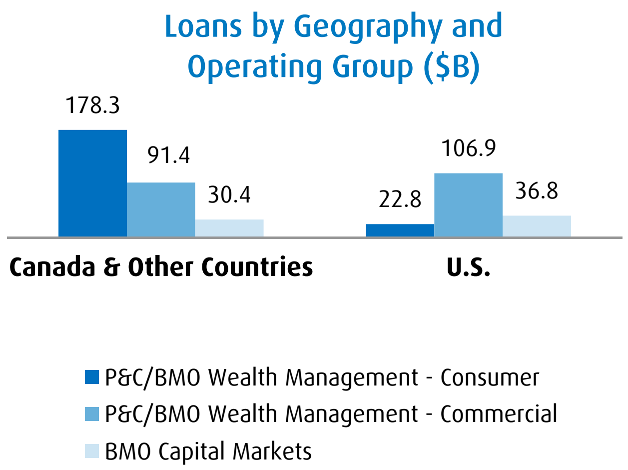
- Reduction in Business & Government loans reflects lower utilization with existing borrowers, the impact of foreign exchange and low new borrower growth
- Business & Government loans up ~3% since Q1'20

1 New Borrowers are defined as new client relationships
2 In addition, the Bank facilitated $2.6B in funding under the Canadian Emergency Business Account Program (these loans are not recognized on the consolidated balance sheet)

Loan Portfolio Overview

Gross Loans & Acceptances By Industry ($B, as at Q3 20)	Canada & Other[1]	U.S.	Total	% of Total
Residential Mortgages	116	10	126	27%
Consumer Instalment and Other Personal	57	12	69	15%
Cards	7	1	8	2%
Total Consumer	**180**	**23**	**203**	**43%**
Service Industries	22	28	50	11%
Commercial Real Estate	24	16	40	9%
Financial	14	27	41	9%
Manufacturing	8	22	30	6%
Retail Trade	12	9	21	5%
Wholesale Trade	5	11	16	3%
Oil & Gas	7	7	14	3%
Agriculture	12	2	14	3%
Transportation	3	10	13	3%
Other Business and Government[2]	13	12	25	5%
Total Business and Government	**120**	**144**	**264**	**57%**
Total Gross Loans & Acceptances	**300**	**167**	**467**	**100%**

- Loans are well diversified by geography and industry



1 Includes ~$12.2B from Other Countries
2 Other Business and Government includes all industry segments that are each <2% of total loans

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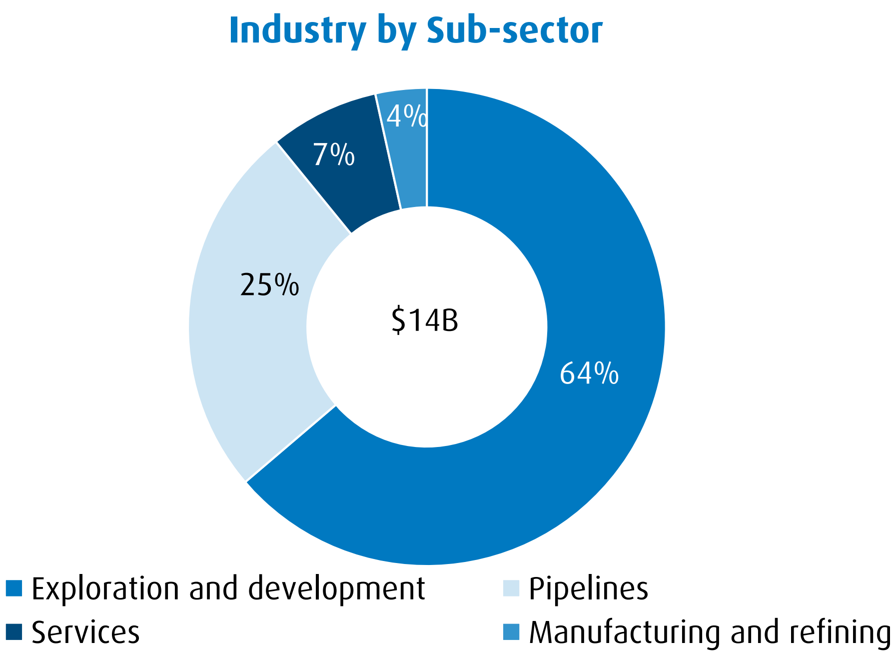
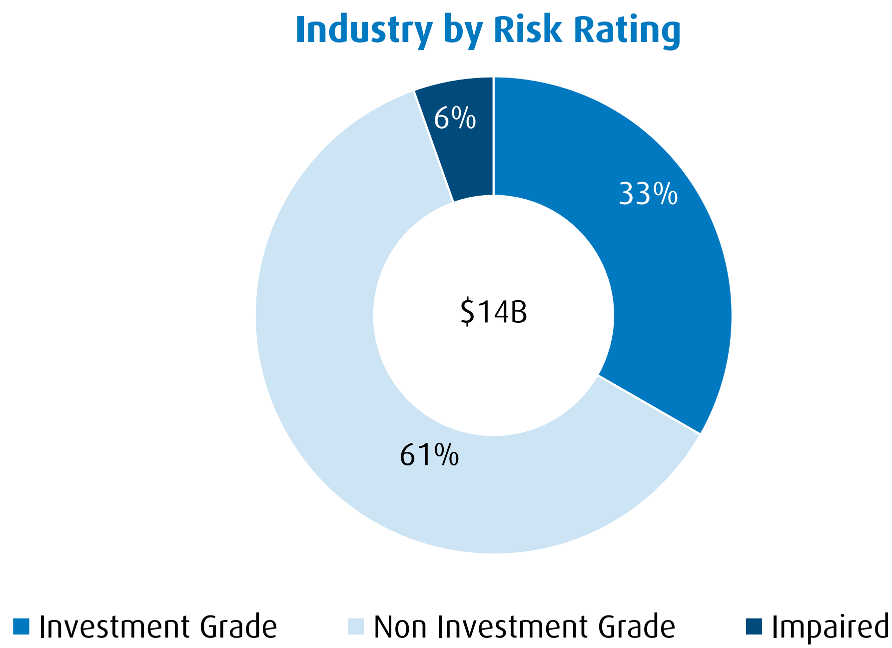
Sectors Impacted by COVID-19 Pandemic

By Industry of Heightened Focus ($B, as at Q3 20)	Gross Loans & Acceptances (GL&A)	% of Total GL&A
Hotels	4.2	0.9%
Restaurants	4.4	0.9%
Amusement & Recreational	3.4	0.7%
CRE – Lodging REITS	0.8	0.2%
CRE – Retail REITS	1.9	0.4%
CRE – Retail Property Types	2.6	0.6%
Retail Trade excl. Auto, Grocers & Pharmacies	5.9	1.3%
Airlines	0.6	0.1%
Total Industries of Heightened Focus	**23.8**	5.1%
Total Business & Government Gross Loans & Acceptances	**264.0**	**56.6%**
Total Gross Loans & Acceptances	**466.6**	**100%**

- Hotels ~90% secured with real estate; further supported with specific recourse arrangements to ownership groups. Formations since Q1 very low with no PCL
- Approximately 60% of Restaurant exposure is with franchises backed by strong regional and national brands; over 60% of initial payment relief has expired with only a small percentage past due or delinquent
- Credit profile of the CRE sub-sectors remains strong, with no impaired loan formations or PCL since the start of the pandemic
- Higher impaired loan formations in Retail Trade excl. Auto, Grocers & Pharmacies but modest PCL largely due to Asset Based Lending structures that are common in this sector

Oil and Gas Industry Overview



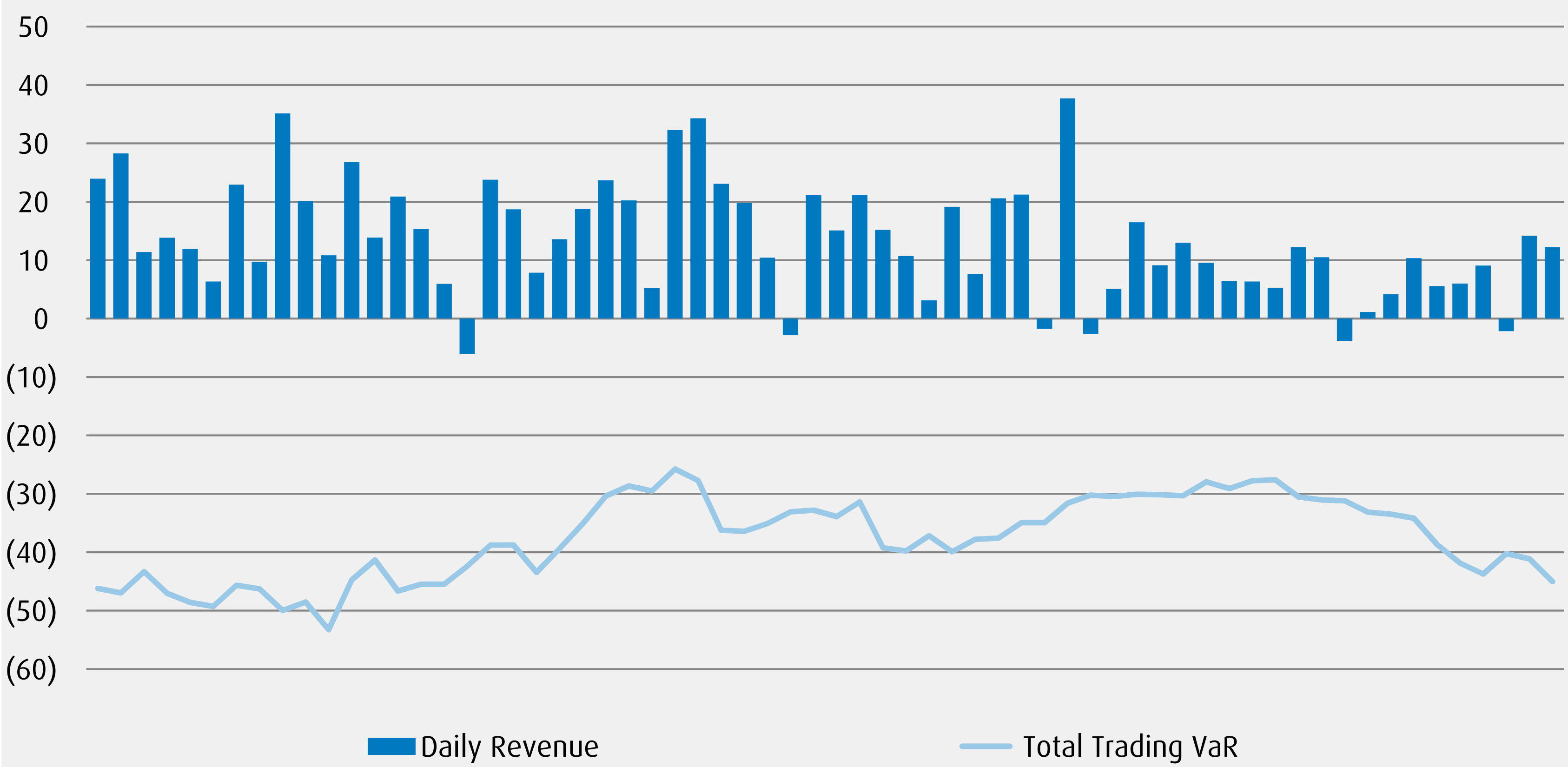


- Of the $8.9B in Exploration and Development (E&D) gross loans and acceptances, almost three-quarters is borrowing-base lending
  - 96% of U.S. E&D loans and approximately half of E&D loans in Canada and other countries are borrowing-base. 75% of non borrowing-base E&D loans in Canada and other countries are investment grade
- Allowance on performing loans related to industry at $297MM, or 225 bps, providing significant coverage
- Alberta consumer loans represents 4.9% of total bank loans of which nearly 83% are RESL

Trading-related Net Revenues and Value at Risk

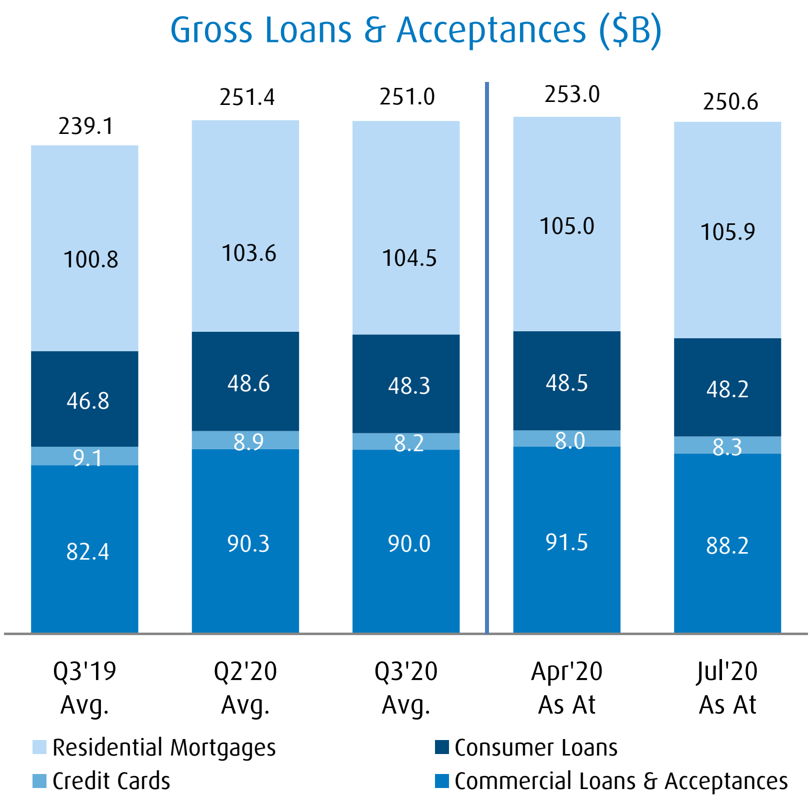
May 4, 2020 to July 31, 2020

(pre-tax basis and in millions of Canadian dollars)

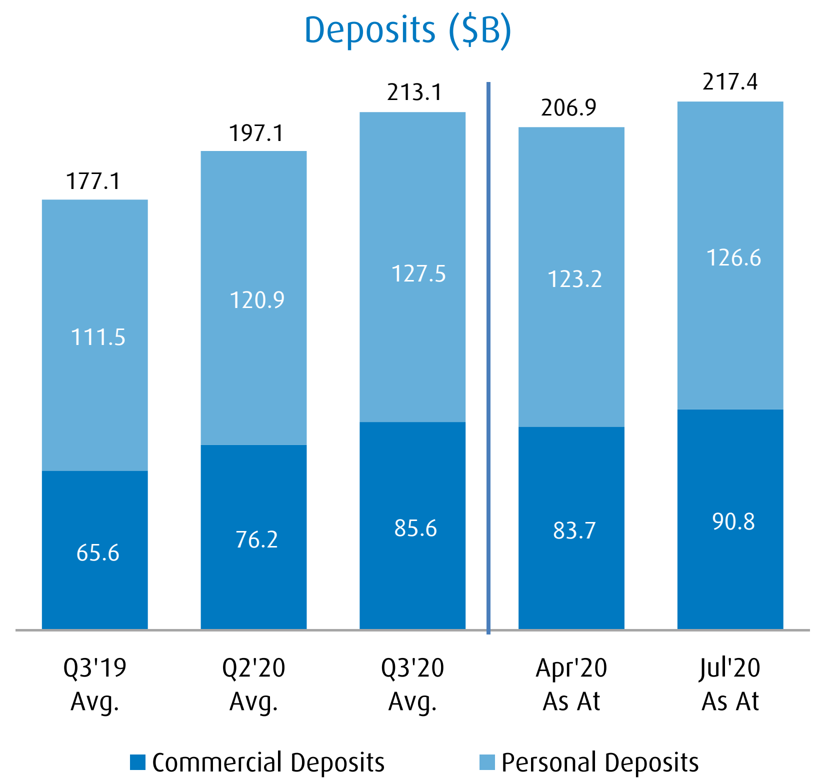


Appendix

Canadian Personal & Commercial Banking - Balances



- Average loans up 5% Y/Y; relatively flat Q/Q
  - Proprietary channel residential mortgages and amortizing HELOC loans up 7% Y/Y
  - Commercial loans[1] up 9% Y/Y
- As at loans decreased $2.3B or 1% Q/Q

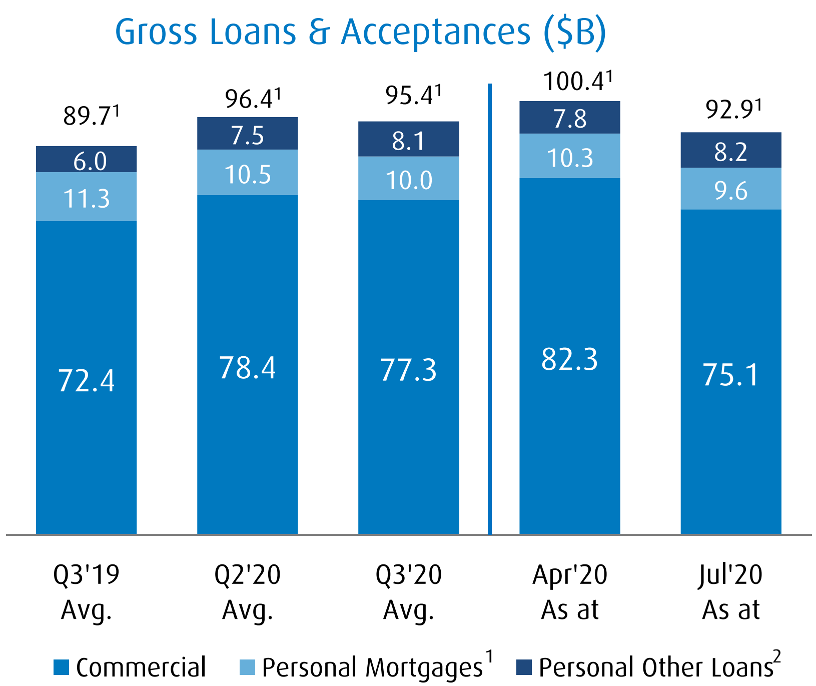


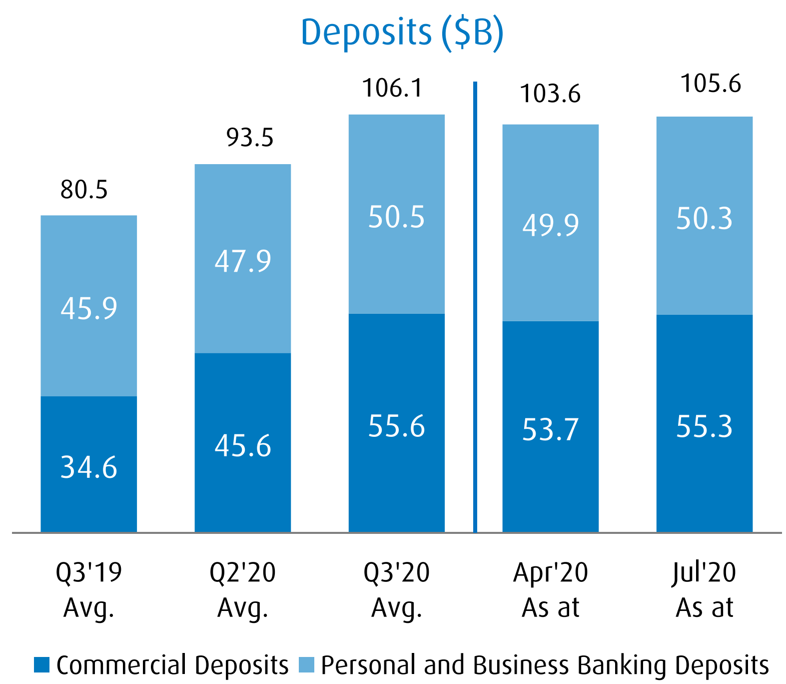
- Average deposits up 20% Y/Y; 8% Q/Q
  - Personal deposits up 14% Y/Y
  - Commercial deposits up 31% Y/Y
- As at deposits increased $10.4B or 5% Q/Q

1 Commercial lending excludes commercial and small business cards. Commercial and small business cards balances represented ~11% of total credit card portfolio in Q3'19, ~12% in Q2'20 and ~11% in Q3'20

U.S. Personal & Commercial Banking – Balances

Figures that follow are in U.S. dollars





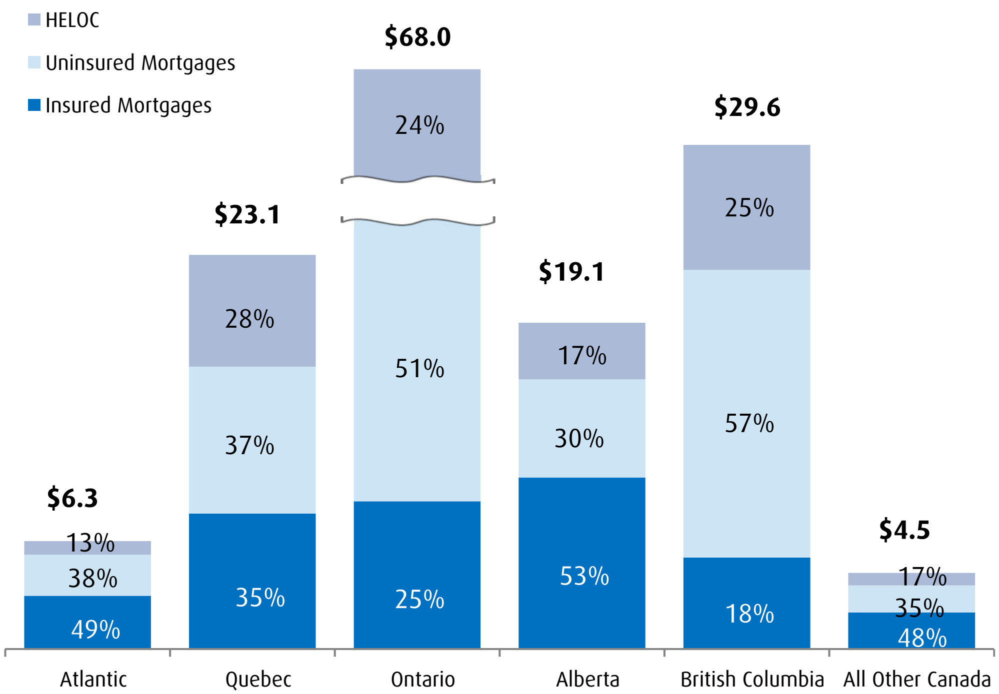
- Average loans[1] up 6% Y/Y; down 1% Q/Q
  - Commercial loans up 7% Y/Y
  - Personal loans[1,2] up 5% Y/Y
- As at loans[1] decreased $7.5B or 7% Q/Q; down 8% Q/Q excluding $4.7B increase driven by Paycheck Protection Program loans

- Average deposits up 32% Y/Y; up 13% Q/Q
  - Commercial deposits up 60% Y/Y
  - Personal deposits up 10% Y/Y
- As at deposits increased $2.0B or 2% Q/Q

1 Includes Wealth Management Mortgages (Q3'20 $2.1B, Q2'20 $2.1B, Q3'19 $2.1B) and Home Equity (Q3'20 $2.4B, Q2'20 $2.4B, Q3'19 $2.6B); on as at basis, Wealth Management Mortgage is $2.1B for Q2'20 and $2.0B for Q3'20; Home Equity is $2.4B for Q2'20 and $2.3B for Q3'20
2 Personal Other Loans includes Business Banking, Indirect Auto, Credit Cards, Non-Strategic and other personal loans

Canadian Residential-Secured Lending

Residential-Secured Lending by Region ($150.6B)



Avg. LTV[1] Uninsured	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Alberta	British Columbia	All Other Canada	Total Canada
Mortgage							
- Portfolio	58%	58%	54%	62%	50%	56%	54%
- Origination	73%	73%	69%	72%	66%	73%	70%
HELOC							
- Portfolio	47%	53%	42%	56%	42%	47%	46%
- Origination	69%	73%	63%	68%	60%	67%	65%

- Total Canadian residential-secured lending portfolio at $150.6B, representing 32% of total loans
  - LTV[1] on uninsured of 50%
  - 90 day delinquency rate for RESL remains good at 22 bps; loss rates for the trailing 4 quarter period were 1 bp
- Residential mortgage portfolio of $115.6B
  - 40% of portfolio insured
  - LTV[1] on uninsured of 54%
  - 80% of the mortgage portfolio has an effective remaining amortization of 25 years or less
- HELOC portfolio of $35B outstanding of which 62% is amortizing
- GTA and GVA portfolios demonstrate better LTV, delinquency rates and bureau scores compared to the national average

1 LTV is the ratio of outstanding mortgage balance or the HELOC authorization to the original property value indexed using Teranet data. Portfolio LTV is the combination of each individual mortgage or HELOC LTV weighted by the mortgage balance or HELOC authorization

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Adjusting Items

Adjusting items[1] - Pre-tax ($MM)	Q3 20	Q2 20	Q3 19	YTD Q3 20	YTD Q3 19
Acquisition integration costs[2]	**(5)**	(3)	(3)	**(11)**	(11)
Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets[3]	**(32)**	(30)	(29)	**(91)**	(90)
Adjusting items included in reported pre-tax income	**(37)**	**(33)**	**(32)**	**(102)**	**(101)**

Adjusting items[1] - After-tax ($MM)	Q3 20	Q2 20	Q3 19	YTD Q3 20	YTD Q3 19
Acquisition integration costs[2]	**(4)**	(2)	(2)	**(8)**	(8)
Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets[3]	**(23)**	(24)	(23)	**(70)**	(70)
Adjusting items included in reported net income after tax	**(27)**	**(26)**	**(25)**	**(78)**	**(78)**
Impact on diluted EPS ($)	**(0.04)**	(0.04)	(0.04)	**(0.12)**	(0.12)

1 Adjusted measures are non-GAAP measures, see slide 2 for more information
2 KGS-Alpha and Clearpool acquisition integration costs are reported in BMO Capital Markets. Acquisition integration costs are recorded in non-interest expense
3 These amounts were charged to the non-interest expense of the operating groups

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