BMO Financial Group

Investor Presentation

For the Quarter Ended July 31, 2022

August 30, 2022

Q3 | 22

Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Bank of Montreal's public communications often include written or oral forward-looking statements. Statements of this type are included in this document and may be included in other filings with Canadian securities regulators or the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or in other communications. All such statements are made pursuant to the "safe harbor" provisions of, and are intended to be forward-looking statements under, the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and any applicable Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking statements in this document may include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to our objectives and priorities for fiscal 2022 and beyond, our strategies or future actions, our targets and commitments (including with respect to net zero emissions), expectations for our financial condition, capital position or share price, the regulatory environment in which we operate, the results of, or outlook for, our operations or for the Canadian, U.S. and international economies, the closing of our proposed acquisition of Bank of the West, including plans for the combined operations of BMO and Bank of the West, the financial, operational and capital impacts of the transaction, and the COVID-19 pandemic, and include statements made by our management. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as "will", "would", "should", "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "project", "intend", "estimate", "plan", "goal", "commit", "target", "may", "might", "forecast" and "could" or negative or grammatical variations thereof.

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

The future outcomes that relate to forward-looking statements may be influenced by many factors, including, but not limited to: general economic and market conditions in the countries in which we operate, including labour challenges; the severity, duration and spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, and possibly other outbreaks of disease or illness, and its impact on local, national or international economies, as well as its heightening of certain risks that may affect our future results; information, privacy and cyber security, including the threat of data breaches, hacking, identity theft and corporate espionage, as well as the possibility of denial of service resulting from efforts targeted at causing system failure and service disruption; benchmark interest rate reforms; technological changes and technology resiliency; political conditions, including changes relating to, or affecting, economic or trade matters; climate change and other environmental and social risk; the Canadian housing market and consumer leverage; inflationary pressures; global supply-chain disruptions; changes in monetary, fiscal, or economic policy; changes in laws, including tax legislation and interpretation, or in supervisory expectations or requirements, including capital, interest rate and liquidity requirements and guidance, and the effect of such changes on funding costs; weak, volatile or illiquid capital or credit markets; the level of competition in the geographic and business areas in which we operate; judicial or regulatory proceedings; the accuracy and completeness of the information we obtain with respect to our customers and counterparties; failure of third parties to comply with their obligations to us; our ability to execute our strategic plans and to complete proposed acquisitions or dispositions, including obtaining regulatory approvals; critical accounting estimates and the effects of changes to accounting standards, rules and interpretations on these estimates; operational and infrastructure risks, including with respect to reliance on third parties; the possibility that our proposed acquisition of Bank of the West does not close when expected or at all because required regulatory approvals and other conditions to closing are not received or satisfied on a timely basis or at all or are received subject to adverse conditions or requirements; the anticipated benefits from the proposed acquisition of Bank of the West, such as it creating synergies and operational efficiencies, are not realized; our ability to perform effective fair value management actions and unforeseen consequences arising from such actions; changes to our credit ratings; global capital markets activities; the possible effects on our business of war or terrorist activities; natural disasters and disruptions to public infrastructure, such as transportation, communications, power or water supply; and our ability to anticipate and effectively manage risks arising from all of the foregoing factors.

We caution that the foregoing list is not exhaustive of all possible factors. Other factors and risks could adversely affect our results. For more information, please refer to the discussion in the Risks That May Affect Future Results section, and the sections related to credit and counterparty, market, insurance, liquidity and funding, operational non-financial, legal and regulatory, strategic, environmental and social, and reputation risk, in the Enterprise-Wide Risk Management section of BMO's 2021 Annual Report, and the Risk Management section in BMO's Third Quarter 2022 MD&A, all of which outline certain key factors and risks that may affect our future results. Investors and others should carefully consider these factors and risks, as well as other uncertainties and potential events, and the inherent uncertainty of forward-looking statements. We do not undertake to update any forward-looking statements, whether written or oral, that may be made from time to time by the organization or on its behalf, except as required by law. The forward-looking information contained in this document is presented for the purpose of assisting shareholders and analysts in understanding our financial position as at and for the periods ended on the dates presented, as well as our strategic priorities and objectives, and may not be appropriate for other purposes.

Material economic assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements contained in this document, include those set out in the Economic Developments and Outlook section of BMO's 2021 Annual Report, as updated in the Economic Developments and Outlook section in BMO's Third Quarter 2022 MD&A, as well as in the Allowance for Credit Losses section of BMO's 2021 Annual Report, as updated in the Allowance for Credit Losses section in BMO's Third Quarter 2022 MD&A. Assumptions about the performance of the Canadian and U.S. economies, as well as overall market conditions and their combined effect on our business, are material factors we consider when determining our strategic priorities, objectives and expectations for our business. Assumptions about Bank of the West's balance sheet, product mix and margins, and interest rate sensitivity were material factors we considered in estimating the fair value and goodwill and intangibles amounts at closing, and assumptions about our integration plan, the efficiency and duration of integration and the alignment of organizational responsibilities were material factors we considered in estimating pre-tax cost synergies.

In determining our expectations for economic growth, we primarily consider historical economic data, past relationships between economic and financial variables, changes in government policies, and the risks to the domestic and global economy. Please refer to the Economic Developments and Outlook and Allowance for Credit Losses sections in BMO's Third Quarter 2022 MD&A.

Darryl White

Chief Executive Officer

Q3 | 22

BMO

Diversified businesses, consistent strategy, credit strength driving performance

Adjusted[1]	Q3'22	YTD
Net Income[1]	**$2.1B**	**$6.9B**
Reported	$1.4B	$9.1B
EPS[1]	**$3.09**	**$10.20**
Reported	$1.95	$13.45
PPPT[1,2] Growth	**(2)%**	**7%**
Reported[2]	(37)%	58%
Efficiency[1,3]	**56.7%**	**55.4%**
Reported[3]	67.9%	48.7%
Return on Equity[1]	**13.8%**	**16.0%**
Reported	8.8%	21.1%
CET1[4]	**15.8%**	

Highlights

- Record revenue in Canadian and U.S. P&C driven by robust balance growth, margin expansion, investments in talent and technology
- Continued focus on efficiency and delivering positive adjusted[1] operating leverage[3] of 1.5% YTD (reported 24.0%)
- Strong credit performance and consistently superior risk management across businesses
- Strong capital position supporting customer driven balance sheet growth and the announced acquisition of Bank of the West
- Building competitive advantage through employee engagement, winning culture and customer loyalty

1 Adjusted results and measures are non-GAAP, see slide 36 for more information and slide 41 for adjustments to reported results
2 Reported and adjusted Pre-Provision Pre-Tax earnings (PPPT) are non-GAAP measures. See slide 36 for more information and slide 40 for calculation of PPPT
3 Reported and adjusted net revenue and measures calculated based on net revenue are non-GAAP measures. Net revenue is net of insurance claims, commissions and changes in policy benefit liabilities (CCPB). Operating leverage and efficiency ratio are both calculated based on net revenue. See slide 39 for more information
4 CET1 ratio is calculated in accordance with OSFI's Capital Adequacy Requirements (CAR) Guideline

Consistent progress across our strategic priorities

At BMO, we continue to build a high-performance, digitally-enabled, future-ready bank. Anchored in our Purpose, we are driven by our strategic priorities for growth, strengthened by our approach to sustainability, and guided by our values to build a foundation of trust with our stakeholders and achieve leading customer loyalty

Helping customers since **1817**	**8th largest** bank in North America by assets[1]	**12+ million** customers globally

Our Purpose

Boldly Grow the Good
in business and life

- For a thriving economy
- For a sustainable future
- For an inclusive society

Our Strategic Priorities

- **World-class** client loyalty and growth
- **Winning culture** driven by alignment, empowerment and recognition
- **Digital first** for speed, efficiency and scale
- **Simplify** work and **eliminate complexity**
- **Superior management** of **risk** and **capital** performance

Our Values

- Integrity
- Empathy
- Diversity
- Responsibility

1 Source: Bloomberg GICS screen of largest North American banks by total assets as at July 31, 2022

Good performance across our diversified businesses

Canadian Personal & Commercial

Reported	YTD
PPPT Growth[2]	15%
Return on Equity	33.0%
Efficiency ratio	44.0%

- Strong loan growth and margin expansion
- Strategically investing for growth, and positive operating leverage
- Best Commercial and Retail Bank in Canada[5]

U.S. Personal & Commercial

Reported	YTD
PPPT Growth[2]	12%
Return on Equity	17.8%
Efficiency ratio[4]	48.5%

- Strong loan growth and margin expansion
- Continuing to add clients, deepen relationships and expand market presence

BMO Wealth Management

Reported	YTD
PPPT Growth[2]	(9)%
Return on Equity	24.2%
Efficiency ratio[3]	74.1%

- Investing for North American growth
- Good underlying revenue growth in Traditional Wealth
- Best Private Bank in Canada[5]

BMO Capital Markets

Reported	YTD
PPPT Growth[2]	(8)%
Return on Equity	16.2%
Efficiency ratio[4]	60.6%

- Revenue impacted by lower client activity and market conditions
- Continuing to expand capabilities and position for the future
- Continued leadership in sustainable finance

U.S. Segment

- U.S. segment adjusted[1] PPPT[2] up 1% YTD (reported up 104%); contributed 36% of adjusted[1] earnings (reported 53%) YTD
- Adjusted[1] ROE 15.4% (reported 29.5%); adjusted[1] efficiency ratio 55.9%[4] (reported 39.6%)

1 Adjusted results and measures are non-GAAP measures, see slide 36 for more information and slide 38 for adjustments to reported results by operating group
2 Reported and adjusted Pre-Provision Pre-Tax earnings (PPPT) are non-GAAP measures. See slide 36 for more information and slide 40 for calculation of PPPT
3 Efficiency ratio is based on revenue net of CCPB. Measures presented net of CCPB, both on a reported and adjusted basis, are non-GAAP, see slide 36 for more information
4 Efficiency ratio is presented on a taxable equivalent basis (teb) and is non-GAAP. This teb adjustment is offset in Corporate Services, see slide 36 for more information
5 World Finance Magazine 2022 World Finance Banking Awards

Supporting a sustainable and inclusive future

At BMO, we have a long-standing commitment to support a thriving economy, a sustainable future and an inclusive society, and we are acting with purpose in support of our customers, communities and employees

For a Thriving Economy

- BMO's Smart Money™ Account has been awarded Bank On certification for allowing access to safe, affordable financial products and services
- Mobilized over $1.1B towards a 10-year, $12B commitment to finance affordable housing in Canada
- Committed to mobilize $300B for sustainable finance by 2025 with over $175B deployed to date

For a Sustainable Future

- BMO GAM wins Responsible Investment Association Leadership Award for stewardship work on climate action in responsible investing, enhancing our approach to advancing the energy transition
- Announced acquisition of Radicle Group, a leader in sustainability advisory services and solutions, and technology-driven emissions measurement and management, supporting BMO's Climate Ambition to be our clients' lead partner in the transition to a net-zero world
- Named to top ten of Corporate Knights' 2022 ranking of Canada's Best 50 Corporate Citizens list and Global 100 Most Sustainable Corporations in the World; ranked as the most sustainable bank in North America
- One of only two North American banks on the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index

For an Inclusive Society

- Announced partnership with Black Professionals in Technology Network, an organization that helps bridge the network gap between Black talent and career opportunities across North America
- BMO Harris earned top score on Disability Equality Index and named among Best Places to Work for Disability Inclusion in the U.S., scoring 100 on the DEI[1] benchmarking tool for the seventh consecutive year
- Expanded support for newcomers to Canada & U.S. with bold talent program and two partnerships with specialized employment organizations to facilitate integration into the North American job market
- Recognized as one of the World's Most Ethical Companies 2022 for the fifth consecutive year by Ethisphere

1 Diversity, Equity & Inclusion

Financial Results

For the Quarter Ended July 31, 2022

Tayfun Tuzun
Chief Financial Officer

Q3 | 22

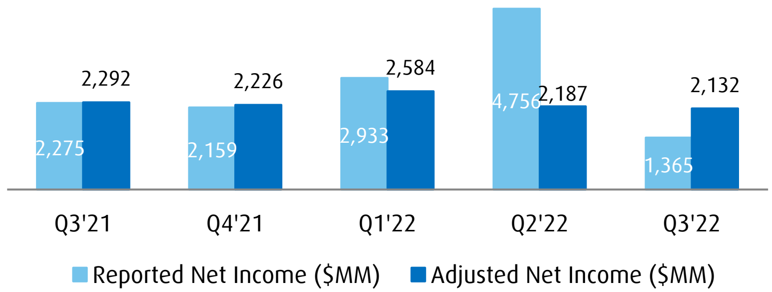
Q3 F2022 - Financial Highlights

Strong PPPT[2] growth in P&C businesses offsetting lower Capital Markets revenue

- Adjusted[1] EPS $3.09, down 10% Y/Y (reported $1.95, down 43%)
- Adjusted[1] net income down 7% Y/Y (reported down 40%)
  - Divestitures reduced Y/Y revenue by ~2% and expenses by ~4% with a nominal impact on net income
  - Adjusted[1] net income excludes $694MM loss related to the management of fair value changes on the purchase of Bank of the West
- Adjusted[1] PPPT[2] down 2% Y/Y (reported down 37%)
- Adjusted[1] net revenue[3] up 1% Y/Y (reported down 14%) reflecting strong growth in the P&C businesses, partially offset by lower Capital Markets due to challenging market conditions
- Adjusted[1] expenses up 3% Y/Y (reported up 5%)
- Adjusted[1] operating leverage[1,3] negative 1.9% (reported negative 18%)
- Total provision for credit losses $136MM
  - PCL on impaired loans $104MM or 8 bps[4]; provision on performing loans $32MM
  - Total PCL to average net loans and acceptances 10 bps[4]
- U.S. segment contributed 34% to adjusted[1] earnings in the quarter (reported negative 2%)

	Reported			Adjusted[1]		
($MM)	Q3 22	Q2 22	Q3 21	Q3 22	Q2 22	Q3 21
Gross Revenue	**6,099**	9,318	7,562	**7,044**	5,755	7,562
Less: CCPB[3]	**413**	(808)	984	**413**	(808)	984
Net Revenue[3]	**5,686**	10,126	6,578	**6,631**	6,563	6,578
Expenses	**3,859**	3,713	3,684	**3,761**	3,650	3,662
PPPT[2]	**1,827**	6,413	2,894	**2,870**	2,913	2,916
Total PCL (recovery)	**136**	50	(70)	**136**	50	(70)
Income before Taxes	**1,691**	6,363	2,964	**2,734**	2,863	2,986
Net Income	**1,365**	**4,756**	**2,275**	**2,132**	**2,187**	**2,292**
U.S. Segment Net Income ($US)	**(28)**	2,656	707	**571**	619	707
Diluted EPS ($)	**1.95**	7.13	3.41	**3.09**	3.23	3.44
Efficiency Ratio[3] (%)	**67.9**	36.7	56.0	**56.7**	55.6	55.7
ROE (%)	**8.8**	34.5	17.5	**13.8**	15.7	17.6
CET1 Ratio[5] (%)	**15.8**	16.0	13.4	**15.8**	16.0	13.4

Net Income[1] Trends



1 Adjusted results and measures are non-GAAP, see slide 36 for more information and slide 41 for adjustments to reported results
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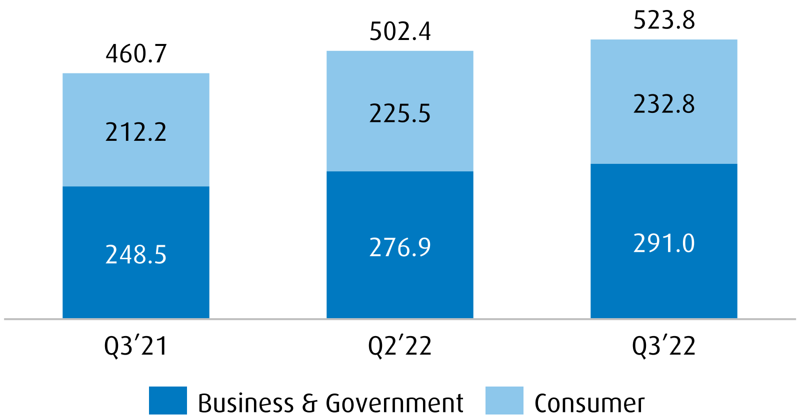
3 Reported and adjusted net revenue and measures calculated based on net revenue are non-GAAP measures. Net revenue is net of insurance claims, commissions and changes in policy benefit liabilities (CCPB). Operating leverage and efficiency ratio are both calculated based on net revenue. See slide 39 for more information
4 PCL ratio is calculated as total provision for credit losses over average net loans and acceptances, expressed in basis points. Impaired PCL ratio is calculated as impaired provision for credit losses over average net loans and acceptances, expressed in basis points
5 CET1 ratio is calculated in accordance with OSFI's Capital Adequacy Requirements (CAR) Guideline

Balance Sheet

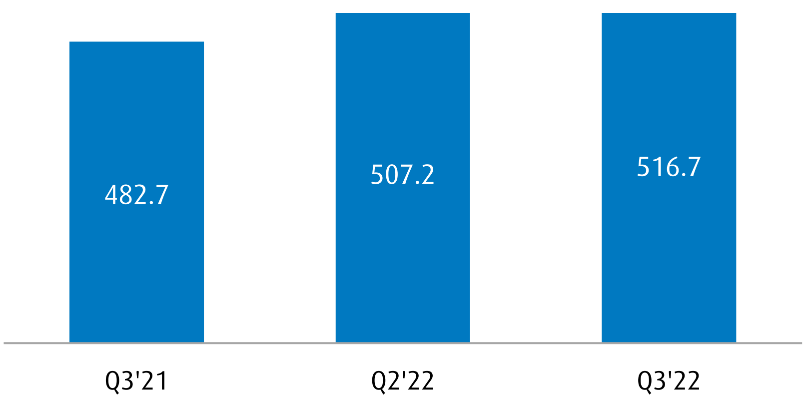
Strong loan growth in the quarter

- Average net loans and acceptances up 14% Y/Y
  - Business & government balances up 17% or 20% excluding the impact of declining balances in the non-Canadian energy portfolio and the deconsolidation of our customer securitization vehicle, with strong growth across all operating groups
  - Consumer balances up 10%, with growth in both P&C businesses and BMO Wealth Management
- Average net loans and acceptances up 4% Q/Q
  - Business & government balances up 5% with growth across all operating groups
  - Consumer loans up 3% driven by growth in both P&C businesses and BMO Wealth Management
- As-at net loans and acceptances up 4% Q/Q
- Average customer deposits up 7% Y/Y with growth across all operating groups
- Average customer deposits up 2% Q/Q, driven by higher balances in Canadian P&C and BMO Capital Markets partially offset by lower U.S. P&C and BMO Wealth Management
- As-at customer deposits up 2% Q/Q

Average Net Loans and Acceptances ($B)



Average Customer Deposits[1] ($B)



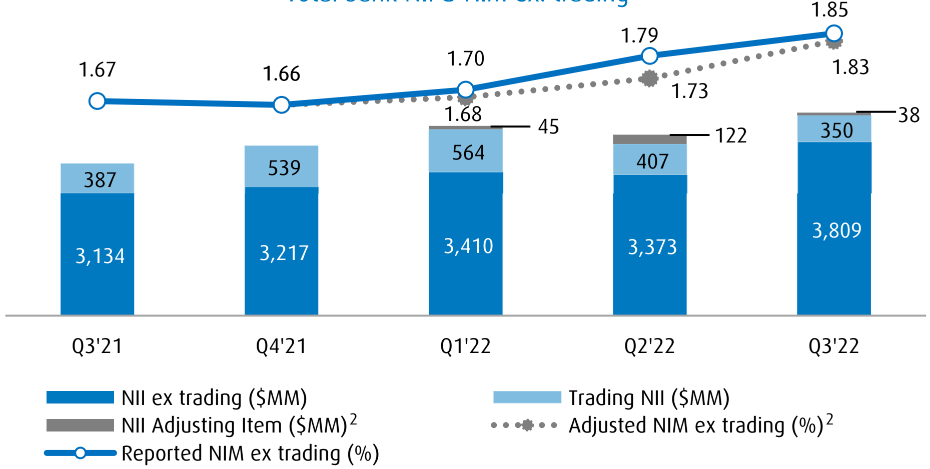
1 Customer deposits are operating and savings deposits, including term investment certificates and retail structured deposits, primarily sourced through our retail, commercial, wealth and corporate banking businesses; average balances

Net Interest Margin[1]

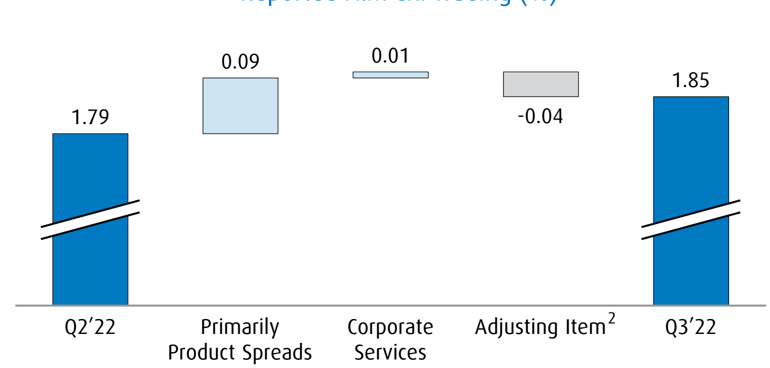
Reported and adjusted[2] margin excluding trading[1] up Q/Q

- Excluding trading, on an adjusted[2] basis, net interest margin[1] was higher by 10 bps Q/Q primarily due to higher margins in the P&C businesses, due to wider deposit margins, reflecting the impact of the higher rate environment, partially offset by lower loan margins

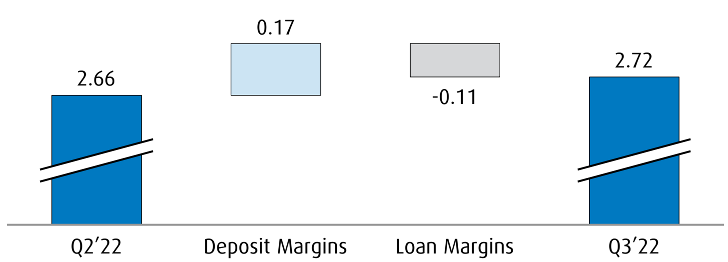
Total bank NII & NIM ex. trading



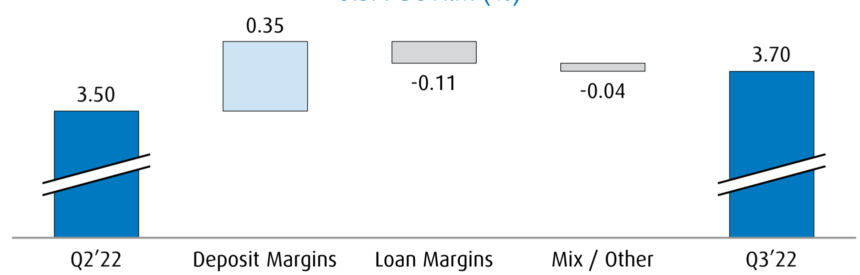
Reported NIM ex. Trading (%)



Canadian P&C NIM (%)



U.S. P&C NIM (%)



1 Net interest margin (NIM) is the ratio of net interest income (NII) to average earning assets, expressed as a percentage or in basis points. Net interest margin excluding trading is computed in the same manner excluding trading-related interest income and earnings assets. Average earning assets represents the daily average balance of deposits at central banks, deposits with other banks, securities borrowed or purchased under resale agreements, securities, and loans

2 Q3'22 adjusted net interest income excludes $38MM of non-trading income related to fair value management actions. Adjusted results and measures are non-GAAP, see slide 36 for more information

Interest Rate Sensitivity[1]

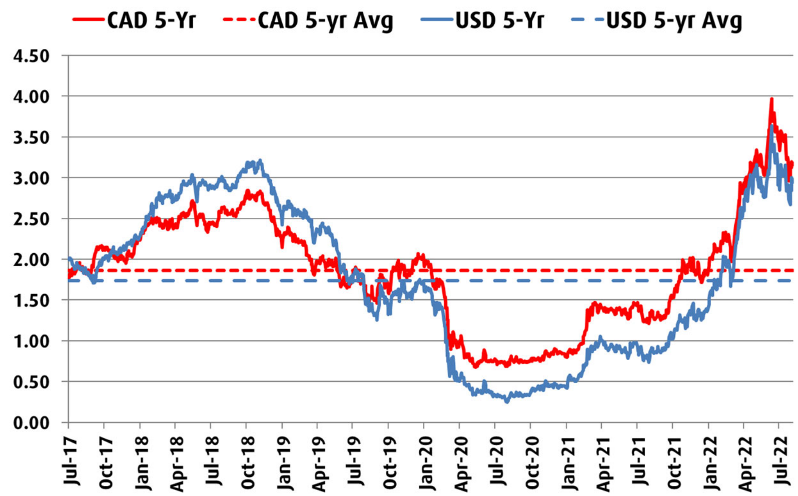
- Year 1 benefit to an incremental +100bps rate shock is lower Q/Q
  - Year 1 benefit to +100bps rate shock is driven approximately 2/3 by short rates
  - Deposit betas have outperformed expectations to date; expected to be higher for subsequent rate hikes
  - Added incremental fixed rate investments, locking in higher term rates and reducing net asset sensitivity
- Higher Year 2 benefit to rising rates (+100bps) of approximately $740MM driven by long rates and the continued reinvestment of capital and deposits

Earnings sensitivities over the next 12 months[3]

Q3'22 Pre-Tax CDE ($MM)	+100 bps	-25 bps	-100 bps	+25 bps Short Rates
Canada[2]	265	(74)	(326)	1
U.S.	260	(77)	(436)	36
Total	**525**	**(151)**	**(762)**	**37**

- Term rates decreased from highest point in recent years but still higher than historical rates
- Higher long-term reinvestment rates, if sustained, will be supportive of NIM going forward

Swap Rates



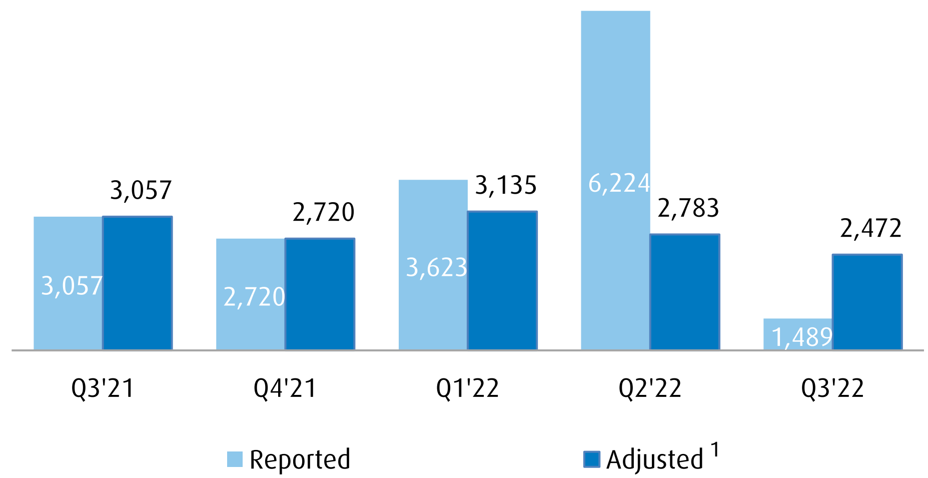
Source: *Bloomberg, updated through Aug 08, 2022*

1 This slide contains forward-looking statements, please refer to the caution on slide 2
2 Includes Canadian dollar and other currencies
3 For more details see the Structural (Non-Trading) Market Risk section of BMO's Q3 2022 Report to Shareholders

Non-Interest Revenue

- Adjusted[1] NIR, net of CCPB[2], down 19% Y/Y (reported down 51%)
  - Primarily driven by divestitures, lower underwriting & advisory fees and lower securities gains reflecting the market environment, partially offset by higher card and deposit revenue
  - Lower revenue in BMO Capital Markets includes ~$88MM loan underwriting markdowns in the U.S., primarily in trading revenue
- Adjusted[1] NIR, net of CCPB[2], down 11% Q/Q (reported down 76%)
  - Excluding trading[3], NIR net of CCPB[2], down 5%, driven by lower underwriting & advisory fees

Non-Interest Revenue, net of CCPB[2] ($MM)



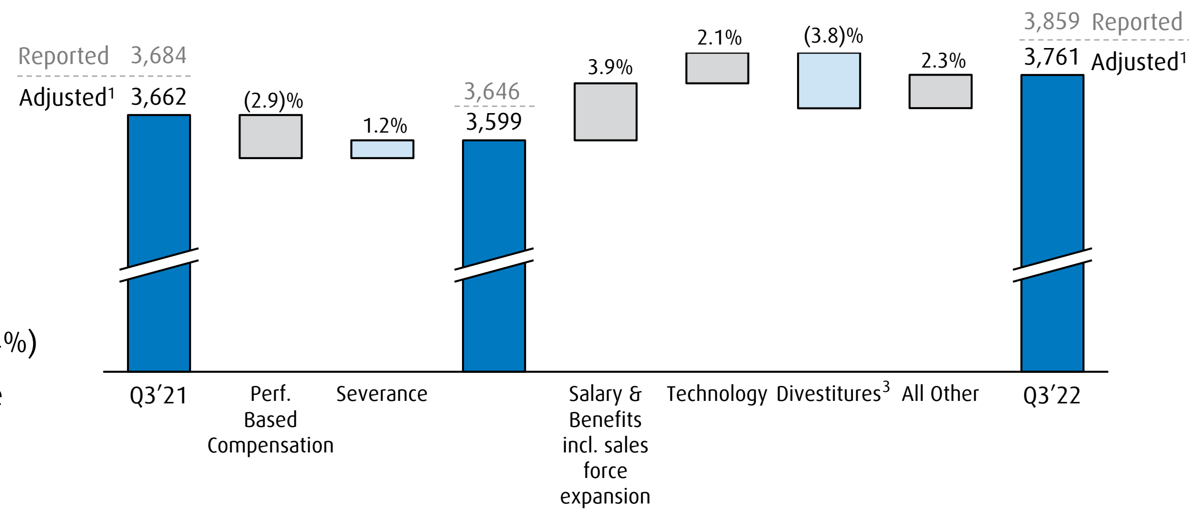
1 Adjusted results and measures are non-GAAP, see slide 36 for more information and slide 41 for adjustments to reported results
2 Reported and adjusted non-interest revenue (NIR) net of CCPB are non-GAAP measures. NIR net of CCPB is non-interest revenue net of insurance claims, commissions and changes in policy benefit liabilities (CCPB). See slide 36 for more information
3 Reported trading NIR includes mark-to-market gains on interest rate swaps related to management of the impact of interest rate changes between the announcement and closing of the Bank of the West acquisition on its fair value and goodwill

Non-Interest Expense

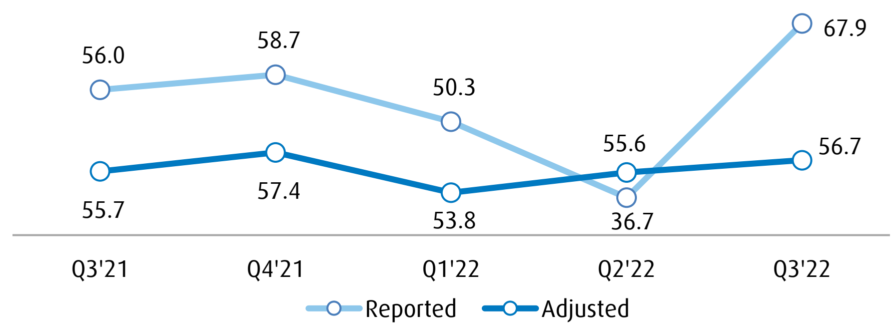
Y/Y growth driven by targeted investments

- Adjusted[1] expenses up 3% Y/Y (reported up 5%)
  - Lower performance-based compensation partially offset by severance costs (primarily in BMO Capital Markets)
  - Higher spend for targeted investments in sales force and technology to drive higher revenue growth
  - Stronger U.S. dollar
- Adjusted[1] expenses up 3% Q/Q (reported up 4%)
  - Higher technology spend, higher severance and more days in current quarter partially offset by lower performance-based compensation
- YTD adjusted[1] expenses up 2.4% excluding performance-based compensation and severance net of divestitures (reported down 3.7%)
- Adjusted[1] efficiency ratio[2] 56.7% (reported 67.9%)
- Adjusted[1] operating leverage[2] of negative 1.9% (reported negative 18%)

Y/Y Change in Non-Interest Expense[3] ($MM)



Efficiency Ratio[1,2] (%) Trend



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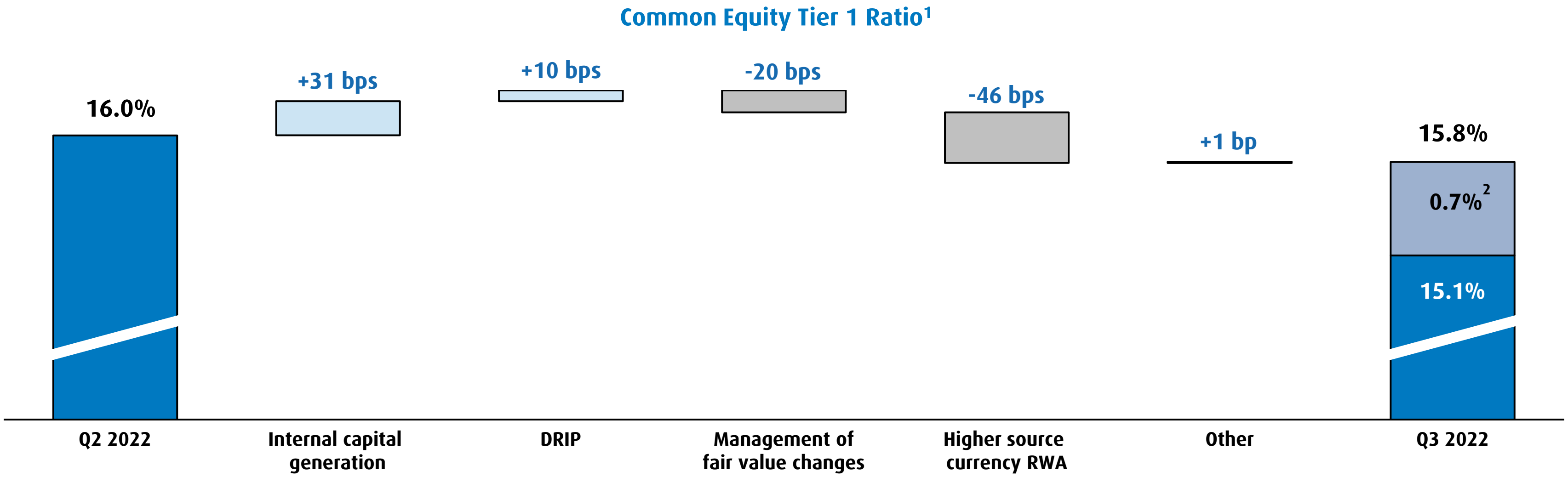
2 Reported and adjusted net revenue and measures calculated based on net revenue are non-GAAP measures. Net revenue is net of insurance claims, commissions and changes in policy benefit liabilities (CCPB). Operating leverage and efficiency ratio are both calculated based on net revenue. See slide 39 for more information
3 Impact of divested businesses reflected in “Divestitures”, Other drivers shown exclude impact of divested businesses

Strong Q3'22 CET1 ratio[1] of 15.8%



Basis points may not add due to rounding.

- Q3'22 CET1 ratio[1] of 15.8%, down from Q2'22
  - Strong internal capital generation as well as common share issuance from DRIP

  More than offset by

  - Higher source currency RWA led by strong commercial loan growth
  - Reduction in benefit from fair value management actions related to the announced acquisition of Bank of the West; excluding the cumulative impact[2], our CET1 ratio[1] would be ~15.1%

1 CET1 ratio is calculated in accordance with OSFI's Capital Adequacy Requirements (CAR) Guideline
2 Represents the cumulative impact from fair value management activities related to the acquisition of Bank of the West to mitigate exposure to capital at closing. See the Significant Events section of BMO's Q3 2022 Report to Shareholders for more information

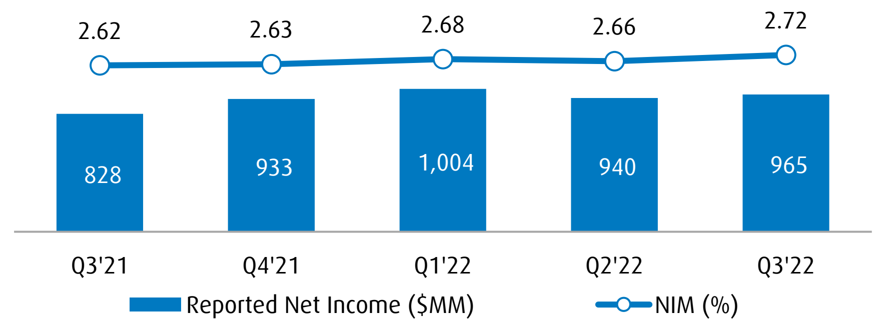
Canadian Personal & Commercial Banking

Continued strong performance with double-digit PPPT[1] growth and positive operating leverage

- Adjusted[2] and reported net income up 17% Y/Y
- Adjusted[2] and reported PPPT[1] up 15% Y/Y
- Revenue up 13% Y/Y
  - NII up 17% Y/Y with strong balance growth
  - NIM up 6 bps Q/Q and 10 bps Y/Y
  - NIR up 2% Y/Y
- Adjusted[2] and reported expenses up 10% Y/Y reflecting investment in the business, including expanding sales force and technology investments
- Adjusted[2] and reported operating leverage 2.6%
- Total provision for credit losses $89MM (impaired provision of $104MM and recovery of performing $15MM)
- Average loans[3] up 12% Y/Y and 4% Q/Q
  - Personal and Business Banking up 9% Y/Y and 3% Q/Q
  - Cards up 19% Y/Y and 9% Q/Q
  - Commercial[4] up 16% Y/Y and 4% Q/Q
- Average deposits up 9% Y/Y and 4% Q/Q

	Reported			Adjusted[2]		
($MM)	Q3 22	Q2 22	Q3 21	Q3 22	Q2 22	Q3 21
Net interest income	**1,938**	1,763	1,660	**1,938**	1,763	1,660
Non-interest revenue	**591**	622	580	**591**	622	580
Revenue	**2,529**	2,385	2,240	**2,529**	2,385	2,240
Expenses	**1,134**	1,060	1,028	**1,134**	1,059	1,027
PPPT[1]	**1,395**	1,325	1,212	**1,395**	1,326	1,213
Total PCL	**89**	54	93	**89**	54	93
Income before Taxes	**1,306**	1,271	1,119	**1,306**	1,272	1,120
Net Income	**965**	940	828	**965**	941	828
Efficiency Ratio (%)	**44.8**	44.5	45.9	**44.8**	44.5	45.9
ROE (%)	**32.0**	32.5	29.1	**32.0**	32.5	29.1

Net Income and NIM Trends



1 Reported and adjusted Pre-Provision Pre-Tax earnings (PPPT) are non-GAAP measures. See slide 36 for more information and slide 40 for calculation of PPPT
2 Adjusted results and measures are non-GAAP, see slide 36 for more information and slide 38 for adjustments to reported results by operating group
3 Effective Q1'22, certain revenue, loan and deposit balances have been reclassified from Commercial Banking to Personal and Business Banking within Canadian P&C, reflecting a realignment of our business banking segment. Prior periods have been reclassified
4 Commercial loan growth excludes corporate cards and small business cards

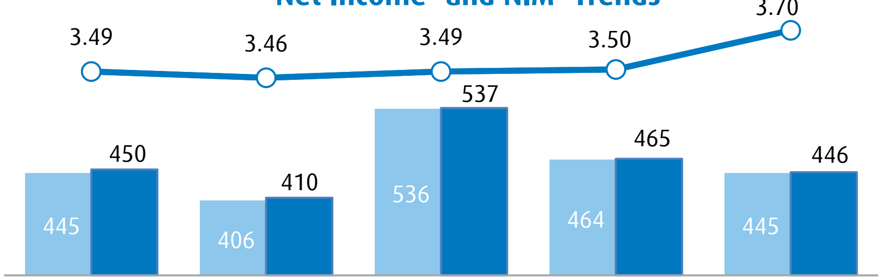
U.S. Personal & Commercial Banking

Strong PPPT[1] growth Y/Y and positive operating leverage[3]

Figures that follow are in U.S. dollars

- Adjusted[2] net income down 1% Y/Y (reported stable)
- Adjusted[2] PPPT[1] up 16% Y/Y (reported up 18%)
- Revenue[3] up 12% Y/Y
  - NII[3] up 18% Y/Y driven by improved deposit margins and loan growth, partially offset by lower Paycheck Protection Program[4] (PPP) revenue
  - NIM[3] up 20 bps Q/Q; up 21 bps Y/Y
  - NIR down 6% Y/Y driven by lower operating lease revenue
- Adjusted[2] expenses up 8% Y/Y (reported up 7%) primarily due to higher employee costs and technology investments
- Adjusted[2] operating leverage[3] 3.9% (reported 5.0%)
- Total provision for credit losses $53MM (Impaired provision of $17MM and performing of $36MM)
- Average loans up 13% Y/Y and 2% Q/Q; excluding PPP[4] loans, average loans up 16% Y/Y and up 3% Q/Q
- Average deposits stable Y/Y; down 2% Q/Q

	Reported			Adjusted[2]		
(US$MM)	Q3 22	Q2 22	Q3 21	Q3 22	Q2 22	Q3 21
Net interest income (teb)[3]	1,001	900	851	1,001	900	851
Non-interest revenue	233	247	247	233	247	247
Revenue (teb)[3]	1,234	1,147	1,098	1,234	1,147	1,098
Expenses	604	572	562	603	570	555
PPPT[1]	630	575	536	631	577	543
Total PCL (recovery)	53	(30)	(49)	53	(30)	(49)
Income before Taxes	577	605	585	578	607	592
Net Income	445	**464**	**445**	446	**465**	**450**
Net Income (CDE$)	568	**588**	**550**	569	**589**	**556**
Efficiency Ratio[3] (%)	49.0	49.8	51.2	48.9	49.7	50.6
ROE (%)	16.5	17.3	16.2	16.6	17.3	16.4



1 Reported and adjusted Pre-Provision Pre-Tax earnings (PPPT) are non-GAAP measures. See slide 36 for more information and slide 40 for calculation of PPPT
2 Adjusted results and measures are non-GAAP, see slide 36 for more information and slide 38 for adjustments to reported results by operating group
3 Operating group revenue, NII, income taxes and net interest margin are stated on a taxable equivalent basis (teb) and are non-GAAP measures. This teb adjustment (Q3'22 $5MM, Q2'22 $4MM, Q3'21 $5MM) is offset in Corporate Services. Operating leverage and efficiency ratio are both calculated based on revenue (teb). See slide 36 for more information
4 The U.S. Small Business Administration Paycheck Protection Program is a government relief program to support businesses facing economic hardship caused by the COVID-19 pandemic

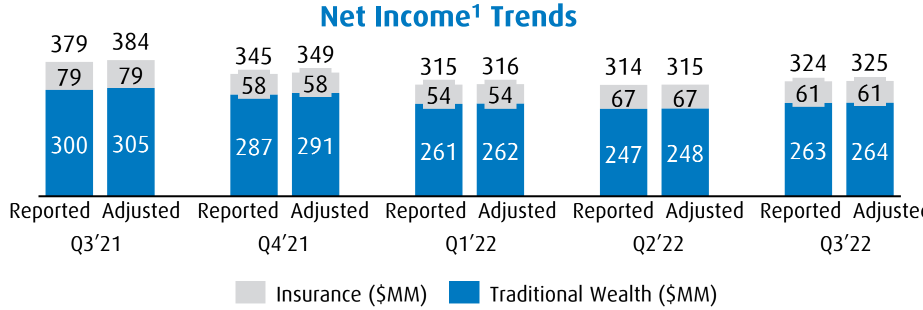
BMO Wealth Management

NIAT up Q/Q, down from strong results a year ago

- Adjusted[1] net income down 15% Y/Y (reported down 14%)
- Traditional Wealth adjusted[1] net income down 13% Y/Y (reported down 12%)
  - Revenue down 10% due to divestitures[2] with underlying growth of 3% from higher net interest income partially offset by weaker global markets
  - Deposit growth of 11% and loan growth of 20%
  - AUA and AUM both down 1% Q/Q as weaker global markets were partly offset by good growth in net new client assets
- Insurance net income down Y/Y primarily due to a lower benefit from changes in investments to improve asset liability management in the current year
- Adjusted[1] expenses down 6% Y/Y (reported down 7%) mainly due to impact from divestitures partially offset by continued investments in the business
- Adjusted[1] operating leverage, net of CCPB[3] (4.2)% (reported (3.8)%)
- U.S. segment contributed 11% to both adjusted[1] and reported earnings in the quarter

	Reported			Adjusted[1]		
($MM)	Q3 22	Q2 22	Q3 21	Q3 22	Q2 22	Q3 21
Gross Revenue	**1,705**	484	2,427	**1,705**	484	2,427
CCPB[3]	**413**	(808)	984	**413**	(808)	984
Net Revenue[3]	**1,292**	1,292	1,443	**1,292**	1,292	1,443
Expenses	**881**	874	944	**880**	872	939
PPPT[4]	**411**	418	499	**412**	420	504
Total PCL (recovery)	**(10)**	1	(2)	**(10)**	1	(2)
Income before Taxes	**421**	417	501	**422**	419	506
Net Income	**324**	**314**	**379**	**325**	**315**	**384**
Traditional Wealth NI	**263**	247	300	**264**	248	305
Insurance NI	**61**	67	79	**61**	67	79
AUM/AUA ($B)	**730**	738	985	**730**	738	985
Efficiency Ratio[3] (%)	**68.3**	67.6	65.5	**68.2**	67.5	65.2
ROE (%)	**24.3**	24.2	26.9	**24.4**	24.2	27.2

Net Income[1] Trends



1 Adjusted results and measures are non-GAAP, see slide 36 for more information and slide 38 for adjustments to reported results by operating group
2 Divestitures consists of the sale of our EMEA asset management businesses, including the transfer of certain U.S. asset management clients, as well as the sale of our Private Banking business in Hong Kong and Singapore. See the Significant Events section of BMO's Q3 2022 Report to Shareholders for more information
3 Reported and adjusted net revenue and measures calculated based on net revenue are non-GAAP measures. Net revenue is net of insurance claims, commissions and changes in policy benefit liabilities (CCPB). Operating leverage and efficiency ratio are both calculated based on net revenue. See slide 36 for more information
4 Reported and adjusted Pre-Provision Pre-Tax earnings (PPPT) are non-GAAP measures. See slide 36 for more information and slide 40 for calculation of PPPT

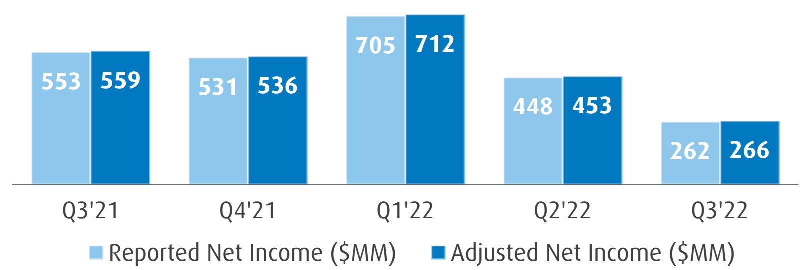
BMO Capital Markets

Results impacted by current challenging market conditions

- Adjusted[1] net income down 52% Y/Y (reported down 53%)
- Adjusted[1] PPPT[5] down 47% Y/Y (reported down 48%)
- Revenue down 20% Y/Y
  - Global Markets revenue down reflecting lower new debt/equity issuances and trading revenue
  - Investment and Corporate Banking revenue down due to lower underwriting activity and markdowns on loan underwriting commitments[2], primarily in the U.S.
- Adjusted[1] and reported expenses flat Y/Y as lower performance-based compensation was offset by severance costs[3] as well as continued investment in the business
- Adjusted[1] and reported operating leverage[4] (19.6)%
- Total recovery of credit losses of $7MM ($22MM recovery on impaired loans net of $15MM provision on performing loans)

	Reported			Adjusted[1]		
($MM)	Q3 22	Q2 22	Q3 21	Q3 22	Q2 22	Q3 21
Global Markets	**813**	928	881	**813**	928	881
I&CB	**451**	636	703	**451**	636	703
Revenue (teb)[4]	**1,264**	1,564	1,584	**1,264**	1,564	1,584
Expenses	**920**	929	925	**913**	923	917
PPPT[5]	**344**	635	659	**351**	641	667
Total PCL (recovery)	**(7)**	33	(94)	**(7)**	33	(94)
Income before Taxes	**351**	602	753	**358**	608	761
Net Income	**262**	448	553	**266**	453	559
U.S. Net Income ($US)	**24**	119	213	**28**	124	217
Efficiency Ratio[4] (%)	**72.7**	59.4	58.4	**72.2**	59.0	57.9
ROE (%)	**8.5**	15.8	20.1	**8.7**	16.0	20.3

Net Income[1] Trends



1 Adjusted results and measures are non-GAAP, see slide 36 for more information and slide 38 for adjustments to reported results by operating group
2 Total markdowns on loan underwriting commitments in BMO CM $88MM pre-tax; $66MM after-tax
3 Severance costs $49MM pre-tax, $37MM after-tax
4 Operating group revenue and income taxes are stated on a taxable equivalent basis (teb) and are non-GAAP measures. This teb adjustment (Q3'22 $61MM, Q2'22 $60MM, Q3'21 $71MM) is offset in Corporate Services. Operating leverage and efficiency ratio are both calculated based on revenue (teb). See slide 36 for more information
5 Reported and adjusted Pre-Provision Pre-Tax earnings (PPPT) are non-GAAP measures. See slide 36 for more information and slide 40 for calculation of PPPT

Corporate Services

- Adjusted[1] net income of $7MM and reported net loss of $754MM, compared with an adjusted[1] and reported net loss of $35MM in the prior year
- Reported results included the impact of the announced acquisition of Bank of the West
  - The current quarter included $694MM ($945MM pre-tax) loss related to fair value management actions and $61MM ($82MM pre-tax) acquisition and integration costs

	Reported			Adjusted[1]		
($MM)	Q3 22	Q2 22	Q3 21	Q3 22	Q2 22	Q3 21
Revenue	**(908)**	3,496	35	**37**	(67)	35
Group teb offset[2]	**(67)**	(65)	(77)	**(67)**	(65)	(77)
Total Revenue (teb)[2]	**(975)**	3,431	(42)	**(30)**	(132)	(42)
Total PCL (recovery)	**(4)**	1	(5)	**(4)**	1	(5)
Expenses	**152**	125	94	**63**	72	94
Net Income (Loss)	**(754)**	**2,466**	**(35)**	**7**	**(111)**	**(35)**
U.S. Net Income (Loss) ($US)	**(525)**	2,052	22	**68**	9	12

1 Adjusted results and measures are non-GAAP, see slide 36 for more information and slide 38 for adjustments to reported results by operating group
2 Operating group revenue and income taxes are stated on a taxable equivalent basis (teb) and are non-GAAP measures. This teb adjustment is offset in Corporate Services. See slide 36 for more information

Risk Review

For the Quarter Ended July 31, 2022

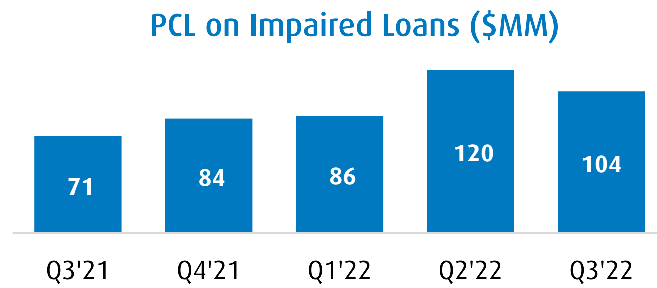
Patrick Cronin
Chief Risk Officer

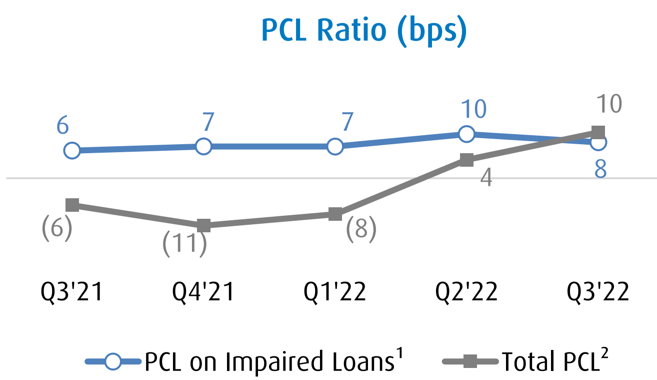
Q3 | 22

Provision for Credit Losses (PCL)

PCL By Operating Group ($MM)	Q3 22		Q2 22		Q3 21	
	$	bps	$	bps	$	bps
Personal & Business Banking	94	19	79	17	100	22
Commercial	10	4	7	3	1	0
Total Canadian P&C	**104**	**14**	**86**	**12**	**101**	**15**
Personal & Business Banking	1	2	1	2	(2)	(4)
Commercial	21	7	34	13	(7)	(3)
Total U.S. P&C	**22**	**7**	**35**	**11**	**(9)**	**(3)**
BMO Wealth Management	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
BMO Capital Markets	**(22)**	**(13)**	**1**	**0**	**(19)**	**(13)**
Corporate Services	**(2)**	**n.m.[3]**	**(2)**	**n.m.**	**(2)**	**n.m.**
PCL on Impaired Loans	**104**	**8**	**120**	**10**	**71**	**6**
PCL on Performing Loans	**32**	**2**	**(70)**	**(6)**	**(141)**	**(12)**
Total PCL	**136**	**10**	**50**	**4**	**(70)**	**(6)**

- Q3 22 PCL ratio on Impaired Loans[1] is 8 bps, down 2 bps Q/Q





1 Provision for credit losses on impaired loans over average net loan and acceptances, annualized and expressed in basis points
2 Provision for credit losses on total loans over average net loan and acceptances, annualized and expressed in basis points
3 n.m. stands for not meaningful

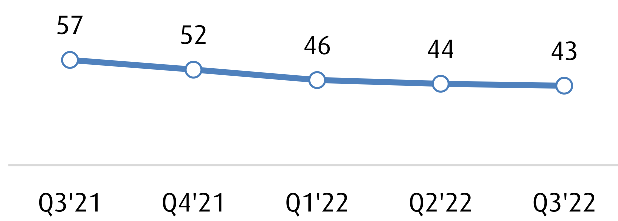
Allowance and Provision on Performing Loans

Allowance on Performing Loans (APL) and PCL on Performing Loans (PCL) By Operating Group ($MM)	Q2 22 APL[1]	Q3 22 PCL[2]	Q3 22 Foreign Exchange	Q3 22 APL[1]	APL to Performing Loans (bps)[3]
Personal & Business Banking	759	32	0	791	40
Commercial	472	(47)	(4)	421	41
Total Canadian P&C	**1,231**	**(15)**	**(4)**	**1,212**	**40**
Personal & Business Banking	126	20	0	146	75
Commercial	603	26	7	636	56
Total U.S. P&C	**729**	**46**	**7**	**782**	**58**
BMO Wealth Management	**35**	**(12)**	**0**	**23**	**7**
BMO Capital Markets	**292**	**15**	**(1)**	**306**	**46**
Corporate Services	**4**	**(2)**	**0**	**2**	**n.m.**
PCL on Performing Loans	**2,291**	**32**	**2**	**2,325**	**43**

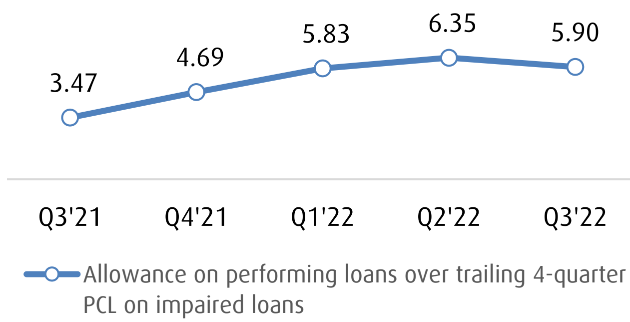
1 Q2'22 and Q3'22 includes APL on Other Assets of $17MM and $27MM respectively and excludes APL on Securities of $5MM and $7MM, respectively
2 Q3'22 PCL includes PCL on Other Assets of $10MM and excludes PCL on Securities of $2MM
3 Allowance on performing loans over total gross performing loan and acceptances, expressed in basis points

- The $32 million provision for credit losses on performing loans in the current quarter reflected a deteriorating economic outlook and balance growth, largely offset by continued reduction in pandemic uncertainty and positive portfolio migration

Allowance on Performing Loans Ratio[3] (bps)



Coverage Ratio

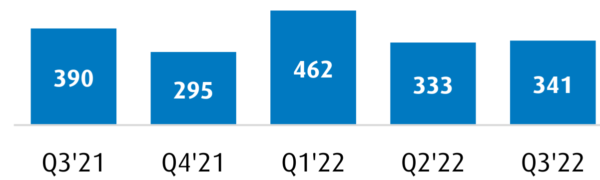


Gross Impaired Loans and Formations

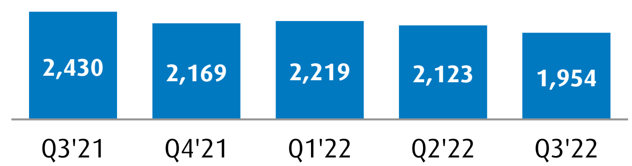
By Industry ($MM, as at Q3 22)	Formations			Gross Impaired Loans		
	Canada & Other	U.S.	Total	Canada & Other[1]	U.S.	Total
Consumer	**154**	**23**	**177**	**368**	**219**	**587**
Service Industries	21	49	70	238	262	500
Agriculture	16	0	16	125	73	198
Manufacturing	22	0	22	116	47	163
Retail Trade	8	1	9	117	24	141
Transportation	2	9	11	26	46	72
Wholesale Trade	6	1	7	31	33	64
Construction (non-real estate)	8	2	10	50	10	60
Commercial Real Estate	10	5	15	45	13	58
Oil & Gas	0	0	0	17	21	38
Financial	0	0	0	33	1	34
Other Business and Government2	4	0	4	35	4	39
Total Business and Government	**97**	**67**	**164**	**833**	**534**	**1,367**
Total Bank	**251**	**90**	**341**	**1,201**	**753**	**1,954**

- Gross Impaired Loans (GIL) ratio[3] 36 bps, down 5 bps Q/Q

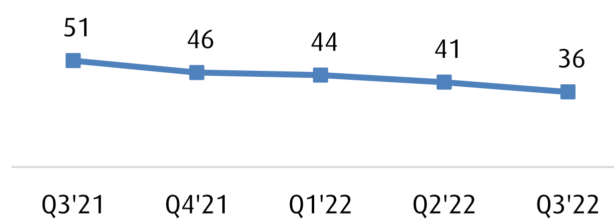
Formations ($MM)



Gross Impaired Loans ($MM)



GIL Ratio[3] (bps)



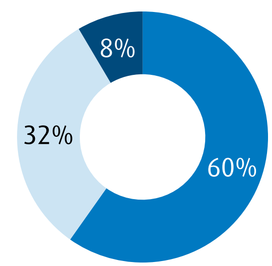
1 Total Business and Government includes nil GIL from Other Countries
2 Other Business and Government includes industry segments that are each <1% of total GIL
3 Gross impaired loans over total gross loan and acceptances, expressed in basis points

Loan Portfolio Overview

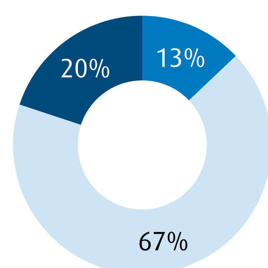
Gross Loans & Acceptances By Industry[3] ($B, as at Q3 22)	Canada & Other[1]	U.S.	Total	% of Total
Residential Mortgages	135.5	8.6	144.1	27%
Consumer Instalment and Other Personal	70.0	14.3	84.3	15%
Cards	8.6	0.5	9.1	2%
Total Consumer	**214.1**	**23.4**	**237.5**	**44%**
Financial	18.3	46.0	64.3	12%
Service Industries	26.9	26.2	53.1	10%
Commercial Real Estate	32.9	19.3	52.2	10%
Manufacturing	9.6	24.6	34.2	6%
Retail Trade	13.9	8.0	21.9	4%
Wholesale Trade	6.5	12.4	18.9	3%
Agriculture	12.5	1.2	13.7	3%
Transportation	4.3	9.3	13.6	2%
Utilities	4.7	4.1	8.8	2%
Construction (non-real estate)	2.4	3.0	5.4	1%
Oil & Gas	2.3	1.3	3.6	1%
Other Business and Government[2]	7.5	3.1	10.6	2%
Total Business and Government	**141.8**	**158.5**	**300.3**	**56%**
Total Gross Loans & Acceptances	**355.9**	**181.9**	**537.8**	**100%**

- Portfolio is well diversified by geography and industry
- Business & Government loans up 4% Q/Q

Canada & Other Countries



U.S.

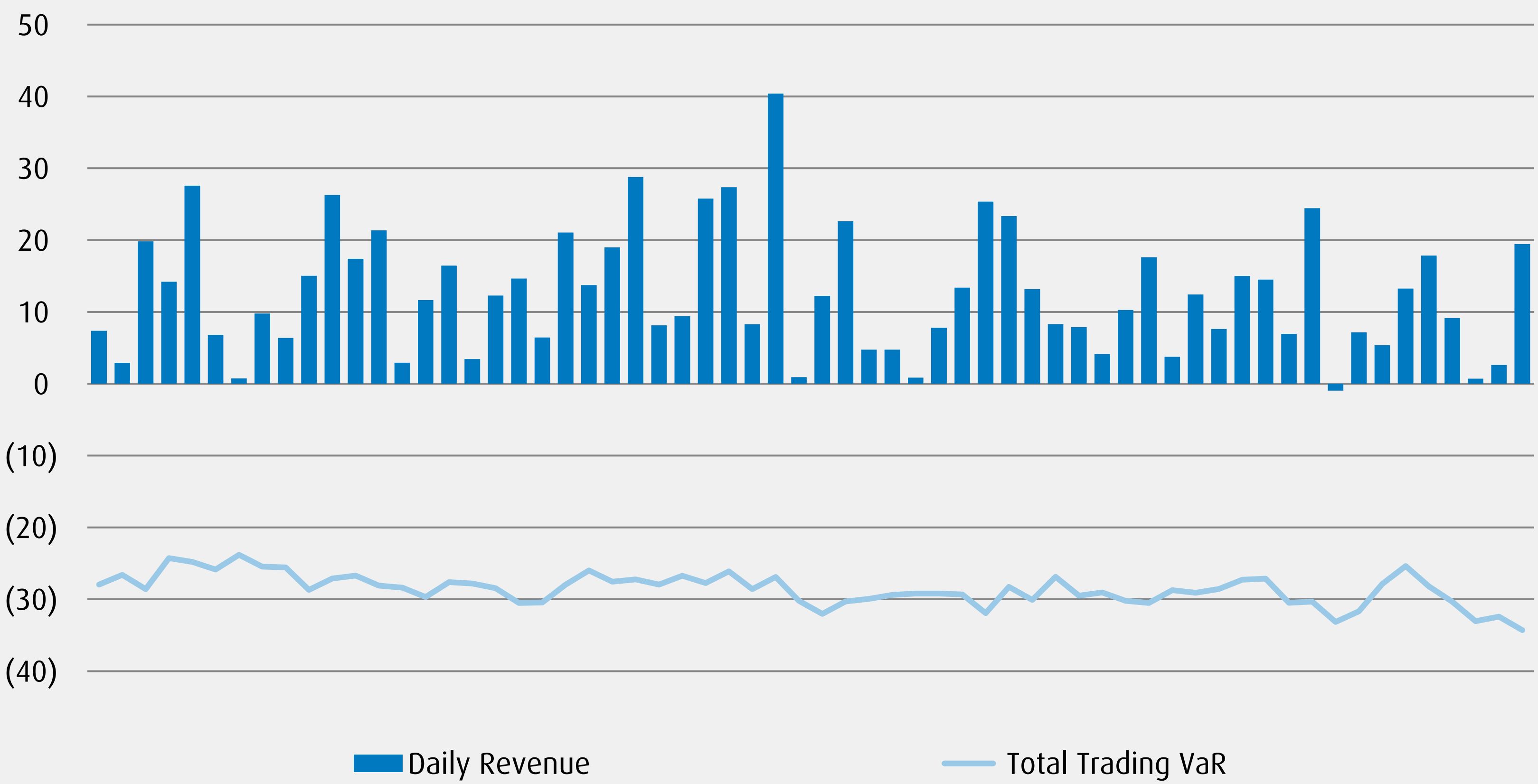


- P&C/BMO Wealth Management - Consumer
- P&C/BMO Wealth Management - Business & Government
- BMO Capital Markets

1 Includes approx. $10.7B from Other Countries
2 Other Business and Government includes all industry segments that are each <1% of total loans, excluding Oil & Gas
3 Totals may not add due to rounding

Trading-related Net Revenues and Value at Risk

May 2, 2022 to July 29, 2022
(pre-tax basis and in millions of Canadian dollars)

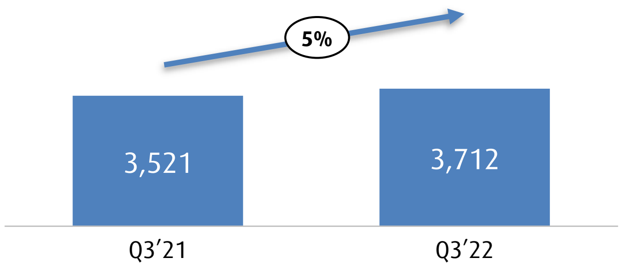


Appendix

Advancing our Digital First strategy

Accelerated engagement

North America
Active Digital Users (000)[1]



Active Mobile User Growth[2]

+12%

Digital Sales Growth[3,4]

+20%

Self-serve Transactions[5]

90%

Digital Transaction Growth[6]

+7%

Driving loyalty, growth and efficiency

Launched **Savings Amplifier** in Canada - a digital-first product that rewards customers for savings

Continued to drive real financial progress for customers via BMO Insights and launch of Savings Goals capability in Canada, allowing customers to setup, track, contribute towards and manage goals digitally

Modernized Canadian **desktop banking platform**, driving growth via accelerated digital sales, efficiency via increased usage of key functionality and loyalty via improved user experience

Launched the **BMO Marketplace solution** which will serve as a "one-stop shop" for clients to digitally sign up for new accounts, core Treasury and Payment Services and securely share banking information

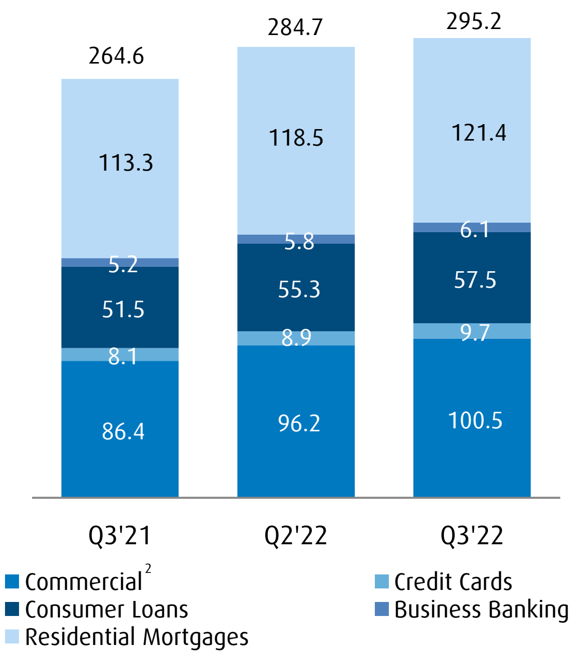
Launched market-first **Pre-Authorized Payments Manager** in Canada, enabling customers to view all credit card pre-approved payments/subscriptions in one place for a better understanding of their day-to-day finances

Expanded **Savings goals** in Canada and the US to all savings products, allowing customers to setup, track, contribute towards and manage savings goals – a further step in driving real financial progress

1 Active digital users is number of retail deposit customers that logged into online or mobile in the last 90 days
2 Active mobile users is number of retail deposit customers that logged into mobile in the last 90 days
3 Monthly digital sales is 12 month rolling average for the 12 months preceding the end of the quarter
4 Digital sales include chequing, savings, credit card, loans, mortgage, overdraft (CAD) and CD, MM (US)
5 Self-serve transactions are transactions that occur in online, mobile, ATM, telephone banking
6 Digital transactions includes deposits, withdrawals, bill payments, internal funds transfers, e-transfers (CAD), account to account transfers (A2A)(US), and Zelle payments (P2P)(US)

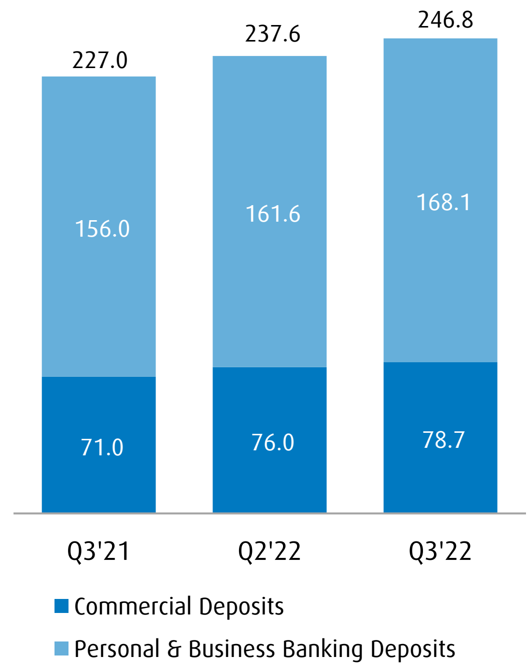
Canadian Personal & Commercial Banking – Balances[1]

Average Gross Loans & Acceptances ($B)



- Average Loans up 12% Y/Y; 4% Q/Q
  - Proprietary mortgages and amortizing HELOC up 12% Y/Y and 3% Q/Q
  - Cards up 19% Y/Y and 9% Q/Q
  - Business Banking up 15% Y/Y and 4% Q/Q
  - Commercial[2] up 16% Y/Y and 4% Q/Q

Average Deposits ($B)

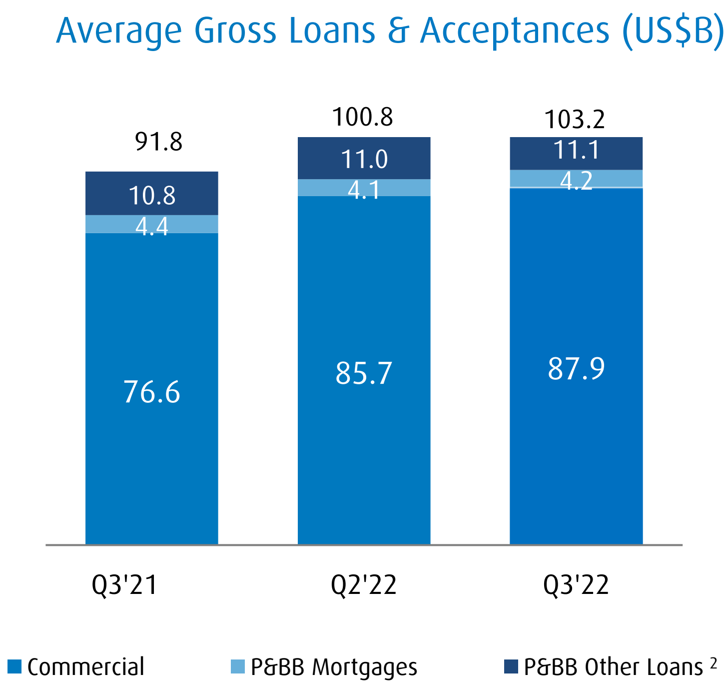


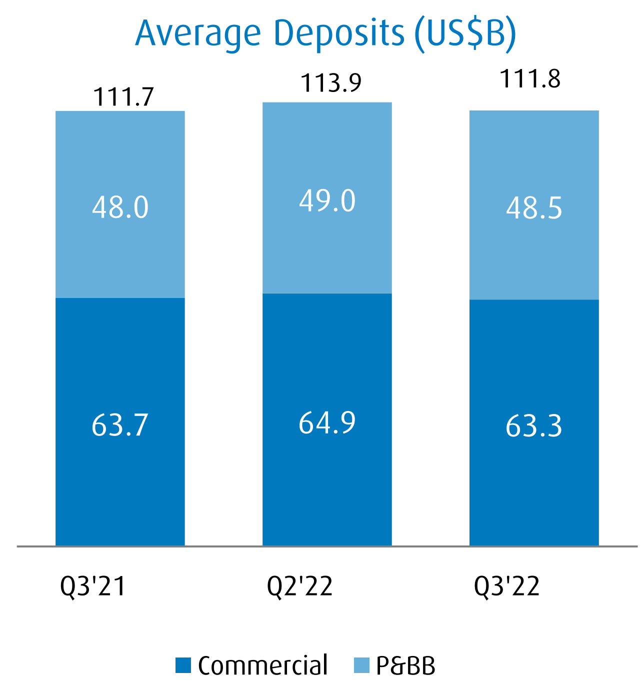
- Average deposits up 9% Y/Y and 4% Q/Q
  - Personal & Business Banking deposits up 8% Y/Y and 4% Q/Q
    - Chequing and Savings up 9% Y/Y and flat Q/Q
    - Term up 6% Y/Y and 11% Q/Q
  - Commercial deposits up 11% Y/Y and 4% Q/Q

1 Effective Q1'22, certain revenue, loan and deposit balances have been reclassified from Commercial Banking to Personal and Business Banking within Canadian P&C, reflecting a realignment of our business banking segment. Prior periods have been reclassified
2 Commercial lending excludes commercial and small business cards. Commercial and small business cards balances represented 12-13% of total credit card portfolio in Q3'21, Q2'22 and Q3'22

U.S. Personal & Commercial Banking – Balances

Figures on this slide are in U.S. dollars[1]





- Average loans up 13% Y/Y and 2% Q/Q
  - Commercial up 15% Y/Y and up 3% Q/Q
  - P&BB up 1% Y/Y and up 1% Q/Q
  - Excluding PPP[3] loans up 16% Y/Y

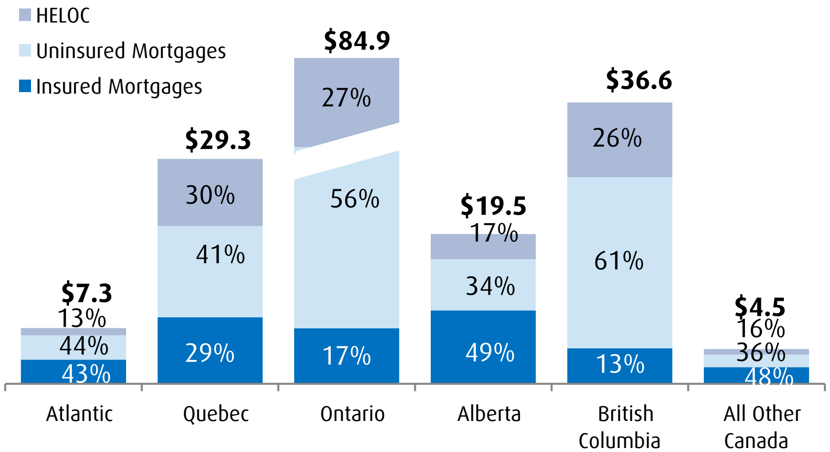
- Average deposits stable Y/Y; down 2% Q/Q
  - Commercial deposits stable Y/Y and down 3% Q/Q
  - P&BB deposits up 1% Y/Y and down 1% Q/Q

1 Average FX Rates (Cdn/US dollar): Q3’22: 1.2774; Q2’22: 1.2665; Q3’21: 1.2316
2 Personal and Business Banking Other Loans includes Indirect Auto, Credit Cards, Home Equity, Non-Strategic and other personal loans
3 The U.S. Small Business Administration Paycheck Protection Program is a government relief program to support businesses facing economic hardship caused by the COVID-19 pandemic

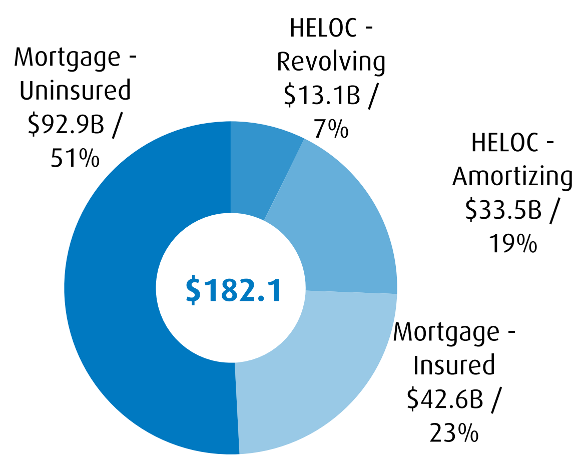
Canadian Residential-Secured Lending

- Total Canadian residential-secured lending portfolio at $182.1B[2], representing 34% of total loans
  - LTV[1] on uninsured of 46%
  - 90-day delinquency rate for RESL remains good at 11 bps; loss rates for the trailing 4 quarter period were less than 1 bp
- Less than 1% of uninsured RESL balances are to borrowers with <680 FICO and >70% LTV
- Residential mortgage portfolio of $135.5B[2]
  - 31% of portfolio insured
  - LTV[1] on uninsured of 49%
  - 60% of the mortgage portfolio has an effective remaining amortization of 25 years or less
- HELOC portfolio of $46.7B[2] outstanding of which 72% is amortizing
- Condo Mortgage portfolio is $21.2B with 28% insured
- GTA and GVA portfolios demonstrate better LTV[1], delinquency rates and bureau scores compared to the national average

Residential-Secured Lending by Region ($182.1B)



Avg. LTV[1] Uninsured		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Alberta	British Columbia	All Other Canada	Total Canada
Mortgage	Portfolio	50%	52%	48%	58%	46%	49%	49%
	Origination	72%	72%	70%	74%	68%	73%	70%
HELOC	Portfolio	41%	46%	40%	52%	41%	41%	43%
	Origination	64%	70%	62%	64%	60%	67%	63%

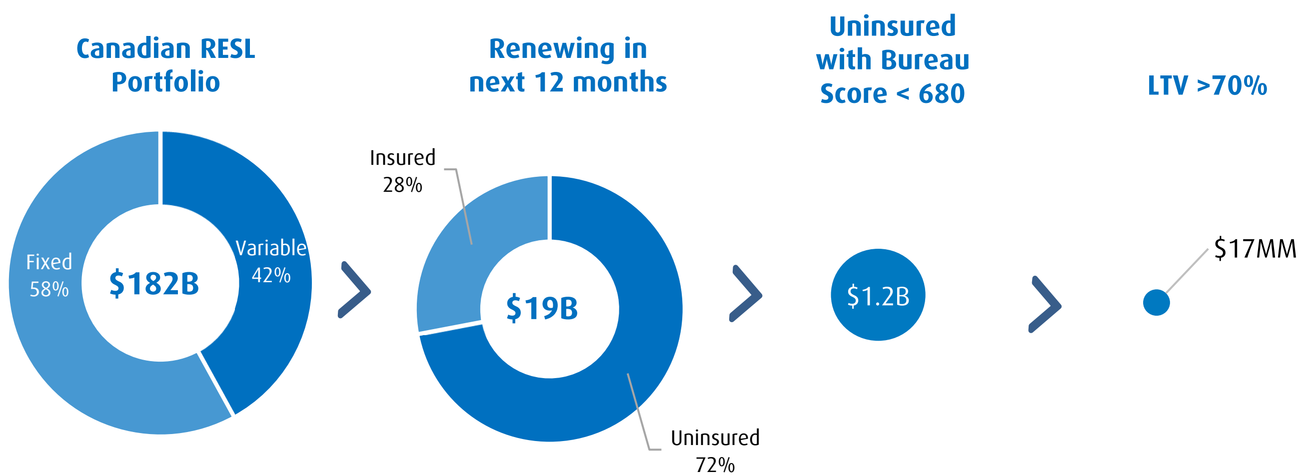


1 LTV is the ratio of outstanding mortgage balance or the HELOC authorization to the original property value indexed using Teranet data. Portfolio LTV is the combination of each individual mortgage or HELOC LTV weighted by the mortgage balance or HELOC authorization
2 Totals may not add due to rounding

Canadian RESL Portfolio: Renewal Profile in the Next 12 Months

RESL renewal risk is reduced by borrower capacity, equity and quality

- Impact of higher interest rates on payments is primarily realized upon renewal for both fixed and variable rate products
- Variable rate products with fixed payments are impacted through an extension of amortization until renewal. At renewal, the product reverts to the original amortization schedule, which may require additional payments



- Of the $14B in uninsured balances renewing in the next 12 months[1]:
  - Average Bureau Score is 797; 91% have a score of at least 680
  - Of the LTV >70% population, the average bureau score is 802; 93% have a score of at least 680

1 Exhibit not to scale

Bank of the West acquisition update[1]

Progress

- Participated in joint public meeting with the Fed and OCC
- Finalized future state operating model
- Integration planning including technology conversions and business line operations largely complete
- Participated in multiple townhall meetings with Bank of the West employees

Next Steps

- Continue to execute efforts for closing readiness including completion of event management plan
- Finalize detailed integration plan and milestones across all businesses and corporate functions including technology
- Continue to work with regulators in normal course of application process
- Finalize details of Community Development Plan
- Transaction expected to close by end of calendar 2022
- Targeting conversion of majority of systems by Fiscal Q3'23

Accelerating BMO's North American growth strategy

1 This slide contains forward-looking statements, please refer to the caution on slide 2

Fair value impacts on the purchase of Bank of the West

Overview of actions to mitigate exposure to capital ratios at closing

- Purchase accounting requires us to fair value Bank of the West assets and liabilities in determining goodwill
- Since fair values are sensitive to interest rates, changes in rates between announcement and close will impact the amount of goodwill and therefore capital, relative to our assumptions at announcement, as shown below
- We are proactively managing this exposure to mitigate the impact of interest rate changes on capital
- Entered into interest rate swaps, against U.S. Treasuries and other balance sheet instruments, that rise in value as rates rise resulting in mark-to-market gains (losses), thereby increasing capital to offset lower fair value and higher goodwill

Illustrative Example[1]

CDE $B[2]	Announcement Assumptions	+50 bps increase in term interest rates	-50 bps decrease in term interest rates
Purchase Price	20.9	20.9	20.9
Fair Value	13.1	11.9	14.3
Goodwill & Intangibles	7.8	9.0	6.6
Estimated Equity Required	2.7	3.9	1.5
Income/(Loss) from MTM Swaps/Treasuries[3]	-	1.2	(1.2)
Implied Equity Required	2.7	2.7	2.7

- In **a higher** rate environment, goodwill will be higher as a result of lower fair value of Bank of the West fixed rate assets. This will increase capital requirements

- In **a lower** rate environment, goodwill will be lower as a result of higher fair value of Bank of the West fixed rate assets. This will reduce capital requirements

1 Values shown are for illustrative purposes and only reflect the estimated impact of interest rate changes relative to our modelled assumptions at announcement of the Bank of the West acquisition and may not reflect the realized impact; refer to Caution Regarding Forward Looking Statements on slide 2 and the Significant Events and Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures sections of BMO's Q3 2022 Report to Shareholders
2 CAD/USD rate 1.28
3 Estimated net after-tax mark-to-market gains; tax rate 25%

Adjusting items related to management of fair value changes

- IFRS requires mark-to-market gains/losses on the swaps to be recorded as trading income in the P&L
- Net interest on Treasuries and other balance sheet instruments recorded at amortized cost is recorded in net interest income (NII)
- Adjusted[1] results exclude these impacts
- In Q3, there was a $983MM pre-tax decrease to trading revenue, $38MM pre-tax increase to NII and $694MM after-tax decrease to reported earnings

Adjusting items[1] – CDE $MM	Q3 22	Q2 22	Q1 22	YTD
NIR - Other Trading	**$(983)**	$3,433	$517	$2,967
NII	**$38**	$122	$45	$205
Total revenue (pre-tax)	**$(945)**	$3,555	$562	$3,172
After tax impact	**$(694)**	$2,612	$413	$2,331
CET1 ratio impact (bps)	**(20) bps**	77 bps	13 bps	~70 bps

- In addition, we have entered into foreign exchange forward contracts to manage the exposure to changes in the CAD/USD exchange rate on the purchase price between announcement and close
  - These qualify as accounting hedges, with changes in the fair value of the contracts recorded in Other Comprehensive Income until close (Q3’22 loss $(4)MM; Q2’22 gain $170MM; Q1’22 loss $(234)MM)

1 Adjusted results and measures are non-GAAP, see slide 36 for more information and slide 41 for adjustments to reported results. See the Significant Events section of BMO’s Q3 2022 Report to Shareholders for more information

Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures

Results and measures in both Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) and this document are presented on an IFRS basis. We use the terms IFRS and Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) interchangeably. We use a number of financial measures to assess our performance, as well as the performance of our operating businesses, including measures and ratios that are presented on a non-GAAP basis.

Management considers both reported and adjusted results and measures useful in assessing underlying ongoing business performance. Adjusted results and measures remove certain specified items from revenue, non-interest expense and income taxes, as detailed on slide 37. Adjusted results and measures presented in this document are non-GAAP. Presenting results on both a reported basis and an adjusted basis permits readers to assess the impact of certain items on results for the periods presented, and to better assess results excluding those items that may not be reflective of ongoing business performance. We believe that these non-GAAP amounts, measures and ratios, read together with our GAAP results, provide readers with a better understanding of how management assesses results.

Non-GAAP amounts, measures and ratios do not have standardized meanings under GAAP. They are unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies and should not be viewed in isolation from, or as a substitute for, GAAP results.

Examples of non-GAAP amounts, measures or ratios include: efficiency and leverage ratios calculated using revenue presented net of CCPB; revenue and other measures presented on a taxable equivalent basis (teb); pre-provision pre-tax income; amounts presented net of applicable taxes; adjusted net income, revenues, non-interest expenses, earnings per share, effective tax rate, ROE, efficiency ratio, and other adjusted measures which exclude the impact of certain items such as acquisition and integration costs, amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets, impact of divestitures, restructuring costs and management of fair value changes on the purchase of Bank of the West. Bank of Montreal provides supplemental information on combined business segments to facilitate comparisons to peers.

Certain information contained in BMO's Third Quarter 2022 Management's Discussion and Analysis dated August 30, 2022, for the period ended July 31, 2022 ("Third Quarter 2022 MD&A") is incorporated by reference into this document, including the Summary Quarterly Earnings Trend section in the Third Quarter 2022 MD&A. Quantitative reconciliations of non-GAAP and other financial measures to the most directly comparable financial measures in BMO's financial statements for the period ended July 31, 2022, an explanation of how non-GAAP and other financial measures provide useful information to investors and any additional purposes for which management uses such measures, can be found in the Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures section of the Third Quarter 2022 MD&A. Further information regarding the composition of our non-GAAP and other financial measures is provided in the Glossary of Financial Terms section of the Third Quarter 2022 MD&A. The Third Quarter 2022 MD&A is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and BMO's Third Quarter 2022 Report to shareholders is available at bmo.com/investorrelations.

Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures[6]

(Canadian $ in millions, except as noted)	Q3 22	Q2 22	Q3 21	YTD F22	YTD F21
Reported Results					
Revenue	6,099	9,318	7,562	23,140	20,613
Insurance claims, commissions and changes in policy benefit liabilities (CCPB)	(413)	808	(984)	314	(1,302)
Revenue, net of CCPB	5,686	10,126	6,578	23,454	19,311
Total provision for (recovery of) credit losses	(136)	(50)	70	(87)	(146)
Non-interest expense	(3,859)	(3,713)	(3,684)	(11,418)	(11,706)
Income before income taxes	1,691	6,363	2,964	11,949	7,459
Provision for income taxes	(326)	(1,607)	(689)	(2,895)	(1,864)
Net income	1,365	4,756	2,275	9,054	5,595
Diluted EPS ($)	1.95	7.13	3.41	13.45	8.35
Adjusting Items Impacting Revenue (Pre-tax)					
Impact of divestitures (1)	—	8	—	(21)	29
Management of fair value changes on the purchase of Bank of the West (2)	(945)	3,555	—	3,172	—
Impact of adjusting items on revenue (pre-tax)	(945)	3,563	—	3,151	29
Adjusting Items Impact on Non-Interest Expense (Pre-tax)					
Acquisition integration costs (3)	(84)	(37)	(3)	(133)	(8)
Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets (4)	(7)	(8)	(19)	(23)	(68)
Impact of divestitures (1)	(7)	(18)	(24)	(22)	(824)
Restructuring (costs) reversals (5)	—	—	24	—	24
Impact of adjusting items on non-interest expense (pre-tax)	(98)	(63)	(22)	(178)	(876)
Impact of adjusting items on reported pre-tax income	(1,043)	3,500	(22)	2,973	(847)
Adjusting Items Impacting Revenue (After tax)					
Impact of divestitures (1)	—	6	—	(23)	22
Management of fair value changes on the purchase of Bank of the West (2)	(694)	2,612	—	2,331	—
Impact of adjusting items on revenue (after-tax)	(694)	2,618	—	2,308	22
Adjusting Items Impacting Non-Interest Expense (After-tax)					
Acquisition integration costs (3)	(62)	(28)	(2)	(100)	(6)
Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets (4)	(5)	(6)	(15)	(17)	(52)
Impact of divestitures (1)	(6)	(15)	(18)	(40)	(812)
Restructuring (costs) reversals (5)	—	—	18	—	18
Impact of adjusting items on non-interest expense (after-tax)	(73)	(49)	(17)	(157)	(852)
Impact of adjusting items included in reported net income (after-tax)	(767)	2,569	(17)	2,151	(830)
Impact on diluted EPS ($)	(1.14)	3.90	(0.03)	3.25	(1.28)
Adjusted Results					
Revenue	7,044	5,755	7,562	19,989	20,584
Insurance claims, commissions and changes in policy benefit liabilities (CCPB)	(413)	808	(984)	314	(1,302)
Revenue, net of CCPB	6,631	6,563	6,578	20,303	19,282
Total provision for credit losses	(136)	(50)	70	(87)	(146)
Non-interest expense	(3,761)	(3,650)	(3,662)	(11,240)	(10,830)
Income before income taxes	2,734	2,863	2,986	8,976	8,306
Provision for income taxes	(602)	(676)	(694)	(2,073)	(1,881)
Net income	2,132	2,187	2,292	6,903	6,425
Diluted EPS ($)	3.09	3.23	3.44	10.20	9.63

1 Reported net income included the impact of divestitures related to the sale of our EMEA Asset Management business and our Private Banking business in Hong Kong and Singapore. Q3-2022 included expenses of $6 million ($7 million pre-tax) and Q2-2022 included a gain of $6 million ($8 million pre-tax) relating to the transfer of certain U.S. asset management clients recorded in revenue, and expenses of $15 million ($18 million pre-tax), both related to the sale of our EMEA Asset Management business. Q1-2022 included a $29 million (pre-tax and after-tax) loss relating to foreign currency translation reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income to non-interest revenue, a $3 million pre-tax net recovery of non-interest expense, and taxes of $22 million on closing of the sale of our EMEA Asset Management business. Q3-2021 included expenses of $18 million ($24 million pre-tax) related to the sale of our EMEA Asset management business and the sale of our Private Banking business in Hong Kong and Singapore. Q2-2021 included a $747 million pre-tax and after-tax write-down of goodwill related to the sale of our EMEA Asset Management business, a $22 million ($29 million pre-tax) gain on the sale of our Private Banking business, and $47 million ($53 million pre-tax) of divestiture-related costs for both transactions. The gain on the sale was recorded in revenue with the goodwill write-down and divestiture costs recorded in non-interest expense.

2 Reported net income included revenue related to the announced acquisition of Bank of the West: Q3-2022 included a loss of $694 million ($945 million pre-tax) related to the management of the impact of interest rate changes between the announcement and closing of the acquisition on its fair value and goodwill, comprising $983 million of pre-tax mark-to-market losses on certain interest rate swaps recorded in non-interest trading revenue and $38 million pre-tax interest on a portfolio of primarily U.S. treasury securities recorded in net interest income. Q2-2022 included revenue of $2,612 million ($3,555 million pre-tax), comprising $3,433 million of pre-tax mark-to-market gains and $122 million pre-tax net interest income. Q1-2022 included revenue of $413 million ($562 million pre-tax), comprising $517 million of pre-tax mark-to-market gains and $45 million pre-tax net interest income. For further information on this acquisition refer to the Significant Events section.

3 Reported net income included acquisition and integration costs related to the announced acquisition of Bank of the West recorded in non-interest expenses in Corporate Services. Q3-2022 included $61 million ($82 million pre-tax), Q2-2022 included $26 million ($35 million pre-tax) and Q1-2022 included $7 million ($8 million pre-tax). Reported net income included acquisition integration costs related to Clearpool in Q3-2022 and Q2-2022, and acquisition integration costs related to both KGS-Alpha and Clearpool in Q3-2021, recorded in non-interest expense in BMO Capital Markets. Acquisition integration costs were $1 million ($2 million pre-tax) in Q3-2022, $2 million ($2 million pre-tax) in Q2-2022, and $3 million ($4 million pre-tax) in Q1-2022. Q3-2021 was $2 million ($3 million pre-tax), Q2-2021 was $2 million ($2 million pre-tax) and Q1-2021 was $2 million ($3 million pre-tax).

4 Reported income included amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets recorded in non-interest expense in the related operating group and was $5 million ($7 million pre-tax) in Q3-2022 and was $6 million ($8 million pre-tax) in both Q2-2022 and Q1-2022. Q3-2021 was $15 million ($19 million pre-tax), Q2-2021 was $18 million ($24 million pre-tax) and Q1-2021 was $19 million ($25 million pre-tax).

5 Q3-2021 reported net income included a partial reversal of restructuring charges recorded in Q4-2019 related to severance of $18 million ($24 million pre-tax), in non-interest expense, in Corporate Services.

6 See slide 36 and the Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures section of the Q3 2022 Report to Shareholders for further information

Summary of Reported and Adjusted Results by Operating Group

(Canadian $ in millions)	Canadian P&C	U.S. P&C	Total P&C	BMO Wealth Management	BMO Capital Markets	Corporate Services	Total Bank	U.S. Segment (US $ in millions)
Q3-2022								
Reported net income (loss)	965	568	1,533	324	262	(754)	1,365	(28)
Acquisition and integration costs (3)	—	—	—	—	1	61	62	49
Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets (4)	—	1	1	1	3	—	5	5
Impact of divestitures (1)	—							
Management of fair value changes on the purchase of		—	—	—	—	6	6	—
Bank of the West (2)	—	—	—	—	—	694	694	545
Adjusted net income (loss)	965	569	1,534	325	266	7	2,132	571
Q2-2022								
Reported net income (loss)	940	588	1,528	314	448	2,466	4,756	2,656
Acquisition and integration costs (3)	—	—	—	—	2	26	28	23
Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets (4)	1	1	2	1	3	—	6	4
Impact of divestitures (1)	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	(2)
Management of fair value changes on the purchase of								
Bank of the West (2)	—	—	—	—	—	(2,612)	(2,612)	(2,062)
Adjusted net income (loss)	941	589	1,530	315	453	(111)	2,187	619
Q3-2021								
Reported net income (loss)	828	550	1,378	379	553	(35)	2,275	707
Acquisition and integration costs (3)	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1
Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets (4)	—	6	6	5	4	—	15	9
Impact of divestitures (1)	—	—	—	—	—	18	18	3
Restructuring (costs) reversals (5)	—	—	—	—	—	(18)	(18)	(13)
Adjusted net income (loss)	828	556	1,384	384	559	(35)	2,292	707
YTD-2022								
Reported net income (loss)	2,909	1,837	4,746	953	1,415	1,940	9,054	3,773
Acquisition and integration costs (3)	—	—	—	—	6	94	100	79
Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets (4)	1	3	4	3	10	—	17	13
Impact of divestitures (1)	—							
Management of fair value changes on the purchase of		—	—	—	—	63	63	(42)
Bank of the West (2)	—	—	—	—	—	(2,331)	(2,331)	(1,842)
Adjusted net income (loss)	2,910	1,840	4,750	956	1,431	(234)	6,903	1,981
YTD-2021								
Reported net income (loss)	2,355	1,667	4,022	1,037	1,589	(1,053)	5,595	1,975
Acquisition and integration costs (3)	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	4
Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets (4)	1	18	19	20	13	—	52	28
Impact of divestitures (1)	—	—	—	—	—	790	790	23
Restructuring (costs) reversals (5)	—	—	—	—	—	(18)	(18)	(13)
Adjusted net income (loss)	2,356	1,685	4,041	1,057	1,608	(281)	6,425	2,017

Refer to footnotes (1) to (5) in the Non-GAAP and other Financial Measures table on slide 37 for details on adjusting items

Net Revenue, Efficiency Ratio and Operating Leverage

(Canadian $ in millions)	Q3 22	Q2 22	Q3 21	YTD F22	YTD F21
Reported					
Revenue	6,099	9,318	7,562	23,140	20,613
CCPB	413	(808)	984	(314)	1,302
Revenue, net of CCPB	5,686	10,126	6,578	23,454	19,311
Non-interest expense	3,859	3,713	3,684	11,418	11,706
Efficiency ratio (%)	63.3	39.9	48.7	49.3	56.8
Efficiency ratio, net of CCPB (%)	67.9	36.7	56.0	48.7	60.6
Revenue growth (%)	(19.4)	53.4	5.2	12.3	7.4
Revenue growth, net of CCPB (%)	(13.6)	59.2	9.6	21.5	10.4
Non-interest expense growth (%)	4.8	(15.8)	7.0	(2.5)	10.1
Operating Leverage (%)	(24.2)	69.2	(1.8)	14.8	(2.7)
Operating Leverage, net of CCPB (%)	(18.4)	75.0	2.6	24.0	0.3
Adjusted (1)					
Revenue	7,044	5,755	7,562	19,989	20,584
Impact of adjusting items on revenue	(945)	3,563	—	3,151	29
CCPB	413	(808)	984	(314)	1,302
Revenue, net of CCPB	6,631	6,563	6,578	20,303	19,282
Impact of adjusting items on non-interest expense	(98)	(63)	(22)	(178)	(876)
Non-interest expense	3,761	3,650	3,662	11,240	10,830
Efficiency ratio (%)	53.4	63.5	48.4	56.2	52.6
Efficiency ratio, net of CCPB (%)	56.7	55.6	55.7	55.4	56.2
Revenue growth, net of CCPB (%)	0.8	3.7	9.6	5.3	10.2
Non-interest expense growth (%)	2.7	1.9	7.5	3.8	2.9
Operating Leverage, net of CCPB (%)	(1.9)	1.8	2.1	1.5	7.3

1 Refer to footnotes (1) to (5) in the Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures table on slide 37 for details on adjusting items

Pre-Provision, Pre-Tax Earnings Reconciliation

- Pre-Provision, Pre-Tax Earnings (PPPT) is calculated as income before income taxes and provision/(recovery) for credit losses. We use PPPT on both a reported and adjusted basis to assess our ability to generate sustained earnings growth excluding credit losses, which are impacted by the cyclical nature of a credit cycle

Calculation of PPPT ($MM unless otherwise stated)	Q3 22	Q2 22	Q3 21	YTD F22	YTD F21
All Bank - Reported					
Net income before taxes	1,691	6,363	2,964	11,949	7,459
Provisions for credit losses	136	50	(70)	87	146
PPPT	1,827	6,413	2,894	12,036	7,605
All Bank - Adjusted					
Net income before taxes	2,734	2,863	2,986	8,976	8,306
Provisions for credit losses	136	50	(70)	87	146
PPPT	2,870	2,913	2,916	9,063	8,452
U.S. Segment - Reported (USD)					
Net income before taxes	(78)	3,578	923	5,010	2,561
Provisions for credit losses	52	(16)	(99)	(62)	(132)
PPPT	(26)	3,562	824	4,948	2,429
U.S. Segment - Adjusted (USD)					
Net income before taxes	735	804	923	2,564	2,618
Provisions for credit losses	52	(16)	(99)	(62)	(132)
PPPT	787	788	824	2,502	2,486

Calculation of PPPT ($MM unless otherwise stated)	Q3 22	Q2 22	Q3 21	YTD F22	YTD F21
Canadian P&C					
Net income before taxes	1,306	1,271	1,119	3,936	3,181
Provisions for credit losses	89	54	93	167	382
Reported PPPT	1,395	1,325	1,212	4,103	3,563
Adjusting items[1]	0	1	1	1	2
Adjusted PPPT	1,395	1,326	1,213	4,104	3,565
U.S. P&C (US$)					
Net income before taxes	577	605	585	1,876	1,736
Provisions for credit losses	53	(30)	(49)	(35)	(93)
Reported PPPT	630	575	536	1,841	1,643
Adjusting items[1]	1	2	7	4	20
Adjusted PPPT	631	577	543	1,845	1,663
BMO Wealth Management					
Net income before taxes	421	417	501	1,250	1,370
Provisions for credit losses	(10)	1	(2)	(5)	(7)
Reported PPPT	411	418	499	1,245	1,363
Adjusting items[1]	1	2	5	4	25
Adjusted PPPT	412	420	504	1,249	1,388
BMO Capital Markets					
Net income before taxes	351	602	753	1,902	2,149
Provisions for credit losses	(7)	33	(94)	(25)	(106)
Reported PPPT	344	635	659	1,877	2,043
Adjusting items[1]	7	6	8	22	25
Adjusted PPPT	351	641	667	1,899	2,068

1 For details on adjusting items by operating group see slide 38 and the Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures section of BMO's Q3 2022 Report to Shareholders

Adjusting Items

Adjusting items[1] - Pre-tax ($MM)	Q3 22	Q2 22	Q3 21	YTD F22	YTD F21
Adjusting Items Impacting Revenue (Pre-tax)					
Impact of Divestitures	-	8	-	(21)	29
Management of fair value changes on the purchase of Bank of the West	(945)	3,555	-	3,172	-
Impact of Adjusting Items on Revenue (Pre-tax)	(945)	**3,563**	**-**	3,151	**29**
Adjusting Items Impacting Non-Interest Expense (Pre-tax)					
Acquisition integration costs	(84)	(37)	(3)	(133)	(8)
Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets	(7)	(8)	(19)	(23)	(68)
Impact of divestitures	(7)	(18)	(24)	(22)	(824)
Restructuring (costs) reversals	-	-	24	-	24
Impact of Adjusting Items on Non-Interest Expense (Pre-tax)	(98)	**(63)**	**(22)**	(178)	**(876)**
Impact of Adjusting Items on Reported Pre-Tax Income	(1,043)	**3,500**	**(22)**	2,973	**(847)**

Adjusting items[1] - After-tax ($MM)	Q3 22	Q2 22	Q3 21	YTD F22	YTD F21
Adjusting Items Impacting Revenue (After-tax)					
Impact of Divestitures	-	6	-	(23)	22
Management of fair value changes on the purchase of Bank of the West	(694)	2,612	-	2,331	-
Impact of Adjusting Items on Revenue (Post-tax)	(694)	**2,618**	**-**	2,308	**22**
Adjusting Items Impacting Non-Interest Expense (After-tax)					
Acquisition integration costs	(62)	(28)	(2)	(100)	(6)
Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets	(5)	(6)	(15)	(17)	(52)
Impact of divestitures	(6)	(15)	(18)	(40)	(812)
Restructuring (costs) reversals	-	-	18	-	18
Impact of Adjusting Items on Non-Interest Expense (After-tax)	(73)	**(49)**	**(17)**	(157)	**(852)**
Impact of Adjusting Items on Reported After-tax Income	(767)	**2,569**	**(17)**	2,151	**(830)**
Impact on Diluted EPS ($)	(1.14)	3.90	(0.03)	3.25	(1.28)

1 For details on adjusting items by Operating Group refer to slide 38. For more information see the Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures section and the Summary Quarterly Earnings Trends section of the Q3 2022 Report to Shareholders

BMO Financial Group

Investor Relations

Contact Information

bmo.com/investorrelations
E-mail: investor.relations@bmo.com

BILL ANDERSON
Director, Investor Relations
416.867.7834
bill2.anderson@bmo.com

SUKHWINDER SINGH
Director, Investor Relations
416.867.4734
Sukhwinder.singh@bmo.com