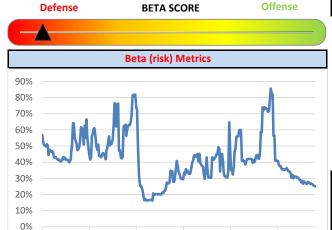
BMO Tactical Dividend ETF Fund Highlights



Feb-17

Feb-18

Feb-19

As of: Dec 6 2019	12/06/19	11/29/19	Change
FX (USD)	50.1%	47.8%	2.3%
Beta ²	25.0%	25.4%	-0.4%
Correlation	29.4%	28.8%	0.6%
Yield ³	4.25%	4.26%	-0.01%
ETF Holdings	18	18	0
Volatility ⁴	7.68%	7.69%	-0.01%
CAD	1.3255	1.3282	-0.2%

Feb-16

Feb-15

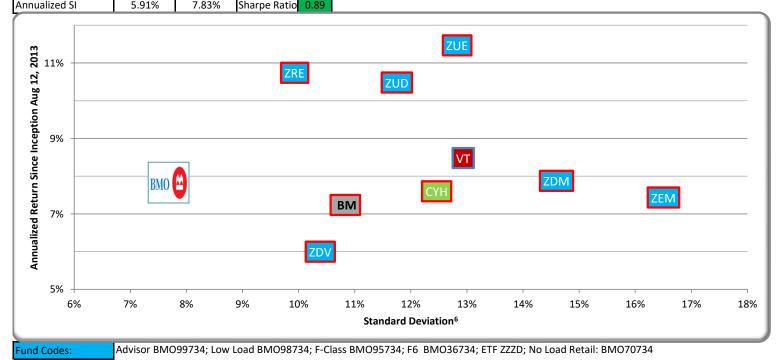
Feb-14

Performance Metrics					
Total Return	Net	Gross	Upside/Downside ⁵		
YTD	11.28%	13.03%	Upside	44%	
Previous Quarter	0.65%	1.13%	Downside	39%	
Previous Year	7.88%	9.80%	Months Up	48	
3-Year	5.44%	7.36%	Months Dn	24	
5-Year	4.80%	6.72%			
Ammundiand CI	F 010/	7.020/	Charma Datio	0.00	

Market Strategy (Risk Management)

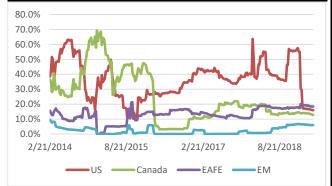
DEFENSE: The current beta is 25.0% vs. the benchmark of 67.1% and down from 25.4% last week. With the less dovish comments from the BoC last week we used the opportunity to add to US\$ exposure. We still see the slightly higher yielding US\$ as a great asset class for Canadians over the next few years. On the equity side, with a few markets near all-time highs, we see little value and far more risks. At best a skinny trade deal without dropping all the tariffs will not help the slowing global economy. We continue to focus on generating the highest yield possible with the least degree of risk.

Top 20 Holdings				
Ticker	Name	Position		
ZST	BMO Ultra Short-Term Bond ETF	18.5%		
ZGD	BMO Equal Weight Global Gold Index ETF	8.9%		
TLT	iShares 20+ Year Treasury Bond ETF	8.8%		
SHV	iShares Short Treasury Bond ETF	8.8%		
EMLC	VanEck Vectors J.P. Morgan EM Local Currency Bond ETF	8.7%		
ZWP	BMO Europe High Dividend Covered Call ETF	8.1%		
ZWU	BMO Covered Call Utilities ETF	7.8%		
AMLP	Alerian MLP ETF	5.6%		
ZPW	BMO US Put Write ETF	5.1%		
ZPR	BMO Laddered Preferred Share Index ETF	3.4%		
DXJ	WisdomTree Japan Hedged Equity Fund	2.9%		
ZDH	BMO International Dividend Hedged to CAD ETF	2.6%		
EWUS	iShares MSCI United Kingdom Small-Cap ETF	2.5%		
EDIV	SPDR S&P Emerging Markets Dividend ETF	2.0%		
zwc	BMO Canadian High Dividend Covered Call ETF	1.8%		
DGS	WisdomTree Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend Fund	1.2%		
DVYE	iShares Emerging Markets Dividend ETF	1.0%		
ZWE	BMO Europe High Dividend Covered Call Hedged to CAD ETF	0.8%		
Total		98.4%		



Tactical Asset Allocation

Equity	US	Canada	EAFE	EM
12/06/19	14.1%	13.5%	17.2%	5.5%
11/29/19	14.2%	13.5%	17.2%	5.5%
Change	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%



Sector	12/06/19	11/29/19	Change
Financials	5.75%	5.75%	0.0%
Energy	9.95%	10.02%	-0.1%
Health Care	2.56%	2.56%	0.0%
Technology	1.71%	1.70%	0.0%
Industrials	3.78%	3.77%	0.0%
Discretionary	3.28%	3.26%	0.0%
Real Estate	0.83%	0.82%	0.0%
Staples	2.76%	2.76%	0.0%
Telecom	3.63%	3.62%	0.0%
Utilities	4.77%	4.75%	0.0%
Materials	11.22%	11.33%	-0.1%
Government	26.02%	22.68%	3.3%
Corporate	18.76%	20.64%	-1.9%
C\$ Cash	0.46%	0.75%	-0.3%
U\$ Cash	1.13%	2.16%	-1.0%
Preferred	3.41%	3.42%	0.0%
Commodity	0.00%	0.00%	0.0%

ETF Style	Weight	ETF Style	Weight
Bonds	44.78%	Equity-Low-Vol	0.00%
Cash	1.58%	Equity-Put	5.07%
Equity-Call	18.49%	Equity-Sector	8.86%
Equity-Dividend	12.41%	Preferred	3.41%
Equity-Hedged	0.00%	Equity-REITs	0.00%
Equity-Unhedged	0.00%	Commodity	0.00%

Country Allocation & Trades

What is the portfolio construction that will give us a good yield and preserve capital in a global recession? Europe is a mess and has no long-term chance to be fixed with a negative rate policy and no fiscal union. While fundamentally cheaper from a P\E perspective, it's a value trap of major proportions. Emerging markets have great relative valuation too, but carries 50% higher risk on a standard deviation basis. Japan has some great dividend payers and intrinsic relative value and we have some exposure. However, it's the oldest (demographically speaking) economy in the world and they are the poster child for anemic growth and QE that has not worked. The UK has some BREXIT risks, but is still relatively cheap on a currency adjusted basis. Let's call it strategic nibbling in the regions where there is some relative value. While the US is a fiscal mess, it's the best dirty shirt in the laundry, though it's very expensive from an adjusted P\E perspective. The best investment skill we know is patience. Higher yield and lower volatility portfolio (sleep-at-night) is where we will sit clipping coupons and dividends until risk-adjusted returns improve. The combination of a Liberal & NDP majority keeps the Canadian energy sector as an UNDERPERFORMING value trap.

Sector/Style Trades

Our multi-factor macro risk model assesses 1) Valuation; 2) Sentiment; 3) Business cycles; and 4) Geopolitics in the framework of game theory. The model suggests that the global economy is House of Cards built on a foundation of leverage and liquidity. We have never been more concerned about markets in our 30 plus year history (which includes 1987, but what the #@!% did we know about the world at 22). It's been said that we've been concerned about the world for years and we've been wrong. YES, we have, and when we've seen the corrections and valuation improve we have taken advantage of it--like we did in Q1 and Q4 2018. We do not believe the next dip will come back like the others have. We see the Fed out of bullets and while they may use a negative rates and permanent QE policies in the US, we see low rates as toxic than simulative and eventually massively inflationary as the US embraces socialism. The most attractive sector in the world right now is precious metals with the entire world of bonds having a negative real return. The most attractive companies right now are the ones with the cleanest balance sheets. The quality factor makes immense sense. The next best asset class for a Canadian is probably the US\$, though it really depends on what the BoC does following the Fed rate cuts. We see a fractured political landscape globally that will likely lead to MMT policies all over the world. It will be inflationary at some point, but it could be years (decades) away still. Real Assets should outperform, but an era of stagnation lies ahead. Real return bonds could be particularly attractive once the disinflation era ends.

The US yield curve tells us we are heading into recession. Global trade wars are a major catalyst. We are now likely to see global central banks competing to cut rates. We should see a considerable increase in currency market volatility. For the C\$, we should see a stronger US dollar especially if we see Canadian data turn down. The C\$ is likely heading below 70 cents and possibly towards all-time lows around 62 cents. For now, Canada's faltering employment picture should move the BoC off the sidelines in the coming months. C\$ risk is bearish and we added to US\$ exposure last week.

Currency Strategy & Trades

their assessment at the time of publication. The views are subject to change without notice as markets change over time. The information contained herein is not, and should not be construed as, investment advice to any party. Investments should be evaluated relative to the individual's investment objectives and professional advice should be obtained with respect to any circumstance. The statistics provided in this presentation are based on information believed to be reliable, but BMO Investments Inc. cannot guarantee they are accurate or complete. BMO Global Asset Management is a brand name that comprises BMO Asset Management Inc., BMO Investments Inc., BMO Investments Inc., a financial services firm and separate legal entity from the Bank of Montreal. Commissions, management fees and expenses may be associated with mutual fund investments. Please read the prospectus before investing. Mutual funds are not guaranteed, their values change frequently and past performance may not be repeated.

1 The benchmark is the return of the targeted portfolio. As of Jan 1, 2017, the target portfolio is 80% (CYH) and 20% (ZDV); 2 Beta is a measure of how a fund responds to moves in the broader market. A beta of greater than 1.0 suggests that the fund is more volatile than the market, while a beta of less than 1.0 suggests that the fund is less volatile. 3 Yield is the most recent income received by the fund in the form of dividends, interest and other income annualized based on the payment frequency, divided by the current market value of the fund's investments. 4 Volatility is the annualized standard deviation which is a measure of risk. 5 Upside/Downside is a statistical measure of how much of the fund performance a manager captured during up-markets or downmarkets. Typically, an investor would prefer a higher upside capture and lower downside capture. The time period presented is since inception. 6 Standard Deviation is a measure of risk that calculates the variation of a fund's performance around its average over a specifi

This communication is intended for information purposes only. This update has been prepared by ETF Capital Management, the portfolio manager of BMO Tactical Dividend ETF Fund and represents