

Investor Presentation

June 6, 2013

Q2 | 13



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 may involve, but are not limited to, comments with respect to our objectives and priorities for 2013 and beyond, our strategies or future actions, our targets, expectations for our financial condition or share price, and the results of or outlook for our operations or for the Canadian and U.S. economies.

By their nature, forward-looking statements require us to make assumptions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. 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. We caution readers of this document not to place undue reliance on our forward-looking statements as a number of factors 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; weak, volatile or illiquid capital and/or credit markets; interest rate and currency value fluctuations; changes in monetary, fiscal or economic policy; the degree 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; judicial or regulatory proceedings; the accuracy and completeness of the information we obtain with respect to our customers and counterparties; our ability to execute our strategic plans and to complete and integrate acquisitions; critical accounting estimates and the effect of changes to accounting standards, rules and interpretations on these estimates; operational and infrastructure risks; changes to our credit ratings; general political conditions; global capital markets activities; the possible effects on our business of war or terrorist activities; disease or illness that affects local, national or international economies; natural disasters and disruptions to public infrastructure, such as transportation, communications, power or water supply; technological changes; and our ability to anticipate and effectively manage risks associated with all of the foregoing factors.

We caution that the foregoing list is not exhaustive of all possible factors. Other factors could adversely affect our results. For more information, please see the discussion below, which outlines in detail certain key factors that may affect Bank of Montreal's future results. When relying on forward-looking statements to make decisions with respect to Bank of Montreal, investors and others should carefully consider these factors, as well as other uncertainties and potential events, and the inherent uncertainty of forward-looking statements. Bank of Montreal does 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.

Effective the first quarter of 2013, our regulatory capital, risk-weighted assets and regulatory capital ratios have been calculated pursuant to the Capital Adequacy Requirement (CAR) Guideline released by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI) in December 2012 to implement the Basel III Accord in Canada. When calculating the pro-forma impact of Basel III on our regulatory capital (including capital deductions and qualifying and grandfathered ineligible capital), risk-weighted assets and regulatory capital ratios in prior periods, we assumed that our interpretation of OSFI's draft implementation guideline of rules and amendments announced by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS), and our models used to assess those requirements, were consistent with the final requirements that would be promulgated by OSFI. We have not recalculated our pro-forma Basel III regulatory capital, risk-weighted assets or capital ratios based on the CAR Guideline and references to Basel III pro-forma items refer to these items as previously estimated.

Assumptions about the level of asset sales, expected asset sale prices, net funding cost, credit quality, risk of default and losses on default of the underlying assets of the structured investment vehicle were material factors we considered when establishing our expectations regarding the structured investment vehicle, including the adequacy of first-loss protection. Key assumptions included that assets will continue to be sold with a view to reducing the size of the structured investment vehicle, under various asset price scenarios, and that the level of default and losses will be consistent with the credit quality of the underlying assets and our current expectations regarding continuing difficult market conditions.

Assumptions about the level of default and losses on default were material factors we considered when establishing our expectations regarding the future performance of the transactions into which our credit protection vehicle has entered. Among the key assumptions were that the level of default and losses on default will be consistent with historical experience. Material factors that were taken into account when establishing our expectations regarding the future risk of credit losses in our credit protection vehicle and risk of loss to Bank of Montreal included industry diversification in the portfolio, initial credit quality by portfolio, the first-loss protection incorporated into the structure and the hedges into which Bank of Montreal has entered.

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, both broadly and in the financial services sector, we primarily consider historical economic data provided by the Canadian and U.S. governments and their agencies. See the Economic Review and Outlook section in Bank of Montreal's Second Quarter 2013 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 as well as the rationale for their use can be found in Bank of Montreal's Second Quarter 2013 Report to Shareholders and Bank of Montreal's 2012 Management's Discussion and Analysis, 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; adjusted net income, revenues, provision for credit losses, specific provision for credit losses, expenses, earnings per share, effective tax rate, ROE, efficiency ratio and other adjusted measures which exclude the impact of certain items such as credit-related items on the acquired M&I performing loans, run-off structured credit activities, M&I integration costs, amortization of acquisition-related intangibles, decrease (increase) in collective allowance for credit losses and restructuring costs.

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

BMO Financial Group

8th largest bank in North America¹; 2nd largest Canadian bank by retail branches in Canada and the U.S.

Who we are

Established in 1817, BMO Financial Group is a highly diversified financial services provider based in North America. With total assets of \$555 billion and 46,580 employees (as at April 30, 2013), BMO provides a broad range of retail banking, wealth management and investment banking products and services to more than 12 million customers. BMO Financial Group conducts business through three operating groups: Personal and Commercial Banking, Private Client Group and BMO Capital Markets.



| Q2 13 Results (C\$ billions) | Adjusted ² | Reported |
|---|-----------------------|----------|
| Revenue | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| PCL | 0.11 | 0.15 |
| Net Income | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| EPS (\$) | 1.46 | 1.42 |
| ROE (%) | 14.5 | 14.2 |
| Average Assets | 555 | 555 |
| Basel III Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio (%) ³ | 9.7% | 9.7% |

Other Information

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Quarterly Dividend | \$0.74 |
| Listings | NYSE, TSX (Ticker: BMO) |
| Share Price (April 30, 2013) | |
| TSX | C\$63.19 |
| NYSE | US\$62.71 |
| Market Cap (April 30, 2013) | C\$41 billion |
| Employees | 46,580 |

¹ As measured by assets as at April 30, 2013; ranking published by Bloomberg

² Adjusted measures are non-GAAP measures. See slides 2 and 33 of this document, pages 32, 98-99 of BMO's 2012 Annual Report and pages 34-35 of BMO's Second Quarter 2013 Report to Shareholders

³ OSFI's decision to delay the effective date for the imposition of the Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) risk capital charge until January 2014 improved our CET1 ratio at April 30, 2013, by approximately 35 basis points.

Strategic Priorities

A Clear Vision: to be the bank that defines great customer experience

1

Achieve industry-leading customer loyalty by delivering on our brand promise

2

Enhance productivity to drive performance and shareholder value

3

Leverage our consolidated North American platform to deliver quality earnings growth

4

Expand strategically in select global markets to create future growth

5

Ensure our strength in risk management underpins everything we do for our customers

Strategic Footprint

BMO's strategic footprint is anchored by our core business in the heartland of the continental economy



Asia-Pacific Trading Corridor

BMO facilitates financing, investment and wholesale banking activities between our North American base and strategically located offices in the rapidly growing economies of Asia.

Natural Resources

Our significant and long-established presence throughout Canada and the U.S. includes regional economies fuelled by natural resources and agriculture. BMO's deep connections and historical presence in the energy sector extend from the oilfields of Western Canada southward through to Texas.

European Platform

Offices in four European countries and a regional representative office in the Middle East provide us with a strong distribution platform for our wholesale banking activities as well as a presence in key markets for institutional asset management and investment banking.



 Core Retail Footprint*

 Southern Market Presence

 BMO's enlarged continental footprint is centred in the vital Great Lakes economy that connects six key U.S. Midwest states and the two largest Canadian provinces.

* BMO has retail banking branches across Canada and in the U.S. Midwest states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Kansas, as well as in Arizona and Florida

BMO – A Strong Foundation

We have the business platform, balance sheet and expertise to generate quality growth

○ Diversified business mix with retail focus

- ▶ 78% of Q2 F2013 operating group revenue from retail businesses
- ▶ Commercial banking is a strength in Canada (#2 in lending) and the U.S.
- ▶ Top-tier deposit market share in key U.S. Midwest markets
- ▶ Strong national presence in Canada, as well as strategic positioning in select high-growth U.S. and emerging wealth management markets
- ▶ North American Capital Markets business operating as bulge bracket firm in Canada with mid-cap focus in the U.S.

○ Strong capital position

- ▶ Basel III Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio of 9.7%¹ as at April 30th, 2013
- ▶ Disciplined and balanced approach to capital management

○ Proactive risk management

- ▶ Independent risk oversight across the enterprise
- ▶ Disciplined credit risk management capabilities and processes

○ Commitment to stakeholders

- ▶ Quarterly dividend of \$0.74; longest-running dividend payout record of any company in Canada at 184 years
- ▶ Clear brand promise that delivers real benefit for customers
- ▶ Sound corporate governance

¹ OSFI's decision to delay the effective date for the imposition of the Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) risk capital charge until January 2014 improved our CET1 ratio at April 30, 2013, by approximately 35 basis points

Economic Outlook

Canada



- The Canadian economy continues to grow at a modest pace, held back by the strong Canadian dollar, weak global demand, elevated household debt and fiscal consolidation, but supported by low interest rates
- Modest GDP growth of 1.7% is expected in 2013, with strength in business investment and in the resource-producing provinces partly offset by weakness in consumer spending, government cutbacks and a moderation in housing markets
- The unemployment rate is forecast to decline to 6.9% in late 2013
- The Bank of Canada is expected to keep interest rates steady until the second half of 2014
- The Canadian dollar should remain near parity against the U.S. dollar in 2013, supported by firm commodity prices and higher interest rates than in the U.S

United States



- The U.S. economy is growing moderately, with strength in housing markets and business investment and a pickup in consumer spending partly offset by government cutbacks
- Aggressive fiscal restraint will keep economic growth moderate at 2.2% in 2013, though improved household finances and housing markets should support a stronger expansion in the second half of the year
- The unemployment rate will likely decline slowly to 7.2% in late 2013
- The Federal Reserve is expected to keep interest rates near zero until 2015
- The U.S. dollar is expected to remain firm this year

Outlook as at May 31, 2013; Source: BMO Economics

Economic Indicators



| | Canada | | | United States | | | Eurozone | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|
| Economic Indicators (%) ¹ | 2012 | 2013E | 2014E | 2012 | 2013E | 2014E | 2012 | 2013E | 2014E |
| GDP Growth | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 3.2 | -0.5 | -0.7 | 0.7 |
| Inflation | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Interest Rate (3mth Tbills) | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Unemployment Rate | 7.3 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 11.4 | 12.0 | 11.3 |
| Current Account Balance / GDP* | (3.4) | (2.9) | (2.6) | (3.0) | (2.9) | (2.8) | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| Budget Surplus / GDP* | (1.4) | (1.0) | (0.3) | (7.0) | (4.0) | (3.4) | (3.3) | (2.8) | (2.6) |

Sources: BMO Economics, Haver Analytics

¹Annual average

*Estimates as of May 31, 2013; Eurozone estimates provided by OECD

Operating Group Overview

Personal and Commercial Banking - Canada

- Over 7 million customers
- Over 900 branches and access to 2,680 automated banking machines
 - Expanded our branch network by opening or upgrading 27 locations and adding 84 ABMs YTD
- Strong personal lending growth¹ in Q2'13 with balances up 10% Y/Y and 1.3% Q/Q
- Continued strong momentum in commercial lending with growth² of 12% Y/Y and 4.6% Q/Q
 - #2 market share position in small and medium sized loans

Personal and Commercial Banking – U.S.

- Over 2 million customers
- Over 600 branches and access to 1,369 automated banking machines; headquartered in Chicago branch footprint spans across the U.S. Midwest states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Kansas, as well as Arizona and Florida
- Strong core C&I loan growth up 17% Y/Y and 4% Q/Q, in Q2'13; 6th straight sequential quarter of growth

Private Client Group (PCG)

- Broad offering of wealth management products and solutions including Insurance products
- Full range of client segments from mainstream to ultra-high net worth, as well as select institutional markets
- Operates in Canada and the United States, as well as in China and the United Kingdom
- AUA / AUM \$522B as at April 30, 2013

BMO Capital Markets (BMO CM)

- Provides a full range of products and services to help corporate, institutional and government clients achieve their ambitions
- Expertise in areas including equity and debt underwriting, corporate lending and project financing, mergers and acquisitions advisory services, merchant banking, securitization, treasury and market risk management, foreign exchange, derivatives, debt and equity research and institutional sales and trading
- 29 locations around the world, including 16 in North America

¹ Personal lending includes mortgages and consumer loans but excludes credit cards. Personal Cards balances approximately 83% of total credit card portfolio in each of Q2'12, Q1'13 and Q2'13

² Commercial lending growth excludes commercial credit cards. Commercial cards balances approximately 17% of total credit card portfolio in each of Q2'12, Q1'13 and Q2'13

Q2 2013 Financial Highlights

Adjusted¹

| | Q2 12 | Q1 13 | Q2 13 |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------------|
| Net Income (C\$MM) | 982 | 1,041 | 997 |
| EPS (\$) | 1.44 | 1.52 | 1.46 |
| ROE (%)² | 15.4 | 14.8 | 14.5 |

Reported

| | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------------|
| Net Income (C\$MM) | 1,028 | 1,048 | 975 |
| EPS (\$) | 1.51 | 1.53 | 1.42 |
| Basel III Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio (%)³ | 7.6 | 9.4 | 9.7 |

- Adjusted EPS of \$1.46, up 1% Y/Y
- Adjusted net income up 2% Y/Y
 - Strong Y/Y net income growth in PCG excluding Insurance, up 14% and BMO CM up 19%
 - Insurance results reduced by \$34MM after-tax (\$0.05/share) due to negative impact of lower long-term interest rates
 - P&C US net income up 3%
 - P&C Canada essentially unchanged
- Continued good Y/Y growth in Commercial banking
 - In Canada, both loan and deposit balances up 12%
 - In U.S., core C&I loans up 17%
- Adjusted provisions⁴ for credit losses of \$110MM compared to \$151MM a year ago
- Adjusted ROE of 14.5% on strong capital position
- In Q2'13 purchased 4MM shares under buyback program
- Adjusted effective tax rate⁵ of 20.0% compared to 19.9% in Q1'13 and 19.5% in Q2'12

¹ See slide 33 for adjustments to reported results

² Reported ROE: Q2'12 16.2%; Q1'13 14.9%; Q2'13 14.2%

³ Q2'13 Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio based on Basel III. Q2'12 based on pro forma Basel III

⁴ Reported PCL \$145MM, compared to \$195MM a year ago

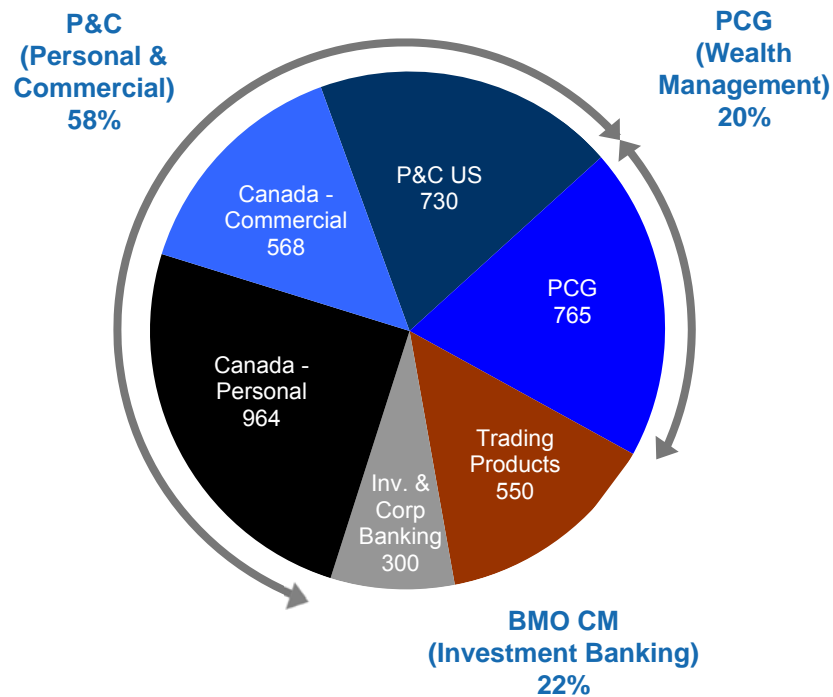
⁵ Reported effective tax rate of 20.8%

Adjusted measures are non-GAAP measures. See slide 2 of this document, pages 32, 98-99 of BMO's 2012 Annual Report and pages 34-35 of BMO's Second Quarter 2013 Report to Shareholders

Diversified Business Mix with Retail Focus

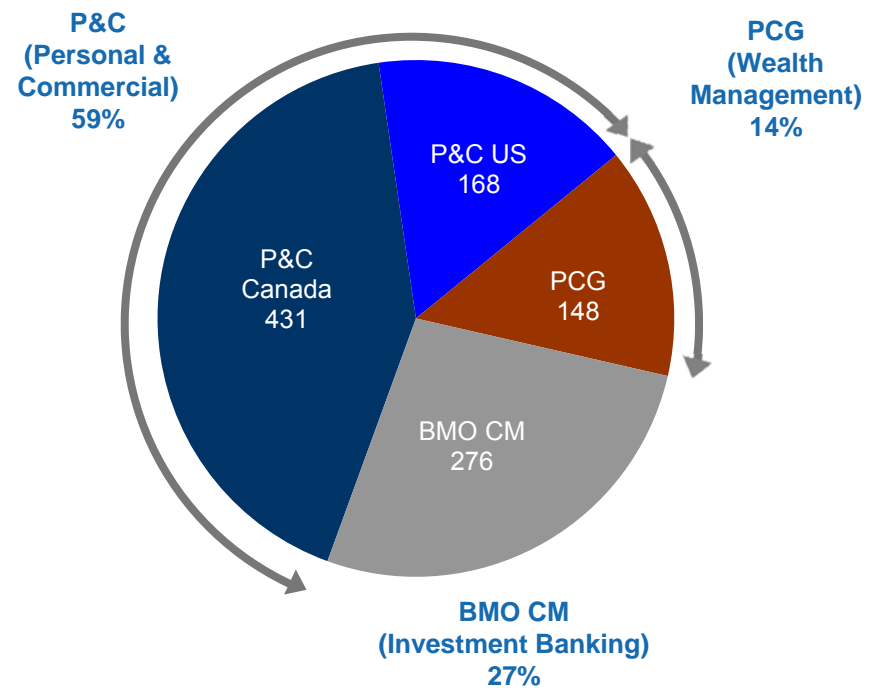
78% of Q2 operating group adjusted revenue from retail businesses

Q2 F2013 Adjusted Revenue by Operating Group (c\$MM) - \$3,877MM



Excludes Corporate Services adjusted revenue \$(118)MM

Q2 F2013 Adjusted Net Income by Operating Group (c\$MM) - \$1,023MM



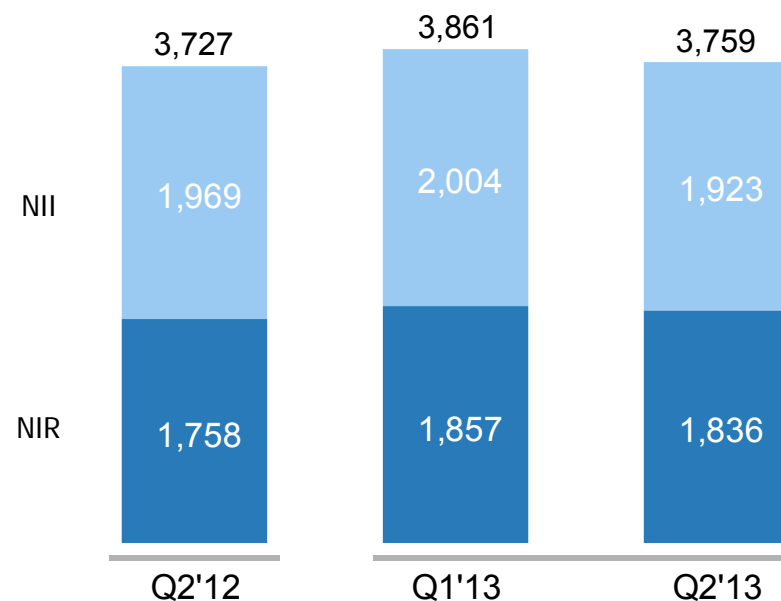
Excludes Corporate Services adjusted net loss of \$26MM

Adjusted measures are non-GAAP measures. See slide 2 and 33 of this document, pages 32, 98-99 of BMO's 2012 Annual Report and pages 34-35 of BMO's Second Quarter 2013 Report to Shareholders

Revenue

Y/Y Revenue driven by good growth in PCG (excluding Insurance) and BMO CM

Total Bank Adjusted¹ Revenue (c\$MM)



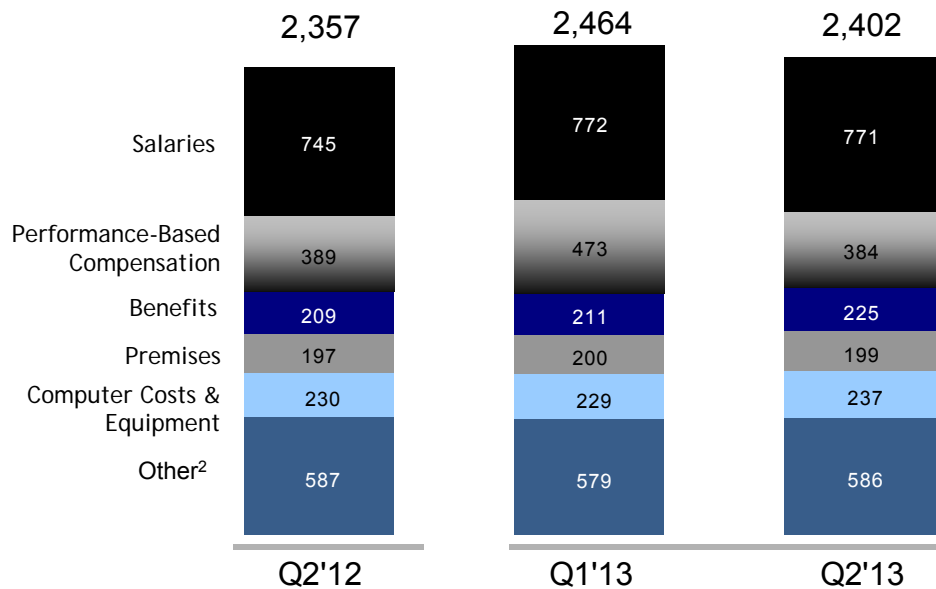
- Y/Y adjusted revenue up 1%
 - NII down 2% as volume growth across all Groups, particularly commercial, was more than offset by lower NIM
 - NIR up 4% driven by PCG and BMO CM
 - Good growth in mutual funds
 - Higher trading revenues primarily due to increased revenue from interest rate activities
- Q/Q adjusted revenue down 3%
 - NII down 4% due to fewer days and lower NIM
 - NIR down 1% reflecting lower underwriting, lending and advisory fees from high levels in Q1
- Adjusted NIM of 164 bps, down 3bps Q/Q. Adjusted NIM (excluding trading) of 200 bps, down 3 bps Q/Q

¹ Adjusted measures are non-GAAP measures. See slide 2 of this document, pages 32, 98-99 of BMO's 2012 Annual Report and pages 34-35 of BMO's Second Quarter 2013 Report to Shareholders. See slide 33 for adjustments to reported results
 Reported Revenue – Q2'12 \$3,959MM; Q1'13 \$4,081MM; Q2'13 \$3,944MM, Reported NII – Q2'12 \$2,120MM; Q1'13 \$2,216MM Q2'13 \$2,098MM, Reported NIR – Q2'12 \$1,839MM; Q1'13 \$1,865MM; Q2'13 \$1,846MM
 Reported NIM - 179 bps, down 6 bps Q/Q

Non-Interest Expense

Continued focus on disciplined expense management

Total Bank Adjusted Non-Interest Expense (C\$MM)



- Y/Y adjusted expenses up 2%
 - Higher employee costs and select initiative spending partially offset by continued focus on productivity
- Q/Q adjusted expenses down 2%
 - Performance-based compensation in Q1'13 included costs for employees eligible to retire
- Productivity focus contributing to continued containment
- Adjusted efficiency ratio of 63.9%¹ compared to 63.8% in Q1'13 and 63.2% in Q2'12 (63.2% in Q2'13 and 63.4% in Q2'12 excluding impact of rates on Insurance)

¹ Reported efficiency of 65.1% compared to 63.1% in Q2'12 and 63.5% in Q1'13

² Consists of communications, business and capital taxes, professional fees, travel and business development and other

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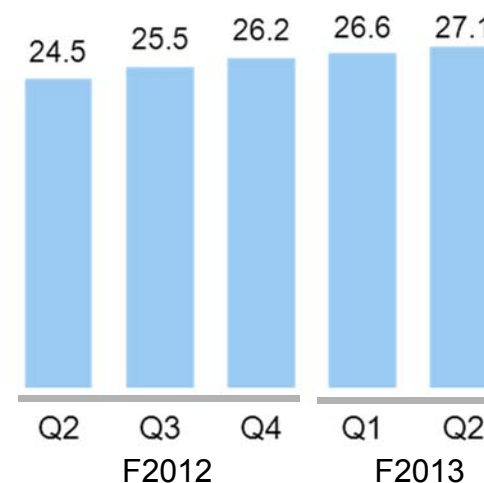
Capital & Risk Weighted Assets

Capital position is strong

| Basel III | Q1 13 | Q2 13 |
|--|-------|-------------|
| Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio (CET1) (%)¹ | 9.4 | 9.7 |
| Tier 1 Capital Ratio (%) | 11.1 | 11.3 |
| Total Capital Ratio (%) | 13.4 | 13.7 |
| RWA (\$B) | 211 | 208 |
| Assets to Capital Multiple² | 16.1 | 16.3 |

- Basel III CET1 Ratio is 9.7%, up from 9.4% at Q1'13
- Basel III RWA decreased from last quarter due mainly to lower risk in certain portfolios and better risk assessments
- Capital increased from last quarter due largely to retained earnings growth
- 4 million common shares were repurchased in Q2

Common Shareholders' Equity (\$B)



¹ OSFI's decision to delay the effective date for the imposition of the Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) risk capital charge until January 2014 improved our CET1 ratio at April 30, 2013, by approximately 35 basis points

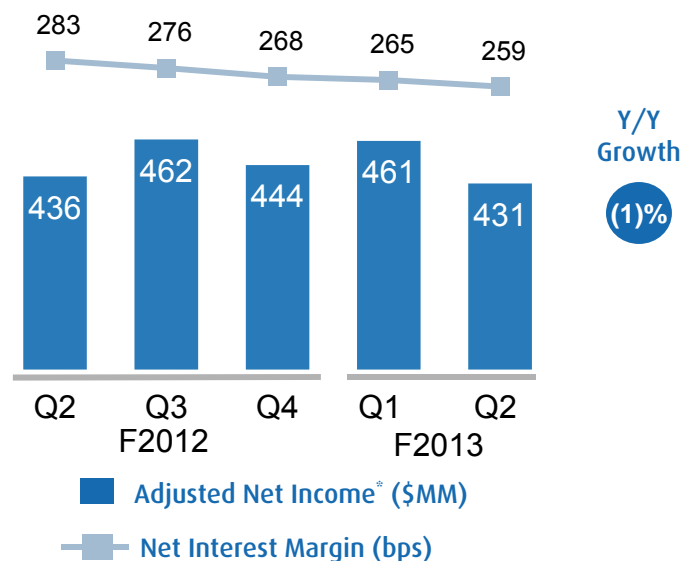
² The Assets-to-Capital Multiple is calculated by dividing total assets, including specified off-balance sheet items, by total capital calculated on a transitional basis, as set out in OSFI's 2013 CAR Guideline.

Personal & Commercial Banking Canada

Focused on growing high quality assets and attracting new customers

- Q2 adjusted net income \$431MM
- Robust loan growth of \$15B or 10% Y/Y and \$3B or 2% Q/Q
 - Personal loan growth 10% Y/Y and 1.3% Q/Q
 - Commercial loan growth 12% Y/Y and 4.6% Q/Q
- #2 market share¹ position in small and medium sized loans
- Deposit growth of 7% Y/Y and 2% Q/Q
 - Personal deposit growth 4.0% Y/Y and 1.2% Q/Q
 - Commercial deposit growth 12% Y/Y and 2.9% Q/Q
- Expenses up 3% Y/Y due to continued business investment; efficiency ratio 51.9%
 - Continue to manage core operating expenses tightly while re-tooling our workforce
 - Expanded branch network by opening or upgrading 18 locations across the country in Q2'13
 - Increased front-line resources across a number of roles
 - Focus on sales force productivity paying off
 - Two technology projects underway:
 - Commercial Lending Redesign: to increase the front line capacity to sell while reducing operational costs
 - Credit Card enhancements, including a consistent and scalable North American credit card payments platform that supports future growth and enhancements
- Strong top-tier customer loyalty scores are being translated into strong balance growth

Adjusted Net Income* and Net Interest Margin



¹ Business loan share (Banks) issued by CBA (one calendar quarter lag basis (Q1 F13: Dec 2012))

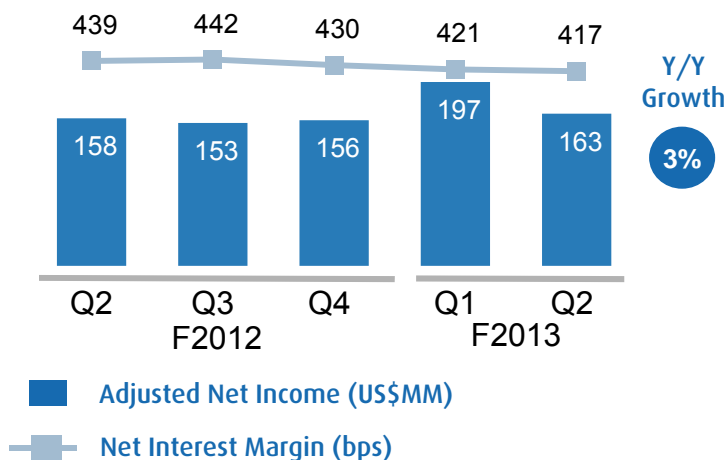
* Adjusted measures are non-GAAP measures. See slide 2 of this document, pages 32, 98-99 of BMO's 2012 Annual Report and pages 34-35 of BMO's Second Quarter 2013 Report to Shareholders. See slide 33 for adjustments to reported results. Reported Net Income: Q2'12 \$433MM; Q3'12 \$459MM, Q4'12 \$442MM; Q1'13 \$458MM; Q2'13 \$430MM

Personal & Commercial Banking U.S.

Continued momentum in core Commercial and Industrial

- Adjusted net income \$163MM, up 3% Y/Y; down from a very strong Q1
- YTD adjusted earnings up 9%
- Expenses down Y/Y and Q/Q primarily due to synergy related savings net of selective investments in the business
 - In our Commercial business we have invested in growth opportunities by both expanding our geographic footprint and adding to our capabilities in certain sectors
 - Added loan offices in Omaha and Atlanta
 - Expanded our Dealer Finance footprint to Washington DC and Ohio
 - Added large Corporate and airplane expertise to our Equipment Finance team
 - Launched a new Franchise Finance specialty
 - Expanded our ABL team
 - In our Personal business we have invested in additional personnel to capitalize on the growth in the mortgage sector and premier banking services
- Adjusted efficiency ratio 59.6%¹
- Positive trend in total loan portfolio
 - Strong commercial loan growth driven by continued momentum in core C&I balances up 17% Y/Y and 4% Q/Q
- Brand awareness has increased significantly for BMO Harris Bank across our footprint, with particularly strong gains in Indiana and Minnesota

Adjusted Net Income* and Net Interest Margin



¹ Reported net income up 6% Y/Y, down 17% Q/Q; reported efficiency ratio of 62.2%. Reported net income (US): Q2'12 \$143MM, Q3'12 \$137MM, Q4'12 141MM, Q1'13 \$183MM, Q2'13 \$152MM

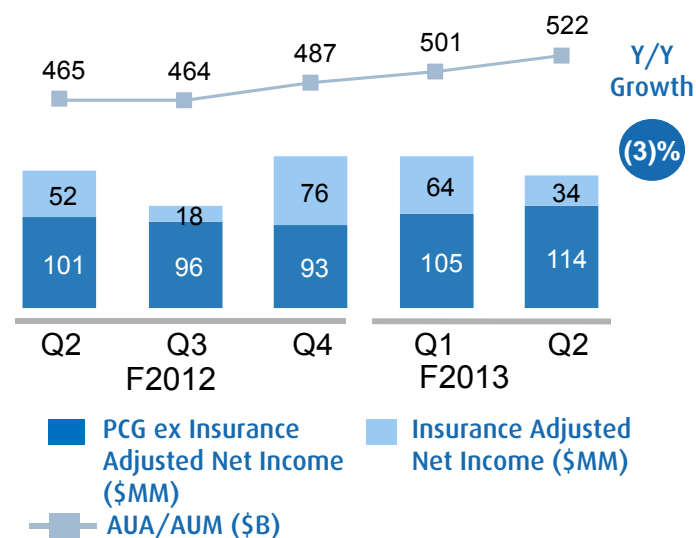
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Private Client Group

Wealth Business continues to perform well; Insurance impacted in quarter by lower interest rates

- Q2'13 adjusted net income \$148MM
 - Traditional wealth up 14% Y/Y and 8% Q/Q
 - Insurance net income impacted by unfavourable movements in long-term interest rates (\$34)MM after-tax) in Q2'13
- Q2'13 adjusted efficiency ratio of 75.4%¹; 71.1% excluding the impact of lower interest rates reflecting continued focus on productivity
- AUA/AUM \$522B up 12% Y/Y and 4% Q/Q on growth in new client assets and market appreciation
- BMO Funds U.S. was recently ranked among the Best U.S. Mutual Fund Families of 2012 according to Barron's annual survey
- BMO Asset Management Inc. introduced seven new Exchange Traded Funds, increasing its fund line-up to 55 offerings
- For the third consecutive year, *Global Banking and Finance Review* named BMO Harris Private Banking the Best Private Bank in Canada

Adjusted Net Income* and AUA/AUM



¹ Reported efficiency ratio of 76.6%. Reported net income: Q2'12 \$147MM, Q3'12 \$109MM, Q4'12 \$164MM, Q1'13 \$163MM, Q2'13 \$141MM

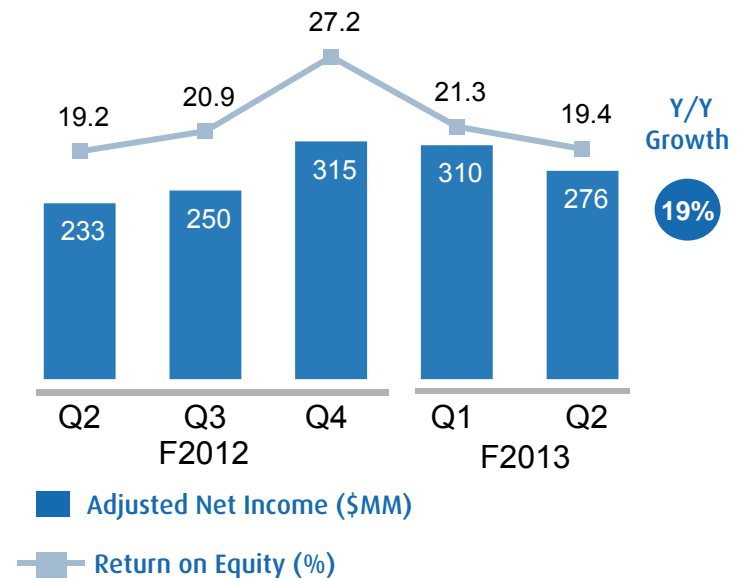
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BMO Capital Markets

Adjusted results up Y/Y and down Q/Q from a very strong Q1

- Q2'13 adjusted net income \$276MM and ROE of 19.4%
 - Y/Y adjusted net income up 19%; down from a very strong Q1
 - Good Y/Y revenue growth driven by higher trading and corporate banking revenues
 - Net income from US operations increased to US\$47MM; YTD earnings have doubled
- Efficiency ratio of 59.3%
- Strong market position and commitment to focusing on clients
 - BMO Capital Markets named *Canada's Best Investment Bank* for the third time and *World's Best Metals and Mining Investment Bank* for the fourth consecutive year by Global Finance
 - YTD, rank 1st in Equity Capital Markets in the Canadian League tables
- BMO Capital Markets participated in 129 new issues in Q2'13

Adjusted Net Income¹ and Return on Equity



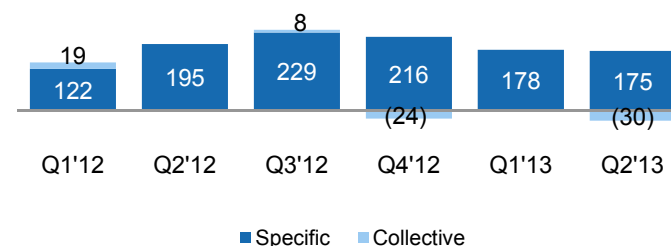
¹ Adjusted measures are non-GAAP measures. See slide 2 of this document, pages 32, 98-99 of BMO's 2012 Annual Report and pages 34-35 of BMO's Second Quarter 2013 Report to Shareholders. See slide 33 for adjustments to reported results

Provision for Credit Losses (PCL)

| PCL ¹ By Operating Group (C\$ MM) | Q2'12 | Q1'13 | Q2'13 |
|---|------------|-------------|------------|
| Consumer – P&C Canada | 131 | 109 | 118 |
| Commercial – P&C Canada | 36 | 19 | 36 |
| Total P&C Canada | 167 | 128 | 154 |
| Consumer – P&C US | 54 | 33 | 38 |
| Commercial – P&C US | 6 | (1) | 17 |
| Total P&C US | 60 | 32 | 55 |
| PCG | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Capital Markets | 19 | (15) | (6) |
| Corporate Services² | 21 | 8 | 13 |
| Sub-Total | 268 | 155 | 217 |
| Purchased Credit Impaired Loans ³ | (117) | (59) | (107) |
| Adjusted Specific Provisions | 151 | 96 | 110 |
| Purchased Performing Loans ³ | 44 | 82 | 65 |
| Specific Provisions | 195 | 178 | 175 |
| Change in Collective Allowance | - | - | (30) |
| Total PCL | 195 | 178 | 145 |

- Total PCL down 19% Q/Q. Decrease due to:
 - Higher recoveries in Purchased Credit Impaired Loans
 - Reduction in the Collective Allowance
- Q2'13 adjusted specific provisions are up Q/Q primarily due to:
 - Higher provision related to one account in P&C Canada Commercial
 - Lower recoveries in both P&C US Commercial and Capital Markets

Quarterly PCL (C\$MM)

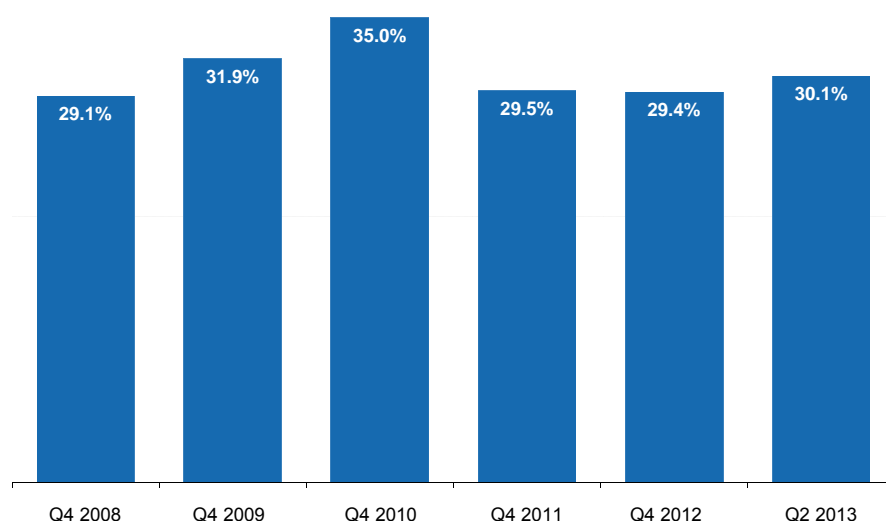


1 Effective Q1'13, provisions related to interest on impaired loans are allocated to the operating groups, prior periods have been restated
 2 Corporate Services includes the provisions in respect of loans transferred from P&C US in Q3'11
 3 Both Purchased Credit Impaired and Purchased Performing, refer to loans acquired as a part of the M&I acquisition

Liquidity and Funding Strategy

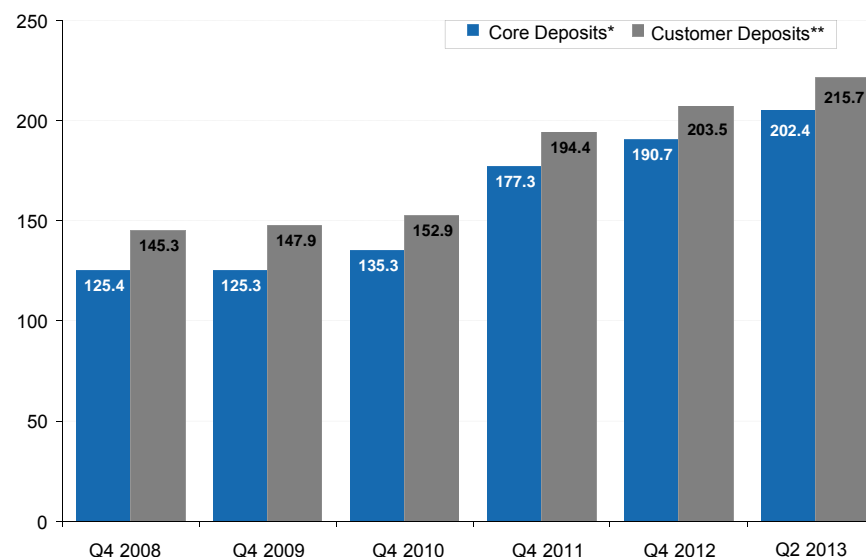
- BMO's Cash and Securities to Total Assets Ratio reflects a strong liquidity position
- BMO's large base of customer deposits, along with our strong capital base, reduces reliance on wholesale funding

Cash and Securities to Total Assets Ratio (%) ⁽¹⁾



⁽¹⁾ The decline in the ratio in 2011 from 2010 is the result of including securitized loans and mortgages previously reported off balance sheet under Canadian GAAP on balance sheet under IFRS

Core and Customer Deposits (\$B)



* Core Deposits are comprised of customer operating and saving deposits and smaller fixed-date deposits (less than or equal to \$100,000)

** Customer Deposits are core deposits plus large fixed-date deposits excluding wholesale customer deposits

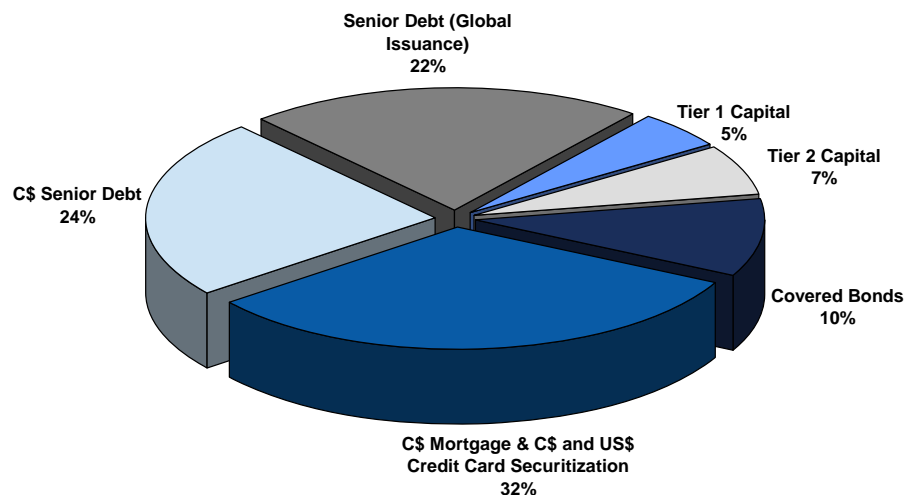
Diversified Wholesale Term Funding Mix

- BMO's wholesale funding principles seek to match the term of assets with the term of funding. Loans for example are funded with customer deposits and capital, with any difference provided by longer-term wholesale funding
- BMO has a well diversified wholesale funding platform across markets, products, terms, currencies and maturities

| Credit Ratings | | | |
|----------------|-----|-------|------|
| Moody's | S&P | Fitch | DBRS |
| Aa3 | A+ | AA- | AA |

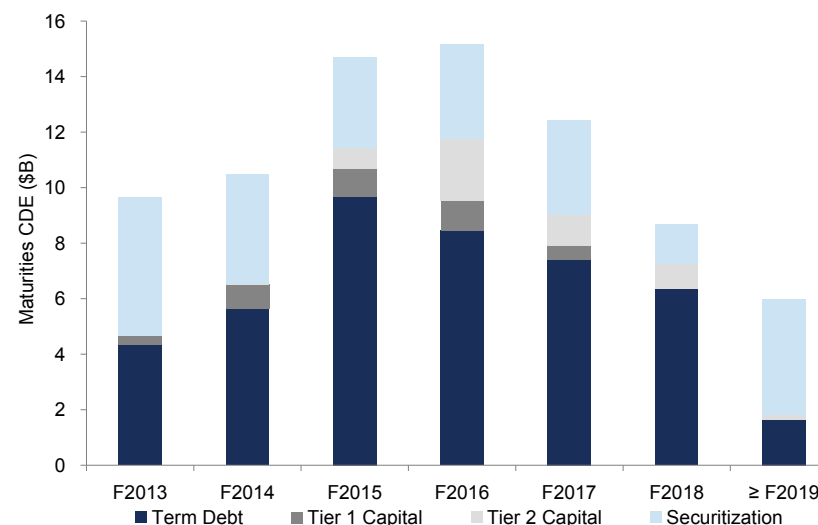
Wholesale Capital Market ⁽¹⁾
Term Funding Composition
(Total \$77.0B)

As at April 30, 2013



Wholesale Capital Market ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Term Funding Maturity Profile
(Total \$77.0B)

As at April 30, 2013



(1) Wholesale capital market term funding includes non-structured funding for terms greater than or equal to two years.

(2) Securitization includes Covered Bond maturities.

Corporate Governance

- Comprehensive code of business conduct and ethics, *FirstPrinciples*, guides conduct and ethical decision-making by our directors, officers and employees
- Governance practices reflect emerging best practices and BMO meets or exceeds legal, regulatory, TSX and NYSE requirements
- We have share ownership requirements to ensure directors' and executives' compensation is aligned with shareholder interests
- *The Globe and Mail's Board Games 2012* annual review of corporate governance practices in Canada ranked BMO 7th overall among 244 Canadian reporting issuers

Sustainability at BMO

We view Sustainability as creating value for our shareholders while acting in the long-term interest of our various stakeholders and have programs and commitments in place to achieve this.

We are transparent about our progress. Our recently published 2012 Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Report provides details on how we are managing the ESG impacts of our business while creating value for our customers, investors, the economy and society.

We are innovative in our approach to ESG reporting. Our ESG scorecard, found in the report, contains year over year metrics for the items most important to our stakeholders

- a talented and diverse workforce,
- community investment,
- board diversity,
- ethical conduct and;
- consideration for the environment.

We are recognized for our efforts by inclusion in investor based indices:



Reasons to invest in BMO

Well positioned to leverage our North American platform and deliver sustained earnings growth

- Proven strength in commercial banking across our large North American platform
- Operating leverage from our expanded U.S. platform
- Strong capital position
- Advantaged business mix in the current environment
- Enhancing productivity to drive performance
- Focused on generating revenue growth by achieving industry-leading customer experience and loyalty

**Making money
make sense.**

BMO  Bank of Montreal

APPENDIX

Loan Portfolio Overview

Canadian and US portfolios well diversified by industry

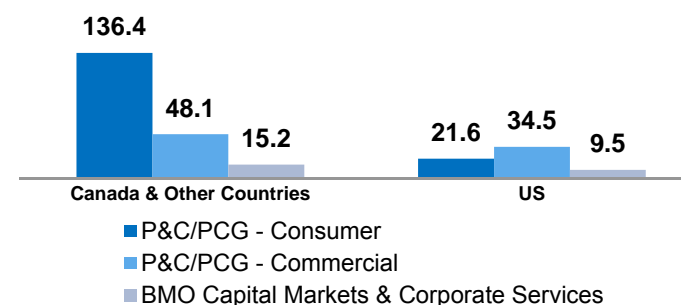
| Gross Loans & Acceptances By Industry (C\$ B) | Canada & Other ¹ | US | Total | % of Total |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| Residential Mortgages | 80.7 | 7.4 | 88.1 | 33% |
| Personal Lending | 48.5 | 13.8 | 62.3 | 24% |
| Credit Cards | 7.2 | 0.4 | 7.6 | 3% |
| Total Consumer | 136.4 | 21.6 | 158.0 | 60% |
| CRE/Investor Owned Mortgages | 10.7 | 7.3 | 18.0 | 7% |
| Financial | 8.7 | 7.9 | 16.6 | 6% |
| Services | 8.8 | 5.7 | 14.5 | 5% |
| Manufacturing | 4.2 | 6.0 | 10.2 | 4% |
| Retail | 6.9 | 3.1 | 10.0 | 4% |
| Wholesale | 3.3 | 3.6 | 6.9 | 3% |
| Owner Occupied Commercial Mortgages | 2.1 | 4.0 | 6.1 | 2% |
| Agriculture | 4.5 | 0.8 | 5.3 | 2% |
| Other Commercial & Corporate ² | 14.1 | 5.6 | 19.7 | 7% |
| Total Commercial & Corporate | 63.3 | 44.0 | 107.3 | 40% |
| Total Loans | 199.7 | 65.6 | 265.3 | 100% |

¹ Commercial & Corporate includes ~\$5.6B from Other Countries

² Other Commercial & Corporate includes industry segments that are each <2% of total loans

- Consumer portfolio represents the majority of loans
 - Consumer loans are 86% in Canada and 14% in the US
 - Portfolios are predominantly secured – 88% in Canada and 97% in the US
- Commercial portfolio is 59% in Canada & other countries and 41% in the US

Loans by Operating Group (C\$B)



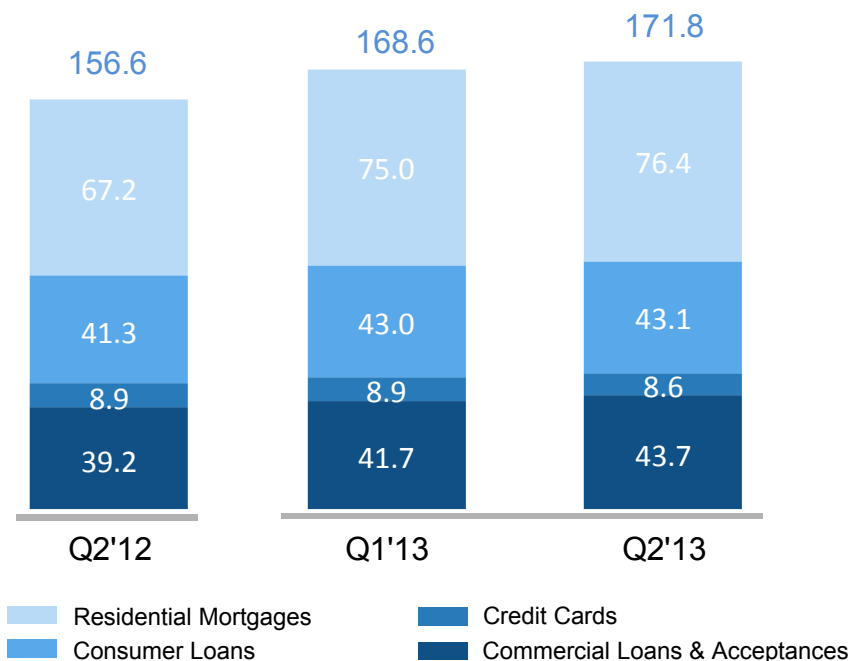
Personal & Commercial Banking Canada – Loan Balances

Average Loans & Acceptances¹

(C\$B)

Y/Y Growth

10%



Personal

- Strong lending growth² with balances up 10.0% Y/Y and 1.3% Q/Q
- Mortgage balances up 13.7% Y/Y. Balances up 1.9% Q/Q reflecting softer market
- Total personal lending² market share³ up 5 bps Q/Q despite impact from a recent acquisition by a competitor

Commercial

- Continued strong momentum in commercial lending with growth⁴ of 12% Y/Y and 4.6% Q/Q.
- Strong Commercial pipeline
- #2 market share⁵ position in small and medium sized loans

¹ Column totals may not equal sum of the components due to rounding

² Personal lending includes mortgages and consumer loans but excludes credit cards. Personal Cards balances approximately 83% of total credit card portfolio in each of Q2'12, Q1'13 and Q2'13

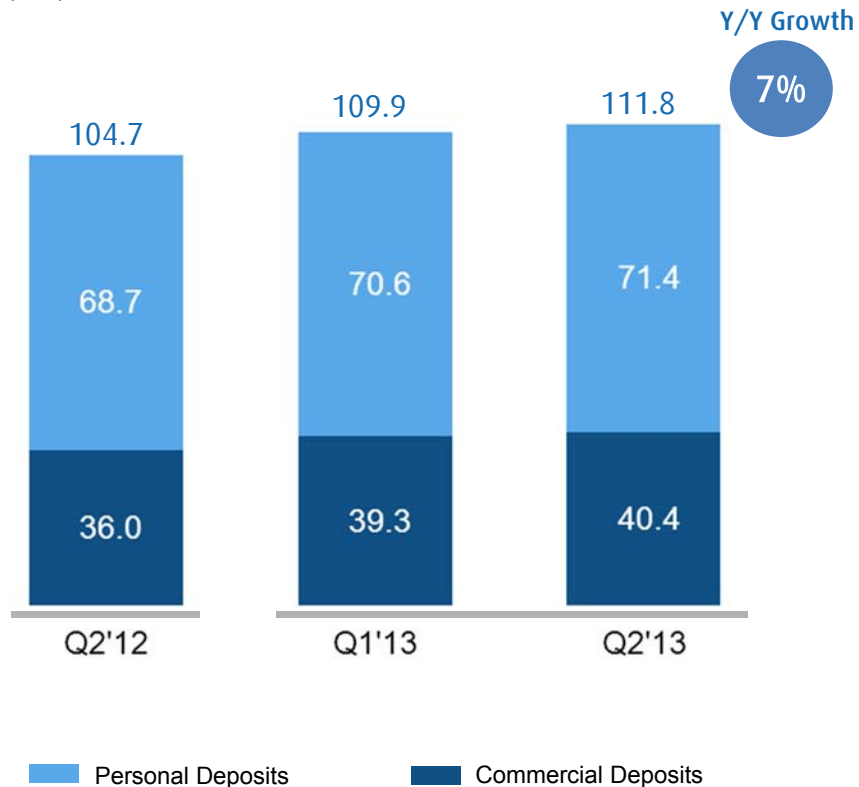
³ Personal share issued by OSFI (one month lag basis (Q2 F13: Mar 2013)); Market share data sources: Consumer Loans and Residential Mortgages – OSFI

⁴ Commercial lending growth excludes commercial credit cards. Commercial cards balances approximately 17% of total credit card portfolio in each of Q2'12, Q1'13 and Q2'13

⁵ Business loan share (Banks) issued by CBA (one calendar quarter lag basis (Q1 F13: Dec 2012))

Personal & Commercial Banking Canada – Deposit Balances

Average Deposits¹ (C\$B)



Personal

- Deposit balances up 4.0% Y/Y and 1.2% Q/Q
 - Strong Y/Y growth of 9.0% in retail operating deposits

Commercial

- Strong momentum in commercial deposit growth, up 12% Y/Y and 2.9% Q/Q
- Commercial deposit market share² up 43 bps Q/Q
- Strategy to grow commercial deposits performing well

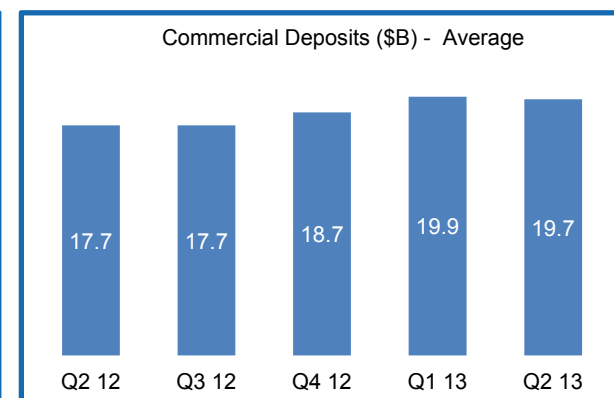
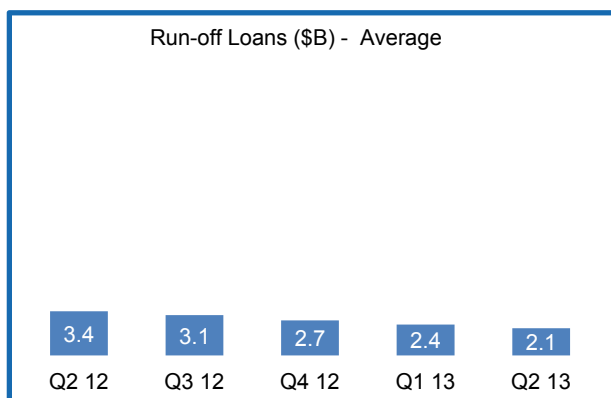
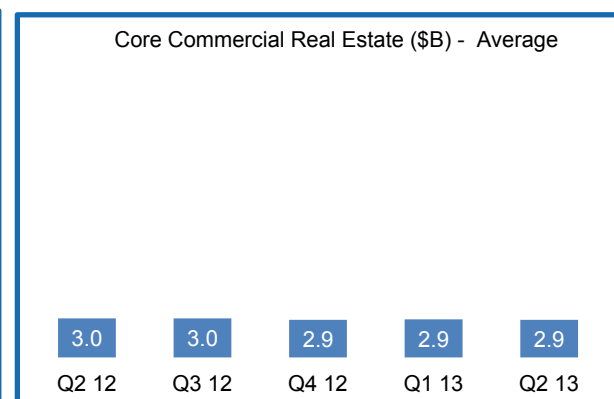
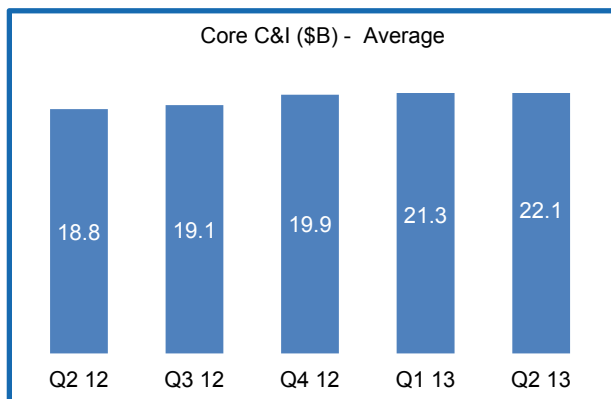
¹ Column totals may not equal the sum of the components due to rounding

² Business deposit share (Banks) issued by CBA (one calendar quarter lag basis (Q1 F13: Dec 2012))

Personal & Commercial Banking U.S. – Commercial Balances

All amounts in U.S. \$B

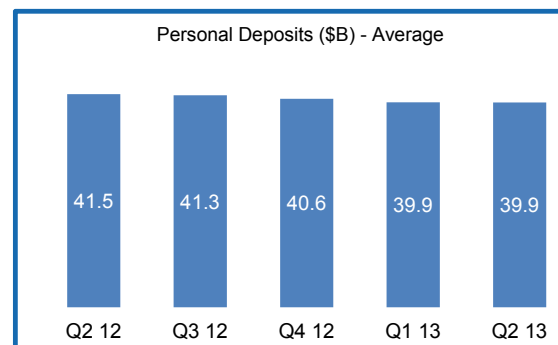
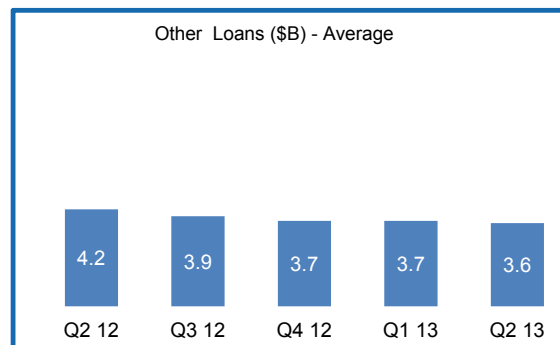
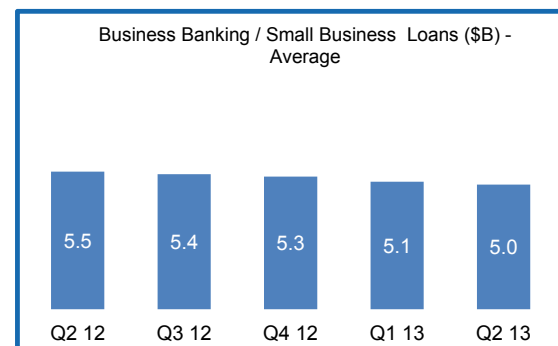
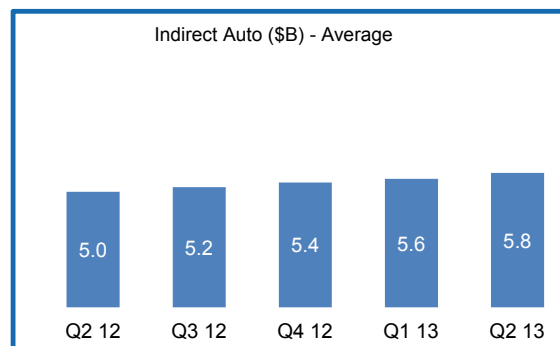
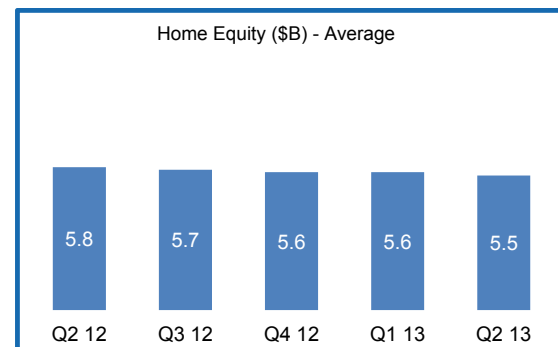
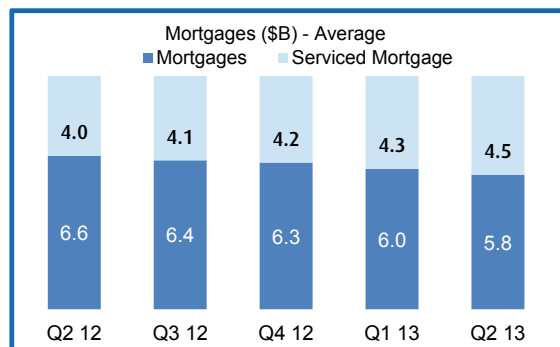
- Strong core C&I loan growth up 17% Y/Y, with Q2'13 being the 6th straight sequential quarter of growth
- Growth in core C&I reflects increases across a number of businesses including Diversified Industries, Dealer Finance, Equipment Finance, Financial Institutions and Food and Consumer
- Strong growth in the pipeline during the quarter
- CRE fundamentals and valuations continue to recover; adding to pipeline and commitments at a moderate pace in a competitive environment
- Deposits declined slightly Q/Q, but increased \$2B or 11% Y/Y



Personal & Commercial Banking U.S. – Personal Balances

All amounts in U.S. \$B

- Mortgage portfolio declined as new originations of long term fixed rate loans are largely sold into the secondary market. Serviced portfolio is up 12% Y/Y and 3% Q/Q
- Home Equity portfolio continues to reflect consumer deleveraging
- Indirect Auto portfolio continues to grow. New originations increased 15% Y/Y and 5% Q/Q
- Business Banking environment remains cautious for new borrowings. Increased emphasis on calling activities is driving an increase in pipeline
- Deposit balances remained stable Q/Q and declined Y/Y as continued growth of core checking and savings balances partially offset by planned reductions in money market and higher cost CD portfolios
- Other loans include non-strategic portfolios such as wholesale mortgages, purchased home equity, and certain small business CRE, as well as credit card balances and other personal loans



Canadian Residential Mortgages

- Total Canadian residential mortgage portfolio at \$81B (Q1'13: \$79B) or 42% of Canadian loans and acceptances and 30% of total loans and acceptances – smallest of the big five
 - 62% of the portfolio is insured
 - Loan-to-value (LTV)¹ on the uninsured portfolio is 59%²
 - 64% of portfolio has an effective remaining amortization of 25 years or less
 - Loss Rates for the trailing 4 quarter period were less than 1 bps
 - 90 day delinquency rates improved, dropping quarter-over-quarter and year-over-year
 - Condo mortgage portfolio is \$11B with 56% insured

| Residential Mortgages by Region (C\$B) | Insured | Uninsured | Total | % of Total |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Atlantic | 3.3 | 1.4 | 4.7 | 6% |
| Quebec | 7.6 | 4.3 | 11.9 | 15% |
| Ontario | 20.7 | 12.2 | 32.9 | 41% |
| Alberta | 9.0 | 3.9 | 12.9 | 16% |
| British Columbia | 7.3 | 8.0 | 15.3 | 19% |
| All Other Canada | 1.9 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 3% |
| Total Canada | 49.8 | 30.9 | 80.7 | 100% |

1 Loan to Value (LTV) is the ratio of outstanding mortgage balance to the original property value indexed using Teranet data. Portfolio LTV is the combination of each individual mortgage LTV weighted by the mortgage balance

2 To facilitate comparisons, the equivalent property value weighted LTV on uninsured mortgages in Q2 was 49%. Portfolio LTV using property value weighting is the combination of each individual mortgage LTV weighted by the value of the property

Group Net Income

Adjusted net income growth of 7% Y/Y

| Net Income, Adjusted (\$MM) | Q2 12 | Q1 13 | Q2 13 | Q/Q Inc/(Dec) | Y/Y Inc/(Dec) |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|------------------|
| P&C Canada | 436 | 461 | 431 | (6)% | (1)% |
| P&C U.S. | 157 | 195 | 168 | (15)% | 6% |
| Total P&C | 593 | 656 | 599 | (9)% | 1% |
| PCG | 153 | 169 | 148 | (13)% | (3)% |
| BMO Capital Markets | 233 | 310 | 276 | (11)% | 19% |
| Corporate Services | 3 | (94) | (26) | 73% | (+100)% |
| Total Bank | 982 | 1,041 | 997 | (4)% | 2% |

| Net Income, Reported (\$MM) | Q2 12 | Q1 13 | Q2 13 | Q/Q Inc/(Dec) | Y/Y Inc/(Dec) |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|------------------|
| P&C Canada | 433 | 458 | 430 | (6)% | (1)% |
| P&C U.S. | 142 | 182 | 155 | (15)% | 9% |
| Total P&C | 575 | 640 | 585 | (9)% | 2% |
| PCG | 147 | 163 | 141 | (14)% | (4)% |
| BMO Capital Markets | 233 | 310 | 275 | (11)% | 18% |
| Corporate Services | 73 | (65) | (26) | 61% | (+100)% |
| Total Bank | 1,028 | 1,048 | 975 | (7)% | (5)% |

Adjusted measures are non-GAAP measures. See slide 2 of this document, pages 32, 98-99 of BMO's 2012 Annual Report and pages 34-35 of BMO's Second Quarter 2013 Report to Shareholders. See slide 33 for adjustments to reported results

Adjusting Items

| Adjusting ¹ items – Pre-tax (\$MM) | Q2 12 | Q1 13 | Q2 13 |
|---|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Credit-related items on the M&I purchased performing loan portfolio | 90 | 128 | 119 |
| M&I integration costs | (74) | (92) | (50) |
| Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets | (33) | (31) | (31) |
| Decrease/(increase) in the collective allowance for credit losses | 18 | - | 22 |
| Run-off structured credit activities | 76 | 7 | 6 |
| Restructuring costs | (31) | - | (82) |
| Adjusting items included in reported pre-tax income | 46 | 12 | (16) |
| Adjusting ¹ items – After-tax (\$MM) | Q2 12 | Q1 13 | Q2 13 |
| Credit-related items on the M&I purchased performing loan portfolio | 55 | 79 | 73 |
| M&I integration costs | (47) | (57) | (31) |
| Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets | (24) | (22) | (22) |
| Decrease/(increase) in the collective allowance for credit losses | 12 | - | 11 |
| Run-off structured credit activities | 73 | 7 | 6 |
| Restructuring costs | (23) | - | (59) |
| Adjusting items included in reported after-tax net income | 46 | 7 | (22) |
| EPS (\$) | 0.07 | 0.01 | (0.04) |

¹ All adjusting items are reflected in Corporate Services with the exception of the amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets, which is reflected across the Operating Groups

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