Simplified Prospectus

March 24, 2023

BMO Income Funds
BMO Aggregate Bond ETF Fund (series A, F, I and Advisor Series)
BMO Corporate Bond ETF Fund (series A, F, I and Advisor Series)

BMO Growth Funds
BMO Global Low Volatility ETF Fund (series A, T6, F, F6, I and Advisor Series)
BMO Greater China Fund (series A, F, I and Advisor Series)
BMO Premium Yield ETF Fund (series A, F, I and Advisor Series)

BMO Equity Growth Fund
BMO Global Energy Fund (series A, F, I and Advisor Series)

BMO Mutual Funds

The BMO Mutual Funds in this simplified prospectus are offered by BMO Investments Inc.

No underwriter has been involved in the preparation of this simplified prospectus or has performed any review or independent due diligence of the contents of this simplified prospectus.

No securities regulatory authority has expressed an opinion about these securities. It is an offence to claim otherwise.

The funds and the securities of the funds offered under this simplified prospectus are not registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and they are sold in the United States only in reliance on exemptions from registration.

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Introduction

In this document, "**we**", "**us**", "**our**" and the "**manager**" refer to BMO Investments Inc. We refer to all of the mutual funds we offer as "**BMO Mutual Funds**". We refer to the funds offered under this simplified prospectus as "**fund**" or "**funds**". We refer to a unit or the units of the funds as "**unit**" or "**units**". We also refer to units as "**securities**" and holders of units as "**securityholders**". We refer to mutual funds, exchange traded funds or other investment funds that a fund may invest in as an "**underlying fund**" or "**underlying funds**".

When you invest in any of the funds listed on the front cover, you are buying units of a trust and become a "**unitholder**".

This simplified prospectus contains selected important information to help you make an informed investment decision and understand your rights as an investor. It's divided into two parts. Pages 1 to 54 contain general information about the funds and pages 55 to 95 contain specific information about each fund.

You'll find more information about each fund in the following documents:

- the most recently filed fund facts document;
- the most recently filed comparative annual financial statements, together with the accompanying report of the auditor;
- any interim financial statements filed after the most recently filed comparative financial statements;
- the most recently filed annual management report of fund performance; and
- any interim management report of fund performance filed after the most recently filed annual management report of fund performance.

These documents are or will be incorporated by reference into this simplified prospectus, which means they will legally form part of this simplified prospectus just as if they were printed as part of this document. The above documents, if filed by the funds after the date of this simplified prospectus and before the end of the distribution hereunder, are also deemed to be incorporated by reference herein.

There's no charge for these documents. You'll also find copies of them, and other information about the funds, on the funds' designated website at **https://www.bmo.com/gam/ca/advisor/legal-and-regulatory** and at **www.sedar.com**.

If you would like a copy of these documents and you purchased your securities at a BMO Bank of Montreal branch, through the BMO Investment Centre, by telephone or through the internet, or for more information about BMO Mutual Funds, please call toll free at 1-800-665-7700 or visit our website:

In English: **www.bmo.com/mutualfunds**

En français: **www.bmo.com/fonds**

If you would like a copy of these documents and you purchased your securities through a dealer, or for more information about BMO Mutual Funds, please call toll free at 1-800-668-7327 or visit our website:

In English: **www.bmo.com/gam/ca**

En français: **www.bmo.com/gma/ca**

Important Terms

While we've made the fund descriptions easy to understand, you'll come across a few specific terms. Here's what they mean.

Adjusted Cost Base ("ACB"): The cost of a security adjusted in accordance with the Tax Act.

BMO Mutual Funds: All of the mutual funds offered by BMO Investments Inc., as manager.

Capital Gain: Generally, the amount an investment has risen in value since it was bought. A capital gain is realized when the investment is sold. Net capital gains are capital gains after deducting capital losses.

Capitalization: Market capitalization is the value of a company, generally measured by multiplying the price of its common equity shares by the number of shares outstanding.

CDS: CDS Clearing and Depository Services Inc.

CRA: The Canada Revenue Agency.

Derivatives: Specialized investments like forward contracts, futures, options and swaps whose value is based on the value of another investment called an underlying investment. See page 18 for more information.

ESG: Environmental, social and governance.

ETF: Exchange traded fund.

F Series Securities: Each or collectively, Series F and Series F6 securities of a fund.

FHSA: First home savings account within the meaning of the FHSA Amendments.

FHSA Amendments: Amendments to the Tax Act to provide for FHSAs effective April 1, 2023.

Fixed Income Securities: Investments that pay a fixed rate of interest. They're usually corporate and government bonds.

"**fund**" or "**funds**"**:** The mutual funds offered under this simplified prospectus.

GIC: Guaranteed investment certificate.

Hedging: A transaction intended to offset risk.

IRC: The independent review committee of the funds.

Liquidity: How easy it is for a fund to buy and sell a security, like a stock or a bond. The easier it is, the more liquid the investment.

Management Expense Ratio ("MER"): The management expense ratio represents and is based on management fees and operating expenses (excluding commissions and other portfolio transaction costs) expressed as an annualized percentage of the daily average NAV of each series of a fund.

manager, we or **us:** BMO Investments Inc., a wholly-owned, indirect subsidiary of Bank of Montreal.

Maturity: The day on which investments like bonds or derivative contracts come due for payment.

Net Asset Value ("NAV"): The net asset value of a fund or the net asset value per security of each series of securities of a fund determined in accordance with the fund's constating documents.

Net Income: The net income of a fund is interest, dividends and other investment income including income from derivatives earned after deducting all expenses. It does not include capital gains or capital losses.

NI 81-102: National Instrument 81-102 *Investment Funds*, as the same may be amended or replaced from time to time.

NI 81-107: National Instrument 81-107 *Independent Review Committee for Investment Funds*, as the same may be amended or replaced from time to time.

No Load: No sales or redemption charges are paid by investors on the purchase or sale of No Load Series securities.

No Load Series: Each or collectively, Series A, Series F, Series I, and No Load Series T6 securities of a fund.

RDSP: Registered disability savings plan.

registered plan: a RRSP, RRIF, RDSP, RESP, TFSA, DPSP or FHSA.

RESP: Registered education savings plan.

Return of Capital ("ROC"): A fund can generally choose to make a distribution that is a ROC. Also, a mutual fund trust will be considered to distribute a ROC if it distributes more than its net income and net realized capital gains. In any case, a ROC distribution is not included in your taxable income, but instead reduces the ACB of the securities on which it was paid. When you eventually redeem the securities, you may realize a larger capital gain (or smaller capital loss). If the ACB of your securities is reduced to less than zero while you continue to hold them, you will be deemed to realize an immediate capital gain equal to the negative amount and your ACB will be increased to zero. A ROC distribution should not be confused with return on investment or "yield". You should not draw any conclusions about a fund's investment performance from the amount of ROC it distributes.

RRIF: Registered retirement income fund.

RRSP: Registered retirement savings plan.

securities: Units

securityholders: Holders of units.

TFSA: Tax-free savings account.

Tax Act: The *Income Tax Act* (Canada), as the same is currently in force and may hereafter be amended from time to time and includes any statute that may be enacted in substitution therefor.

Trading Expense Ratio ("TER"): The trading expense ratio represents total commissions and other portfolio transaction costs expressed as an annualized percentage of the daily average NAV of each series of a fund.

Trustee: BMO Investments Inc. as the trustee for each fund.

TSX: Toronto Stock Exchange.

underlying funds: Mutual funds, ETFs or other investment funds that a fund may invest in.

unit or units: A unit or the units of a fund.

unitholder: Holders of units of a fund.

Valuation Day: any day that the TSX is open for trading or such other time as we may from time to time determine to be a day for valuation for any fund.

Volatility: The amount of uncertainty or risk about the size of changes in a security's value. A higher volatility means that a security's value can potentially be spread out over a larger range of values. This means that the price of the security can change more dramatically in either direction, compared to a security with lower volatility.

Yield: The annual income distributed from an investment expressed as a percentage of the investment's current value. For example, a money market instrument that pays $30 in interest with a current value of $1,000 has a yield of 3%.

Responsibility for mutual fund administration

Manager

As manager of the funds, we are responsible for the day-to-day management and administration of the funds and their respective investment portfolios in compliance with the funds' constating documents (i.e., the declaration of trust). In addition, we are the principal distributor of Series A securities of the funds. We have taken the initiative in creating all the funds and may be considered the promoter of all of the funds. Our registered and principal office is located at:

100 King Street West, 43rd Floor Toronto, Ontario M5X 1A1 **1-800-665-7700 or 1-800-668-7327** **mutualfunds@bmo.com**

If you purchased your securities at a BMO Bank of Montreal branch, through the BMO Investment Centre, by telephone or through the internet, or for more information about BMO Mutual Funds, you can direct your inquiries to the BMO Investment Centre by calling toll free at 1-800-665-7700 or through our website at **www.bmo.com/mutualfunds**.

If you purchased your securities through a dealer, or for more information about BMO Mutual Funds, you can direct your inquiries to our administration office by calling us toll free at 1-800-668-7327 or through our website at **www.bmo.com/gam/ca**.

The address of our administration office is located at:

250 Yonge Street, 7th Floor Toronto, Ontario M5B 2M8

Management agreement

The amended and restated master management agreement dated as of May 27, 2022, together with an amended and restated Schedule "A" dated as of March 24, 2023, an amended and restated Schedule "B" dated as of May 27, 2022 and an amended and restated Schedule "C" dated as of March 24, 2023, in respect of each of the funds (the "**Master Management Agreement**") determines how we administer each fund's day-to-day operations, supervise each fund's investments, help manage the investment and reinvestment of assets and distribute or cause to be distributed securities of the funds. The Master Management Agreement provides that we are entitled to management fees in return for our services. We are supervised by, and act on behalf of, the Trustee of the funds. The Master Management Agreement may be terminated at any time by any fund or by us in respect of any fund by not less than 90 days' prior notice in writing.

We use our best efforts to help each fund make suitable investments consistent with its objectives and strategies. We are under an obligation to be fair and reasonable in all of our management responsibilities.

We may hire experts to provide investment advice and portfolio management services for any fund. We may designate any officers or employees of each fund, and compensate them.

We may designate branches of Bank of Montreal in Canada and engage registered dealers to distribute securities of the funds to the public. We supervise the distribution activity of all the branches of Bank of Montreal.

The funds do not pay management fees to the manager for Series I. Series I investors pay management fees to the manager directly.

Directors and executive officers of the manager

Below are the names of the directors and executive officers of BMO Investments Inc., along with their municipalities of residence and their current positions and offices held with BMO Investments Inc.:

Name and municipality of residence	Position with the manager
NELSON C. AVILA Toronto, Ontario	Chief Financial Officer
WILLIAM E.P. BAMBER Toronto, Ontario	Head and Ultimate Designated Person, Investment Fund Manager Line of Business, and Director
THOMAS C.S. BURIAN Mississauga, Ontario	Director
DENISE (CARSON) FERNANDES Toronto, Ontario	Chief Compliance Officer, Investment Fund Manager Line of Business
KEVIN R. GOPAUL Oakville, Ontario	Head of Exchange Traded Funds
BENJAMIN K. IRAYA Oakville, Ontario	Corporate Secretary
ROSS F. KAPPELE Toronto, Ontario	Head, Client Management and Distribution, and Director
VIKI A. LAZARIS Thornhill, Ontario	Director
STEVE C. MURPHY Toronto, Ontario	Head, Ultimate Designated Person, Mutual Fund Dealer Line of Business, and Director
GILLES G. OUELLETTE Toronto, Ontario	Chair and Director
SARA PETRCICH Toronto, Ontario	Director
FRANCIS ROY Toronto, Ontario	Chief Compliance Officer, Mutual Fund Dealer Line of Business
ROBERT J. SCHAUER Toronto, Ontario	Head Investment Funds Operations and Director

Name and municipality of residence	Position with the manager
LENA M. ZECCHINO Toronto, Ontario	Chief Anti-Money Laundering Officer

The securities of underlying funds held by a fund that we, or one of our affiliates or associates, manage will not be voted unless, at our discretion, we arrange for securities of the underlying fund to be voted by the securityholders of the fund.

Portfolio advisers

We have hired portfolio managers to help us manage the funds. As set out in our agreement with them, the portfolio managers help us formulate policies and strategies of the funds and provide specific investment recommendations from time to time. Under our direction, they buy and sell investments according to the objectives and strategies of the funds and the criteria approved by the Trustee. At their own expense, they may retain other investment advisors and securities brokers in any country. However, we are responsible at all times for managing the funds' portfolios, and we are answerable to the Trustee.

In respect of each fund, we have an agreement with the portfolio manager. The agreement with the portfolio manager prescribes the duties and powers of the portfolio manager, including setting benchmarks and investment policies, stipulating the standard of care each shall exercise and deciding upon the frequency and nature of reports to be furnished to the manager and to State Street Trust Company Canada (in such capacity, the "**Custodian**"). The portfolio manager is obliged to adhere to all applicable legislative and regulatory requirements and such other guidelines and restrictions as the manager may stipulate. We pay the portfolio manager a fee for their services.

The table below shows the current portfolio manager, the municipality of their principal place of business, their relationship to the manager, and the number of days required to terminate our agreement(s) with them.

Portfolio Manager	Municipality	Relationship to BMO Investments Inc.	Termination Notice Required*
BMO Asset Management Inc. ("**BMOAM**")	Toronto, Ontario	BMOAM is a wholly-owned, indirect subsidiary of Bank of Montreal, the parent company of BMO Investments Inc.	60 days
Polen Capital HK Limited ("**Polen HK**")	Hong Kong	Polen HK is not an affiliate of BMO Investments Inc.	90 days

*The agreement can be terminated if the portfolio manager becomes insolvent (or for certain other technical reasons), in which event the agreement will terminate immediately.

Polen HK is an indirect subsidiary of Polen Capital Management, LLC which is a U.S.-based asset management firm incorporated in Delaware and headquartered in Boca Raton, Florida. Polen HK is wholly-owned by Polen Capital UK LLP.

Investment decisions are made by teams at the portfolio management firm. Each team generally has a manager or lead person and investment decisions are subject to the oversight of a committee.

The list below provides information about each fund's portfolio manager, as well as the individual(s) who make investment decisions for the fund.

Fund	Portfolio Manager	Individual(s) Making Investment Decisions
BMO Aggregate Bond ETF Fund	BMOAM	Robert Bechard Alizay Fatema Winnie Jiang Matthew Montemurro
BMO Corporate Bond ETF Fund	BMOAM	Robert Bechard Alizay Fatema Winnie Jiang Matthew Montemurro
BMO Global Energy Fund	BMOAM	Hoa Hong Sachal Mahajan
BMO Global Low Volatility ETF Fund	BMOAM	Robert Armstrong Steven Shepherd
BMO Greater China Fund	Polen HK	June Lui Kevin Chee Ying Dong
BMO Premium Yield ETF Fund	BMOAM	Chris Heakes Omanand Karmalkar Chris McHaney Charles-Lucien Myssie

It may be difficult to enforce legal rights against Polen HK because it is a resident outside of Canada and all or substantially all of their assets are located outside of Canada.

Polen HK is not a registered portfolio manager in Canada and is acting as a portfolio manager for certain funds pursuant to an exemption from the requirement to be registered.

The table below contains descriptions of the individuals who make investment decisions for the funds, their titles, and their role in the investment decision-making process.

Name and Title	Role in Investment Decision-Making Process
Robert Armstrong Director, Portfolio Manager BMOAM	Member of the Multi Asset Solutions Team, responsible for portfolio management and research of multi-asset portfolios.
Robert Bechard Managing Director, Head of ETF Portfolio Management BMOAM	Leader of the ETF Team, responsible for strategy, portfolio management, and research of equity and fixed income ETFs.

Name and Title	Role in Investment Decision-Making Process
Kevin Chee Portfolio Manager Polen HK	Co-portfolio manager responsible for company research, portfolio construction, position sizing, buy/sell decisions and performance of the fund.
Ying Dong Portfolio Manager Polen HK	Co-portfolio manager responsible for company research, portfolio construction, position sizing, buy/sell decisions and performance of the fund.
Alizay Fatema Associate Portfolio Manager BMOAM	Member of the ETF Team, responsible for portfolio management of fixed income portfolios.
Chris Heakes Director, Head of Disciplined Equity BMOAM	Leader of the Disciplined Equity Team, responsible for strategy, portfolio management, and research of equity portfolios.
Hoa Hong Director, Portfolio Manager BMOAM	Member of the Global Equity Team, responsible for strategy, portfolio management, and research of equity portfolios.
Winnie Jiang Vice President, Portfolio Manager BMOAM	Member of the ETF Team, responsible for portfolio management of fixed income portfolios.
Omanand Karmalkar Vice President, Portfolio Manager BMOAM	Member of the ETF Team, responsible for portfolio management of equity portfolios with a focus on derivatives strategies.
June Lui Portfolio Manager Polen HK	Co-portfolio manager responsible for company research, portfolio construction, position sizing, buy/sell decisions and performance of the fund.
Sachal Mahajan Director, Portfolio Manager BMOAM	Member of the Disciplined Equity Team, responsible for portfolio management and research of equity portfolios.
Chris McHaney Director, Portfolio Manager BMOAM	Member of the ETF Team, responsible for portfolio management of equity portfolios with a focus on derivatives strategies.
Matthew Montemurro Director, Portfolio Manager BMOAM	Member of the ETF Team, responsible for portfolio management of fixed income portfolios.
Charles-Lucien Myssie Director, Portfolio Manager BMOAM	Member of the ETF Team, responsible for portfolio management of equity portfolios with a focus on derivatives strategies.
Stephen Shepherd Director, Portfolio Manager BMOAM	Member of the Multi Asset Solutions Team, responsible for portfolio management and research of multi-asset portfolios.

Brokerage arrangements

Decisions regarding the purchase and sale of portfolio securities for each fund are made by the fund's portfolio manager taking into consideration the particular investment objectives, investment strategies and policies of the fund.

Brokerage business is allocated to dealers based on quality of service and the terms offered for specific transactions including price, volume, speed and certainty of execution, the competitiveness of commission terms and prices, the range of services and the quality of research provided and total transaction cost. The process for allocation of brokerage business is the same as described above for dealers that are affiliated entities.

There are no ongoing contractual arrangements with any brokers with respect to securities transactions.

The manager maintains a list of brokers that have been approved to effect securities transactions on behalf of the funds. When determining whether a broker should be added to that list there are numerous factors that are considered including: (a) with respect to trading: (i) level of service; (ii) response time; (iii) availability of securities (liquidity); (iv) account management; (v) idea generation; and (vi) access to alternative markets/liquidity pools; (b) with respect to research: (i) proprietary research reports; (ii) industry knowledge; (iii) access to analysts; and (iv) access to staff; (c) with respect to personnel: (i) back office support; and (ii) sales contacts; and (d) with respect to infrastructure: (i) trade settlement; (ii) confirmations; and (iii) reporting.

Approved brokers are monitored on a regular basis to ensure that the value of the goods and services, as outlined above, provides a reasonable benefit as compared to the amount of brokerage commissions paid for the goods and services. In conducting this analysis, the manager considers the use of the goods and services, execution quality in terms of trade impact and the ability to achieve the target benchmark price, as well as the amount of brokerage commissions paid relative to other brokers and the market in general. The selection and monitoring processes are the same regardless of whether the broker is affiliated with the manager or is an unrelated third party.

In addition to order execution goods and services, dealers or third parties may provide research goods and services, which include: (i) advice as to the value of securities and the advisability of effecting transactions in securities; and (ii) analyses and reports concerning securities, issuers, industries, portfolio strategy or economic or political factors and trends that may have an impact on the value of securities. Such research goods and services may be provided by the executing dealer directly (known as proprietary research) or by a party other than the executing dealer (known as third party research).

In the event of the provision of a good or service that contains an element that is neither research goods and services nor order execution goods and services ("**mixed-use goods and services**"), such as data analysis, software applications and data feeds, brokerage commissions will only be used to pay for the portion of such goods and services which would qualify as either research goods and services or order execution goods and services. The applicable portfolio manager would itself pay for the remainder of the costs of such mixed-use goods and services. Records detailing the payment allocations will be kept.

The portfolio manager makes a good faith determination that the fund, on whose behalf it directs to a dealer any brokerage transactions involving client brokerage commissions, in return for research and order execution goods and services from such dealer or third party, receives reasonable benefit, considering both the use of the goods or services and the amount of the client brokerage commissions paid, by conducting extensive trade cost analyses.

Research and order execution goods and services may benefit not only the funds whose trades generated the brokerage commission, but may also benefit other funds and clients to whom the portfolio manager provides advice. Such research and order execution goods and services may also be shared with affiliates of the manager. Similarly, a fund may benefit from research and order execution goods and services obtained with brokerage commissions generated by client accounts of affiliates of the manager. There are policies and procedures in place to ensure that, over a reasonable period of time, all clients, including the funds, receive a fair and reasonable benefit in return for the commissions generated.

The name of any non-affiliated dealer or third party that provided such goods or services to the funds in return for the allocation of brokerage transactions will be provided upon request. If you purchased your securities of a fund at a BMO Bank of Montreal branch or through the BMO Investment Centre, you can direct inquiries about the funds to the BMO Investment Centre by calling toll-free 1-800-665-7700 or through our website at **www.bmo.com/mutualfunds**. If you purchased your securities of a fund through an investment dealer or a mutual fund dealer, you can direct inquiries about the funds to our administration office by calling us toll free at 1-800-668-7327 or through our website at **www.bmo.com/gam/ca**.

Principal distributor

BMO Investments Inc. also acts as the principal distributor of Series A securities of the funds. Where BMO Investments Inc. acts as principal distributor, there is a BMO Mutual Funds' governance and process team responsible for training courses, materials and the sale and distribution of the relevant series of the funds, branch compliance officers overseeing the distribution, a provincial/divisional compliance officer ensuring that branch compliance officers are carrying out their compliance responsibilities, and a BMO Mutual Funds' compliance department overseeing trading surveillance, regulatory changes and transactions involving actual or potential conflicts of interest.

There is no principal distributor for the remaining series.

Trustee

BMO Investments Inc. is the trustee for each fund (in such capacity, the "**Trustee**") and its registered and principal office is located in Toronto, Ontario. The Trustee has the exclusive authority over the assets and affairs of the funds. It has a fiduciary responsibility to act in the best interests of the unitholders of the funds. The funds are administered in their day-to-day operations by the manager.

Custodian

State Street Trust Company Canada is the Custodian of the funds and its principal office is located in Toronto, Ontario. As Custodian, it holds the cash and securities of the funds pursuant to a custodian contract effective as of June 1, 2018, as amended, restated or supplemented from time to time, among the manager, BMOAM, on behalf of the investment funds it manages, and the Custodian (the "**Custodian Agreement**"). The Custodian is not affiliated with the manager.

The Custodian Agreement may be terminated by any party upon 90 days' written notice to the other parties unless a different period is agreed to in writing by the parties. The manager may terminate the Custodian Agreement immediately in respect of itself and the funds upon written notice to the Custodian if (i) the Custodian ceases to be qualified to act as a custodian of the funds pursuant to NI 81-102, (ii) there is a change of control of the Custodian, (iii) the manager is required by applicable law or by the direction of a securities regulatory authority to cease acting as an investment fund manager of the funds, (iv) the Custodian commits a material or persistent breach of the Custodian Agreement which is not capable of being remedied or is capable of being remedied but is not remedied within 60 days or such other period as may be agreed between the manager and the Custodian, after receiving notice from the manager requiring the same to be remedied, or (v) the Custodian becomes bankrupt or insolvent or upon the passing of a resolution for its dissolution or the issuance of an order for its dissolution or the making of a general assignment for the benefit of its creditors.

All marketable securities are held at the Custodian's principal offices located in Toronto, Ontario, with the exception of foreign assets. Foreign assets may be held by local sub-custodians appointed by the Custodian or under their authority in various foreign jurisdictions where a fund may have assets invested. The Custodian or the sub-custodians may use the facilities of any domestic or foreign depository or clearing agency authorized to operate a book-based system. The sub-custodians appointed to hold assets of the funds will be listed in the compliance report prepared by the Custodian and filed on SEDAR on behalf of the funds pursuant to the requirements of NI 81-102.

Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, is the auditor of the funds and its principal office is located in Toronto, Ontario.

Registrar and transfer agent

State Street Trust Company Canada and BMO Investments Inc. are the registrar and transfer agent for the funds and each of their principal offices is located in Toronto, Ontario. State Street Trust Company Canada is not affiliated with the manager. In this capacity, the registrars process orders, record all investor investment transactions, issue or cancels certificates, as applicable, issue account statements to securityholders and deal with enquiries from investors and dealers. The register of securities of the funds is kept in Montreal, Quebec and Toronto, Ontario.

Securities lending agent

State Street Bank and Trust Company (the "**Securities Lending Agent**") acts as agent for securities lending transactions for those funds that engage in securities lending, pursuant to a securities lending authorization agreement between the manager, on behalf of the funds, and the Securities Lending Agent dated as of June 12, 2018, as amended, restated or supplemented from time to time (the "**Securities Lending Agreement**"). The principal office of the Securities Lending Agent is located in Boston, Massachusetts. The Securities Lending Agent is not affiliated with the manager.

The Securities Lending Agreement sets forth the terms and conditions under which the Securities Lending Agent, and any of its affiliates appointed as agents of the Securities Lending Agent pursuant to the terms of the Securities Lending Agreement (the Securities Lending Agent and such affiliates are collectively referred to as "**State Street**"), is authorized by the manager to act on behalf of the funds with respect to the lending of certain securities of the funds held by the Custodian or by State Street Bank and Trust Company as sub-custodian. Pursuant to the terms of the Securities Lending Agreement, State Street determines the value of the loaned securities and the collateral on each business day to ensure that the collateral received from each borrower has a market value of not less than 105% of the market value of the loaned securities.

Pursuant to the terms of the Securities Lending Agreement, State Street agrees to indemnify a fund from all direct losses, damages, liabilities, costs or expenses ("**Loss**") actually incurred by the fund and arising directly from a claim brought, or demand made, by a third party arising from State Street's failure to satisfy its standard of care; however, such indemnification shall not apply (i) in the event that State Street's failure to perform is caused by events or circumstances beyond its reasonable control including, but not limited to, nationalization, expropriation, currency restriction, acts of war or terrorism, riot, revolution, acts of God or other similar event or acts, and (ii) to the extent any Loss arises from the fund's or its agents' negligent action or omission.

The manager, on behalf of any of the funds, and State Street may each at any time terminate the Securities Lending Agreement upon five (5) business days' prior written notice to the other to that effect.

See *Securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions* on page 19 for more details.

Independent review committee and fund governance

Independent review committee

In accordance with NI 81-107, the manager has appointed an independent review committee (the "**IRC**") for the BMO Mutual Funds. The IRC currently consists of four members, each of whom is independent of the manager.

The mandate of the IRC is to review conflict of interest matters identified and referred to the IRC by the manager and to give an approval or a recommendation, depending on the nature of the conflict of interest matter. At all times, the members of the IRC are required to act honestly and in good faith in the best interests of the BMO Mutual Funds and, in connection therewith, will exercise the degree of care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances.

The manager has established written policies and procedures for dealing with conflict of interest matters. At least annually, the IRC will review and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the manager's written policies and procedures relating to conflict of interest matters. This review includes an assessment of the manager's and the funds' compliance with the related policies and procedures and conditions imposed by the IRC in the applicable standing instruction. The IRC will also conduct a self-assessment of its independence, compensation and effectiveness. The IRC provides the manager with a report of the results of the IRC's review and self-assessment.

The manager maintains records of all matters and/or activities subject to the review of the IRC, including a copy of the manager's written policies and procedures dealing with conflict of interest matters, minutes of IRC meetings, and copies of materials, including any written reports, provided to the IRC. The manager will also provide the IRC with assistance and information sufficient for the IRC to carry out its responsibilities under NI 81-107.

The members of the IRC are entitled to be compensated by the BMO Mutual Funds and reimbursed for all reasonable costs and expenses for the duties they perform as IRC members. In addition, the members of the IRC are entitled to be indemnified by the BMO Mutual Funds, except in cases of wilful misconduct, bad faith, negligence or breach of their standard of care.

The current members of the IRC are Marlene Davidge (Chair), Jim Falle, Wendy Hannam and Jacqueline Allen. Each IRC member is independent of the funds, the manager and other companies related to the manager.

See *Remuneration of the Directors, Officers and Trustees* on page 25 for information concerning the compensation of IRC members.

The IRC prepares, at least annually, a report of its activities for securityholders and makes such reports available on the funds' designated website at **https://www.bmo.com/gam/ca/advisor/legal-and-regulatory** or at your request and at no cost, by contacting us at **mutualfunds@bmo.com** or writing to us at BMO Investments Inc., 100 King Street West, 43rd Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5X 1A1 or going to the website of SEDAR at www.sedar.com. If you purchased your securities of a fund at a BMO Bank of Montreal branch or through the BMO Investment Centre, you can direct your request for the IRC's report to securityholders to the BMO Investment Centre by calling us toll-free 1-800-665-7700 or through our website at **www.bmo.com/mutualfunds.**

If you purchased your securities of a fund through an investment dealer or a mutual fund dealer, you can get a copy of this report, at no cost by writing to us at BMO Investments Inc., 250 Yonge Street, 7th Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5B 2M8 or by calling us toll free at 1-800-668-7327 or through our website at **www.bmo.com/gam/ca**.

Fund governance

General oversight

As stated above, the Trustee has the exclusive authority over the assets and affairs of the funds is ultimately responsible for the funds. The Trustee delegates the day-to-day administration and operation of the funds to the manager.

We have a Performance Review & Risk Oversight Committee that generally meets monthly to examine and review investment performance, the risk management process which includes documented internal policies pertaining to the measurement, monitoring, mitigation and reporting of liquidity risks within the funds and related matters in connection with the funds. This committee is responsible for the oversight of policies and procedures related to liquidity risk management. The Performance Review & Risk Oversight Committee is comprised of at least one member who is independent of portfolio management.

We have hired certain portfolio managers to provide investment advice and portfolio management to the funds. Their activities are carefully and regularly monitored by the manager's Performance Review & Risk Oversight Committee to help ensure observance of investment guidelines, conduct and financial performance.

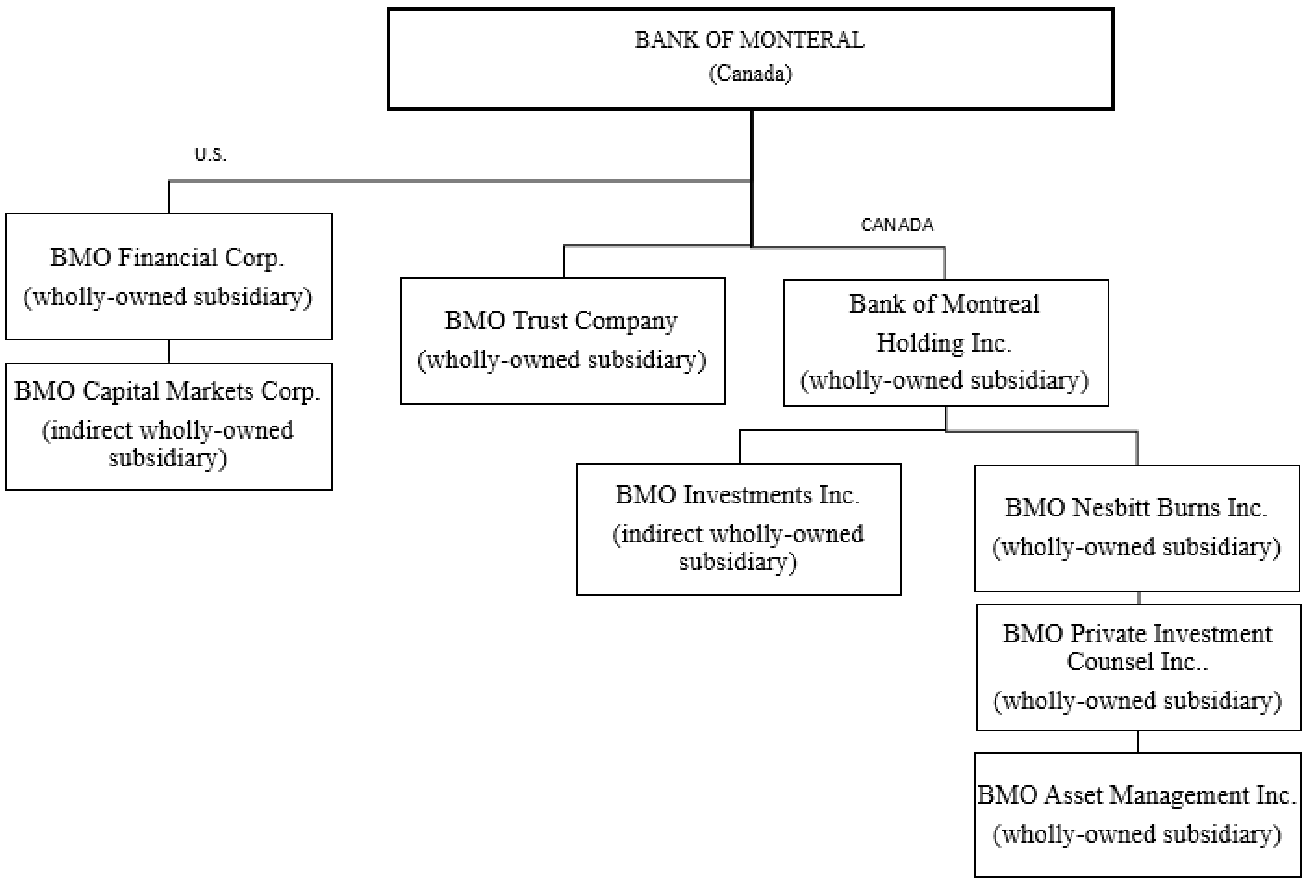
We have established appropriate policies, procedures, practices and guidelines to ensure the proper management of the funds, including the policies and procedures relating to conflict of interest matters as required by NI 81-107. Included among these policies is a personal trading policy for employees of the manager. The personal trading policy is designed to prevent potential, perceived or actual conflicts between the interests of the manager and its employees, and the interests of the funds. Under this policy, certain personnel of the manager are required to obtain prior approval before placing any trades in securities for their personal accounts in order to ensure that the trades do not conflict with the best interests of the funds and have not been made available to the employee because of his or her position, knowledge of or relationship with the funds.

Risk management

Risk management is dealt with on a number of levels. The agreements between the manager and the portfolio managers set out the objectives and strategies of a fund, the investment restrictions and policies prescribed by the Canadian securities regulatory authorities and any additional guidelines and criteria considered by the manager to be appropriate. Various measures to assess risk are used, including mark-to-market security valuation, fair value accounting, effective exposure reporting, and reconciliations of security and cash positions. Compliance monitoring of the funds' portfolios is ongoing. The funds are priced daily, which aims to ensure that the valuation accurately reflects market movements. See *General Oversight* under *Fund Governance* on page 15 for a description of the risk management process review of the Performance Review & Risk Oversight Committee.

Affiliated entities

The diagram below sets out the relationships among the affiliated entities that provide services to the funds or to the manager in connection with the funds. All entities below are wholly-owned by Bank of Montreal, directly or indirectly, unless otherwise indicated.



The disclosure of the amount of fees received from the funds by each affiliated entity that provides services to the funds or to the manager in relation to the funds is, or will be, contained in the audited financial statements of the funds.

Funds of funds

A fund may purchase securities of underlying funds (or obtain exposure to underlying funds by entering into derivative transactions). A fund may invest in underlying funds in a manner that is consistent with the investment objectives and investment strategies of the fund, provided that there shall be no duplication of management fees chargeable in connection with securities held indirectly by a fund through its investments in underlying funds and the management fees directly charged to the fund. In the event that a fund invests in an underlying fund and the management fee payable by the underlying fund is higher than that of the fund, the fund may indirectly pay the higher management fee on the portion of the fund's assets invested in the underlying fund, regardless of whether the underlying fund is managed by us or one of our affiliates or associates or by an independent fund manager.

In some cases, when a fund invests in underlying funds it will predominantly, if not exclusively, invest in underlying funds that are managed by us or one of our affiliates or associates ("**Underlying BMO Funds**").

Where the portfolio manager chooses to invest in Underlying BMO Funds, it generally does so because there are economic efficiencies that can be accessed when investing in Underlying BMO Funds and because it has greater familiarity with (i) the capabilities of the investment teams proving investment management to those Underlying BMO Funds, (ii) the consistency of the underlying investment strategy of the Underlying BMO Funds with the fund's overall investment objective, and (iii) how those Underlying BMO Funds will react to a wide range of market conditions. In particular, investing in Underlying BMO Funds gives the manager an increased ability to waive management fees, thereby helping to keep the funds themselves commercially viable.

The predominant use of Underlying BMO Funds creates conflicts of interest because it provides collateral benefits to the manager, including both an increase in the manager's total assets under management and an increase in the assets of funds and Underlying BMO Funds, potentially increasing the commercial viability of the funds and Underlying BMO Funds through an increase in assets and greater economies of scale. Despite the predominant use of Underlying BMO Funds for the reasons mentioned above, the portfolio manager has the sole discretion to select unaffiliated underlying funds in any asset class at any time even if an affiliated underlying fund exists in a similar asset class.

Dealer manager disclosure

Certain funds are "dealer managed investment funds" (as defined in NI 81-102). Generally, such type of fund is prohibited from investing in securities in respect of which an entity related to the portfolio manager has acted as an underwriter during the distribution and for the 60 days after the distribution. A fund is, however, permitted to purchase debt and equity securities in respect of which a related party has acted as underwriter if certain conditions in NI 81-102 are met.

Policies and practices

Derivatives trading

The funds may use derivatives as permitted by the Canadian securities regulatory authorities for hedging or non-hedging purposes.

Derivatives may be used to participate in changes to a particular market or group of securities without purchasing the securities directly, or to temporarily reduce participation in a particular market in which the underlying fund has already invested, or to mitigate a risk associated with the portfolio assets held by the fund. The types of derivatives a fund may use include forward contracts, futures contracts, options or options on futures and swaps.

The manager allows for the use of derivatives under certain conditions and limitations. The manager has written policies and procedures in place with respect to risk management and also on the use of, and to supervise the portfolio managers in the use of, derivatives as investments within the funds. These policies and procedures are reviewed by the manager, as required, generally with a minimum annual review.

The portfolio managers have authority to enter into derivatives transactions on behalf of the funds only as set out in this simplified prospectus and as prescribed in their respective investment management agreements with the manager. Among other limitations, all derivative transactions must adhere to the investment objectives and strategies of each of the applicable funds. The portfolio managers are also required to adhere to applicable securities legislation, including the restrictions in NI 81-102, subject to any exemptive relief therefrom. While NI 81-102 rules are used as the standard for trading limits on derivative trading, individual funds may employ more conservative guidelines which, in turn, are monitored by the manager on an ongoing basis through confirmations from and due diligence of the portfolio managers. The manager monitors the activities of the portfolio managers through the receipt of quarterly compliance attestations from the relevant portfolio managers that the funds are in compliance with securities laws relating to the use of derivatives by the funds and also conducts annual due diligence on each portfolio manager. Each of the portfolio managers has policies and procedures in place with respect to derivatives trading which are reviewed as part of the manager's annual due diligence review. These procedures dictate the use of derivatives as investments within the funds including specific procedures for the authorization, documentation, reporting, monitoring and review of derivative strategies and positions. When using derivatives, the portfolio managers generally apply various measures to assess risk, including mark-to-market security valuation, fair value accounting, reconciliations of securities and cash positions. No stress testing is conducted specifically with respect to the derivative positions maintained by the funds. The portfolio managers, however, are required to perform a review of exposure on all of their managed portfolios, including the funds, as indicated above.

Securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions

The securities lending program of the funds is administered by State Street pursuant to the terms of the Securities Lending Agreement.

The Securities Lending Agreement complies with the applicable provisions of NI 81-102. The manager manages the funds' risks associated with securities lending (which are described under *General investment risks* at page 57) by requiring the Securities Lending Agent to:

- enter into securities lending transactions with reputable and well-established Canadian and foreign brokers, dealers and institutions ("**counterparties**");

- maintain internal controls, procedures and records including a list of approved counterparties based on generally accepted creditworthiness standards, transaction and credit limits for each counterparty and collateral diversification standards;

- establish daily the market value of both the securities loaned by a fund under a securities lending transaction or sold by a fund under a repurchase transaction and the cash or collateral held by the fund. If on any business day the market value of the cash or collateral is less than 102% of the market value of the borrowed or sold securities, the Custodian will request that the counterparty provide additional cash or collateral to the fund to make up the shortfall; and

- ensure that the collateral to be delivered to the fund is one or more of cash, qualified securities or securities immediately convertible into, or exchangeable for, securities of the same issuer, class or type, and same term, if applicable, as the securities being loaned by the fund.

Any transaction may be terminated by a fund at any time and the loaned securities recalled within the normal and customary settlement period for such transaction.

The manager will generally review its written policies and procedures at least annually to ensure that the risks associated with securities lending transactions are being properly managed. The funds' Securities

Lending Agent will use risk measurement procedures or simulations to test each portfolio under stress, where applicable.

Although permitted to do so, none of the funds currently engage in repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions.

Short selling

Each of the funds may engage in short selling of securities as permitted under NI 81-102. Generally, short selling can provide a fund with an opportunity for gain where the fund's portfolio management team expects the price of a security to decrease.

A "short sale" is where a fund borrows securities from a borrowing agent (generally a custodian or dealer) and then sells the borrowed securities in the open market. At a later date, the same number and type of securities are repurchased by the fund and returned to the borrowing agent. A fund that sells securities short must post margin with the borrowing agent from whom it is borrowing securities as collateral for the borrowed securities. This margin can be in the form of cash and/or securities. In addition to paying interest to the borrowing agent on the borrowed securities, the fund may also be required to pay other fees in connection with the short sale. If the value of the securities declines between the time that the fund borrows the securities and the time it repurchases and returns the securities to the borrowing agent, the fund profits by the amount of the change in the value of the securities (less any borrowing and transaction costs).

A mutual fund will only engage in short sales as permitted by Canadian securities regulatory authorities, and only if the strategy is consistent with the fund's investment objectives.

The risks involved in short selling and the fund's investment strategy relating to short selling are disclosed under *Short selling risk* on page 65.

Short selling by a fund will be subject to the following controls and restrictions as per the manager's written policies and procedures:

- all short sales will be implemented using market facilities through which those securities are normally bought and sold;
- securities will be sold short for cash, with the fund assuming the obligation to return the borrowed securities to the lender. The fund will receive the cash proceeds within normal trading settlement periods for the market in which the short sale is effected;
- the security interest provided by the fund over fund assets will be granted in accordance with industry practice for short sale transactions and will relate only to obligations arising under such transactions;
- securities sold short will be liquid securities that are:

  (a) listed and posted for trading on a stock exchange and (i) each issuer of a security sold short has a market capitalization of at least C$300 million at the time of the short sale, or (ii) the fund has pre-arranged to borrow for the purpose of such sale, or

(b) bonds, debentures or other evidences of indebtedness of, or guaranteed by, the Government of Canada or any province or territory of Canada or the Government of the United States of America;

- the fund will borrow securities only from its custodian or a regulated dealer. For short sale transactions in Canada, the dealer will have to be a registered dealer and a member of a self-regulatory organization that is a participating member of the Canadian Investor Protection Fund. For short sale transactions outside Canada, the dealer will have to be subject to a regulatory audit from time to time by virtue of being a member of a stock exchange, and have a net worth in excess of C$50 million, as determined from its most recent audited financial statements that are publicly available;

- the total market value of all securities of an issuer sold short by the fund will not exceed 5% of the total net assets of the fund, and the fund will place a "stop-loss" order with a dealer to immediately purchase for the fund an equal number of the same securities if the trading price of the securities exceeds 120% (or such lesser percentage as the manager may determine) of the price at which the securities were sold short;

- when fund assets are deposited with a dealer as security in connection with a short selling transaction, the amount of fund assets deposited with the dealer will not, when aggregated with the amount of fund assets already held by the dealer as security for outstanding short selling transactions involving the fund, exceed 10% of the net assets of the fund, taken at market value at the time of deposit;

- the total market value of all securities sold short by the fund will not exceed 20% of the net assets of the fund on a daily marked-to-market basis; and

- the fund will hold "cash cover" (as defined in NI 81-102) in an amount that is at least 150% of the total market value of all securities sold short by the fund on a daily marked-to-market basis. The fund assets deposited with lenders as security until the borrowed securities are returned will be included in that amount. The fund will not use the proceeds from short sales to purchase long positions in securities other than cash cover.

Certain funds have given notice that they may engage in short selling as set out in the funds' investment strategies. If any other fund wishes to engage in short selling, it will provide existing securityholders with not less than 60 days' written notice prior to commencing short selling transactions.

On an annual basis, the investment department of the manager will report to the Board of Directors of the manager on short sale strategies, if applicable, and risk management processes used by the funds. The funds do not use simulations to test the portfolio under stress conditions.

Transactions with related or connected persons or companies

The manager is a member of a group of related companies known as the "BMO Financial Group". Applicable securities legislation contains restrictions on the circumstances in which the funds, or the manager on behalf of the funds, may enter into transactions or arrangements with or involving other members of the BMO Financial Group.

From time to time the manager may, on behalf of the funds, enter into transactions or arrangements with or involving other members of the BMO Financial Group, or certain other persons or companies that are related or connected to the manager or the funds. These may include transactions or arrangements with or involving Bank of Montreal, BMOAM, BMO InvestorLine Inc., BMO Nesbitt Burns Inc., BMO Private Investment Counsel Inc., or other related investment funds, and may involve the purchase or sale of portfolio securities through or from a member of the BMO Financial Group, the purchase or sale of securities issued or guaranteed by a member of the BMO Financial Group, a fund entering into forward contracts, options, swaps or other types of over-the-counter derivatives with a member of the BMO Financial Group acting as counterparty, the purchase or redemption of securities of other mutual funds managed by us or by another member of the BMO Financial Group (including exchange traded funds) or the provision of services to the manager. However, these transactions and arrangements will only be entered into where they are permitted under applicable securities legislation or by securities regulatory authorities having jurisdiction and, if applicable, approved by the IRC (or after having received the IRC's positive recommendation) and where they are, in the opinion of the manager, in the best interests of the funds.

Proxy voting policies and procedures

The manager has delegated the voting of proxies for securities held in each fund's portfolio to that fund's portfolio manager as part of the investment management services provided to the fund, subject to the manager's continuing oversight. A portfolio manager voting proxies on behalf of a fund must do so in the best interests of the fund and its securityholders.

Due to the variety of proxy voting issues that may arise, the following summary of the proxy voting policies and procedures is not exhaustive and is intended to provide guidance but not necessarily dictate how each issue must be voted in each instance. Further, a portfolio manager may depart from their respective proxy voting policies and procedures or not vote a proxy in order to avoid voting decisions that may be contrary to the best interests of a fund and its securityholders.

The securities of underlying funds held by a fund that the manager, or one of its affiliates or associates, manages will not be voted unless, at the manager's discretion, the manager arranges for securities of the underlying fund to be voted by the securityholders of the fund. In light of the cost and complexity in doing so, this is not the manager's typical practice.

The process for proxy voting differs among funds depending on whether the proxy voting responsibility lies with BMOAM or a third party portfolio manager. A portfolio manager may also engage in active ownership which includes dialogue with companies held in the portfolio of the funds with the aim of alerting companies to ESG risks, proposing solutions to ESG challenges, moving towards best practices in managing ESG issues and impacting ESG performance. Such company engagement may encompass a spectrum of ESG issues across a range of sectors and geographies.

BMO Asset Management Inc.

BMOAM, in its capacity as portfolio manager of certain funds, provides engagement and proxy voting services using its Responsible Investment team ("**RI Team**"), comprised of ESG experts, and any other existing or future resources appropriate for this purpose. The RI Team works alongside BMOAM's fixed income and equity portfolio managers and investment analysts. The RI Team undertakes engagement activities as well as proxy voting research and analysis, and also supports the development of BMOAM's publicly available Corporate Governance Guidelines ("**CGG**") and Expectations on Environmental, Social and Governance Practices, which set out BMOAM's expectations of companies regarding good ESG practices as well as guides BMOAM's voting on ESG matters. The RI Team focuses on corporate engagement with North American investee companies and actively votes at company meetings for the Canadian market. BMOAM has retained a third party engagement and voting service provider to provide it with proxy voting and responsible engagement overlay ("**reo®**") services to ensure its coverage extends to international markets and to execute votes on its behalf and in line with the CGG. The RI Team monitors and can override any vote instructions by reo® across all markets.

BMOAM has established proxy voting policies and procedures for the funds, which include the CGG, the Expectations on Environmental, Social and Governance Practices, and standing voting directions (collectively, the "**Proxy Voting Guidelines**"). The Proxy Voting Guidelines inform the voting on matters for which the funds receive proxy materials for an issuer.

In providing proxy voting services, BMOAM through reo® uses International Shareholder Services ("**ISS**"), a third party proxy voting administrator, to auto-execute, without further guidance, the majority of votes in accordance with standing voting directions which reflect the CGG. When ISS or reo® need guidance on the standing voting directions or when the RI Team wishes to further consider how to vote on certain matters, they consult with the RI Team and obtain instructions on how to proceed.

Although the RI Team generally adheres to the Proxy Voting Guidelines in executing votes and in addition relies on reo® and ISS to execute votes, any proxy issues that differ from the Proxy Voting Guidelines are considered by taking into account the particular circumstances involved. This provides needed flexibility in making prudent judgments in the proxy voting process. Further, BMOAM may depart from the Proxy Voting Guidelines in order to avoid voting decisions that may be contrary to the best interests of a fund and its securityholders.

The RI Team actively engages investee companies prior to, during and after proxy season to inform voting decisions and communicate good ESG expectations.

Due to the variety of proxy voting issues that may arise, the following summary of the Proxy Voting Guidelines is not exhaustive and is intended to provide guidance but does not necessarily dictate how each issue must be voted in each instance. The Proxy Voting Guidelines include:

(a) a standing policy for dealing with routine matters on which a fund may vote, such as election of directors, appointment of auditors and an issuance of shares;

(b) the circumstances under which a fund will deviate from the standing policy for routine matters. For example, the Proxy Voting Guidelines provide that the funds will typically support management's recommendation regarding appointing auditors, but may vote against such recommendation where auditor independence is in question;

(c) the policies under which, and the procedures by which, a fund will determine how to vote on non-routine matters such as mergers and acquisitions, spin-offs and other corporate restructurings, shareholder rights (other than the issuance of shares), corporate governance, compensation, and social and environmental matters. For example, with respect to mergers and acquisitions, spin-offs and other corporate restructurings, the Proxy Voting Guidelines provide that the funds will typically support incumbent management provided that the financial terms, synergistic benefits and management quality are sound; and

(d) procedures to ensure that a fund's portfolio securities are voted in accordance with the fund's instructions. This includes the requirement for the portfolio manager to certify to the manager that it has voted all securities held by the funds it manages in accordance with the Proxy Voting Guidelines and/or its own proxy voting policy.

BMOAM has a policy in place to identify and deal with potential conflicts of interest in proxy voting such as the following proxy voting situations:

(a) voting proxies at a company's shareholder meeting where the company is a client of, or has another type of business relationship with, BMO Financial Group;

(b) voting proxies at a Bank of Montreal or an affiliate's shareholder meeting (including meetings of investment funds managed by BMOAM or an affiliate) or a company's shareholder meeting relating to a corporate action such as a merger or acquisition involving the company (or any of its affiliates) and a member of BMO Financial Group;

(c) voting proxies at a company's shareholder meeting where an officer, director or employee of the manager, BMOAM or BMO Financial Group serves on the board or is nominated for election to that company;

(d) voting proxies at a company's shareholder meeting with a potential voting outcome that favours one client (including one investment fund) over another; and

(e) voting proxies at a company's shareholder meeting where different portfolio managers at BMOAM prefer different voting outcomes.

Polen HK

Proxy voting responsibility for certain funds' portfolio securities has been outsourced to Polen HK, who has adopted similar proxy voting policies and procedures to the Proxy Voting Guidelines; provided, however, that ESG matters may be considered differently by Polen HK in their proxy voting policies and procedures. Polen HK will vote the proxies in a manner consistent with the best interests of the fund and its securityholders, and without reference to, or influence from, the manager, unless Polen HK has agreed to also consider the Proxy Voting Guidelines.

The Proxy Voting Guidelines and the proxy voting policies and procedures of Polen HK are available on request, at no cost, by calling 1-800-665-7700 (if you purchased your securities in a BMO Bank of Montreal branch or through the BMO Investment Centre), or by calling 1-800-668-7327 (if you purchased your securities through a dealer), or by writing to the manager at 100 King Street West, 43rd Floor, Toronto, Ontario M5X 1A1.

Each fund's proxy voting record for the most recent period ended June 30 of each year will be available free of charge to any securityholder of the fund upon request at any time after August 31 of the relevant year by calling 1-800-665-7700 (if you purchased your securities in a BMO Bank of Montreal branch or through the BMO Investment Centre), or by calling 1-800-668-7327 (if you purchased your securities through a dealer).

Each fund's proxy voting record is also available on the funds' website at **https://www.bmo.com/gam/ca/advisor/legal-and-regulatory.**

Interest of management

We are entitled to receive management fees from the funds. See *Management Agreement* on page 6 for more details. The fees received by us as management fees are disclosed in the audited financial statements of the funds.

BMOAM is related to us and, as portfolio manager for certain funds, is entitled to receive fees from the manager for investment advisory and portfolio management services.

The funds pay standard brokerage commissions at market rates to BMO Nesbitt Burns Inc. for trades executed by BMO Nesbitt Burns Inc.

Bank of Montreal and BMO Nesbitt Burns Inc. may buy or sell debt securities to or from the funds subject to certain conditions set out in NI 81-102, NI 81-107 and the requirements of the Canadian securities regulators. See *Investment Restrictions* on page 67 for further information.

Remuneration of directors, officers and trustees

Trustee compensation

The manager does not receive any additional fees for serving as trustee of the funds.

Employee compensation

The management functions of each fund are carried out by employees of the manager. The funds do not have employees.

Independent review committee compensation

Each IRC member receives compensation for the duties he or she performs as an IRC member. The annual retainer for each IRC member (other than the Chair) in respect of all of the BMO Mutual Funds is $35,612 and the annual retainer for the Chair is $51,192. In addition, each IRC member is entitled to reimbursement of all reasonable expenses in connection with his or her duties as an IRC member. For the most recently completed financial year of the BMO Mutual Funds, the IRC members received aggregate annual fees and reimbursement of expenses of $158,028, inclusive of HST, which was paid by the BMO Mutual Funds to each IRC member as follows: Jim Falle, $35,612; Wendy Hannam, $35,612; Jacqueline Allen, $35,612; and Marlene Davidge, $51,192. These annual fees and reimbursement of expenses were allocated among the funds in a manner that was fair and reasonable.

Material contracts

The material contracts relating to, or executed by each fund, are:

- Declaration of Trust, as amended, as described under *Name, Formation and History of the Funds* on page 72;
- Master Management Agreement, as amended, as described under *Management Agreement* on page 6;
- Custodian Agreement, as amended, as described under *Custodian* on page 12; and
- Investment management agreements between BMO Investments Inc. and each of the portfolio managers, as described under *Portfolio Adviser* on page 8.

You may inspect copies of these material contracts during normal business hours at our head office at 100 King Street West, 43rd Floor, Toronto, Ontario M5X 1A1. To receive a copy of the Declaration of Trust, as amended, please send us a written request.

Legal proceedings

The manager is a part of BMO Financial Group. From time to time, BMO Financial Group and its affiliates are a party to legal proceedings and regulatory matters in the ordinary course of business. While there is inherent difficulty in predicting the outcome of these proceedings, management does not expect the outcome of any of these proceedings, individually or in the aggregate, to have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position or the results of operations of BMO Financial Group.

Designated website

A mutual fund is required to post certain regulatory disclosure documents on a designated website. The designated website of the mutual funds this document pertains to can be found at **https://www.bmo.com/gam/ca/advisor/legal-and-regulatory**.

Valuation of portfolio securities

Assets

The assets of each fund may include:

- all cash on hand, on deposit or on call;
- all bills and notes and accounts receivable;
- all shares and subscription rights and other securities;
- all stock and cash dividends and cash distributions not yet received by the fund but declared to shareholders of record before the net asset value per security is determined;
- all bonds, debentures, mortgages and other evidences of indebtedness;
- interest accrued on any fixed interest bearing securities;
- all derivative instruments;
- margin receivable on futures contracts; and
- all other property, including prepaid expenses.

Value of assets

We determine the value of each fund’s assets using the following principles:

- Cash on hand or on deposit, bills and demand notes and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, dividends receivable and interest declared or accrued and not yet received are valued at the full amount or at what is considered to be the fair value by the manager;

- Securities listed on any stock exchange or in the over-the-counter market are valued at their closing price within the bid-ask spread or, if there is no closing price, or the closing price is not within the bid-ask spread, the manager determines the point within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value based on the specific facts and circumstances. If there are no recent sales, the manager may use its discretion to calculate its best estimate of the fair value of such securities;

- Mutual fund securities that are not listed on any stock exchange are valued at the respective net asset value for such securities quoted by the trustee or the manager of such fund on the relevant valuation date;

- Debt securities, including money markets and short-term investments are fair valued. Fair value is determined as the last traded market price or close price set by the market makers where the close price falls within the bid-ask spread of the security. In situations where the last traded market price is not within the bid-ask spread, the manager determines the point within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value;

- Securities or property which have no available price quotations are valued at the manager’s best estimate of the fair value;

- Foreign currency accounts are expressed in Canadian dollars on the following basis:

    - investments and other assets are valued at the applicable rate of exchange at the valuation date; and

    - purchases and sales of investments, income and expenses are recorded at the applicable rate of exchange on the dates of the transactions;

- A fund’s holdings are valued in Canadian dollars before calculating the net asset value of the fund;

- Forward foreign exchange contracts are valued as the difference between the value on the date the contract originated and the value of the contract on the valuation date. Foreign exchange options are valued at their quoted market value. When the contract or option closes or expires, a realized foreign exchange gain or loss shall be recognized;

- Forward contracts are valued as the difference between the value on the date the contract originated and the value of the contract on the valuation date;

- Derivative instruments, such as clearing corporation options, are valued at their fair value, which is determined as the value of an option that would have the effect of closing the position as at the valuation date;

- Where a covered clearing corporation option is written, the premium received is considered a deferred credit with a value equal to the current market value of an option that would have the effect of closing the position. Any difference resulting from revaluation will be treated as an unrealized gain or loss. Deferred credits will be deducted to arrive at the net asset value of the fund;

- Futures contracts are valued at outstanding current margin payable or receivable;

- Bullion, coins, certificates or other evidences of precious metals are valued at current market value;

- Restricted securities are valued at the lesser of (i) the value thereof based on reported quotations in common use, and (ii) the percentage of the market value of unrestricted securities of the same class, equal to the percentage that the fund's acquisition cost was of the market value of such unrestricted securities at the time of acquisition, provided that if we know the time period during which the restrictions on such securities apply, we may adjust the price to reflect that time period;

- All other assets are valued at the manager's best estimate of fair value; and

- If the manager considers any of these valuation principles inappropriate under the circumstances, or the manager cannot value an investment according to these principles, the manager may estimate the fair value of an investment using established fair valuation procedures such as: consideration of public information, broker quotes and valuation models. The manager may also use external fair value service providers. The value calculated on fair value securities for the purposes of calculating a fund's net asset value may differ from the securities' most recent closing market price.

The manager may also fair value securities in the following circumstances:

- when there is a halt trade on a security that is normally traded on an exchange;

- on securities that trade on markets that have closed prior to the time of calculation of the net asset value of the fund and for which there is sufficient evidence that the closing price on that market is not the most appropriate value at the time of valuation; and

- when there are investment or currency restrictions imposed by a country that affect the fund's ability to liquidate the assets held in that market.

The net asset value per security of a fund is calculated in Canadian dollars or, in accordance with the rules and policies of the Canadian Securities Administrators or in accordance with any exemption therefrom that the fund may obtain. The net asset value per security of a fund determined in accordance with the principles set out above may differ from the net asset value per security of a fund determined under International Financial Reporting Standards.

The manager will value the securities in the funds in accordance with the disclosed practices, and, in particular, in accordance with the foregoing outlined principles. However, the Manager has discretion to vary from the funds' stated valuation practices outlined in this simplified prospectus.

Liabilities

The liabilities of each fund include:

- all bills and notes and accounts payable and/or accrued;
- all administrative and operating expenses payable or accrued or both, including management fees;
- all contractual obligations for money or property, including any unpaid distribution credited to securityholders the day before the net asset value per security is determined;
- all allowances authorized or approved by the manager for taxes (if any) or contingencies;
- the value of margin payable on futures contracts; and
- all other liabilities of the fund.

Securities of the funds are still considered outstanding on the day we receive a request to redeem them. They are valued at the redemption price per security on that day, but are considered a liability of a fund only after the close of business on that day.

Calculation of net asset value

How we calculate net asset value

The issue and redemption price of securities of a fund is based on the security's net asset value next determined after the receipt of a purchase order or a redemption order.

We calculate the net asset value of each security for each series of each fund as at 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time on each Valuation Day. The net asset value per security for securities sold through BMO Bank of Montreal branches and the BMO Investment Centre may be published in major Canadian newspapers the following day, and are published and made available at no cost to the public on the internet at **www.bmo.com/mutualfunds**. The net asset value per security for other series of securities may be published in major Canadian newspapers the following day, and are published and made available at no cost to the public on the internet at **www.bmo.com/gam/ca**.

To determine the net asset value for each series of securities we first calculate four values:

A = the total market value in Canadian dollars of the series' proportionate share of the assets of the fund
L = the liabilities of the fund attributable to the series of securities
N = net assets attributable to the series of the fund
U = total number of securities of that series outstanding

For the funds, N = A minus L.

The following equation then determines the net asset value per security:

$$N \div U$$

Purchases, switches and redemptions

About series of securities

All of the funds in this simplified prospectus issue more than one series of securities. You’ll find the type of securities each fund offers through this simplified prospectus in the *Fund details* section of its fund description. Each series is intended for different kinds of investors and has different fees and expenses. See *Fees and Expenses* on page 40 and *Dealer compensation* on page 44 for details.

Security	Features
Series A*	Available to all investors transacting on a no load basis (i.e., under the No Load option).
Series T6*	Available to all investors seeking regular monthly cash flows from a fund. Series T6 are designed to provide investors with a fixed monthly distribution based on a target annualized distribution rate of 6% of the NAV per security, at the end of the prior year.
Series F	Available to investors who are enrolled in dealer-sponsored wrap programs or fee-based accounts or to investors who have an account with a discount broker, including BMO InvestorLine Inc., a discount broker within BMO Financial Group, or to other investors in our sole discretion. Series F securities can only be purchased through a dealer who has entered into an agreement with us and with our prior approval. Instead of paying sales charges and trailing commissions, investors may pay an annual fee or other fees directly to their dealer. You and your dealer negotiate this fee. Series F securities have lower management fees than other series since we do not pay trailing commissions on these series of securities. BMO InvestorLine Inc. and other discount brokers do not provide investment recommendations or advice to their clients.
Series F6	The same as Series F except Series F6 are designed for investors seeking regular monthly cash flows from a fund. Series F6 are designed to provide investors with a fixed monthly distribution based on a target annualized distribution rate of 6%, respectively, of the NAV per security, at the end of the prior year.
Series I	Available to institutional investors, for use within managed asset programs or structured products, who have received our prior approval. Series I securities are not available to the general public. A fund doesn’t pay a management fee on Series I securities because Series I investors negotiate and pay a separate fee directly to us.
Advisor Series*	Available to all investors transacting on a load basis (i.e., under the Sales Charge option).

*Until November 30, 2023 or such later date that may be permitted by the Canadian securities regulatory authorities, your Series A, Series T6, and Advisor Series (collectively, the “**Trailer-Paying Series**”) securities will be switched by your discount broker into a similar series of securities which is not a Trailer Paying Series, or a rebate will be paid by your discount broker to you in the amount of the trailing commission if a similar series of securities which is not a Trailer Paying Series is not available

Purchasing funds

Purchasing Securities

Through us

You may be able to buy Series A and Series T6 ("**No Load Series T6**") securities of the funds under the No Load option at no charge:

- in person, at any BMO Bank of Montreal branch.
- by telephone, once you've made arrangements for payment:
    - with your BMO Bank of Montreal branch, or
    - through the BMO Investment Centre, 1-800-665-7700
- through the internet (other than an RDSP) at **www.bmo.com/mutualfunds**, once you've made authorization arrangements.
- by mail. Your order to buy must be mailed with a certified cheque made out to the fund you're buying.
- automatically through a Continuous Savings Plan.

For further details see *Optional services – Registered plans* on page 39.

Through BMO InvestorLine Inc. for Series F Securities

You may be able to buy Series F securities of the funds through BMO InvestorLine Inc., a discount broker within BMO Financial Group.

Through another dealer

You may be able to buy Series A, Series T6 and Advisor Series securities of the funds through other registered dealers. Please contact your dealer to find out how to place an order. Some dealers may charge you a fee for their services.

You may be able to buy Series F securities of the funds only through registered dealers, including discount brokers, who have entered into a Series F Agreement with us and only with our prior approval. A dealer's ability to sell Series F securities is subject to our terms and conditions.

You may be able to buy Series I securities of the funds only through registered dealers, provided you have entered into an I Series Agreement with us and obtained our prior approval. A dealer's ability to sell Series I securities is subject to our terms and conditions.

Purchase options

Your choice of purchase option affects the fees and sales charges you, or we, will pay to your dealer and the trailing commission we will pay to your dealer. See *Fees and Expenses* on page 40 and *Dealer compensation* on page 44.

No Load option
You don't pay a sales charge when you buy No Load Series securities of the funds.

Sales Charge option
Under the Sales Charge option, you pay a commission to your dealer when you buy securities of a fund. The commission is negotiable between you and your dealer, but cannot exceed 5% of the amount you invest. For further details see *Fees and Expenses* on page 40.

How the funds are structured

Each of the funds is organized as a trust that issues securities called units;

Each fund distributes its earnings by allocating and paying its income and net capital gains to unitholders. In general, income and capital gains distributed to you from a fund is taxed as if you received it directly. A fund may also distribute capital to you. Distributions of capital, called ROC, are not taxable but reduce the ACB of your units.

We may terminate or cancel a fund or a series of a fund, as applicable, at any time, and return your portion of the NAV of such fund or series to you. We will give you advance notice of any termination of a fund or series. In the case of a fund termination, we will provide you with 60 days' advance notice.

How often we calculate the NAV of a fund

We calculate the NAV of each security for each series of each fund as at 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time ("**ET**") on each Valuation Day. The NAV per security for securities sold through BMO Bank of Montreal branches and the BMO Investment Centre may be published in major Canadian newspapers the following day and are published on the internet at **www.bmo.com/mutualfunds**. See *Calculation of Net Asset Value* at page 29 for more details on the methods by which NAV for the funds is determined.

How we process your order

When you buy, switch or redeem securities of a fund, you do so at the NAV per security. Your order to buy, switch or redeem securities must be forwarded to us by your dealer. If we receive your order by 4:00 p.m. (ET) on a Valuation Day, we'll process it at that day's NAV per security. If we receive your order after 4:00 p.m. (ET) or on a day that is not a Valuation Day, we'll process it at the next Valuation Day's NAV per security. If the TSX closes earlier than 4:00 p.m. (ET) on a Valuation Day, we may impose an earlier deadline. We'll process your order only if it's in good order. The issue and redemption price of the securities of a fund is based on the fund's NAV per security next determined after receipt by the fund of your order.

If you're buying securities, you must include payment with your order. If we do not receive payment within two (2) business days of processing your purchase order for any securities, we must redeem your securities on the next business day. If the proceeds from the redemption are greater than the payment you owe, the relevant fund keeps the difference. If the proceeds are less than the payment you owe, we will pay the difference to the relevant fund on your behalf, and collect this amount together with additional costs from your dealer who may collect these amounts from you.

We'll pay to the fund you're buying any interest earned between the time you make payment and the time the purchase is completed. We generally don't issue certificates. We may accept or reject an order to buy within one business day of receiving the order. If we accept your order, your broker or dealer or we will send you confirmation of your order, which is your proof of the transaction. If you sign up for our Continuous Savings Plan or Systematic Withdrawal Plan, you'll only receive confirmation of the first transaction made under the plan. If we reject your order, we'll return any money we've received, without interest.

If you're redeeming securities, we'll transmit funds or mail a cheque in the amount of the redemption proceeds to you within two (2) business days after we determine the redemption price, provided all necessary documents and/or information have been received by us. You will receive your redemption proceeds in Canadian dollars when you redeem securities of the funds.

You pay no redemption charges when you buy any Series A, Series I and No Load Series T6 securities offered under the No Load option through us. You also pay no redemption charges when you buy Advisor Series under the Sale Charge option through your dealer. You pay no redemption charges when you redeem Series F securities.

Short-term trading

We discourage investors from short-term trading. Short-term trading can include buying and then redeeming or switching securities of a fund within 30 days of buying or switching them into the fund. This type of trading can harm a fund's performance and the value of other investors' holdings in a fund because it can increase brokerage and other administrative costs of a fund and interfere with the long-term investment decisions of the portfolio manager. Short-term trading may be particularly problematic when large sums are involved.

Short-term trading can include buying and then redeeming or switching securities of a fund within 30 days of buying or switching them into the fund. We have policies and procedures to detect and deter short-term trading that include the ability to refuse your present or future order(s) to buy or switch securities. If, in our sole discretion, we determine that you are engaging in short-term trading, in addition to taking other available remedies, the relevant fund may charge a short-term trading fee to be paid directly to the fund out of the redemption proceeds, reducing the amount otherwise payable to you on the redemption or switch (see page 43 for more information). We may waive this fee at any time.

The restrictions imposed on short-term trading, including the short-term trading fees, will generally not apply in connection with redemptions or switches: initiated by us; under special circumstances, as determined by us in our sole discretion; or made under optional plans or pursuant to Systematic Withdrawal Plans.

Despite these restrictions and our procedures to detect and deter short-term trading, we cannot ensure that such trading will be completely eliminated.

Policies and procedures on short-term trading

We have policies and procedures to detect and deter short-term or excessive trading that include the ability to refuse your present or future order(s) to buy or switch securities and charging a short-term trading fee.

We monitor for potential timing abuses at our head office. We use an electronic trade surveillance system to review and flag trades for potential problems and we also review transaction records to detect short-term or excessive trading. Flagged trades are reviewed by compliance officers and warnings, verbal or written, may be sent. If, in our sole discretion, we determine that you are engaging in short-term trading, in addition to taking other available remedies, the relevant fund may reject your purchase or switch order(s) or may charge a short-term trading fee to be paid directly to the fund out of the redemption proceeds, reducing the amount otherwise payable to you on the redemption or switch. See *Short-term trading fee* on page 43 for more information. We have the option to waive this penalty at any time. If further short-term trading occurs, any further transactions, other than redemptions, may be refused.

Despite these restrictions and our procedures to detect and deter short-term trading, we cannot ensure that such trading will be completely eliminated.

Your guide to buying the funds

The following table shows you the minimum amounts for buying securities of a fund, and for maintaining an account or an investment in a fund. These amounts depend on the kind of account and fund or series you choose. If the value of your investment in a fund falls below the minimum amount as determined by us from time to time, we may redeem all the securities of such fund in your account. If, as a result of market fluctuation, the value of your securities falls below the minimum balance, we may redeem your securities after giving you 10 days' notice. If, as a result of a partial redemption, the value of your remaining holding falls below the minimum balance, we may redeem such remaining holding immediately and without prior notice to you. We may change the minimum amounts at any time without notice.

Any minimum amounts for Series I securities are determined on a contractual basis.

Buying funds

	Minimum amount you can buy		
	Your first purchase	Each additional purchase	**Minimum balance**
All funds and series, *except Series I securities.*			
SINGLE PURCHASE			
Regular account	$500	$50	$500
RRIF account	$5,000	–	–

Switching funds

A switch involves moving your investment from one BMO Mutual Fund or series to another BMO Mutual Fund or series. We describe the kinds of switches you can make below.

When we receive your switch request, we'll switch your securities of a fund or series for mutual fund series securities of another BMO Mutual Fund or series at the NAV per security next determined after we receive your switch request.

You may switch securities of the funds through your dealer. If you switch your securities through your dealer, you may pay a fee of up to 2% of the value of the securities redeemed for switching between BMO Mutual Funds. You and your dealer can negotiate this fee. There may also be fees or charges payable on the purchase of securities of the new BMO Mutual Fund or new series, depending on the series of securities purchased and the arrangements between you and your dealer. See *Fees and Expenses* on page 40 for more information. If necessary, securities of the BMO Mutual Funds may be redeemed to pay fees or charges. We may require a minimum amount of $50 for switching, in our sole discretion.

You can't switch between securities of BMO Mutual Funds purchased in U.S. dollars and securities of BMO Mutual Funds purchased in Canadian dollars. You can only switch between securities of BMO Mutual Funds purchased in the same currency.

There are two kinds of switches you can make:

- *Switching between series of the same fund*

  You can switch your securities of one series of a fund into securities of another series of the same fund, provided you are qualified to hold the series into which you are switching. The switch is a redesignation or conversion and should not result in a disposition for income tax purposes.

- *Switching between BMO Mutual Funds*

  You can switch your securities of a fund into securities of the same series or different mutual fund series of another BMO Mutual Fund, provided you are qualified to hold the series into which you are switching and provided such series is priced in the same currency. This is a disposition for income tax purposes. Switching securities you hold in a non-registered account may result in a capital gain or capital loss. Net capital gains are taxable.

For details about how switches are taxed, see *Income tax considerations for investors*.

Switching securities by the Manager

Provided the conditions set out below are met, we may, in our discretion, switch your securities of a fund into securities of another series of the same fund. We may only switch your securities in this circumstance if all the following conditions are satisfied:

- you receive securities of the same value;
- the management fee and administration fee of the new series are not more than that of the series that you previously owned;

- the switch is done at no cost to you;
- the switch is not a disposition for tax purposes; and
- the trailing commissions payable to registered dealers, if any, remain the same or lower.

Redeeming securities

To redeem your securities, we need to receive your request. See *How we process your order* on page 32 for more information.

For your protection, you must sign your redemption request and we may ask that your signature be guaranteed by a bank, trust company or your dealer.

Securities of the funds may be redeemed at the option of the investor on any Valuation Day.

You may redeem some or all of your Series A securities and No Load Series T6 securities: (1) in person, at any Bank of Montreal branch; (2) by telephone, once you have completed the prescribed redemption form, with your Bank of Montreal branch or through the BMO Investment Centre, 1-800-665-7700; (3) through the internet (other than from an RDSP, RESP and TFSA) at www.bmo.com/mutualfunds after completion of an authorization form; (4) by mail; or (5) automatically through a Systematic Withdrawal Plan.

You may also redeem securities through your dealer. For your protection, you must sign your redemption request and we may ask that your signature be guaranteed by a bank, trust company or your dealer. Your redemption request will be forwarded to us by courier, priority post or telecommunication facility at no charge to you on the same business day you complete the form. However, if you have not completed the form in full, we cannot fulfill your redemption request.

If you are redeeming your securities through your dealer, whenever practicable, your dealer is required to transmit your redemption request by courier or telecommunications facilities in order to expedite the redemption request's receipt by the Manager. The cost of this transmittal, regardless of its form, must be borne by your dealer. As a security measure, the Manager will not accept a redemption request sent by telecommunications facilities directly from an investor. Your redemption request must be forwarded to us by your dealer on the same business day.

If we have not received all the necessary documentation and/or information needed to settle your redemption request within ten (10) business days after the redemption date of the relevant securities of the fund, we are required under applicable securities legislation to purchase the equivalent number of securities you asked to be redeemed as of the close of business on the tenth business day. If the purchase price of these securities is less than the original redemption price, the fund will keep the difference. If the amount of the purchase price of these securities exceeds the original redemption price, we will immediately pay the difference to the fund and may seek reimbursement from your dealer, together with any additional costs. Your dealer may be entitled to recover these amounts from you.

Redeeming securities you hold in a non-registered account may result in a capital gain or capital loss. You'll find information about the taxation of securities held in a non-registered account under *Income tax considerations for investors* on page 48.

If applicable, an investor whose security holding is evidenced by a registered certificate who wishes to have his or her securities redeemed shall surrender his or her certificate to the Manager with the request that the same shall be redeemed. For the protection of investors, an investor's signature on any redemption request or on the back of any certificate must be guaranteed by a bank, trust company or dealer.

Further documentation may be required for corporations, and other accounts that are not in the name of an individual.

If all necessary redemption documents, properly completed, accompany the redemption request, within two (2) business days after we determine the redemption price, we will:

- send you a cheque, make a direct deposit to your bank account or send money to your dealer in payment for the securities you have redeemed; and
- send you or your dealer a transaction confirmation including the balance in your investment account.

You pay no redemption charges when you redeem units of the funds.

Automatic redemption

If the value of your investment in a fund falls below the minimum amount as determined by us from time to time, we will give you 30 days' written notice before we redeem all the securities of such fund in your account. If, as a result of market fluctuation, the value of your securities falls below the minimum balance, we may redeem your securities after giving you 10 days' notice. If, as a result of a partial redemption, the value of your remaining holding falls below the minimum balance, we may redeem such remaining holding immediately and without prior notice to you. For the minimum amounts for buying securities of a fund and for maintaining an account or an investment in a fund, see *Purchases, switches and redemptions* for more details. The Manager may change the minimum amounts at any time without notice.

Extraordinary circumstances when you may not be allowed to redeem your securities

A fund may suspend your right to request a redemption of securities for all or part of a period when:

- normal trading is suspended on a stock, options or futures exchange in Canada or outside Canada in which securities or derivatives that make up more than 50% of the value or underlying exposure of the fund's total assets are traded, and those securities or derivatives are not traded on any other exchange that represents a reasonable alternative for the fund; or
- with the prior permission of the securities regulatory authorities, for any period not exceeding 30 days during which the manager determines that conditions exist that render impractical the sale of assets of the fund or that impair the ability of the valuation agent to determine the value of the assets of the fund.

A fund may postpone a redemption payment for any period during which your right to request a redemption is suspended under the circumstances described above or with the approval of the Canadian securities regulatory authorities. A fund may not accept orders for the purchase of securities during any period when the redemption of its securities has been suspended.

The suspension may apply to all requests for redemption received prior to the suspension but as to which payment has not been made, as well as to all requests received while the suspension is in effect. All securityholders making such requests shall be advised by the manager of the suspension and that the redemption will be effected at a price determined on the first valuation day following the termination of the suspension. All such securityholders shall have and shall be advised that they have the right to withdraw their requests for redemption. The suspension shall terminate in any event on the first day on which the condition giving rise to the suspension has ceased to exist, provided that no other condition under which a suspension is authorized then exists. To the extent not inconsistent with official rules and regulations promulgated by any government body having jurisdiction over the funds, any declaration of suspension made by the manager shall be conclusive.

Optional Services

This section tells you about the plans and services that are available to BMO Mutual Funds investors in respect of securities. Call us toll free at 1-800-665-7700 or 1-800-668-7327 or ask your dealer for full details.

Continuous savings plan

You can generally make weekly, bi-weekly, semi-monthly, monthly or quarterly investments in the funds using our Continuous Savings Plan. Here’s how the plan works:

- we’ll automatically transfer money from your bank account to buy securities of the funds you choose
- you must meet the following minimum requirements:

Series	**Minimum amount you can buy**	**Minimum balance**
All funds and series, *except Series I*	$50 a month	–

Averaging the cost of your investments

Making regular investments through our Continuous Savings Plan can reduce the cost of investing. Here’s how. Let’s say you invest $100 in a fund each month. That money will buy more securities of the fund when prices are low and fewer securities when prices are high. Over time, this can mean a lower average cost per security than if you had made one lump-sum purchase.

The most recently filed fund facts documents will be delivered by dealers once to participants in a Continuous Savings Plan upon their initial purchase of securities of a fund and then not thereafter for subsequent purchases of the same fund pursuant to the Continuous Savings Plan unless they request it. You may request copies of the most recently filed fund facts documents for your funds at any time and at no cost by calling us toll free at 1-800-665-7700 if you purchased your securities at a BMO Bank of Montreal branch or through the BMO Investment Centre or toll free at 1-800-668-7327 if you purchased your securities through a dealer. The most recently filed fund facts documents and simplified prospectus of the funds may also be found on the SEDAR website at **www.sedar.com** or on our websites at **www.bmo.com/mutualfunds** and **www.bmo.com/gam/ca**.

You do not have a statutory right of withdrawal under applicable securities legislation for your purchase of securities of the funds pursuant to a Continuous Savings Plan, other than in respect of your initial purchase of these securities. However, you will continue to have all other statutory rights under applicable securities legislation, including a right of action if there is a misrepresentation in this simplified prospectus or any document incorporated by reference into the simplified prospectus. Please see *What Are Your Legal Rights* on page 51 for more information. You may terminate your participation in the Continuous Savings Plan at any time upon providing notice to us at least four (4) business days before the next scheduled investment date.

Systematic withdrawal plan

You can withdraw money monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually from your funds using our Systematic Withdrawal Plan. Here's how the plan works:

- you must hold your funds in a non-registered account
- we'll redeem enough securities to withdraw money from your account and make payments to you
- you must meet the following minimum requirements:

Series/Accounts	Minimum amount you can withdraw	Minimum balance
All funds and series, *except Series I.*	$100 monthly, quarterly or semi-annually	$10,000

If you withdraw more than your funds are earning, you'll reduce your original investment and may use it up altogether.

Registered plans

Securities of each fund are expected to be "qualified investments" under the Tax Act at all times for an RRSP, RRIF, RDSP, RESP, TFSA or DPSP and you may purchase securities of such funds in registered plans offered by us or other institutions, subject to certain restrictions.

Even though securities of a fund are expected to be a qualified investment for your RRSP, RRIF, RDSP, RESP or TFSA, you will be subject to adverse tax consequences if such securities are a "prohibited investment" for your registered plan under the Tax Act.

Generally, units of a fund will not be a prohibited investment for your RRSP, RRIF, RDSP, RESP or TFSA if you deal at arm's length with the fund and you, your family (including your parents, spouse, children, siblings and in-laws) and other persons or partnerships that do not deal at arm's length with you, in total, own less than 10% of the value of the fund whether directly or indirectly.

If the FHSA Amendments were effective on the date of this simplified prospectus, securities of the funds would be expected to be "qualified investments" for a FHSA and the rules applicable to prohibited investments would apply to FHSAs and the holders thereof.

You should consult your tax advisor about the special rules that apply to each particular registered plan, including whether or not an investment in a fund would be a prohibited investment for your registered plan.

BMO Mutual Funds allocation averaging program

Under this program, which is available only through dealers, you can arrange for regular (monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual) transfers from a lump sum investment in a BMO Money Market Fund or BMO U.S. Dollar Money Market Fund into mutual fund series securities of a maximum of five other BMO Mutual Funds of your choice. The minimum initial investment is $5,000 and the minimum transfer amount to any one fund each time is $50.

BMO Mutual Funds distribution transfer program

Under this program, which is available only through dealers, you can arrange to have distributions made by one BMO Mutual Fund automatically reinvested in securities of another BMO Mutual Fund or BMO Mutual Funds within the same series and currency. The reinvestment will be processed and trade dated on the same valuation date. This service is not available to investors who hold their securities in a registered plan.

Fees and Expenses

The following table shows the fees and expenses payable by the funds and the fees and expenses you may have to pay directly if you invest in the funds. Fees are paid by the funds before they calculate their price per security. These fees indirectly reduce the value of your investment.

In general, the approval of securityholders will not be obtained if the basis of the calculation of a fee or expense that is charged to No Load Series securities of a fund (or is charged directly to securityholders of No Load Series by the fund or by us in connection with the holding of securities of such No Load Series of the fund) is changed in a way that could result in an increase in charges to the No Load Series or to securityholders of such No Load Series or if a fee or expense, to be charged to No Load Series securities of a fund (or to be charged directly to securityholders of No Load Series by the fund or by us in connection with the holding of securities of such No Load Series of the fund) that could result in an increase in charges to the No Load Series or to securityholders of such No Load Series, is introduced. In the cases above, securityholders of such No Load Series will be sent a written notice of the change at least 60 days prior to the effective date.

If the basis of the calculation of a fee or expense that is charged to any series other than a No Load Series of a fund is changed in a way that could result in an increase in charges to the series or to securityholders of these series or if a fee or expense, to be charged directly to securityholders of these series by the fund or by us in connection with the holding of securities of such series of the fund, is introduced, and if this fee or expense is charged by an entity that is at arm's length to the fund, then the approval of securityholders of such series will not be obtained. In the cases above, securityholders of such series will be sent a written notice of the change at least 60 days prior to the effective date.

If a fund holds securities of an underlying fund, fees and expenses are payable by the underlying fund in addition to the fees and expenses payable by the fund. No management fees or incentive fees are payable by a fund that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by an underlying fund for the same service. No sales fees or redemption fees are payable by the fund in relation to its purchases or redemptions of the underlying fund that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by an investor in the fund. Further, except in cases where we have obtained exemptive relief, no sales or redemption fees are payable by a fund in relation to its purchases or redemptions of the securities of an underlying fund if we or one of our affiliates or associates manage the underlying fund.

Fees and expenses payable by the funds

Management fees	Each fund pays us a fee for our management services. For this management fee, various services are provided to the funds such as investment management and advisory services, sales and trailing commissions to registered dealers on the distribution of the funds' securities, and other services that include, but are not limited to, advertising and promotional services, office overhead expenses related to the manager's activities, and all other services necessary or desirable to conduct and operate the funds' business in an efficient manner. The management fee for each series is expressed as a percentage of the daily NAV of the series and varies by fund and series. This fee is calculated daily and payable monthly. Management fees are subject to applicable taxes. You'll find the management fee that we may charge for the series of securities of each fund in the *Fund details* section. Series F securities have lower management fees than other series since we do not pay trailing commissions on Series F securities. For Series I securities, separate fees are negotiated and paid by Series I investors. The combined management and administration fees for Series I will not exceed the rate charged on Series A or Advisor Series and where no Series A or Advisor Series exists, 2.50%. For each series, we may, at our discretion, waive a portion or the entire amount of the management fee chargeable at any given time. Depending on several factors, we may reduce or rebate all or a portion of the management fee for certain investors in a fund. These factors include the value of an investment in the fund and the nature of an investment, such as large investments by institutional investors.
Operating expenses	**All funds other than Combined Expense BMO Mutual Funds** Except for the funds identified below under the heading *Combined Expense BMO Mutual Funds*, and except as described under the sub-headings *Series I*, the manager pays certain operating expenses of each fund, including, audit and legal fees and expenses; custodian and transfer agency fees; costs attributable to the issue, redemption and change of securities, including the cost of the securityholder record keeping system; expenses incurred in respect of preparing and distributing prospectuses, financial reports and other types of reports, statements and communications to securityholders; fund accounting and valuation costs; and filing fees, including those incurred by the manager (collectively, the "**Administration Expenses**"). In return, each fund pays a fixed administration fee to the manager.

	The administration fee may vary by fund and is a fixed annual percentage of the NAV of the fund. The administration fee paid to the manager by a fund in respect of a series may, in any particular period, exceed or be lower than the operating expenses the manager incurs in providing services for that series of the fund. The administration fee currently paid exceeds the operating expenses the manager incurs in providing services for many of the funds or for certain series of those funds which may not be the case going forward. Administration fees are subject to applicable taxes. The manager may, in certain cases, waive a portion of the administration fee that it receives from a fund or from certain series of a fund. As a result, the administration fee payable by a fund or a series of a fund to the manager may be lower than the fee shown in the *Fund details* section of the relevant fund description. The manager may, in its sole discretion, suspend or cease to offer any waiver of the administration fee at any time without notice to securityholders. Each fund also pays the following operating expenses directly ("**Fund Expenses**"): expenses incurred in respect of preparing and distributing fund facts; interest or other borrowing expenses; all reasonable costs and expenses incurred in relation to compliance with NI 81-107, including compensation and expenses payable to IRC members and any independent counsel or other advisors employed by the IRC, the costs of the orientation and continuing education of IRC members and the costs and expenses associated with IRC meetings; taxes of all kinds to which the fund is or might be subject; and costs associated with compliance with any new governmental or regulatory requirement introduced after December 1, 2007. Funds that offer more than one series of securities allocate Fund Expenses proportionately among the series. Fund Expenses that are specific to a series are allocated to that series. Certain Fund Expenses are subject to applicable taxes. The fixed administration fee (if applicable) and Fund Expenses are included in the management expense ratios of these funds. *Series I* For Series I securities of the funds, separate fee and expense arrangements are negotiated with each Series I investor. The combined management and administration fees for Series I will not exceed the rate charged on Series A or Advisor Series and where no Series A or Advisor Series exists, 2.50%. See the *Administration fee* information in the *Fund details* table for each fund. **Combined Expense BMO Mutual Funds** Applicable to: • BMO Aggregate Bond ETF Fund • BMO Corporate Bond ETF Fund • BMO Premium Yield ETF Fund (collectively, the "**Combined Expense BMO Mutual Funds**") Except as described below under the sub-heading *Series I*, we are responsible for payment of the Administration Expenses for each of the Combined Expense BMO Mutual Funds, other than the Fund Expenses. Each Combined Expense BMO Mutual Fund pays its Fund Expenses directly. Fund Expenses that are specific to a series are allocated to that series. Certain Fund Expenses are subject to applicable taxes. The Fund Expenses are included in the management expense ratios of the funds. *Series I*

	For Series I securities of the Combined Expense BMO Mutual Funds, separate fee and expense arrangements are negotiated with each Series I investor **IRC fees and expenses** Each IRC member receives compensation for the duties he or she performs as an IRC member. The annual retainer for each IRC member (other than the Chair) in respect of all the BMO Mutual Funds is $35,612 and the annual retainer for the Chair is $51,192. In addition, each IRC member is entitled to reimbursement of all reasonable expenses in connection with his or her duties as an IRC member. These annual fees and reimbursement of expenses are allocated among the funds in a manner that is fair and reasonable. The manager will not reimburse the funds for any costs incurred in relation to compliance with NI 81-107.

Fees and expenses payable directly by you

For fees and expenses payable directly by you, the applicable rate of GST, HST or QST, as applicable, will be determined based on your province or territory of residence.

Sales charges	0-5% of the amount you invest
Switch fees	0-2% of the amount you switch
Redemption fees	None
Series I fees	For Series I securities, separate fee and expense arrangements are negotiated and paid by each Series I investor.
Short-term trading fees	Short-term trading by investors may adversely affect all investors in a fund. To discourage short-term trading, a fund may, at our sole discretion, charge a short-term trading fee of up to 2% of the amount that you redeem or switch if you buy or switch and then redeem or switch securities of the fund within 30 days of purchasing or switching them. This fee will be paid directly to the fund. While this fee generally will be paid out of the redemption proceeds of the fund in question, we have the right to redeem such other funds in any of your accounts without further notice to pay this fee. We may in our sole discretion decide which securities will be redeemed in such manner as we may determine. You will be responsible for any costs and expenses, as well as any tax consequences, resulting from the collection of this fee. We may waive this fee at any time. See *Short-term trading* on page 33
Registered plan fees	An annual administration fee of $10 (plus applicable taxes) is charged for each RRSP and RESP account. This fee may be different if you invest through a dealer other than us. A fee of $50 (plus applicable taxes) may be applied to a registered plan account if and at such time as you transfer it, in whole or in part, to another institution. This fee may be different if you invest through a dealer other than us.
Other fees and expenses	Continuous Savings Plan – None Systematic Withdrawal Plan – None BMO MatchMaker® Investment Service – None BMO Intuition® Investment Service – None BMO Distribution Transfer Program – None Your dealer may charge a fee for similar services Dishonoured payments – $25 (plus applicable taxes)

Management fee rebate or distribution programs

In return for our services, each series of each fund pays us a management fee (plus applicable taxes). The fee is calculated daily and payable monthly. The management fee that we may charge for the series of securities of each fund is disclosed in this simplified prospectus. Each Series I investor pays a separate fee (plus applicable taxes) to the manager, which fee is negotiated between the investor and the manager.

For each series of a fund, we may, at our discretion, waive a portion or the entire amount of the management fees chargeable at any given time without notice.

To encourage large investments in the funds or to accommodate special situations, we may reduce all or a portion of the management fees we charge to the fund in respect of certain investors in a fund. The reduction is based on a number of factors, including the type of investor, the number and value of securities held by an investor and the relationship between the investor and the manager.

If your investments qualify, we will calculate the reduction in the management fees according to a schedule that we may change at our discretion. If we reduce our usual management fee for an investment in one of the funds, the fund will pay an amount equal to the reduction to you in the form of a special distribution, which is called a management fee distribution.

We calculate management fee distributions on each Valuation Day. They are distributed or paid regularly to eligible investors. We will reinvest the distribution in additional securities of the fund.

For the funds, management fee distributions are made first out of net income and net realized capital gains and then out of capital. A unitholder who is not exempt from tax and who receives a management fee distribution from a fund must take into account in the calculation of the unitholder's income for tax purposes the portion paid out of net income and net realized capital gains of the fund. See *Income tax considerations for investors* on page 48 for information on the tax consequences of management fee distributions.

Management fee distributions will not result in adverse tax consequences to a fund.

At all times, the manager is entitled to charge a fund or the investor, as applicable, the rate of management fee as set out in this simplified prospectus. For Series I securities, a separate management fee is negotiated and paid by each Series I investor. The manager may reduce the rate of any management fee reductions or cancel any management fee reduction at any time.

Dealer compensation

Sales commissions

If you buy No Load Series T6 or Advisor Series securities under the Sales Charge option, you pay your dealer a sales commission at the time of purchase. The maximum amount of the commission is 5% of the amount you invest in the funds. The sales commission is negotiable between you and your dealer.

Sales commissions are not paid when you switch between funds, but a switch fee of up to 2% may be charged by your dealer. This fee may be negotiated between you and your dealer. No commissions are paid when you receive securities from reinvested distributions.

Trailing commissions

For certain series of the funds, out of the management fees that we receive, we pay your registered dealer a trailing commission, calculated daily and paid monthly or quarterly at the option of the dealer. The trailing commission is a percentage of the average daily value of the securities you hold. The trailing commission varies by fund and by purchase option. We do not pay trailing commissions on Series F or Series I securities. The following table provides a summary of the annual trailing commission we pay to your dealer on Series A, Series T6 and Advisor Series securities. If you hold Trailer-Paying Series securities in an account with BMO InvestorLine Inc. (a discount broker within BMO Financial Group), or another discount broker that does not provide investment recommendations or advice to their clients until November 30, 2023 or such later date that may be permitted by the Canadian securities regulatory authorities, your Trailer-Paying Series securities will be switched by your discount broker into a similar series of securities which is not a Trailer Paying Series, or a rebate will be paid by your discount broker to you in the amount of the trailing commission if a similar series of securities which is not a Trailer Paying series is not available.

We also pay a trailing commission to Bank of Montreal to cover the cost of distributing securities of the funds sold through the BMO Bank of Montreal branch network.

	Annual Trailing Commission (%) (as applicable)	
	No Load	**Sales Charge option**
Fund	**Series A and No Load Series T6**	**Advisor Series and Series T6**
BMO Aggregate Bond ETF Fund	0.50	0.50
BMO Corporate Bond ETF Fund	0.50	0.50
BMO Global Energy Fund	1.00	1.00
BMO Global Low Volatility ETF Fund	1.00	1.00
BMO Greater China Fund	1.00	1.00
BMO Premium Yield ETF Fund	1.00	1.00

Other sales incentives

We’ll pay for any new compensation programs that we may introduce as well as a portion of marketing and educational programs. Neither the funds nor their securityholders pay for any compensation programs.

Sales incentive programs

We pay for marketing materials we give to dealers to help support their sales efforts. We may also share with dealers up to 50% of their costs in marketing the funds.

We may pay up to 10% of the costs of some dealers to hold educational seminars or conferences for their representatives to teach them about, among other things, new developments in the mutual fund industry, financial planning or new financial products. The dealer makes all decisions about where and when the conference is held and who can attend.

We may arrange seminars for representatives of the dealers where we inform them about new developments in our mutual funds, our products and services and mutual fund industry matters.

We invite dealers to send their representatives to our seminars and we do not decide who attends. The representatives must pay their own travel, accommodation and personal expenses in connection with attending our seminars.

Equity interests

Bank of Montreal Holding Inc. owns 100% of the issued shares of the manager. Bank of Montreal Holding Inc. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bank of Montreal. BMO Nesbitt Burns Inc., BMO InvestorLine Inc. and BMO Private Investment Counsel Inc., all wholly-owned, indirect subsidiaries of Bank of Montreal, may sell securities of the funds. Such sales are made on the same basis as those made by other dealers, with no preferential compensation.

Income tax considerations

The following is a summary of the principal Canadian federal income tax considerations under the Tax Act as of the date hereof generally applicable to the funds and to you if, at all relevant times, you are a Canadian resident individual (other than a trust) who holds securities directly as capital property or in a registered plan, who deals at arm's length with the funds and who is not affiliated with the funds, each within the meaning of the Tax Act.

This summary is based on the current provisions of the Tax Act and regulations thereunder and all specific proposals to amend the Tax Act and regulations publicly announced before the date hereof which we assume will be enacted as proposed although there is no assurance in that regard. It also takes into account our understanding of the CRA's administrative policies and assessing practices published in writing before the date hereof.

This summary is not intended to be legal or tax advice. We have tried to make it easy to understand. As a result, we cannot be technically precise, or cover all the tax consequences that may apply. We suggest that you consult your tax advisor for details about your situation.

Income of the funds

Each fund must calculate its net income, including net taxable capital gains, in Canadian dollars, for each taxation year according to the rules in the Tax Act. In general, interest must be included in income as it accrues, dividends when they are received and capital gains and losses when they are realized. Trust income that is paid or payable to a fund during the trust's taxation year is generally included in the calculation of the fund's income for the taxation year of the fund in which the trust's taxation year ends. However, in certain circumstances, the business income and other non-portfolio earnings of an income trust or other Canadian resident publicly traded trust (other than certain Canadian real estate investment trusts) that is paid or payable to a fund is treated as an eligible dividend received, at that time, from a taxable Canadian corporation. Each year a fund is required to include in the calculation of its income, an amount as notional interest accrued on strip bonds, zero-coupon bonds and certain other prescribed debt obligations held by the fund even though the fund is not entitled to receive interest on the debt instrument. Foreign source income received by a fund (whether directly or indirectly from an underlying trust) will generally be net of any taxes withheld in the foreign jurisdiction. The foreign taxes so withheld will be included in the calculation of the fund's income. A fund may be deemed to earn income on investments in some types of foreign entities. Gains and losses realized on futures, forward contracts, options and other derivatives may be treated as ordinary income and loss or as capital gains and capital losses, depending on the circumstances.

In calculating a fund's net income, all of the fund's deductible expenses, including expenses common to all series of securities of the fund and expenses specific to a particular series of securities of the fund, will be taken into account for the fund as a whole.

A fund may receive capital gains distributions or capital gains dividends from an underlying fund, which generally will be treated as capital gains realized by the fund.

A fund that invests in foreign denominated securities must calculate its ACB and proceeds of disposition in Canadian dollars based on the conversion rate on the date the securities were purchased and sold, as applicable. As a result, a fund may realize capital gains and losses due to changes in the value of foreign currency relative to the Canadian dollar.

Capital gains realized during a taxation year are reduced by capital losses realized during the year. In certain circumstances, a capital loss realized by a fund may be denied or suspended and, therefore, may not be available to offset capital gains. For example, a capital loss realized by a fund will be suspended if, during the period that begins 30 days before and ends 30 days after the date on which the capital loss was realized, the fund (or a person affiliated with the fund for the purposes of the Tax Act) acquires a property that is, or is identical to, the particular property on which the loss was realized and owns that property at the end of that period. This is more likely to apply to a fund that invests in underlying funds.

In general, the higher a fund's portfolio turnover rate, the greater the chance that it will realize capital gains and that you will receive a capital gains distribution from the fund. Any capital gains realized would be offset by any capital losses realized on portfolio transactions. There is not necessarily a relationship between a high turnover rate and the performance of a fund.

Taxation of Funds

Each fund will distribute to unitholders a sufficient amount of its net income and net capital gains, if any, for each taxation year so that it will not be liable for ordinary income tax under Part I of the Tax Act for any taxation year, after taking into account any capital gains refund to which it is entitled if it qualifies as a mutual fund trust under the Tax Act throughout the taxation year.

A fund that does not qualify as a mutual fund trust under the Tax Act throughout its taxation year will not be eligible to claim a capital gains refund for the year and may become liable to alternative minimum tax.

We expect that each fund will qualify, or be deemed to qualify, as a mutual fund trust under the Tax Act at all relevant times.

As a result of recent amendments to the Tax Act, a mutual fund trust is not permitted to distribute ordinary income as part of the redemption price of its units and is limited in the amount of capital gains that may be distributed as part of the redemption price of its units. In certain circumstances, this may result in a fund being required to make larger taxable distributions to securityholders that remain in the fund.

Income Tax Considerations for Investors

Non-registered accounts

If you hold securities in your non-registered account, you must include in your income for a taxation year, the taxable portion of all distributions (including management fee distributions from a fund) paid or payable to you by a fund during the year, whether you received them in cash or invested them in additional securities. The amount of reinvested distributions is added to the ACB of your securities. This ensures that you do not pay tax on the amount again at a later date.

Distributions paid by a fund may consist of capital gains, dividends, foreign source income, other income and/or ROC.

One-half of a capital gain distribution from a fund is a “taxable capital gain” and included in your income. You may be eligible for foreign tax credits in respect of foreign taxes paid by a fund in respect of foreign source income distributed to you.

ROC is not immediately taxable to you but will reduce the ACB of the securities on which it was paid. As a result, the amount of any capital gain that you realize when you redeem your securities will be larger (or the capital loss will be smaller), unless the ROC was reinvested in additional securities. If the ACB of your securities is reduced to less than zero while you continue to hold them, you will be deemed to realize an immediate capital gain equal to the negative amount and your ACB will be increased to zero. Monthly distributions on Series T6 and Series F6 are expected to include ROC.

Management fees paid directly by you are generally not deductible in computing your income. You should consult with your tax advisor about the tax treatment of fees payable directly to us, your dealer or any other fees payable directly by you.

Buying securities before a distribution date

You must include in your income the taxable portion of a distribution received from a fund even though the fund may have earned the income or realized the capital gains that gave rise to the distribution before you owned your securities. If you invest in a fund late in the year, you may have to pay tax on its earnings for the whole year.

Sales charge and fees

Sales charges paid on the purchase of securities are not deductible in computing your income but are added to the ACB of your securities.

Switching your securities

If you switch your securities of a fund for securities of another series of the same fund, the switch should occur on a tax-deferred basis so that you do not realize a capital gain or capital loss on your switched securities. The cost of your new securities will generally be equal to the ACB of the switched securities. As part of a tax-deferred switch, some securities may be redeemed to pay fees.

If you switch your securities of a fund for securities of a different BMO Mutual Fund, you must redeem securities of the first fund which will result in a capital gain or capital loss.

Redeeming your securities

You will realize a capital gain or capital loss when you redeem or otherwise dispose of your securities. The capital gain (or capital loss) will be the amount by which your proceeds of disposition exceed (or are exceeded by) the aggregate of the ACB of the security and any reasonable costs of disposition.

In general, you must include one-half of any capital gain ("**taxable capital gain**") in computing your income for tax purposes and must deduct one-half of any capital loss ("**allowable capital loss**") to offset taxable capital gains. Allowable capital losses in excess of taxable capital gains in the year may be carried back three years or forward indefinitely for deduction against taxable capital gains realized in those years.

In certain situations where you dispose of a security of a fund and would otherwise realize a capital loss, the loss will be denied. This may occur if you, your spouse or a person affiliated with you for purposes of the Tax Act acquires securities of the fund within 30 days before or after you dispose of the security which are considered to be "substituted property". In these circumstances, the capital loss may be deemed to be a "superficial loss" and denied. The amount of the denied capital loss would be added to the ACB of the securities which are "substituted property".

We will provide you with details of your proceeds of redemption. However, in order to calculate your gain or loss you will need to know the ACB of your securities on the date of the redemption.

How to calculate ACB

For most situations, here's how the total ACB of your securities of a series of a particular fund is calculated.

- Start with the cost of your initial investment, including any sales charges you paid.
- Add the cost of any additional investments, including any sales charges you paid.
- Add the amount of any distributions that were reinvested (including ROC and management fee distributions).
- Subtract the amount of any ROC.
- For a tax-deferred switch into the series, add the ACB of switched securities.
- For a tax-deferred switch out of the series, subtract the ACB of the switched securities.
- Subtract the ACB of any previously redeemed securities.

The ACB of a single security is the average of the ACB of all the identical securities.

Tax reporting

Each year we will send you a tax slip with detailed information about the distributions paid to you on securities held in a non-registered account. To calculate your ACB, you will need to keep detailed records of the cost of all purchases and the amount of all distributions paid to you, as well as exchange rates where relevant.

Minimum Tax

Individuals, including certain trusts, may be subject to an alternative minimum tax. Such persons may be liable for this alternative minimum tax in respect of realized taxable capital gains and/or dividends from taxable Canadian corporations.

Taxation of registered plans

The securities of each fund are expected to be qualified investments for registered plans at all relevant times. Generally, neither you nor your registered plan is subject to tax on distributions paid on those securities or on capital gains realized when those securities are redeemed or switched. However, even if securities of a fund are a qualified investment for your registered plan, you may be subject to tax if a security held in your RRSP, RRIF, RDSP, RESP or TFSA is a "prohibited investment" for such registered plan.

Generally, units of a fund will not be a prohibited investment for your RRSP, RRIF, RDSP, RESP or TFSA if you deal at arm's length with the fund and you, your family (including your parents, spouse, children, siblings and in-laws) and other persons or partnerships that do not deal at arm's length with you, in total, own less than 10% of the value of the fund whether directly or indirectly.

If the FHSA Amendments were effective on the date of this simplified prospectus, securities of the funds would be expected to be qualified investments for a FHSA and the rules applicable to prohibited investments would apply to FHSAs and the holders thereof.

Amounts withdrawn from a registered plan (other than from a TFSA, contributions withdrawn from a RESP, certain withdrawals from a RDSP and pursuant to the FHSA Amendments, certain withdrawals from a FHSA to finance a first home) will generally be subject to tax.

You should consult your tax advisor about the special rules that apply to each particular registered plan, including whether or not an investment in a fund would be a prohibited investment for your RRSP, RRIF, RDSP, RESP, TFSA or FHSA.

Exchange of tax information

As a result of due diligence and reporting obligations in the Tax Act, securityholders may be asked to provide their dealer with information about their citizenship and tax residence. If a securityholder is identified as a U.S. citizen (including a U.S. citizen living in Canada) and/or a foreign tax resident, information about the securityholder and their investment in the funds will be reported to the CRA, unless units of the funds are held in a registered plan. The CRA is expected to provide that information to the applicable foreign tax authorities if the applicable foreign government has entered into an exchange of information agreement with Canada. Unitholders are required by law to provide certain information regarding their investment in a fund for the purposes of such information exchange, unless the investment is held within a registered plan.

What are your legal rights?

Under securities law in some provinces and territories, you have the right to:

- withdraw from your agreement to buy mutual funds within two business days after you receive a simplified prospectus or fund facts document, or

- cancel your purchase within 48 hours after you receive confirmation of the purchase.

In some provinces and territories, you also have the right to cancel a purchase, or in some jurisdictions, claim damages, if the simplified prospectus, fund facts document or financial statements contain a misrepresentation. You must act within the time limits set by law in the applicable province or territory.

Exemptions and approvals

Please see *Investment Restrictions* on page 67 for a description of all exemptions from, or approvals in relation to, NI 81-102, obtained by the funds or the manager that continue to be relied on by the funds or the manager.

Certificate of the Funds and the manager and Promoter of the Funds

BMO Aggregate Bond ETF Fund
BMO Corporate Bond ETF Fund
BMO Global Energy Fund
BMO Global Low Volatility ETF Fund
BMO Greater China Fund
BMO Premium Yield ETF Fund

(collectively, the "**Funds**")

This simplified prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference into the simplified prospectus, constitute full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to the securities offered by the simplified prospectus, as required by the securities legislation of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Northwest Territories, Yukon Territory and Nunavut, and do not contain any misrepresentations.

DATED the 24th day of March, 2023.

(Signed) "William E.P. Bamber"
WILLIAM E.P. BAMBER
Acting in the capacity of
Chief Executive Officer,
BMO Investments Inc. as Trustee and
manager of the Funds

(Signed) "Nelson C. Avila"
NELSON C. AVILA
Chief Financial Officer
BMO Investments Inc. as Trustee and manager of the Funds

**ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF BMO INVESTMENTS INC.,
the Trustee, manager and Promoter of the Funds**

(Signed) "Thomas C.S Burian"
THOMAS C.S. BURIAN
Director

(Signed) "Ross F. Kappele"
ROSS F. KAPPELE
Director

Certificate of the Principal Distributor (Series A securities only)

BMO Aggregate Bond ETF Fund
BMO Corporate Bond ETF Fund
BMO Global Energy Fund
BMO Global Low Volatility ETF Fund
BMO Greater China Fund
BMO Premium Yield ETF Fund

To the best of our knowledge, information and belief, this simplified prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference into the simplified prospectus, constitute full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to the securities offered by the simplified prospectus, as required by the securities legislation of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Northwest Territories, Yukon Territory and Nunavut and do not contain any misrepresentations.

DATED the 24th day of March, 2023.

PRINCIPAL DISTRIBUTOR,
BMO INVESTMENTS INC.

(Signed) "William E.P. Bamber"
WILLIAM E.P. BAMBER
Acting in the capacity of
Chief Executive Officer

Specific Information about Each of the Mutual Funds Described in this Document

What is a mutual fund and what are the risks of investing in a mutual fund?

What is a mutual fund?

A mutual fund is a pool of investments managed by professional money managers. When you invest in a mutual fund, you're actually pooling your money with other people who have similar investment goals. A portfolio manager invests that money on behalf of the whole group. If the investments make money, everyone shares in the gain. If the investments lose money, the whole group shares in the loss.

Mutual fund companies keep track of each investor's share of the pool by selling mutual funds in units or shares. The more you invest the more units or shares you own and the bigger your share of the fund's income, gains and losses. As an investor, you also share a portion of the fund's expenses.

Mutual funds come in many varieties that are designed to meet the differing needs of investors. A fund could hold investments like stocks, bonds, cash, derivatives, or underlying funds or some combination of these, depending on its investment objectives.

The value of these investments can go up or down. They're affected by things such as changes in interest rates or currency exchange rates, economic conditions in Canada or abroad, global pandemics or health crises or news about the companies the fund invests in. When the value of the investments change, it can make the price of the mutual fund securities rise or fall. That's why mutual fund investments can increase or decrease in value after you buy them and why the value of your investment in a mutual fund may be more or less when you redeem it than when you purchased it.

Under exceptional circumstances, a mutual fund may not allow you to redeem your securities. See *Extraordinary circumstances when you may not be allowed to redeem your securities* on page 37 for more information.

How mutual funds are structured

A mutual fund can be set up as a trust or corporation. Both allow you to pool your money with other investors, but there are some differences. When you invest in a trust, you buy units of the trust. When you invest in a corporation, you buy shares of the corporation.

The main difference between an investment in a trust and a corporation is in how the entity and your investment in the entity are taxed. This is generally more important if you're investing outside of a registered plan.

Units of a mutual fund trust and shares of a mutual fund corporation may be issued in different series. Each series is intended for different kinds of investors and may have different fees and expenses or different distribution policies. The mutual funds we offer under this simplified prospectus are organized as trusts.

No underwriter has been involved in the preparation of this simplified prospectus or has performed any review or independent due diligence of the contents of this simplified prospectus.

What are the risks of investing in a mutual fund?

Risk varies from one fund to another. You can measure risk by how often the fund's value changes and how big the changes tend to be. This is called volatility. The bigger and more often the changes in value the more volatile the fund.

Every fund has a different degree of volatility, which depends largely on the investments that the fund makes. For example, if a fund only invests in interest-paying money market instruments offered by the Canadian government, it will be subject to very little volatility. That's because the government guarantees payment of a certain interest rate and there's little chance it will fail to keep its promise. On the other hand, some funds may invest heavily in technology stocks. Technology stocks can have frequent, large changes in value as a company's products go in and out of favour, so funds that have heavy exposure to technology stocks can be quite volatile.

As a general rule, the higher the risk, the higher the potential for gains (and losses). The lower the risk the lower the potential for gains (and losses). A key to reducing the overall volatility of your portfolio is to hold a wide variety of investments.

When you're deciding which funds to invest in, you need to ask yourself how comfortable you'll be with their volatility. Here are some important points that can help you decide:

- *the length of time you're prepared to invest.* The more time you have until you need to cash in your investments, the more you should be thinking about investing in funds that have exposure to equities. These can be volatile in the short-term, but over the long-term, they've tended to provide higher returns than other kinds of investments.

- *your investment goals.* Your goals are unique and will influence the amount of risk that you are willing to take. If you can reach your goal only by earning higher returns on your investments, you may want to think about taking on more risk by making more volatile funds a larger part of your portfolio.

- *your portfolio as a whole.* A fund that may seem too risky on its own may be suitable as a small percentage of your portfolio. Why? Diversification. When you hold a variety of interest-paying funds and equity funds in your portfolio, you increase the potential for higher returns. At the same time, a good mix of investments tends to reduce wide swings in the value of your portfolio. That's because the various kinds of investments the funds hold tend to react differently to market and economic changes.

Mutual fund investments are not guaranteed

Unlike bank accounts or GICs, the funds aren't covered by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation or the Régie de l'assurance-dépôts du Québec and aren't guaranteed by Bank of Montreal or by anyone else. The value of each fund will vary with changes in the value of the fund's investments.

Under exceptional circumstances, a fund may suspend redemptions. See *Extraordinary circumstances when you may not be allowed to redeem your securities* on page 37.

General investment risks

An investment in a fund should be made with an understanding that the value of a fund will fluctuate in accordance with changes in the financial condition of a fund's underlying investments. Underlying investments and the value of a fund may fluctuate over short term periods due to short term market movements and over longer periods during more prolonged market upturns or downturns. In addition to changes in the condition of markets generally and other factors such as local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on a fund and its investments and could also result in fluctuations in the value of a fund. The economies of certain foreign markets may also be more vulnerable to diplomatic developments, the imposition of economic sanctions against a particular country or countries, changes in international trading patterns, trade barriers, and other protectionist or retaliatory measures. Here are some common risk factors that may cause the value of a fund to change. Not all risks apply to all funds or to all series of securities of a fund.

Call writing risk

Certain of the funds are subject to the full risk of their investment position in the securities in their portfolio, including the securities that are subject to call options written by the funds, should the market price of such securities decline. In addition, such funds are not expected to participate in a gain on a security subject to a call option, if the gain results in the market price of the security exceeding the exercise price of the option. In such circumstances, the holder of the option will likely exercise the option. The premiums associated with writing covered call options may not exceed the returns that would have resulted if any of the applicable funds had remained directly invested in the securities subject to call options. The use of options may have the effect of limiting or reducing the total returns of a fund.

There can be no assurance that a liquid exchange or over-the-counter market will exist to permit any of the funds to write covered call options on desired terms or to close out option positions should it desire to do so. The ability of a fund to close out its positions may also be affected by exchange-imposed daily trading limits. In addition, exchanges may suspend the trading of options in volatile markets. If a fund is unable to repurchase a call option that is in-the-money, it will be unable to realize its profits or limit its losses until such time as the option it has written becomes exercisable or expires.

Capital depletion risk

Series T6 and Series F6 securities make monthly distributions of a fixed amount comprised, in whole or in part, of ROC based on 6% of the NAV per security of the series on December 31 of the prior year or initial NAV. As well, certain other series of the funds may make distributions comprised, in whole or in part, of ROC. A ROC reduces the amount of your original investment and may result in the return to you of the entire amount of your original investment. ROC that is not reinvested will reduce the NAV of the fund, which could reduce the fund's ability to generate future income. You should not draw any conclusions about the fund's investment performance from the amount of this distribution. ROC can only be made by a series of a fund to the extent that there is a positive balance in the capital account for the relevant series. To the extent that the balance in the capital account becomes, or is at risk of becoming, zero, monthly distributions may be reduced or discontinued without prior notice. See page 4 for additional information about ROC.

Commodity risk

If a fund has direct exposure to commodities or to a company whose business is dependent on commodities such as oil or gold, the value of the fund's portfolio may be affected by movements in the price of commodities. If commodity prices decline, a negative impact can be expected on the earnings of companies whose businesses are dependent on commodities and on the performance of funds that invest in such companies.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the company, government or other entity (including a special purpose vehicle) that issued a bond or other fixed income security (including asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities) can't pay interest or repay principal when it's due. This risk is lowest among issuers that have a high credit rating from a credit rating agency. It's highest among issuers that have a low credit rating or no credit rating. Investments with a lower credit rating usually offer a better return than higher-grade investments, but have the potential for substantial loss as well as gain, as will the funds that buy them.

High yielding, higher risk income securities in which some of the funds may invest are subject to greater risk of loss of principal and income than higher rated fixed income securities, and are considered to be less certain with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal.

A specialized credit rating agency, such as Standard & Poor's or DBRS, may reduce the credit rating of an issuer's debt securities. Unexpected downgrades in credit rating typically decrease the value of such securities.

Currency risk

Funds that invest in foreign securities buy them using foreign currency. For example, the funds use U.S. dollars to buy U.S. stocks or bonds. Because currencies change in value against each other, it's possible that an unfavourable move in the exchange rate may reduce, or even eliminate, any increase in the value of that investment. The opposite can also be true – a fund can benefit from changes in exchange rates. This risk also applies to derivatives where the underlying interest is denominated in a foreign currency.

Cybersecurity risk

With the increased use of technologies such as the internet to conduct business, the manager and each of the funds are susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data or causing operational disruption. Cyber attacks also may be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Cyber incidents affecting the funds, the manager or the funds' service providers (including, but not limited to, a fund's portfolio manager, transfer agent, custodian and sub-custodians) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact each of their respective business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with the funds' ability to calculate their NAV, impediments to trading, the inability of securityholders to transact business with the funds and the inability of the funds to process transactions including redeeming securities, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs associated with the implementation of any corrective measures. Similar adverse consequences could result from cyber incidents affecting the issuers of securities in which the funds invest and counterparties with which the funds engage in transactions.

In addition, substantial costs may be incurred to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. While the manager and the funds have established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber incidents, inherent limitations exist in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, the manager and the funds cannot control the cyber security plans and systems of the funds' service providers, the issuers of securities in which the funds invest or any other third parties whose operations may affect the funds or their securityholders. As a result, the funds and their securityholders could be negatively affected.

Derivative risk

While derivatives can be useful for hedging against losses or as a substitute for the underlying assets, they involve a number of risks:

- the hedging strategy used by a fund may not be effective;
- there's no guarantee that a market will exist when a fund wants to meet the terms of the derivative contract. This could prevent the fund from making a profit or limiting its losses;
- the other party to a derivative contract may not be able to meet its obligations;
- stock exchanges may set daily trading limits on futures contracts. This could prevent a fund from closing a contract;
- the price of stock index options may be distorted if trading in some or all of the stocks that make up the index is interrupted. If a fund could not close out its position in these options because of interruptions or imposed restrictions, it may experience losses;
- the price of a derivative may not accurately reflect the value of the underlying security or index;
- an acceptable counterparty may not be willing to enter into contracts that allow the fund to link its performance to the underlying security;
- if a fund is required to give a security interest in order to enter into a derivative, there is a risk that the other party may try to enforce the security interest against the fund's assets; and
- the cost of the derivative contracts may increase.

For a discussion of tax risks associated with derivatives, please see "*Tax Treatment of Derivatives Risk*" on page 66**.**

Equity risk

Equities such as common shares give the holder part ownership in a company. The value of an equity security changes with the fortunes of the company that issued it. General market conditions and the health of the economy as a whole can also affect equity prices. Certain securities may be particularly sensitive to general market movements, which may result in a greater degree of price volatility for such securities and in the NAV of a fund that invests in such securities under specific market conditions and over time. Equity related securities that provide indirect exposure to the equity securities of an issuer, such as convertible debentures, can also be affected by equity risk.

Factor-based investment strategy risk

The types and number of investment opportunities available to funds or underlying funds that seek to maximize exposure to certain target factors, such as dividends, low volatility, quality and value, may be limited due to the use of a factor-based investment strategy. Although the target factors are generally considered positive characteristics, they also introduce unique risks. The mathematical and statistical models that guide the disciplined securities selection used in factor-based investing rely on historical data. Rules-based models can generate unanticipated results that may impact the performance of a fund or underlying fund for a variety of reasons, including when markets behave in an unpredictable manner, errors or omissions in the data used by the model, the weight placed on each factor and/or assumption in the model and technical issues in the design, development, implementation and maintenance of the model. These funds or underlying funds may underperform other funds that do not seek exposure to the particular target factors.

The determination of the criteria to apply when considering a factor and the assessment of a company or industry by an index provider, a third party data provider or a portfolio manager may differ from the criteria or assessment applied by someone else. As a result, the companies or underlying funds selected by a portfolio manager may not reflect the values of any particular investor.

In addition, for underlying funds that seek to track an index, the index providers may be unsuccessful in creating an index composed of issuers that exhibit the target factors. Similarly, for underlying funds that use an active rules-based investment strategy to target certain factors, the portfolio manager may be unsuccessful in identifying issuers that exhibit the desired factors. The methodology used will generally not eliminate the possibility that these underlying funds may have exposure to factors other than the target factors, including negative factors.

In the case of underlying funds that use a factor in constructing an index, the portfolio manager is reliant on the methodology and decision-making of the relevant index provider for the securities included in the index. A failure by an index provider to properly apply a factor, whether through error in the methodology or incomplete data regarding an issuer, could result in an underlying fund holding a security which does not meet the intended target factor. In the case of underlying funds for which the portfolio manager relies on data from various data providers when making securities selections, errors in data received could also result in an underlying fund holding a security that would not normally be held.

Indices that are constructed based on target factors use a weighting methodology that is not based on market capitalization, which may lead to higher turnover relative to capitalization-weighted methodologies. Higher turnover may result in an underlying fund realizing capital gains more frequently and incurring higher trading costs.

Foreign investment risk

When a fund invests in foreign securities, its value is affected by financial markets and general economic trends in the countries where the securities are issued. While the U.S. market has standards that are similar to those in Canada, other foreign markets may not. For example, some foreign markets may not be as strictly regulated as Canadian and U.S. markets. Their laws might make it difficult to protect investor rights. The political climate might be less stable and social, religious and regional tensions may exist. Business disclosure and accounting standards may be less stringent than in Canada and the U.S., making it difficult to obtain complete information about a potential investment. Securities markets may be smaller than in more developed countries, making it more difficult to sell securities in order to take profits or avoid losses. As a result, the value of foreign securities, and the value of funds that hold them, may rise or fall more rapidly and to a greater degree than Canadian and U.S. investments. In general, securities issued in more developed markets have lower foreign investment risk. Securities issued in emerging or developing markets have higher foreign investment risk.

Funds that concentrate their investments in a single country or region of the world tend to be riskier than funds with greater geographic diversification because prices of securities in the same markets tend to move up and down together.

In addition, a fund that invests in foreign securities may become subject to foreign withholding taxes on dividends or other distributions on such securities and on the disposition of such securities. Depending on the circumstances, some of all of such foreign taxes may not be eligible for relief under the provisions of the Tax Act that permit a credit or deduction for certain foreign taxes by a fund or securityholders.

Fund of funds risk

Certain funds invest directly in, or obtain exposure to, other investment funds as part of their investment strategy. Therefore, these funds will be subject to the risks of the underlying funds. Also, if an underlying fund suspends redemptions, the investment fund that invests in the underlying fund will be unable to value part of its portfolio and may be unable to redeem securities.

Some funds may be deemed to earn income on certain investments in some types of foreign investment entities. There is a risk that the CRA may disagree with the tax treatment adopted by a fund. In such case, the net income of the fund for tax purposes and the taxable component of distributions to investors could subsequently be determined to be more than originally reported. Investors or the fund could be reassessed for income tax. Also, the fund could become liable for unremitted withholding taxes on prior distributions made to non-resident investors. Any liability imposed on the fund may reduce the value of the fund and the value of an investor’s investment in the fund.

Indexing risk

Certain funds, including index funds and certain exchange traded funds, use a variety of indexing strategies or have exposure to underlying mutual funds that use indexing strategies. Indexing strategies involve tracking the performance of an index by tracking the performance of the investments included in the index. It’s unlikely that a fund or an underlying mutual fund will be able to track an index perfectly because each of the fund and underlying mutual fund has its own operating and trading costs which lower returns. Indices don't have these costs.

Also, a fund or an underlying mutual fund may, in basing its investment decisions on an index, have more of its assets invested in one or more issuers than is usually permitted for mutual funds. In these circumstances, the fund or underlying mutual fund may tend to be more volatile and less liquid than more diversified mutual funds as it is affected more by the performance of individual issuers.

Further, concentrating its investments in the securities of a particular index allows a fund or an underlying mutual fund to focus on that index's potential, but it also means that the fund or underlying mutual fund may tend to be more volatile than a fund or underlying mutual fund that invests in the securities of a variety of indices because prices of securities on the same index tend to move up and down together. If required by its investment objectives, the fund or underlying mutual fund must continue to invest in the securities of the index, even if the index is performing poorly. That means the fund or underlying mutual fund won't be able to reduce risk by diversifying its investments into securities listed on other indices.

Also, if the stock market upon which the index is based is not open, the fund or underlying mutual fund may be unable to determine its NAV per security, and so may be unable to satisfy redemption requests.

Industry concentration risk

Some mutual funds concentrate their investments in a particular industry. This allows them to focus on that industry's potential, but it also means that they tend to be more volatile than funds that invest in many industries. Securities in the same industry tend to be affected in the same way by changes in economic, regulatory, financial and market conditions. Where required to invest in a particular industry by their investment objectives, these funds must continue to invest in that industry, even if the industry is performing poorly. That means the funds won't be able to reduce risk by diversifying their investments into other industries.

Interest rate risk

The value of funds that invest in fixed income securities can move up or down as interest rates change. Here's why. Fixed income securities – including bonds, mortgages, treasury bills and commercial paper – pay a rate of interest that's fixed when they're issued. Their value tends to move in the opposite direction to interest rate changes. For example, when interest rates rise, the value of an existing bond will fall because the interest rate on that bond is less than the market rate. The opposite is also true. These changes in turn affect the value of any fund investing in fixed income securities. In addition, to the extent a fund invests in instruments with a negative yield (e.g. where there are negative interest rates), its value could be impaired.

In the case of money market funds in particular, a fund's yield is affected by short-term interest rates, and will vary.

Various regulators and industry bodies are working globally on transitioning from interbank offered rates ("**IBORs**"). The effect of such a transition on a fund and the securities in which it invests may not yet be determined, and may depend on factors that include, but are not limited to: (i) existing fallback or termination provisions in individual contracts; and (ii) whether, how, and when industry participants develop and adopt new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new products and instruments. There is no assurance that the composition or characteristics of any alternative reference rate will be similar to or produce the same value or economic equivalence as an IBOR, or that an instrument using an alternative rate will have the same volume or liquidity. Such transition may result in a reduction in the value of IBOR-based instruments held by a fund and increased illiquidity and volatility in markets that currently rely on an IBOR to determine interest rates, any of which could adversely impact a fund's performance.

Issuer concentration risk

Some mutual funds concentrate their investments in a particular issuer. This allows them to focus on that issuer's potential, but it also means that they tend to be more volatile than more diversified funds. Their liquidity, and therefore their ability to satisfy redemption requests, may be adversely affected. And because these funds invest in fewer issuers, they're affected more by the performance of individual issuers. These funds may be riskier than other funds that hold a greater number of issuers in their portfolios.

Large transaction risk

A fund may have one or more investors who hold or acquire a significant amount of securities of the fund, including another mutual fund. For example, a financial institution may buy or sell large amounts of the securities of a fund to hedge its obligations relating to a guaranteed investment product whose performance is linked to the performance of the fund. As well, certain mutual funds, including BMO Mutual Funds, may invest directly in the funds. If one or more of these investors (including these investing funds) decides to redeem its investment in a fund, the fund may have to make large sales of securities to meet these requests. The portfolio manager may have to change the composition of the fund's portfolio significantly or may be forced to sell investments at unfavourable prices which can negatively impact the fund's returns. Conversely, if one or more of these investors decides to increase its investment in a fund, the fund may have to hold a relatively large position in cash for a period of time while the portfolio manager attempts to find suitable investments. This could negatively impact the fund's return.

A trust, such as a fund, is subject to a "loss restriction event" for the purposes of the Tax Act if a person becomes a "majority-interest beneficiary" of the fund, or a group of persons becomes a "majority-interest group of beneficiaries" of the fund, as those terms are defined in the Tax Act. Generally, a majority-interest beneficiary of a fund is a unitholder who, together with persons and partnerships with whom the unitholder is affiliated, owns units with fair market value that is greater than 50% of the fair market value of all units of the fund. If a fund experiences a "loss restriction event" (i) it will be deemed to have a year-end for tax purposes (which would result in an allocation of the fund's taxable income at such time to unitholders so that the fund is not liable for income tax on such amounts), and (ii) it will become subject to the loss restriction rules generally applicable to corporations that experience an acquisition of control, including a deemed realization of any unrealized capital losses and restrictions on their ability to carry forward losses. As a result of the application of these rules, the amount of distributions paid by the fund after a loss restriction event may be larger than it otherwise would have been. However, no person or group of persons should become a majority-interest beneficiary or majority-interest group of beneficiaries of a fund as long as the fund qualifies as an "investment fund" under the Tax Act by satisfying certain investment diversification and other conditions. There can be no assurance that a fund will not become subject to the loss restriction event rules and there can be no assurance regarding when distributions resulting from a loss restriction event will be made.

Liquidity risk

Some securities may be difficult to buy or sell because they’re not well known or because political, or economic events significantly affect them. These include investments in specific sectors, especially commodity sectors, and investments in developing or smaller markets. In addition, smaller companies may be hard to value because they’re developing new products or services for which there is not yet a developed market or revenue stream. They may only have a small number of shares in the market, which may make it difficult for a fund to buy or sell shares when it wants to. The value of funds that hold these investments may rise or fall substantially.

Put writing risk

Certain funds will collect premiums on the options it writes. These funds’ risk of loss, if one or more of its options is exercised and expires in-the-money, may substantially outweigh the gains to these funds from the receipt of such option premiums. These funds will either earmark or segregate sufficient liquid assets to cover their obligations under each option on an ongoing basis. While the put option strategy is intended to be profitable in neutral, rising and moderately declining markets, large market declines may negatively impact these funds’ performance.

There can be no assurance that a liquid exchange or over-the-counter market will exist to permit any of the funds to write put options on desired terms or to close out option positions should it desire to do so. The ability of a fund to close out its positions may also be affected by exchange-imposed daily trading limits. In addition, exchanges may suspend the trading of options in volatile markets. If a fund is unable to repurchase a put option that is in-the-money, it will be unable to realize its profits or limit its losses until such time as the option it has written becomes exercisable or expires.

Securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions risk

The funds may engage in securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions. These transactions will be used in conjunction with the other investment strategies in a manner considered appropriate to achieving the fund’s investment objectives. Securities lending is an agreement whereby a fund lends securities through an authorized agent in exchange for a fee and a form of acceptable collateral. Under a repurchase transaction, a fund agrees to sell securities for cash while, at the same time, assuming an obligation to repurchase the same securities for cash (usually at a higher price) at a later date. A reverse repurchase transaction is a transaction pursuant to which a fund buys securities for cash while, at the same time, agreeing to resell the same securities for cash (usually at a higher price) at a later date.

The risks associated with securities lending, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions arise when a counterparty defaults under the agreement evidencing the transaction and the fund is forced to make a claim in order to recover its investment. In a securities lending or a repurchase transaction, a fund could incur a loss if the value of the securities loaned or sold has increased in value relative to the value of the collateral held by the fund. In the case of a reverse repurchase transaction, a fund could incur a loss if the value of the securities purchased by the fund decreases in value relative to the value of the collateral held by the fund.

To limit these risks:

- the collateral held by the fund must equal at least 102% of the market value of the security sold, loaned or cash paid (the collateral is adjusted on each business day to ensure that this value is maintained);

- repurchase transactions and securities lending agreements are limited to 50% of a fund’s assets. Collateral held for loaned securities and cash paid for received securities are not included when making this calculation; and

- we only enter into such transactions with parties who appear to have the resources and the financial strength to fulfill the terms of the agreements.

Series risk

The funds issue more than one series of securities. Each series has its own fees and expenses which are tracked separately; however, if a series can’t meet its financial obligations, the other series are responsible for making up the difference. This is because the fund as a whole is legally responsible for the financial obligations of all of the series.

Short selling risk

Short selling strategies can provide a fund with an opportunity to manage volatility and enhance performance in declining or volatile markets. Short selling securities involves risk because there is no assurance that securities will sufficiently decline in value during the period of the short sale to offset the interest paid by the fund and make a profit for the fund. Securities sold short may instead increase in value. A fund may also experience difficulties repurchasing and returning the borrowed securities. The borrowing agent from whom the fund has borrowed securities may go bankrupt and the fund may lose the collateral it has deposited with the borrowing agent.

To limit these risks, a fund will implement controls when conducting a short sale:

- the security sold short must not be an illiquid asset

- at the time the fund sells the security short:

  - the fund has borrowed or arranged to borrow the security from a borrowing agent

  - the aggregate market value of all securities of the issuer of the securities sold short by the fund does not exceed 5% of the NAV of the fund

  - the aggregate market value of all securities sold short by the fund does not exceed 20% of the NAV of the fund

  - the fund must hold cash cover that, together with the portfolio assets deposited with the borrowing agents as security for the short sales by the fund, is at least 150% of the aggregate market value of all securities sold short by the fund on a daily mark-to-market basis

- the fund must not use the cash cover from a short sale to enter into a long position in a security, other than a security that qualifies as cash cover.

Tax changes risk

There is no assurance that Canadian federal or provincial tax laws, foreign tax laws or the administrative policies or assessing practices of the CRA respecting the treatment of mutual fund trusts will not be changed in a manner that adversely affects the funds or securityholders.

The CRA's practice is not to grant advance income tax rulings on the characterization of items as capital gains or income and no advance income tax ruling has been requested or obtained. If dispositions or transactions of a fund which the fund treats as being on capital account were determined not to be on capital account, the net income of the fund for tax purposes could increase. The fund could be liable for non-refundable taxes and the taxable component of distributions to unitholders could increase.

The Tax Act has been amended to eliminate the ability of a mutual fund trust to distribute ordinary income as part of the redemption price of units and restrict in some circumstances the ability of a mutual fund trust to distribute capital gains as part of the redemption price of units. If a fund utilizes this procedure for normal course redemptions, the result of the amendments may be that certain funds will be required to make larger taxable distributions to unitholders that remain in the fund.

In November 2022, the Department of Finance Canada released for public comment revised draft legislative proposals which, if enacted, may limit the deductibility of net interest and financing expenses for Canadian tax purposes and in certain circumstances deny a deduction for interest paid in respect of a hybrid instrument. The draft legislative proposals are generally intended to apply in respect of taxation years beginning on or after October 1, 2023. To the extent that such proposals were to apply to a fund, a larger portion of distributions would be treated as taxable to unitholders.

Tax treatment of derivatives risk

In determining its income for tax purposes, a fund will treat gains and losses realized on derivatives used to hedge against fluctuations in the value of securities held as capital property as capital gains and capital losses provided there is sufficient linkage.

In determining income for tax purposes, funds (and underlying funds in which funds may invest) will treat option premiums received on the writing of call options and put options and any gains or losses sustained on closing out such options as capital gains and capital losses in accordance with the CRA's published administrative policies. A fund will generally treat gains and losses realized on other derivatives on income account.

The CRA's practice is not to grant advance income tax rulings on the characterization of items as capital or income and no advance income tax ruling has been applied for or received from the CRA. Accordingly, there is a risk that the CRA may not agree with the tax treatment adopted by a fund or underlying fund. In such case, if some or all of the transactions undertaken by a fund or underlying fund were treated on income rather than capital account, the net income of the applicable fund or underlying fund for tax purposes and the taxable component of distributions to securityholders could increase, and such funds and underlying funds could be liable for income tax. Any such redetermination by the CRA may also result in such funds or underlying funds being liable for unremitted withholding taxes on prior distributions made to securityholders who were not resident in Canada for the purposes of the Tax Act at the time of the distribution. Such potential liability may reduce the NAV of the securities.

The Tax Act contains rules (the "DFA Rules") that target certain financial arrangements (described in the DFA Rules as "derivative forward agreements") that seek to reduce tax by converting, through the use of derivative contracts, the return on an investment that would have the character of ordinary income to capital gains. The DFA Rules are broad in scope and could apply to other agreements or transactions (including certain options). If the DFA Rules were to apply in respect of derivatives utilized by a fund or underlying fund , gains realized in respect of the property underlying such derivatives could be treated as ordinary income rather than capital gains.

Investment restrictions

General

Except as set out in this document, we manage each fund according to the fund's investment objectives, investment strategies and the standard investment restrictions and practices contained in Canadian securities legislation, including NI 81-102 and NI 81-107. The legislation is designed in part to ensure that the funds' investments are diversified and relatively liquid, and to ensure the proper administration of the funds. NI 81-107 and NI 81-102 also provide certain exemptions from these standard investment restrictions. The exceptions applicable to a fund described below may only be relied upon by the fund where consistent with the fund's investment objectives.

Each fund will not engage in any undertaking other than the investment of its funds in property for purposes of the Tax Act.

Exemptions for related party transactions

The funds may rely upon statutory exemptions or exemptive relief from Canadian securities regulatory authorities to vary the standard investment restrictions and practices to permit the funds to engage in certain related party transactions, subject to certain conditions, including obtaining the approval of the IRC of the funds. Each of the transactions described below is referred to as a "**Related Party Transaction**".

Investing in related issuer securities

Generally, there are restrictions that prevent a fund from purchasing the securities of a related issuer. In accordance with statutory exemptions set out in NI 81-107, a fund is permitted, however, to purchase the securities of a related issuer in the secondary market if the purchase is made on an exchange on which the securities are listed and traded, and provided compliance within applicable conditions set out in subsection 6.2(1) of NI 81-107. This means a fund may purchase, for example, listed common and preferred shares of a related issuer. A fund is also permitted to invest in non-exchange traded debt securities of a related issuer in the secondary market if the purchase is made in accordance with applicable conditions set out in subsection 6.3(1) of NI 81-107. In addition, a fund is also permitted to invest in long-term debt securities of a related issuer in the primary market if the purchase is made in accordance with applicable conditions set out in subsection 6.4(1) of NI 81-107.

Principal trading

Generally, there are restrictions that prevent a fund from purchasing securities from or selling securities to a related party acting as principal. A fund is, however, permitted to engage in such transactions if the price payable for the security is (a) not more than the ask price of the security as reported by any available public quotation in common use, in the case of a purchase by a fund, or (b) not less than the bid price of the security as reported by any available public quotation in common use, in the case of a sale by the fund. The funds are also permitted to purchase debt securities from or sell debt securities to another fund managed by the manager or an affiliate of the manager, subject to certain conditions in NI 81-102 and NI 81-107.

The manager has received relief that permits a fund to purchase debt securities from, or sell debt securities to, a related party that is a principal dealer in the Canadian debt securities market, provided certain conditions are met, including that (i) a purchase must not be executed at a price higher than the ask price and a sale must not be executed at a price that is lower than the bid price and that (ii) the bid price and the ask price of the security must be determined by reference to a quote from an independent party if it is not publicly available.

Related party underwriting

Certain funds are "dealer managed investment funds" (as defined in NI 81-102). Generally, such type of fund is prohibited from investing in securities in respect of which a related party has acted as underwriter during the distribution and for the 60 days after the distribution. A fund is, however, permitted to purchase securities of a reporting issuer in Canada in respect of which a related party has acted as underwriter if certain conditions in NI 81-102 are met.

The manager has received relief that permits a fund to purchase corporate debt securities (other than asset-backed commercial paper) of issuers that are not reporting issuers in Canada in respect of which a related party has acted as underwriter notwithstanding that the debt securities may or may not have a designated rating by a designated rating organization, provided certain conditions are met.

Inter-fund trades

In accordance with statutory exemptions set out in NI 81-102 and NI 81-107, the funds are permitted to engage in inter-fund trades subject to certain conditions, including conditions set out in section 6.1 of NI 81-107.

IRC review and approval

Each of the Related Party Transactions described above is subject to prior review and approval by the IRC of the funds. In addition, the IRC of the funds must review and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the manager's policies and procedures in respect of each of the Related Party Transactions. Also, the IRC of the funds and the manager must act in accordance with the requirements of NI 81-107 in respect of standing instructions and reporting to the securities regulatory authorities.

The IRC of the funds has provided its approval and issued standing instructions in respect of each of the Related Party Transactions described above. In accordance with the conditions of the applicable standing instructions of the IRC, the IRC reviews each of the Related Party Transactions at least quarterly. In its review, the IRC considers whether the investment decisions in respect of the Related Party Transactions:

- were made by the manager in the best interests of the funds and were free from any influence of the manager or an entity related to the manager and without taking into account any consideration relevant to the manager or an entity related to the manager;

- were in compliance with the conditions of the policies and procedures of the manager;

- were in compliance with the applicable standing instruction of the IRC; and

- achieved a fair and reasonable result for the fund.

In the event an investment decision in respect of a Related Party Transaction is not made in accordance with a condition imposed by securities legislation or by the IRC in its approval, the manager is required to notify the IRC and the IRC, as soon as practicable, is required to notify the Canadian securities regulatory authorities. The IRC is also required to report such a transaction in its annual report to the securityholders of the funds.

Additional information about the mandate, duties and responsibilities of the IRC is disclosed under *Independent review committee and fund governance* on page 14.

Exceptions for other types of investments or transactions

In addition to the exemptions the manager has received from securities regulatory authorities to vary the investment restrictions and practices contained in securities legislation in respect of Related Party Transactions, the manager has received the approval of the securities regulatory authorities to vary other investment restrictions and practices contained in securities legislation as set out below.

In specie transactions

The manager has received relief that permits the funds to engage in *in specie* transactions, provided certain conditions are met.

Awards and ratings

The funds have received exemptive relief from Canadian securities regulatory authorities to permit the Lipper Fund Awards and Lipper Leader Ratings, and the FundGrade A+ Awards and FundGrade Ratings to be referenced in sales communications relating to a fund, subject to certain conditions.

Rule 144A Securities

The funds may rely on an exemption from the requirements in securities legislation relating to purchasing and holding illiquid assets with respect to certain fixed income securities that qualify for, and may be traded pursuant to, the exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “US Securities Act”), as set out in Rule 144A of the US Securities Act for resales of certain fixed income securities to “qualified institutional buyers” (as such term is defined in the US Securities Act). The exemptive relief is subject to certain conditions.

Description of securities offered

All of the funds in this simplified prospectus issue more than one series of securities. You’ll find the type of securities each fund offers through this simplified prospectus in the *Fund details* section of its fund description. See *About series of securities* under *Purchases, switches and redemptions* on page 95 for a description of the series of securities offered by each fund and the eligibility requirements attached to each series of securities. Each series is intended for different kinds of investors and has different fees and expenses. See *Fees and Expenses* on page 40 and *Dealer compensation* on page 44 for details.

Each fund is divided into units and is authorized to issue an unlimited number of units and fractions of units. Certificates are generally not issued to unitholders.

All of the funds may issue more than one series of units. The principal differences between each series are the fees payable by the series, the purchase options under which you may purchase the series, the type and frequency of distributions you may receive as an investor in the series.

As a unitholder, you are generally entitled to participate *pro rata* in the net income and net capital gains of the fund that are attributable to the units you hold. On liquidation, you are entitled to participate *pro rata* in the net assets of the fund remaining after satisfaction of outstanding liabilities that are attributable to the series of units you hold. You may not transfer or assign units of a fund but may redeem units on demand and pledge units as security. You have no ownership rights in any assets of a fund. A unit of one fund does not carry rights to any other fund. As a unitholder, you have no special rights to buy other units. See *Meetings of securityholders* on page 71 for a description of your voting rights.

All units are issued as fully paid and non-assessable in Canadian dollars so that you will not be liable for any further payments to the fund for those units.

Amendments to the Constating Documents

We may make certain amendments to the applicable constating documents (i.e., the Declaration of Trust) of each fund, as permitted by applicable legislation. You will be entitled to vote on certain material changes to a fund's constating documents. Please see *Meetings of securityholders* on page 71 for more details.

Changes requiring written notice to unitholders

In respect of any fund and subject to any longer notice requirements imposed under applicable securities legislation, the Trustee is permitted to amend the Declaration of Trust by giving not less than 30 days' notice to unitholders of the fund affected by the proposed amendment in circumstances where:

(a) applicable securities legislation requires that written notice be given to unitholders before the change takes effect; or

(b) the change would not be prohibited by applicable securities legislation and the Trustee reasonably believes that the proposed amendment has the potential to materially adversely impact the financial interests or rights of the unitholders, so that it is equitable to give unitholders advance notice of the proposed change.

Changes not requiring written notice to unitholders

In respect of any fund, the Trustee is permitted to amend the Declaration of Trust, without the approval of, or prior notice to, the unitholders of such fund, if the Trustee reasonably believes that the proposed amendment does not have the potential to materially adversely impact the financial interests or rights of unitholders of the fund or that the proposed amendment is necessary to:

(a) ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations or policies of any governmental authority having jurisdiction over the fund or the distribution of its units;

(b) remove any conflicts or other inconsistencies that may exist between any of the terms of the Declaration of Trust and any provisions of any applicable laws, regulations or policies affecting the fund, the Trustee or its agents;

(c) make any change or correction in the Declaration of Trust that is a typographical correction or is required to cure or correct any ambiguity or defective or inconsistent provision, clerical omission or error contained therein;

(d) facilitate the administration of the fund as a mutual fund trust or make amendments or adjustments in response to any existing or proposed amendments to the Tax Act or its administration which might otherwise adversely affect the tax status of the fund or its unitholders; or

(e) for the purpose of protecting the unitholders of the fund.

Meetings of securityholders

You have a right to exercise one vote for each whole security you hold at meetings of securityholders of your fund or of your series on any matters that require securityholder approval under NI 81-102, under the constating documents of the funds.

You are entitled to vote on the following matters:

- certain reorganizations of your fund (see below for further details);
- in certain circumstances, for holders of securities other than Series A, Series F and Series I (collectively referred to as the "**No Load Series**"), any changes in the basis of the calculation of a fee or expense or the introduction of any fee or expense that could result in an increase in the charges to the series or to securityholders of such series, as set out in the simplified prospectus (see below for further details);
- certain material changes to your fund's constating documents (see *Amendments to the Constating Documents* on page 70 for more details);
- the appointment of a new manager of your fund, unless the new manager is an affiliate of the manager;
- any change in the fundamental investment objectives of your fund; and
- any decrease in the frequency of calculating your fund's net asset value.

If the nature of the business to be transacted at a meeting concerns only a particular series of a fund, generally, only securityholders holding securities of that series of that fund will be entitled to vote and those securities will be voted separately as a series.

In general, the approval of securityholders will not be obtained if the basis of the calculation of a fee or expense that is charged to the No Load Series of a fund (or is charged directly to securityholders of these series by the fund or by us in connection with the holding of securities of such series of the fund) is changed in a way that could result in an increase in charges to the series or to securityholders of such series or if a fee or expense, to be charged to the No Load Series of a fund (or to be charged directly to securityholders of these series by the fund or by us in connection with the holding of securities of such series of the fund) that could result in an increase in charges to the series or to securityholders of such series, is introduced. In the cases above, securityholders of such series will be sent a written notice of the change at least 60 days prior to the effective date.

If the basis of the calculation of a fee or expense that is charged to any other series of a fund is changed in a way that could result in an increase in charges to the series or to securityholders of these series or if a fee or expense, to be charged directly to securityholders of these series by the fund or by us in connection with the holding of securities of such series of the fund, is introduced, and if this fee or expense is charged by an entity that is at arm's length to the fund, then the approval of securityholders of such series will not be obtained. In the cases above, securityholders of such series will be sent a written notice of the change at least 60 days prior to the effective date.

In certain circumstances, in place of you approving a fund merger, the IRC has been permitted under applicable securities legislation to approve a fund merger. In these circumstances, you will receive written notice of any proposed merger at least 60 days prior to the effective date of the merger.

If a fund holds securities of another mutual fund that is managed by us or one of our associates or affiliates, the fund will not vote the securities of the underlying fund. We may, at our discretion, arrange for securities of the underlying fund to be voted by the securityholders of the fund holding those securities.

We may change securityholders' rights for any fund, as permitted by applicable securities legislation by amending its declaration of trust. See *Amendments to the Constating Documents* on page 70 for more details.

In order to effect any change which requires securityholder approval, unless otherwise required by the constating documents of the funds or by applicable securities legislation or corporate legislation, as applicable, a resolution passed by at least a majority of the votes cast at a meeting of securityholders is required. In the case of an equality of votes, the chairman presiding at the meetings of all of the funds except those organized under the Declaration of Trust (as defined under *Name, formation and history of the funds* on page 72) will have a casting vote.

Distributions

Distributions in respect of all funds held in BMO registered plans are always reinvested in additional securities of the same series of the fund you hold. Distributions in respect of series of all other funds, including funds held outside BMO registered plans, are reinvested in additional securities of the same series of the fund, unless you tell us in writing that you prefer cash. Given the nature of Series T6 and Series F6 securities, we recommend that you request cash distributions. You'll find information about the taxation of distributions under *Income tax considerations for investors* on page 48.

Name, formation and history of the funds

The funds are trusts established under the laws of the Province of Ontario and governed by an amended and restated master declaration of trust dated as of May 27, 2022, together with an amended and restated Schedule "A" dated March 24, 2023 (the "**Declaration of Trust**").

Each fund was established on the date indicated in the following table. The table also shows whether the funds' names have changed and any major events affecting the funds in the last 10 years (such as amalgamations, mergers, reorganizations, asset transfers, changes in fundamental investment objectives or material investment strategies and changes in a portfolio manager, a sub-advisor or the manager).

Fund	Date of Formation	Changes
BMO Aggregate Bond ETF Fund	March 24, 2023	N/A
BMO Corporate Bond ETF Fund	March 24, 2023	N/A
BMO Global Energy Fund	March 24, 2023	N/A
BMO Global Low Volatility ETF Fund	March 24, 2023	N/A
BMO Greater China Fund	March 24, 2023	N/A
BMO Premium Yield ETF Fund	March 24, 2023	N/A

Investment risk classification methodology

We assign an investment risk level to each fund to provide you with further information to help you determine whether a fund is appropriate for you. The methodology we use to determine the investment risk level of a fund, for purposes of the disclosure in the fund facts for a fund, is required to be determined in accordance with a standardized risk classification methodology mandated by the Canadian Securities Administrators that is based on a fund's historical volatility as measured by the 10-year standard deviation of the monthly returns of the fund, assuming the reinvestment of all income and capital gains distributions in additional securities of the fund. However, other types of risk, both measurable and non-measurable, may exist. It is also important to note that a fund's historical volatility may not be indicative of its future volatility.

Using this methodology, we will generally assign an investment risk level based on a fund's historical 10-year standard deviation in one of the following categories:

- Low
- Low to medium
- Medium
- Medium to high
- High

In certain instances, this methodology may produce a result that would require us to assign a lower investment risk level for a fund which we believe may not be indicative of the fund's future volatility. As a result, in addition to using the standardized risk classification methodology described above, we may increase a fund's investment risk level if we determine the increase to be reasonable in the circumstances by taking into account other qualitative factors including, but not limited to, economic climate, portfolio management styles, sector concentration and types of investments made by the fund and the liquidity of those investments.

In addition, if a fund does not have at least 10 years of performance history, and if there is another fund with 10 years of performance history that has the same manager, portfolio manager, investment objectives and investment strategies as the fund, then the return history of the other fund will be used for the remainder of the 10-year period when calculating the standard deviation of the fund. If such a fund does not exist, then the return history of a reference index that reasonably approximates, or in the case of a newly established fund is expected to reasonably approximate, the standard deviation of the fund, will be used for the 10-year period, or for the remainder of the 10-year period, as the case may be, when calculating the standard deviation of the fund. In the case of a fund that undergoes a change to its investment objectives, the fund will use its own performance history following the change and use the return history of a reference index that reasonably approximates the standard deviation of the fund for the remainder of the 10-year period. This investment risk level may change once the fund has sufficient performance history. The investment risk level and the reference index or reference fund for each fund are reviewed at least annually and when it is no longer reasonable in the circumstances, such as where there is a material change in a fund's investment objectives and/or investment strategies.

The following chart sets out the reference index for each fund since the funds have less than a 10-year return history.

Fund	Reference index or fund
BMO Aggregate Bond ETF Fund	BMO Aggregate Bond Index ETF
BMO Corporate Bond ETF Fund	BMO Corporate Bond Index ETF and FTSE Canada All Corporate Bond Index™
BMO Premium Yield ETF Fund	BMO Premium Yield ETF and 60% CBOE S&P 500 2% OTM PutWrite Index (C$) and 40% CBOE S&P 500 BuyWrite Index (C$)
BMO Global Energy Fund	BMO Global Energy Class
BMO Global Low Volatility ETF Fund	BMO Global Low Volatility ETF Class
BMO Greater China Fund	BMO Greater China Class

The following chart sets out a description of each reference index used for each fund.

Reference index	Description of reference index
CBOE S&P 500 2% OTM PutWrite Index	The CBOE S&P 500 2% OTM PutWrite Index represents selling near term 2% out of the money put options and holding short-term t-bills.
CBOE S&P 500 BuyWrite Index	The CBOE S&P 500 BuyWrite Index represents buying 500 large capitalization U.S. public issuers and selling near term close to the money call options.
FTSE Canada All Corporate Bond Index™	The FTSE Canada All Corporate Bond Index™ consists of semi-annual pay fixed rate bonds denominated in Canadian dollars, with an effective term to maturity greater than one year, a credit rating of BBB or higher and minimum size requirement of $100 million per issue. The index consists of corporate bonds.

These investment risk levels do not necessarily correspond to an investor's risk tolerance assessment. Please consult your financial advisor for advice regarding your personal circumstances.

Details about the standardized risk classification methodology used to identify the investment risk level of each fund are available on request, at no cost to you. If you purchased your securities of a fund at a BMO Bank of Montreal branch or through the BMO Investment Centre, you may call us toll free at 1-800-665-7700, write to BMO Investments Inc. at 100 King Street West, 43rd Floor, Toronto, Ontario M5X 1A1 or email us at **mutualfunds@bmo.com**. If you purchased your securities of a fund through a dealer, you may call us toll free at 1-800-668-7327, write to BMO Investments Inc. at 250 Yonge Street, 7th Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5B 2M8 or email us at **clientservices.mutualfunds@bmo.com**.

A guide to using the fund descriptions

You'll find all the key information about each fund in one place – the fund descriptions. They begin on page 78. Each fund description is organized into sections to make it easier for you to compare funds. Below is a short guide to what you'll find in each section of the fund descriptions.

1. Fund details

The *Fund details* section provides an overview of some basic information about the fund, like what kind of fund it is, when it was started and what type of securities it offers.

A mutual fund can be set up as a trust or as a corporation. The mutual funds we offer under this simplified prospectus are organized as trusts. When you invest in a fund, you are buying units of a trust. The funds may offer more than one series of securities. Each series is intended for a different kind of investor and may have a different management fee.

The *Fund details* section tells you if the fund is a qualified investment for registered plans. You should consult your own tax advisor to determine whether an investment in a fund would be a prohibited investment for your registered plan.

This section shows the management fee that we may charge for the series of securities of the funds. For each series, we may, from time to time at our discretion, waive a portion or the entire amount of the management fee chargeable at any given time.

This section includes the name of the portfolio manager of each fund.

2. What Does the Fund Invest in?

This section tells you the *Investment Objectives* and *Investment Strategies* of the fund.

Investment Objectives

These are the goals of the fund. You'll find details about the kinds of securities the fund invests in, as well as any special focus, like concentrating on a particular country or industry.

Investment Strategies

This section tells you how the portfolio manager tries to achieve the fund's objectives. Each of the funds follows the standard investment restrictions and practices established by Canadian securities legislation, unless Canadian securities regulators have given the fund approval to vary from these restrictions. If we and/or the fund have obtained such an approval, we may discuss it here.

As permitted by Canadian securities legislation, the IRC has provided us with approval to enable the funds to engage in certain transactions with, and purchase securities of, certain related parties. Please see *Investment Restrictions* on page 67 for more information.

Each fund may temporarily depart from its investment objectives by holding a portion of its assets in cash or cash equivalents, short-term money market instruments and/or high quality fixed income securities while seeking investment opportunities or for defensive purposes to reflect economic and market conditions.

A fund may purchase securities of underlying funds (or obtain exposure to underlying funds by entering into derivative transactions). A fund may invest in underlying funds in a manner that is consistent with the investment objectives and investment strategies of the fund, provided that there shall be no duplication of management fees chargeable in connection with securities held indirectly by a fund through its investments in underlying funds and the management fees directly charged to the fund. In the event that a fund invests in an underlying fund and the management fee payable by the underlying fund is higher than that of the fund, the fund may indirectly pay the higher management fee on the portion of the fund's assets invested in the underlying fund, regardless of whether the underlying fund is managed by us or one of our affiliates or associates or by an independent fund manager. In some cases, when a fund invests in underlying funds it will predominantly, if not exclusively, invest in underlying funds that are managed by us or one of our affiliates or associates as described in the Part B for the relevant fund. For more information on the inherent conflicts of interest associated with funds investing in underlying funds affiliated or associated with us, please see *Responsibility for mutual fund administration–- Funds of funds* on page 17.

In some cases, the investment strategies section of a fund may indicate that the fund has percentage or other restrictions on its investment in certain types of securities. In these cases, if the restriction is adhered to at the time of investment and then later the market value of the investment, the rating of the investment, or the value of the fund, changes in a manner that causes the restriction to be exceeded, it is not a violation of the restriction.

How the funds use derivatives

A derivative is an investment whose value is based on the value of another investment – called the underlying investment. There are many different kinds of derivatives, but they usually take the form of a contract to buy or sell a stock, currency, commodity, market index or mutual fund.

Some common types of derivatives a fund may use include:

- *Futures or forward contracts*: these are agreements made today to buy or sell a particular currency, security or market index on a specific day in the future at a specified price;
- *Options contracts*: these are agreements that give the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell certain securities within a certain time period, at a specified price; and
- *Swap agreements*: these are negotiated contracts between parties agreeing to exchange periodic payments in the future based on returns of different investments. Swaps are generally equivalent to a series of forward contracts packaged together.

Mutual funds can use derivatives for purposes other than hedging only if the fund has enough cash or securities to cover its positions.

A mutual fund can only use derivatives as permitted by the Canadian securities regulatory authorities and subject to any exemptive relief they have received, and only if their use is consistent with the fund's investment objectives.

Currency hedging strategies

Certain funds buy securities denominated in foreign currencies. The value of these securities will vary with changes in the value of the Canadian dollar. To protect against variations in exchange rates, these funds may buy or sell forward currency contracts or currency futures contracts.

Each fund that engages in currency hedging will exchange currency on a spot basis at prevailing rates or through forward contracts of one year or less. We enter into currency hedging contracts only up to the market value of the assets a fund holds in that currency. We may adjust the contracts from time to time.

Securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions

All of the funds may engage in securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions as described under *Securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions* on page 19.

Short selling strategies

Certain of the funds may engage in short selling in order to manage volatility or enhance the fund's performance in declining or volatile markets.

A "short sale" is where a fund borrows securities from a borrowing agent (generally a custodian or dealer) and then sells the borrowed securities in the open market. At a later date, the same number and type of securities are repurchased by the fund and returned to the borrowing agent. A fund that sells securities short must post margin with the borrowing agent from whom it is borrowing securities as collateral for the borrowed securities. This margin can be in the form of cash and/or securities. In addition to paying interest to the borrowing agent on the borrowed securities, the fund may also be required to pay other fees in connection with the short sale. If the value of the securities declines between the time that the fund borrows the securities and the time it repurchases and returns the securities to the borrowing agent, the fund profits by the amount of the change in the value of the securities (less any borrowing and transaction costs).

A mutual fund will only engage in short sales as permitted by Canadian securities regulatory authorities, and only if the strategy is consistent with the fund's investment objectives.

3. What Are the Risks of Investing in the Fund?

When you're deciding which funds to invest in, risk is one of the things you should think about. This section tells you the specific risks of investing in the fund. You'll find a description of each risk under *General investment* risks on page 57.

4. Distribution policy

This section tells you when you might receive distributions from a fund and the character of the distribution. See *Description of securities offered– Distributions* on page 72.

BMO Aggregate Bond ETF Fund

Fund details

Type of fund	Canadian bond
Date started	Series A: March 24, 2023 Series F: March 24, 2023 Series I: March 24, 2023 Advisor Series: March 24, 2023
Securities offered	Units of a mutual fund trust
Eligible for registered plans	Expected to be a qualified investment
Management fee	Series A: 0.58% Series F: 0.08% Series I: N/A. A Series I fee is negotiated and paid directly by each Series I investor.(1) Advisor Series: 0.58%
Portfolio manager	**BMO Asset Management Inc.** Toronto, Ontario (Portfolio Manager since March 2023)

(1) The combined management and administration fees for Series I will not exceed the management fee charged for Advisor Series or Series A.

What Does the Fund Invest in?

Investment Objectives

This fund's objective is to provide a return that is similar to the return of one or more exchange traded funds that invest primarily in Canadian bonds. The fund may invest all or a portion of its assets in an exchange traded fund that invests in such securities, invest directly in the underlying securities held by the exchange traded fund and/or use derivatives to provide the fund with a return determined by reference to the exchange traded fund or its reference index.

The fundamental investment objectives may only be changed with the approval of a majority of the votes cast at a meeting of unitholders called for that purpose.

Investment Strategies

These are the strategies the portfolio manager uses to try to achieve the fund's objectives:

- invests up to 100% of the fund's assets in securities of BMO Aggregate Bond Index ETF
- BMO Aggregate Bond Index ETF seeks to replicate, to the extent possible, the performance of an aggregate bond index, net of expenses, which is currently the FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index™. The index is designed to be a broad measure of the Canadian investment-grade fixed income market consisting of federal, provincial, municipal and corporate bonds. The index consists of semi-annual pay fixed rate bonds issued domestically in Canada and denominated in

Canadian dollars, with an effective term to maturity of greater than one year and a credit rating of BBB or higher. Each security in the Index is weighted by its relative market capitalization and rebalanced on a daily basis. Further information about the FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index™ and its constituent issuers is available from FTSE Canada on its website at https://www.ftse.com/products/indices/canada-bond-universe

- to the extent that the fund does not invest 100% of its assets in securities of BMO Aggregate Bond Index ETF, the fund may invest in securities that make up the FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index™ in substantially the same proportion as BMO Aggregate Bond Index ETF
- allocates assets between the underlying exchange traded fund and/or direct investments in Canadian bonds based on a determination of the most effective manner to achieve the fund's objectives, taking into account liquidity requirements, while attempting to minimize transaction costs and fees. The allocation between the underlying exchange traded fund and direct investments may be changed without notice from time to time
- as an alternative to or in conjunction with investing directly in the underlying exchange traded fund and/or directly investing in securities, the fund may use derivatives like options, futures, forward contracts and swaps to gain market exposure to the return of the underlying exchange traded fund or a portion thereof
- may invest directly in cash or cash equivalents to meet any cash cover requirements or fund redemption requests.

The fund will only use derivatives as permitted by Canadian securities regulators.

The fund may enter into securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions to earn additional income. These transactions will be used in conjunction with the other investment strategies in a manner considered appropriate to achieving the fund's investment objectives. Please see *Securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions risk* on page 64.

The fund may engage in short selling in order to manage volatility or enhance the fund's performance in declining or volatile markets. In compliance with its investment objectives, the fund will engage in short sales by borrowing securities which the portfolio manager believes are overvalued and selling them in the open market. The securities will then be repurchased by the fund at a later date and returned to the lender. The fund will only engage in short sales as permitted by Canadian securities regulators.

What Are the Risks of Investing in the Fund?

The investment strategies may involve the following risks, which we explain starting on page 56:

- credit risk
- cybersecurity risk
- derivative risk
- foreign investment risk
- fund of funds risk
- indexing risk
- interest rate risk
- large transaction risk*
- securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions risk
- series risk
- short selling risk
- tax changes risk.

Distribution policy

The fund distributes monthly any net income and/or ROC and any net capital gains in December. Distributions are automatically reinvested in additional securities of the fund, unless you tell us in writing that you prefer to receive cash distributions.

If the cash distributions to you are greater than the net increase in the value of your investment, these distributions will erode the value of your original investment.

A ROC does not necessarily reflect the fund's investment performance and should not be confused with "yield" or "income". You should not draw any conclusions about the fund's investment performance from the amount of this distribution.

A ROC will reduce the amount of your original investment and may result in the return to you of the entire amount of your original investment. A ROC made to you is not immediately taxable in your hands but will reduce the ACB of the related securities. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the tax implications of receiving a ROC on your securities.

Please see *Income tax considerations for investors* on page 48 for more information.

BMO Corporate Bond ETF Fund

Fund details

Type of fund	Canadian bond
Date started	Series A: March 24, 2023 Series F: March 24, 2023 Series I: March 24, 2023 Advisor Series: March 24, 2023
Securities offered	Units of a mutual fund trust
Eligible for registered plans	Expected to be a qualified investment
Management fee	Series A: 0.65% Series F: 0.15% Series I: N/A. A Series I fee is negotiated and paid directly by each Series I investor.[(1)] Advisor Series: 0.65%
Portfolio manager	**BMO Asset Management Inc.** Toronto, Ontario (Portfolio Manager since March 2023)

(1) The combined management and administration fees for Series I will not exceed the management fee charged for Advisor Series or Series A.

What Does the Fund Invest in?

Investment Objectives

This fund's objective is to provide a return that is similar to the return of one or more exchange traded funds that invest primarily in Canadian corporate bonds. The fund may invest all or a portion of its assets in an exchange traded fund that invests in such securities, invest directly in the underlying securities held by the exchange traded fund and/or use derivatives to provide the fund with a return determined by reference to the exchange traded fund or its reference index.

The fundamental investment objectives may only be changed with the approval of a majority of the votes cast at a meeting of unitholders called for that purpose.

Investment Strategies

These are the strategies the portfolio manager uses to try to achieve the fund's objectives:

- invests up to 100% of the fund's assets in securities of BMO Corporate Bond Index ETF
- BMO Corporate Bond Index ETF seeks to replicate, to the extent possible, the performance of a corporate bond index, net of expenses, which is currently the FTSE Canada All Corporate Bond Index™. The index consists of semi-annual pay fixed rate bonds denominated in Canadian dollars, with an effective term to maturity greater than one year, a credit rating of BBB or higher and minimum size requirement of $100 million per issue. The index consists of corporate bonds.

Further information about the FTSE Canada All Corporate Bond Index™ is available from FTSE Canada on its website at https://www.ftse.com/products/indices/canada-bond-universe

- to the extent that the fund does not invest 100% of its assets in securities of BMO Corporate Bond Index ETF, the fund may invest in securities that make up the FTSE Canada All Corporate Bond Index™ in substantially the same proportion as BMO Corporate Bond Index ETF
- allocates assets between between the underlying exchange traded fund and/or direct investments in Canadian corporate bonds based on a determination of the most effective manner to achieve the fund's objectives, taking into account liquidity requirements, while attempting to minimize transaction costs and fees. The allocation between the underlying exchange traded fund and direct investments may be changed without notice from time to time
- as an alternative to or in conjunction with investing directly in the underlying exchange traded fund and/or directly investing in securities, the fund may use derivatives like options, futures, forward contracts and swaps to gain market exposure to the return of the underlying exchange traded fund or a portion thereof
- may invest directly in cash or cash equivalents to meet any cash cover requirements or fund redemption requests.

The fund will only use derivatives as permitted by Canadian securities regulators.

The fund may enter into securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions to earn additional income. These transactions will be used in conjunction with the other investment strategies in a manner considered appropriate to achieving the fund's investment objectives. Please see *Securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions risk* on page 64.

The fund may engage in short selling in order to manage volatility or enhance the fund's performance in declining or volatile markets. In compliance with its investment objectives, the fund will engage in short sales by borrowing securities which the portfolio manager believes are overvalued and selling them in the open market. The securities will then be repurchased by the fund at a later date and returned to the lender. The fund will only engage in short sales as permitted by Canadian securities regulators.

What Are the Risks of Investing in the Fund?

The investment strategies may involve the following risks, which we explain starting on page 56:

- credit risk
- cybersecurity risk
- derivative risk
- foreign investment risk
- fund of funds risk
- indexing risk
- interest rate risk
- large transaction risk*
- securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions risk
- series risk
- short selling risk
- tax changes risk.

Distribution policy

The fund distributes monthly any net income and/or ROC and any net capital gains in December. Distributions are automatically reinvested in additional securities of the fund, unless you tell us in writing that you prefer to receive cash distributions.

If the cash distributions to you are greater than the net increase in the value of your investment, these distributions will erode the value of your original investment.

A ROC does not necessarily reflect the fund's investment performance and should not be confused with "yield" or "income". You should not draw any conclusions about the fund's investment performance from the amount of this distribution.

A ROC will reduce the amount of your original investment and may result in the return to you of the entire amount of your original investment. A ROC made to you is not immediately taxable in your hands but will reduce the ACB of the related securities. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the tax implications of receiving a ROC on your securities.

Please see *Income tax considerations for investors* on page 48 for more information.

BMO Global Low Volatility ETF Fund

Fund details

Type of fund	Global balanced
Date started	Series A: March 24, 2023 Series T6: March 24, 2023 Series F: March 24, 2023 Series F6: March 24, 2023 Series I: March 24, 2023 Advisor Series: March 24, 2023
Securities offered	Units of a mutual fund trust
Eligible for registered plans	Expected to be a qualified investment
Management fee	Series A: 1.35% Series T6: 1.35% Series F: 0.35% Series F6: 0.35% Series I: N/A. A Series I fee is negotiated and paid directly by each Series I investor.(1) Advisor Series: 1.35%
Administration fee	0.15% (for Series I, separate fees and expenses are negotiated and paid directly by each Series I investor)(1) Fees and expenses also include taxes and other fund costs. See *Fees and Expenses* on page 40 for details.
Portfolio manager	**BMO Asset Management Inc.** Toronto, Ontario (Portfolio Manager since March 2023)

(1) The combined management and administration fees for Series I will not exceed the management fee charged for Advisor Series or Series A.

What Does the Fund Invest in?

Investment Objectives

This fund's objective is to increase the value of your investment over the long term by investing primarily in exchange traded funds that invest in global equity and fixed income securities. The fund may also invest in other mutual funds or invest directly in global fixed income securities and cash or cash equivalents. The portfolio manager may change the fund's asset mix according to its outlook for each asset class.

The fundamental investment objectives may only be changed with the approval of a majority of the votes cast at a meeting of unitholders called for that purpose.

Investment Strategies

These are the strategies the portfolio manager uses to try to achieve the fund's objectives:

- invests a majority of its assets in exchange traded funds
- may invest up to 100% of the fund's assets in securities of underlying funds, with such underlying funds expected to be predominantly or exclusively underlying funds that are managed by us or one of our affiliates or associates
- may invest between 10-90% of the fund's assets in securities of underlying funds that invest in equities
- may invest between 10-90% of the fund's assets in securities of underlying funds that invest in fixed income securities
- allocates assets among the underlying funds based on each underlying fund's investment objectives and strategies, among other factors on the basis that they will help the fund to achieve its objective. The underlying funds, as well as the percentage holding in each underlying fund, may be changed without notice from time to time
- will seek lower volatility exchange traded funds for the fund's portfolio
- may invest up to 100% of the fund's assets in foreign securities
- the fund or its underlying funds may use derivatives to implement the investment strategy. Derivatives, such as options, futures, forward contracts, swaps and other derivative instruments may be used for both hedging and non-hedging purposes, or to, among other things:
    - protect the fund against potential losses. For example, the portfolio manager may attempt to reduce the impact of security price fluctuations by using interest rate swaps and/or equity swaps
    - reduce the impact of volatility on the fund. For example, the portfolio manager may attempt to reduce the impact of any adverse changes in exchange rates by buying currency futures
    - gain exposure to securities without buying the securities directly.

The fund will only use derivatives as permitted by Canadian securities regulators.

The underlying funds may enter into securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions to earn additional income. These transactions will be used in conjunction with the other investment strategies in a manner considered appropriate to achieving the fund's investment objectives. Please see *Securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions risk* on page 64.

What Are the Risks of Investing in the Fund?

The investment strategies may involve the following risks, which we explain starting on page 56:

- capital depletion risk (for Series T6 and Series F6 investors only)
- credit risk
- currency risk
- cybersecurity risk
- derivative risk
- equity risk
- factor-based investment strategy risk

- foreign investment risk
- fund of funds risk
- indexing risk
- interest rate risk
- large transaction risk
- securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions risk
- series risk.

Distribution policy

The fund distributes quarterly any net income and/or ROC and any net capital gains in December. Distributions are automatically reinvested in additional securities of the fund, unless you tell us in writing that you prefer to receive cash distributions.

For Series T6 and Series F6 securities, the fund will make monthly distributions of an amount comprised of any net income and/or ROC based on 6% of the NAV per security of the series as determined on December 31 of the prior year.

However, the first distribution will be made by Series T6 and Series F6 securities in May 2023, and this distribution will be calculated based on the series' initial net asset value per security.

If the cash distributions to you are greater than the net increase in the value of your investment in Series T6 and Series F6 securities, these distributions will erode the value of your original investment.

A ROC does not necessarily reflect the fund's investment performance and should not be confused with "yield" or "income". You should not draw any conclusions about the fund's investment performance from the amount of this distribution.

A ROC will reduce the amount of your original investment and may result in the return to you of the entire amount of your original investment. A ROC made to you is not immediately taxable in your hands but will reduce the ACB of the related securities. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the tax implications of receiving a ROC on your securities.

Please see *Income tax considerations for investors* on page 48 for more information.

BMO Greater China Fund

Fund details

Type of fund	China Equity
Date started	Series A: March 24, 2023 Series F: March 24, 2023 Series I: March 24, 2023 Advisor Series: March 24, 2023
Securities offered	Units of a mutual fund trust
Eligible for registered plans	Expected to be a qualified investment
Management fee	Series A: 1.80% Series F: 0.80% Series I: N/A. A Series I fee is negotiated and paid directly by each Series I investor.(1) Advisor Series: 1.80%
Administration fee	0.20% (for Series I, separate fees and expenses are negotiated and paid directly by each Series I investor)(1) Fees and expenses also include taxes and other fund costs. See *Fees and Expenses* on page 40 for details.
Portfolio manager	**Polen Capital HK Limited** Hong Kong (Portfolio Manager since March 2023)

(1) The combined management and administration fees for Series I will not exceed the management fee charged for Advisor Series or Series A.

What Does the Fund Invest in?

Investment Objectives

This fund's objective is to achieve long-term capital growth by investing primarily, either directly or indirectly, in equity securities of companies in Greater China, which includes Mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan, as well as in equity securities of companies that benefit from exposure to Greater China.

The fundamental investment objectives may only be changed with the approval of a majority of the votes cast at a meeting of unitholders called for that purpose.

Investment Strategies

These are the strategies the portfolio manager uses to try to achieve the fund's objectives:

- invests primarily in equity securities listed on stock exchanges in Mainland China, Hong Kong, or Taiwan and also in securities listed on stock exchanges outside of China that benefit from exposure to Greater China
- may also invest in convertible securities and other equity-related securities and in fixed income securities
- seeks to invest in companies that grow faster than market expectations, recover more rapidly, have undiscovered value that is about to be realized, or benefit from economic or regulatory changes in a way not yet anticipated by other investors
- may invest up to 100% of the fund's assets in securities of underlying funds, with such underlying funds expected to be predominantly or exclusively underlying funds that are managed by us or one of our affiliates or associates
- may invest up to 100% of the fund's assets in foreign securities
- the fund may use derivatives to implement the investment strategy. Derivatives, such as options, futures, forward contracts, swaps and other derivative instruments may be used for both hedging and non-hedging purposes, or to, among other things:
  - protect the fund against potential losses. For example, the portfolio manager may attempt to reduce the impact of security price fluctuations by using interest rate swaps and/or equity swaps
  - reduce the impact of volatility on the fund. For example, the portfolio manager may attempt to reduce the impact of any adverse changes in exchange rates by buying currency futures
  - gain exposure to securities without buying the securities directly.

The fund will only use derivatives as permitted by Canadian securities regulators.

The fund may enter into securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions to earn additional income. These transactions will be used in conjunction with the other investment strategies in a manner considered appropriate to achieving the fund's investment objectives. Please see *Securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions risk* on page 64.

What Are the Risks of Investing in the Fund?

The investment strategies may involve the following risks, which we explain starting on page 56:

- currency risk
- cybersecurity risk
- derivative risk
- equity risk
- factor-based investment strategy risk
- foreign investment risk
- fund of funds risk
- indexing risk
- issuer concentration risk
- large transaction risk
- securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions risk
- series risk.

Distribution policy

The fund distributes any net income and any net capital gains in December. Distributions are automatically reinvested in additional securities of the fund, unless you tell us in writing that you prefer to receive cash distributions. Please see *Income tax considerations for investors* on page 48 for more information.

BMO Premium Yield ETF Fund

Fund details

Type of fund	U.S. Equity
Date started	Series A: March 24, 2023 Series F: March 24, 2023 Series I: March 24, 2023 Advisor Series: March 24, 2023
Securities offered	Units of a mutual fund trust
Eligible for registered plans	Expected to be a qualified investment
Management fee	Series A: 1.65% Series F: 0.65% Series I: N/A. A Series I fee is negotiated and paid directly by each Series I investor.(1) Advisor Series: 1.65%
Portfolio manager	**BMO Asset Management Inc.** Toronto, Ontario (Portfolio Manager since March 2023)

(1) The combined management and administration fees for Series I will not exceed the management fee charged for Advisor Series or Series A.

What Does the Fund Invest in?

Investment Objectives

This fund's objective is to provide a return that is similar to the return of one or more exchange traded funds that seek to provide exposure to a portfolio of U.S. large capitalization companies by primarily investing in U.S. equity securities and derivatives instruments to provide long-term capital appreciation, generate income and mitigate downside risk. The fund may invest all or a portion of its assets in an exchange traded fund that invests in such securities, invest directly in the underlying securities held by the exchange traded fund and/or use derivatives to provide the fund with a return determined by reference to the exchange traded fund.

The fundamental investment objectives may only be changed with the approval of a majority of the votes cast at a meeting of unitholders called for that purpose.

Investment Strategies

These are the strategies the portfolio manager uses to try to achieve the fund's objectives:

- invests up to 100% of the fund's assets in securities of BMO Premium Yield ETF
- BMO Premium Yield ETF seeks to provide exposure to the performance of a portfolio of U.S. large capitalization companies, primarily by investing in U.S. equity securities and derivative instruments to provide long-term capital appreciation, generate income and mitigate downside

risk. Securities will be selected using a rules based methodology that considers quality, yield, and liquidity. BMO Premium Yield ETF may also employ derivative strategies. Depending on market volatility and other factors, BMO Premium Yield ETF may write call options that will be selected considering volatility, fundamental and technical analysis, price sensitivity to the broad market, and sector diversification. When writing calls on portfolio securities and ETFs, BMO Premium Yield ETF will sell to the buyer of the option, for a premium, the right to buy the security from the ETF at an exercise price. The call options written by the ETF may be either exchange traded options or over-the-counter options. Written call options partially hedge against a decline in the price of the securities on which they are written to the extent of the premiums received by the ETF at the time the options are written by the ETF. Depending on market volatility and other factors, BMO Premium Yield ETF may purchase call options to gain potential exposure to U.S. equity securities and U.S. markets. Depending on market volatility and other factors, BMO Premium Yield ETF may write put options to reduce the net cost of acquiring portfolio securities. Such options will only be written in respect of securities in which the BMO Premium Yield ETF is permitted to invest, and will be selected considering volatility, fundamental and technical analysis, price sensitivity to the broad market, and sector diversification. When writing puts on portfolio securities and ETFs, BMO Premium Yield ETF will sell to the buyer of the option, for a premium, a right to sell the security at an exercise price. The put options written by the ETF may be either exchange traded options or over-the-counter options. Depending on market volatility and other factors, BMO Premium Yield ETF may purchase put options to potentially limit the loss from significant declines of U.S. equity securities and U.S. markets

- to the extent that the fund does not invest 100% of its assets in securities of the BMO Premium Yield ETF, the fund may invest in securities that make up the ETF in substantially the same proportion as the ETF
- allocates assets between the underlying exchange traded fund and/or direct investments based on a determination of the most effective manner to achieve the fund's objectives, taking into account liquidity requirements, while attempting to minimize transaction costs and fees. The allocation between the underlying exchange traded fund and direct investments may be changed without notice from time to time
- as an alternative to or in conjunction with investing directly in the underlying exchange traded fund and/or directly investing in securities, the fund may use derivatives like options, futures, forward contracts and swaps to gain market exposure to the return of the underlying exchange traded fund or a portion thereof
- may invest directly in cash or cash equivalents to meet any cash cover requirements or fund redemption requests.

The fund will only use derivatives as permitted by Canadian securities regulators.

The fund may enter into securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions to earn additional income. These transactions will be used in conjunction with the other investment strategies in a manner considered appropriate to achieving the fund's investment objectives. Please see *Securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions risk* on page 64.

The fund may engage in short selling in order to manage volatility or enhance the fund's performance in declining or volatile markets. In compliance with its investment objectives, the fund will engage in short sales by borrowing securities which the portfolio manager believes are overvalued and selling them in the open market. The securities will then be repurchased by the fund at a later date and returned to the lender. The fund will only engage in short sales as permitted by Canadian securities regulators.

What Are the Risks of Investing in the Fund?

The investment strategies may involve the following risks, which we explain starting on page 56:

- call writing risk
- currency risk
- cybersecurity risk
- derivative risk
- equity risk
- foreign investment risk
- fund of funds risk
- interest rate risk
- large transaction risk
- put writing risk
- securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions risk
- series risk
- short selling risk
- tax changes risk
- tax treatment of derivatives risk.

Distribution policy

The fund distributes a monthly distribution comprised of any net income, net capital gains and/or ROC. Distributions are automatically reinvested in additional securities of the fund, unless you tell us in writing that you prefer to receive cash distributions.

If the cash distributions to you are greater than the net increase in the value of your investment, these distributions will erode the value of your original investment.

A ROC does not necessarily reflect the fund's investment performance and should not be confused with "yield" or "income". You should not draw any conclusions about the fund's investment performance from the amount of this distribution.

A ROC will reduce the amount of your original investment and may result in the return to you of the entire amount of your original investment. A ROC made to you is not immediately taxable in your hands but will reduce the ACB of the related securities. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the tax implications of receiving a ROC on your securities.

Please see *Income tax considerations for investors* on page 48 for more information.

BMO Global Energy Fund

Fund details

Type of fund	Natural resources
Date started	Series A: March 24, 2023 Series F: March 24, 2023 Series I: March 24, 2023 Advisor Series: March 24, 2023
Securities offered	Units of a mutual fund trust
Eligible for registered plans	Expected to be a qualified investment
Management fee	Series A: 1.80% Series F: 0.80% Series I: N/A. A Series I fee is negotiated and paid directly by each Series I investor.(1) Advisor Series: 1.80%
Administration fee	0.20% (for Series I, separate fees and expenses are negotiated and paid directly by each Series I investor)(1) Fees and expenses also include taxes and other fund costs. See *Fees and Expenses* on page 40 for details.
Portfolio manager	**BMO Asset Management Inc.** Toronto, Ontario (Portfolio Manager since March 2023)

(1) The combined management and administration fees for Series I will not exceed the management fee charged for Advisor Series or Series A.

What Does the Fund Invest in?

Investment Objectives

This fund's objective is to increase the value of your investment over the long term by investing primarily in equity and fixed income securities of companies involved in energy, alternative energy or related industries around the world.

The fundamental investment objectives may only be changed with the approval of a majority of the votes cast at a meeting of unitholders called for that purpose.

Investment Strategies

These are the strategies the portfolio manager uses to try to achieve the fund's objectives:

- invests primarily in equity securities of companies involved in energy, alternative energy or related industries around the world, including companies involved in the exploration, development, production and distribution of commodities such as fossil fuels, coal, uranium, wind power and water
- employs a systematic model based on fundamental equity analysis to identify and select equities that trade below their intrinsic value, demonstrate superior earnings growth, and demonstrate positive price momentum
- reviews company operations and research and development practices to assess the company's potential for growth
- continually monitors the companies in which the fund invests for changes that may affect their profitability
- may invest up to 30% of the fund's assets in securities of underlying funds, with such underlying funds expected to be predominantly or exclusively underlying funds that are managed by us or one of our affiliates or associates
- may invest up to 100% of the fund's assets in foreign securities
- the fund may use derivatives to implement the investment strategy. Derivatives, such as options, futures, forward contracts, swaps and other derivative instruments may be used for both hedging and non-hedging purposes, or to, among other things:
  - protect the fund against potential losses. For example, the portfolio manager may attempt to reduce the impact of security price fluctuations by using interest rate swaps and/or equity swaps
  - reduce the impact of volatility on the fund. For example, the portfolio manager may attempt to reduce the impact of any adverse changes in exchange rates by buying currency futures
  - gain exposure to securities without buying the securities directly.

The fund will only use derivatives as permitted by Canadian securities regulators.

The fund may enter into securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions to earn additional income. These transactions will be used in conjunction with the other investment strategies in a manner considered appropriate to achieving the fund's investment objectives. Please see *Securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions risk* on page 64.

The fund may engage in short selling in order to manage volatility or enhance the fund's performance in declining or volatile markets. In compliance with its investment objectives, the fund will engage in short sales by borrowing securities which the portfolio manager believes are overvalued and selling them in the open market. The securities will then be repurchased by the fund at a later date and returned to the lender. The fund will only engage in short sales as permitted by Canadian securities regulators.

What Are the Risks of Investing in the Fund?

The investment strategies may involve the following risks, which we explain starting on page 56:

- commodity risk
- currency risk
- cybersecurity risk
- derivative risk

- equity risk
- factor-based investment strategy risk
- foreign investment risk
- fund of funds risk
- indexing risk
- industry concentration risk
- issuer concentration risk
- large transaction risk
- liquidity risk
- securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions risk
- series risk
- short selling risk.

Distribution policy

The fund distributes any net income quarterly and any net capital gains in December. Distributions are automatically reinvested in additional securities of the fund, unless you tell us in writing that you prefer to receive cash distributions. Please see *Income tax considerations for investors* on page 48 for more information.

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BMO Mutual Funds are offered by BMO Investments Inc.
Offering series A securities, series T6 securities, series F securities, series F6 securities, series I securities, and/or Advisor Series securities, as noted.

BMO Income Funds
BMO Aggregate Bond ETF Fund (series A, F, I and Advisor Series)
BMO Corporate Bond ETF Fund (series A, F, I and Advisor Series)

BMO Growth Funds
BMO Global Low Volatility ETF Fund (series A, T6, F, F6, I and Advisor Series)
BMO Greater China Fund (series A, F, I and Advisor Series)
BMO Premium Yield ETF Fund (series A, F, I and Advisor Series)

BMO Equity Growth Fund
BMO Global Energy Fund (series A, F, I and Advisor Series)

You'll find more information about each fund in the funds' fund facts, management reports of fund performance and financial statements. These documents are incorporated by reference into this simplified prospectus, which means that they legally form part of this simplified prospectus just as if they were printed in it.

BMO Mutual Funds are offered by BMO Investments Inc. If you would like a copy of these documents and you purchased your securities at a BMO Bank of Montreal branch or through the BMO Investment Centre, call us toll free at 1-800-665-7700 or email us at **mutualfunds@bmo.com**. If you would like a copy of these documents and you purchased your securities through a dealer, call us toll free at 1-800-668-7327, write to BMO Investments Inc. at 250 Yonge Street, 7th Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5B 2M8 or email us at **clientservices.mutualfunds@bmo.com**.

There's no charge for these documents. You'll also find copies of them, and other information about the funds, such as information circulars and material contracts, on the fund's designated website at **https://www.bmo.com/gam/ca/advisor/legal-and-regulatory**, or at **www.sedar.com**.

How to reach us:

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BMO Mutual Funds

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