

BANK OF MONTREAL /CAN/
Form FWP
September 04, 2018

Registration Statement No. 333-217200

Filed Pursuant to Rule 433

Subject to Completion, dated September 4, 2018

Pricing Supplement to the Prospectus dated April 27, 2017, the Prospectus Supplement dated April 27, 2017 and the Product Supplement dated May 1, 2017

US\$ 1

Buffered Notes with Contingent Interest Payments due September 30, 2021

Linked to the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index

The notes will pay a contingent interest payment equal to 0.525% of the principal amount per month (6.30% per annum) if the level of the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index (the “Underlying Asset”) on the applicable Observation Date is greater than 90% of its level on the pricing date (the “Buffer Level”). Investors should be willing to accept a payment at maturity that will not exceed the principal amount (plus the final contingent interest payment, if payable), and be willing to lose 1% of their principal amount for each 1% that the level of the Underlying Asset decreases by more than 10.00% from its level on the pricing date.

- Investors in the notes may lose up to 90% of their principal amount at maturity.
- All payments on the notes are subject to the credit risk of Bank of Montreal.
- The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange.
- The notes will be issued in minimum denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000.

Edgar Filing: BANK OF MONTREAL /CAN/ - Form FWP

The offering is expected to price on or about September 25, 2018, and the notes are expected to settle through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company on or about September 28, 2018.

The notes are scheduled to mature on or about September 30, 2021.

The CUSIP number of the notes is 06367WBP7.

Our subsidiary, BMO Capital Markets Corp. (“BMOCM”), is the agent for this offering. See “Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)” below.

The notes *will not be* subject to conversion into our common shares or the common shares of any of our affiliates under subsection 39.2(2.3) of the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act (the “CDIC Act”).

Investing in the notes involves risks, including those described in the “Selected Risk Considerations” section beginning on page P-6 of this pricing supplement, the “Additional Risk Factors Relating to the Notes” section beginning on page PS-5 of the product supplement, and the “Risk Factors” section beginning on page S-1 of the prospectus supplement and on page 8 of the prospectus.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these notes or passed upon the accuracy of this pricing supplement, the product supplement, the prospectus supplement or the prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The notes will be our unsecured obligations and will not be savings accounts or deposits that are insured by the United States Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Deposit Insurance Fund, the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency or instrumentality or other entity.

On the date of this preliminary pricing supplement, the estimated initial value of the notes is \$949.90 per \$1,000 in principal amount. The estimated initial value of the notes on the pricing date may differ from this value but will not be less than \$935 per \$1,000 in principal amount. However, as discussed in more detail in this pricing supplement, the actual value of the notes at any time will reflect many factors and cannot be predicted with accuracy.

Price to Public⁽¹⁾ Agent’s Commission⁽¹⁾ Proceeds to Bank of Montreal

		2.50%	
Per Note	US\$1,000	US\$25	US\$975
		2.50%	
Total	US\$	US\$	US\$

⁽¹⁾ Certain dealers who purchase the notes for sale to certain fee-based advisory accounts may forego some or all of their selling concessions, fees or commissions. The public offering price for investors purchasing the notes in these accounts may be between \$975 and \$1,000 per \$1,000 in principal amount.

BMO CAPITAL MARKETS

Key Terms of the Notes:

Underlying Asset:	EURO STOXX 50® Index (Bloomberg symbol: SX5E). See the section below entitled “The Underlying Asset” for additional information about the Underlying Asset.
Contingent Interest Payments:	If the closing level of the Underlying Asset is greater than the Buffer Level on the applicable monthly Observation Date, investors will receive the contingent interest payment for that month. However, if the closing level of the Underlying Asset is less than the Buffer Level on the applicable monthly Observation Date, investors will not receive the contingent interest payment for that month. <i> Holders of the notes may receive few or no contingent interest payments during the term of the notes.</i>
Contingent Interest Rate:	6.30% per annum (0.525% of the principal amount per month), if payable, unless earlier redeemed. Accordingly, each contingent interest payment, if payable, will equal \$5.25 for each \$1,000 in principal amount per month.
Observation Dates:	The third scheduled trading day prior to the applicable interest payment date. Each Observation Date is subject to postponement, as set forth in the product supplement in the section “General Terms of the Notes—Market Disruption Events.” See also “—Postponement of Observation Dates” below.
Contingent Interest Payment Dates:	The contingent interest payments, if payable, will be paid on the last business day of each month, beginning on October 31, 2018, and including the Maturity Date.
Record Dates:	As long as the notes are in global form, the regular record date for each contingent interest payment date will be the third preceding business day. However, the final contingent interest payment, if payable, will be paid to the person to whom the payment at maturity is due.
Payment at Maturity:	(i) If the Final Level is greater than or equal to the Buffer Level, then the payment at maturity for each \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes will equal the principal amount. We will also pay the final contingent interest payment at maturity, if payable. (ii) If the Final Level is less than the Buffer Level, then the payment at maturity will be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Principal Amount} + [\text{Principal Amount} \times (\text{Percentage Change} + \text{Buffer Percentage})]$$

Edgar Filing: BANK OF MONTREAL /CAN/ - Form FWP

In this case, investors will lose 1% of their principal for each 1% that the Final Level declines below the Buffer Level. In addition, in this case, the final contingent interest payment will not be payable.

Initial Level: The closing level of the Underlying Asset on the pricing date.

Final Level: The closing level of the Underlying Asset on the valuation date.

Buffer Level: 90.00% of the Initial Level.

Buffer Percentage: 10.00%. Accordingly, you will receive the principal amount of your notes at maturity only if the level of the Underlying Asset has not decreased by more than 10.00% from the pricing date to the valuation date. If the Final Level is less than the Buffer Level, you will receive less than the principal amount of your notes at maturity, and you could lose up to 90.00% of the principal amount of your notes.

Percentage Change: $\frac{\text{Final Level} - \text{Initial Level}}{\text{Initial Level}}$, expressed as a percentage.

Pricing Date: On or about September 25, 2018.

Settlement Date: On or about September 28, 2018, as determined on the pricing date.

Valuation Date: On or about September 27, 2021, as determined on the pricing date.

Maturity Date: On or about September 30, 2021, as determined on the pricing date.

Postponement of Observation Dates: If a market disruption event occurs or is continuing on any Observation Date, the closing level of the Underlying Asset will be its closing level on the first trading day following the applicable Observation Date on which the calculation agent determines that a market disruption event is not continuing. If a market disruption event occurs or is continuing on each trading day to and including the tenth trading day following that Observation Date, the closing level of the Underlying Asset will be determined (or, if not determinable, estimated by the calculation agent in a manner which it considers commercially reasonable under the circumstances) on that tenth trading day, regardless of the occurrence or continuation of a market disruption event on that day. In such an event, the calculation agent will make a good faith estimate in its sole discretion of the closing level of the Underlying Asset that would have prevailed in the absence of the market disruption event. If an Observation Date is so postponed, the payment of the applicable contingent interest payment, if payable, will be postponed by the same number of business days.

Automatic Redemption: Not Applicable.

Calculation Agent: BMOCM

Selling Agent: BMOCM

The pricing date and settlement date are subject to change. The actual pricing date, settlement date, contingent interest payment dates, valuation date and maturity date will be set forth in the final pricing supplement.

Payoff Example

The following table shows the hypothetical payout profile of an investment in the notes at maturity (excluding any contingent interest payments), reflecting the Buffer Level of 90.00%. Please see the hypothetical payments section below for more detailed examples.

Additional Terms of the Notes

You should read this pricing supplement together with the product supplement dated May 1, 2017, the prospectus supplement dated April 27, 2017 and the prospectus dated April 27, 2017. **This pricing supplement, together with the documents listed below, contains the terms of the notes and supersedes all other prior or contemporaneous oral statements as well as any other written materials including preliminary or indicative pricing terms, correspondence, trade ideas, structures for implementation, sample structures, fact sheets, brochures or other educational materials of ours or the agent.** You should carefully consider, among other things, the matters set forth in “Additional Risk Factors Relating to the Notes” in the product supplement, as the notes involve risks not associated with conventional debt securities. We urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting and other advisers before you invest in the notes.

You may access these documents on the SEC website at www.sec.gov as follows (or if such address has changed, by reviewing our filings for the relevant date on the SEC website):

Product supplement dated May 1, 2017:

<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/927971/000121465917002865/c427172424b5.htm>

Prospectus supplement dated April 27, 2017:

<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/927971/000119312517142764/d381374d424b5.htm>

Prospectus dated April 27, 2017:

<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/927971/000119312517142728/d254784d424b2.htm>

Our Central Index Key, or CIK, on the SEC website is 927971. As used in this pricing supplement, “we,” “us” or “our” refers to Bank of Montreal.

We have filed a registration statement (including a prospectus) with the SEC for the offering to which this document relates. Before you invest, you should read the prospectus in that registration statement and the other documents that we have filed with the SEC for more complete information about us and this offering. You may obtain these documents free of charge by visiting the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>. Alternatively, we will arrange to send to you the prospectus (as supplemented by the prospectus supplement and product supplement) if you request it by calling our agent toll-free at 1-877-369-5412.

P-5

Selected Risk Considerations

An investment in the notes involves significant risks. Investing in the notes is not equivalent to investing directly in the Underlying Asset. These risks are explained in more detail in the “Additional Risk Factors Relating to the Notes” section of the product supplement.

Your investment in the notes may result in a loss. — You may lose some or a substantial portion of your investment in the notes. The minimum percentage of your principal that you are entitled to receive under the terms of the notes is only 10.00%. The payment at maturity will be based on the Final Level, and whether the Final Level of the Underlying Asset on the valuation date has declined from the Initial Level to a level that is less than the Buffer Level. If the Final Level is less than the Buffer Level, you will lose 1.00% of the principal amount of your notes for each 1.00% that the Final Level is less than the Buffer Level. **Accordingly, you could lose up to 90% of the principal amount of the notes.**

You may not receive any contingent interest payments with respect to your notes. — If the closing level of the Underlying Asset is less than or equal to the Buffer Level as of the applicable monthly Observation Date, you will not receive the contingent interest payment for that month. You may not receive any contingent interest payments during the term of the notes.

Your return on the notes is limited to the contingent interest payments, regardless of any appreciation in the level of the Underlying Asset. — You will not receive a payment at maturity with a value greater than your principal amount plus the final contingent interest payment, if payable. Accordingly, your maximum annual return for each \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes is equal to the 12 monthly payments of \$5.25, or \$63, a return of approximately 6.30%. Accordingly, an investment in the notes may return less than an investment in the securities represented by the Underlying Asset.

Your investment is subject to the credit risk of Bank of Montreal. — Our credit ratings and credit spreads may adversely affect the market value of the notes. Investors are dependent on our ability to pay all amounts due on the notes, and therefore investors are subject to our credit risk and to changes in the market’s view of our creditworthiness. Any decline in our credit ratings or increase in the credit spreads charged by the market for taking our credit risk is likely to adversely affect the value of the notes.

Potential conflicts. — We and our affiliates play a variety of roles in connection with the issuance of the notes, including acting as calculation agent. In performing these duties, the economic interests of the calculation agent and other affiliates of ours are potentially adverse to your interests as an investor in the notes. We or one or more of our affiliates may also engage in trading securities included in the Underlying Asset on a regular basis as part of our general broker-dealer and other businesses, for proprietary accounts, for other accounts under management or to facilitate transactions for our customers. Any of these activities could adversely affect the level of the Underlying Asset and, therefore, the market value of, and the payments on, the notes. We or one or more of our affiliates may also issue or underwrite other securities or financial or derivative instruments with returns linked or related to

changes in the performance of the Underlying Asset. By introducing competing products into the marketplace in this manner, we or one or more of our affiliates could adversely affect the market value of the notes.

Our initial estimated value of the notes will be lower than the price to public. — Our initial estimated value of the notes is only an estimate, and is based on a number of factors. The price to public of the notes will exceed our initial estimated value, because costs associated with offering, structuring and hedging the notes are included in the price to public, but are not included in the estimated value. These costs include the underwriting discount and selling commissions, and the profits that we and our affiliates expect to realize for assuming the risks in hedging our obligations under the notes and the estimated cost of hedging these obligations. The initial estimated value of the notes may be as low as the amount indicated on the cover page of this pricing supplement.

Our initial estimated value does not represent any future value of the notes, and may also differ from the estimated value of any other party. — Our initial estimated value of the notes as of the date of this preliminary pricing supplement is, and our estimated value as determined on the pricing date will be, derived using our internal pricing models. This value is based on market conditions and other relevant factors, which include volatility of the Underlying Asset, dividend rates and interest rates. Different pricing models and assumptions could provide values for the notes that are greater than or less than our initial estimated value. In addition, market conditions and other relevant factors after the pricing date are expected to change, possibly rapidly, and our assumptions may prove to be incorrect. After the pricing date, the value of the notes could change dramatically due to changes in market conditions, our creditworthiness, and the other factors set forth in this pricing supplement and the product supplement. These changes are likely to impact the price, if any, at which we or BMOCM would be willing to purchase the notes from you in any secondary market transactions. Our initial estimated value does not represent a minimum price at which we or our affiliates would be willing to buy your notes in any secondary market at any time.

The terms of the notes are not determined by reference to the credit spreads for our conventional fixed-rate debt. — To determine the terms of the notes, we will use an internal funding rate that represents a discount from the credit spreads for our conventional fixed-rate debt. As a result, the terms of the notes are less favorable to you than if we had used a higher funding rate.

Certain costs are likely to adversely affect the value of the notes. — Absent any changes in market conditions, any secondary market prices of the notes will likely be lower than the price to public. This is because any secondary market prices will likely take into account our then-current market credit spreads, and because any secondary market prices are likely to exclude all or a portion of the agent's commission and the hedging profits and estimated hedging costs that are included in the price to public of the notes and that may be reflected on your account statements. In addition, any such price is also likely to reflect a discount to account for costs associated with establishing or unwinding any related hedge transaction, such as dealer discounts, mark-ups and other transaction costs. As a result, the price, if any, at which BMOCM or any other party may be willing to purchase the notes from you in secondary market transactions, if at all, will likely be lower than the price to public. Any sale that you make prior to the maturity date could result in a substantial loss to you.

You will not have any shareholder rights and will have no right to receive any shares of any company included in the Underlying Asset at maturity. — Investing in your notes will not make you a holder of any shares of any company included in the Underlying Asset. Neither you nor any other holder or owner of the notes will have any voting rights, any right to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to those securities.

Changes that affect the Underlying Asset will affect the market value of the notes and the payments you will receive on the notes. — The policies of STOXX Limited ("STOXX"), the sponsor of the Underlying Asset, concerning the calculation of the Underlying Asset, additions, deletions or substitutions of the components of the Underlying Asset and the manner in which changes affecting those components, such as stock dividends, reorganizations or mergers, may be reflected in the Underlying Asset and, therefore, could affect the level of the Underlying Asset, the amounts payable on the notes and the market value of the notes prior to maturity. The amounts payable on the notes and their market value could also be affected if STOXX changes these policies, for example, by changing the manner in which it calculates the Underlying Asset, or if STOXX discontinues or suspends the calculation or publication of the Underlying Asset.

We have no affiliation with STOXX and will not be responsible for any actions taken by STOXX. — STOXX is not an affiliate of ours and will not be involved in the offering of the notes in any way. Consequently, we have no control over the actions of STOXX, including any actions of the type that would require the calculation agent to adjust the payment to you at maturity. STOXX has no obligation of any sort with respect to the notes. Thus, STOXX has no obligation to take your interests into consideration for any reason, including in taking any actions that might affect the value of the notes. None of our proceeds from the issuance of the notes will be delivered to STOXX.

An investment in the notes is subject to risks associated with foreign securities markets. — The Underlying Asset tracks the value of certain European equity securities. You should be aware that investments in securities linked to the value of foreign equity securities involve particular risks. The foreign securities markets comprising the Underlying Asset may have less liquidity and may be more volatile than U.S. or other securities markets and market

developments may affect foreign markets differently from U.S. or other securities markets. Direct or indirect government intervention to stabilize these foreign securities markets, as well as cross-shareholdings in foreign companies, may affect trading prices and volumes in these markets. Also, there is generally less publicly available information about foreign companies than about those U.S. companies that are subject to the reporting requirements of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, and foreign companies are subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements that differ from those applicable to U.S. reporting companies.

Prices of securities in Europe are subject to political, economic, financial and social factors that apply in that market. These factors, which could negatively affect those securities markets, include the possibility of recent or future changes in European economic and fiscal policies, the possible imposition of, or changes in, currency exchange laws or other laws or restrictions applicable to European companies or investments in European equity securities and the possibility of fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies, the possibility of outbreaks of hostility and political instability and the possibility of natural disaster or adverse public health development in the region. Moreover, European economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in important respects such as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources and self-sufficiency.

Lack of liquidity. — The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange. BMOCM may offer to purchase the notes in the secondary market, but is not required to do so. Even if there is a secondary market, it may not provide enough liquidity to allow you to trade or sell the notes easily. Because other dealers are not likely to make a secondary market for the notes, the price at which you may be able to trade the notes is likely to depend on the price, if any, at which BMOCM is willing to buy the notes.

Hedging and trading activities. — We or any of our affiliates may carry out hedging activities related to the notes, including purchasing or selling securities included in the Underlying Asset, or futures or options relating to the Underlying Asset, or other derivative instruments with returns linked or related to changes in the performance of the Underlying Asset. We or our affiliates may also engage in trading relating to the Underlying Asset from time to time. Any of these hedging or trading activities on or prior to the pricing date and during the term of the notes could adversely affect our payments on the notes.

Many economic and market factors will influence the value of the notes. — In addition to the level of the Underlying Asset and interest rates on any trading day, the value of the notes will be affected by a number of economic and market factors that may either offset or magnify each other, and which are described in more detail in the product supplement.

You must rely on your own evaluation of the merits of an investment linked to the Underlying Asset. — In the ordinary course of their businesses, our affiliates from time to time may express views on expected movements in the level of the Underlying Asset or the prices of the securities included in the Underlying Asset. One or more of our affiliates have published, and in the future may publish, research reports that express views on the Underlying Asset or these securities. However, these views are subject to change from time to time. Moreover, other professionals who deal in the markets relating to the Underlying Asset at any time may have significantly different views from those of our affiliates. You are encouraged to derive information concerning the Underlying Asset from multiple sources, and you should not rely on the views expressed by our affiliates.

Neither the offering of the notes nor any views which our affiliates from time to time may express in the ordinary course of their businesses constitutes a recommendation as to the merits of an investment in the notes.

Significant aspects of the tax treatment of the notes are uncertain. — The tax treatment of the notes is uncertain. We do not plan to request a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service or from any Canadian authorities regarding the tax treatment of the notes, and the Internal Revenue Service or a court may not agree with the tax treatment described in this pricing supplement.

The Internal Revenue Service has released a notice that may affect the taxation of holders of “prepaid forward contracts” and similar instruments. According to the notice, the Internal Revenue Service and the U.S. Treasury are actively considering whether the holder of such instruments should be required to accrue ordinary income on a current basis. While it is not clear whether the notes would be viewed as similar to such instruments, it is possible that any future guidance could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment in the notes, possibly with

retroactive effect.

Please read carefully the section entitled “Supplemental U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” in this pricing supplement, the section entitled “United States Federal Income Taxation” in the accompanying prospectus and the section entitled “Certain Income Tax Consequences” in the accompanying prospectus supplement. You should consult your tax advisor about your own tax situation.

Additional Risks Relating to the Terms of the Indenture and the Notes

The notes will be subject to risks, including non-payment in full, under Canadian Bank Resolution Powers. — Under Canadian bank resolution powers, the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation (“CDIC”) may, in circumstances where we have ceased, or are about to cease, to be viable, assume temporary control or ownership of us and may be granted broad powers by one or more orders of the Governor in Council (Canada), each of which we refer to as an “Order,” including the power to sell or dispose of all or a part of our assets, and the power to carry out or cause us to carry out a transaction or a series of transactions the purpose of which is to restructure our business. As part of the Canadian bank resolution powers, certain provisions of, and regulations under, the Bank Act (Canada) (the “Bank Act”), the CDIC Act and certain other Canadian federal statutes pertaining to banks, which we refer to collectively as the “bail-in regime,” provide for a bank recapitalization regime for banks designated by the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (Canada) (the “Superintendent”) as domestic systemically important banks, which include us.

P-8

If the CDIC were to take action under the Canadian bank resolution powers with respect to us, this could result in holders of the notes being subject to losses. As a result, you should consider the risk that you may lose all of your investment, including the principal amount plus any accrued interest, if the CDIC were to take action under the Canadian bank resolution powers, and that any remaining outstanding notes may be of little value at the time of the exercise of these powers and thereafter.

There is no limitation on the type of Order that may be made where it has been determined that we have ceased, or are about to cease, to be viable. As a result, you may be exposed to losses through the use of Canadian bank resolution powers.

The indenture under which the notes will be issued will provide only limited acceleration and enforcement rights for the notes. — Our indenture under which the notes will be issued will be amended to provide that acceleration of the notes will only be permitted (a) if we default in the payment of the principal of, or interest on, any of the notes and, in such case, the default continues for a period of 30 business days, or (b) certain bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization events occur.

Hypothetical Payments on the Notes at Maturity

The following table and examples illustrate the hypothetical payments at maturity on a \$1,000 investment in the notes. The hypothetical payments set forth below are based on a hypothetical Initial Level of 1,000.00, and the Buffer Percentage of 10.00% (the Buffer Level is 90% of the Initial Level). The hypothetical payments set forth below are for illustrative purposes only and may not be the actual returns applicable to investors in the notes. The numbers appearing in the following table and in the examples below have been rounded for ease of analysis.

Hypothetical Final Level	Hypothetical Percentage Change	Payment at Maturity (Excluding Any Contingent Interest Payment)
2,000.00	100.00%	\$1,000.00
1,500.00	50.00%	\$1,000.00
1,200.00	20.00%	\$1,000.00
1,100.00	10.00%	\$1,000.00
1,050.00	5.00%	\$1,000.00
1,020.00	2.00%	\$1,000.00
1,000.00	0.00%	\$1,000.00
950.00	-5.00%	\$1,000.00
900.00	-10.00%	\$1,000.00 ⁽¹⁾
899.90	-10.01%	\$999.90
800.00	-20.00%	\$900.00
750.00	-25.00%	\$850.00
700.00	-30.00%	\$800.00
500.00	-50.00%	\$600.00
300.00	-70.00%	\$400.00
0.00	-100.00%	\$100.00

(1) If the Final Level is greater than the Buffer Level, we will also pay the final contingent interest payment on the maturity date.

Hypothetical Examples of Amounts Payable at Maturity

The following examples illustrate how the returns set forth in the table above are calculated.

Example 1: The level of the Underlying Asset decreases from the hypothetical Initial Level of 1,000.00 to a hypothetical Final Level of 500.00, representing a Percentage Change of -50%. Because the hypothetical Final

Level of 500.00 is less than the Buffer Level, the investor will not receive the final contingent interest payment, and will receive a payment of \$600 per \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes, calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + [\$1,000 \times (-50\% + 10\%)] = \$600$$

Example 2: The level of the Underlying Asset decreases from the hypothetical Initial Level of 1,000.00 to a hypothetical Final Level of 980.00, representing a Percentage Change of -2.00%. Although the Percentage Change is negative, because the hypothetical Final Level of 980.00 is greater than the Buffer Level, the investor will receive the final contingent interest payment, and a payment of \$1,000 per \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes.

Example 3: The level of the Underlying Asset increases from the hypothetical Initial Level of 1,000.00 to a hypothetical Final Level of 1,050.00, representing a Percentage Change of 5%. Because the hypothetical Final Level of 1,050.00 is greater than Buffer Level, at maturity the investor will receive the final contingent interest payment, and a payment of \$1,000 per \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes.

Supplemental U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following, together with the discussion of U.S. federal income taxation in the accompanying prospectus and prospectus supplement, is a general description of the material U.S. tax considerations relating to the notes. It does not purport to be a complete analysis of all tax considerations relating to the notes. Prospective purchasers of the notes should consult their tax advisors as to the consequences under the tax laws of the country of which they are resident for tax purposes and the tax laws of Canada and the U.S. of acquiring, holding and disposing of the notes and receiving payments under the notes. This summary is based upon the law as in effect on the date of this pricing supplement and is subject to any change in law that may take effect after such date.

The following section supplements the discussion of U.S. federal income taxation in the accompanying prospectus and prospectus supplement with respect to United States holders (as defined in the accompanying prospectus). It applies only to those holders who are not excluded from the discussion of U.S. federal income taxation in the accompanying prospectus. It does not apply to holders subject to special rules including holders subject to Section 451(b) of the Code. In addition, the discussion below assumes that an investor in the notes will be subject to a significant risk that it will lose a significant amount of its investment in the notes. Bank of Montreal intends to treat contingent interest payments with respect to the notes as U.S. source income for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

You should consult your tax advisor concerning the U.S. federal income tax and other tax consequences of your investment in the notes in your particular circumstances, including the application of state, local or other tax laws and the possible effects of changes in federal or other tax laws.

NO STATUTORY, JUDICIAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY DIRECTLY DISCUSSES HOW THE NOTES SHOULD BE TREATED FOR U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX PURPOSES. AS A RESULT, THE U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF AN INVESTMENT IN THE NOTES ARE UNCERTAIN. BECAUSE OF THE UNCERTAINTY, YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR TAX ADVISOR IN DETERMINING THE U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX AND OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES OF YOUR INVESTMENT IN THE NOTES, INCLUDING THE APPLICATION OF STATE, LOCAL OR OTHER TAX LAWS AND THE POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN FEDERAL OR OTHER TAX LAWS.

We will not attempt to ascertain whether the issuer of any of the component stocks included in the Underlying Asset would be treated as a “passive foreign investment company” within the meaning of Section 1297 of the Code or a “U.S. real property holding corporation” within the meaning of Section 897 of the Code. If the issuer of any of the component stocks included in the Underlying Asset were so treated, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences could possibly apply. You should refer to any available information filed with the SEC by the issuers of the component stocks included in the Underlying Asset and consult your tax advisor regarding the possible consequences to you in this regard.

In the opinion of our counsel, Morrison & Foerster LLP, it would generally be reasonable to treat a note with terms described in this pricing supplement as a pre-paid cash-settled contingent income-bearing derivative contract in respect of the Underlying Asset for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and the terms of the notes require a holder and us (in the absence of a change in law or an administrative or judicial ruling to the contrary) to treat the notes for all tax purposes in accordance with such characterization. Although the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the contingent interest payments is uncertain, we intend to take the position, and the following discussion assumes, that such contingent interest payments (including any interest payment on or with respect to the maturity date) constitute taxable ordinary income to a United States holder at the time received or accrued in accordance with the holder's regular method of accounting. If the notes are treated as described above, it would be reasonable for a United States holder to take the position that it will recognize capital gain or loss upon the sale or maturity of the notes in an amount equal to the difference between the amount a United States holder receives at such time (other than amounts properly attributable to any interest payments, which would be treated, as described above, as ordinary income) and the United States holder's tax basis in the notes. In general, a United States holder's tax basis in the notes will be equal to the price the holder paid for the notes. Capital gain recognized by an individual United States holder is generally taxed at ordinary income rates where the property is held for one year or less. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Alternative Treatments

Alternative tax treatments of the notes are also possible and the Internal Revenue Service might assert that a treatment other than that described above is more appropriate. For example, it would be possible to treat the notes, and the Internal Revenue Service might assert that the notes should be treated, as a single debt instrument. If the notes are so treated, a United States holder would generally be required to accrue interest currently over the term of the notes irrespective of the contingent interest payments, if any, paid on the notes. In addition, any gain a United States holder might recognize upon the sale or maturity of the notes would be ordinary income and any loss recognized by a holder at such time would be ordinary loss to the extent of interest that same holder included in income in the current or previous taxable years in respect of the notes, and thereafter, would be capital loss.

Because of the absence of authority regarding the appropriate tax characterization of the notes, it is also possible that the Internal Revenue Service could seek to characterize the notes in a manner that results in other tax consequences that are different from those described above.

The Internal Revenue Service has released a notice that may affect the taxation of holders of the notes. According to the notice, the Internal Revenue Service and the Treasury Department are actively considering whether the holder of an instrument such as the notes should be required to accrue ordinary income on a current basis irrespective of any interest payments, and they sought taxpayer comments on the subject. It is not possible to determine what guidance they will ultimately issue, if any. It is possible, however, that under such guidance, holders of the notes will ultimately be required to accrue income currently and this could be applied on a retroactive basis. The Internal Revenue Service and the Treasury Department are also considering other relevant issues, including whether additional gain or loss from such instruments should be treated as ordinary or capital and whether the special “constructive ownership rules” of Section 1260 of the Code might be applied to such instruments. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the significance, and the potential impact, of the above considerations. We intend to treat the notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes in accordance with the treatment described in this pricing supplement unless and until such time as the Treasury Department and Internal Revenue Service determine that some other treatment is more appropriate.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Please see the discussion under “United States Federal Income Taxation—Other Considerations—Backup Withholding and Information Reporting” in the accompanying prospectus for a description of the applicability of the backup withholding and information reporting rules to payments made on your notes.

Non-United States Holders

The following discussion applies to non-United States holders of the notes. A non-United States holder is a beneficial owner of a note that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, is a non-resident alien individual, a foreign corporation, or a foreign estate or trust.

While the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the notes (including proper characterization of the contingent interest payments for U.S. federal income tax purposes) is uncertain, U.S. federal income tax at a 30% rate (or at a lower rate under an applicable income tax treaty) will be withheld in respect of the contingent interest payments paid to a non-United States holder unless such payments are effectively connected with the conduct by the non-United States holder of a trade or business in the U.S. (in which case, to avoid withholding, the non-United States holder will be

required to provide a Form W-8ECI). We will not pay any additional amounts in respect of such withholding. To claim benefits under an income tax treaty, a non-United States holder must obtain a taxpayer identification number and certify as to its eligibility under the appropriate treaty's limitations on benefits article, if applicable (which certification may generally be made on a Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E, or a substitute or successor form). In addition, special rules may apply to claims for treaty benefits made by corporate non-United States holders. A non-United States holder that is eligible for a reduced rate of U.S. federal withholding tax pursuant to an income tax treaty may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld by filing an appropriate claim for refund with the Internal Revenue Service. The availability of a lower rate of withholding or an exemption from withholding under an applicable income tax treaty will depend on the proper characterization of the contingent interest payments under U.S. federal income tax laws and whether such treaty rate or exemption applies to such payments. No assurance can be provided on the proper characterization of the contingent interest payments for U.S. federal income tax purposes and, accordingly, no assurance can be provided on the availability of benefits under any income tax treaty. Non-United States holders must consult their tax advisors in this regard.

Except as discussed below, a non-United States holder will generally not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on any gain (not including for the avoidance of doubt any amounts properly attributable to any interest which would be subject to the rules discussed in the previous paragraph) upon the sale or maturity of the notes, provided that (i) the holder complies with any applicable certification requirements (which certification may generally be made on a Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E, or a substitute or successor form), (ii) the payment is not effectively connected with the conduct by the holder of a U.S. trade or business, and (iii) if the holder is a non-resident alien individual, such holder is not present in the U.S. for 183 days or more during the taxable year of the sale or maturity of the notes. In the case of (ii) above, the holder generally would be subject to U.S. federal income tax with respect to any income or gain in the same manner as if the holder were a United States holder and, in the case of a holder that is a corporation, the holder may also be subject to a branch profits tax equal to 30% (or such lower rate provided by an applicable U.S. income tax treaty) of a portion of its earnings and profits for the taxable year that are effectively connected with its conduct of a trade or business in the U.S., subject to certain adjustments. Payments made to a non-United States holder may be subject to information reporting and to backup withholding unless the holder complies with applicable certification and identification requirements as to its foreign status.

A “dividend equivalent” payment is treated as a dividend from sources within the U.S. and such payments generally would be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax if paid to a non-United States holder. Under U.S. Treasury Department regulations, payments (including deemed payments) with respect to equity-linked instruments (“ELIs”) that are “specified ELIs” may be treated as dividend equivalents if such specified ELIs reference an interest in an “underlying security,” which is generally any interest in an entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes if a payment with respect to such interest could give rise to a U.S. source dividend. However, Internal Revenue Service guidance provides that withholding on dividend equivalent payments will not apply to specified ELIs that are not delta-one instruments and that are issued before January 1, 2019. Based on our determination that the notes are not “delta-one” instruments, non-United States holders should not be subject to withholding on dividend equivalent payments, if any, under the notes. However, it is possible that the notes could be treated as deemed reissued for U.S. federal income tax purposes upon the occurrence of certain events affecting the Underlying Asset or the notes, and following such occurrence the notes could be treated as delta-one specified ELIs that are subject to withholding on dividend equivalent payments. Non-United States holders that enter, or have entered, into other transactions in respect of the Underlying Asset or the notes should consult their tax advisors as to the application of the dividend equivalent withholding tax in the context of the notes and their other transactions. If any payments are treated as dividend equivalents subject to withholding, we (or the applicable paying agent) would be entitled to withhold taxes without being required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts so withheld.

As discussed above, alternative characterizations of the notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes are possible. Should an alternative characterization, by reason of change or clarification of the law, by regulation or otherwise, cause payments as to the notes to become subject to withholding tax in addition to the withholding tax described above, we will withhold tax at the applicable statutory rate. The Internal Revenue Service has also indicated that it is considering whether income in respect of instruments such as the notes should be subject to withholding tax. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors in this regard.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act imposes a 30% U.S. withholding tax on certain U.S. source payments, including interest (and OID), dividends, other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gain, profits, and income, and on the gross proceeds from a disposition of property of a type which can produce U.S. source interest or dividends (“Withholdable Payments”), if paid to a foreign financial institution (including amounts paid to a foreign financial institution on behalf of a holder), unless such institution enters into an agreement with the Treasury Department to collect and provide to the Treasury Department substantial information regarding U.S. account holders, including certain account holders that are foreign entities with U.S. owners, with such institution. A note may constitute an account for these purposes. The legislation also generally imposes a withholding tax of 30% on Withholdable Payments made to a non-financial foreign entity unless such entity provides the withholding agent with a certification that it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or a certification identifying the direct and indirect substantial U.S. owners of the entity.

The U.S. Treasury Department and the Internal Revenue Service have announced that withholding on payments of gross proceeds from a sale or redemption of the notes will only apply to payments made after December 31, 2018. If we determine withholding is appropriate with respect to the notes, we will withhold tax at the applicable statutory rate, and we will not pay any additional amounts in respect of such withholding. Account holders subject to information reporting requirements pursuant to the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act may include holders of the notes. Foreign financial institutions and non-financial foreign entities located in jurisdictions that have an intergovernmental agreement with the United States governing the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act may be subject to different rules. Holders are urged to consult with their own tax advisors regarding the possible implications of this legislation on their investment in the notes.

Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)

BMOCM will purchase the notes from us at a purchase price reflecting the commission set forth on the cover page of this pricing supplement. BMOCM has informed us that, as part of its distribution of the notes, it will reoffer the notes to other dealers who will sell them. Each such dealer, or each additional dealer engaged by a dealer to whom BMOCM reoffers the notes, will receive a commission from BMOCM, which will not exceed the commission set forth on the cover page.

Certain dealers who purchase the notes for sale to certain fee-based advisory accounts may forego some or all of their selling concessions, fees or commissions. The public offering price for investors purchasing the notes in these accounts may be less than 100% of the principal amount, as set forth on the cover page of this document. Investors that hold their notes in these accounts may be charged fees by the investment advisor or manager of that account based on the amount of assets held in those accounts, including the notes.

We will deliver the notes on a date that is greater than two business days following the pricing date. Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in two business days, unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who wish to trade the notes more than two business days prior to the issue date will be required to specify alternative settlement arrangements to prevent a failed settlement.

We own, directly or indirectly, all of the outstanding equity securities of BMOCM, the agent for this offering. In accordance with FINRA Rule 5121, BMOCM may not make sales in this offering to any of its discretionary accounts without the prior written approval of the customer.

We reserve the right to withdraw, cancel or modify the offering of the notes and to reject orders in whole or in part. You may cancel any order for the notes prior to its acceptance.

You should not construe the offering of the notes as a recommendation of the merits of acquiring an investment linked to the Underlying Asset or as to the suitability of an investment in the notes.

BMOCM may, but is not obligated to, make a market in the notes. BMOCM will determine any secondary market prices that it is prepared to offer in its sole discretion.

We may use the final pricing supplement relating to the notes in the initial sale of the notes. In addition, BMOCM or another of our affiliates may use the final pricing supplement in market-making transactions in any notes after their initial sale. Unless BMOCM or we inform you otherwise in the confirmation of sale, the final pricing supplement is being used by BMOCM in a market-making transaction.

For a period of approximately three months following issuance of the notes, the price, if any, at which we or our affiliates would be willing to buy the notes from investors, and the value that BMOCM may also publish for the notes through one or more financial information vendors and which could be indicated for the notes on any brokerage account statements, will reflect a temporary upward adjustment from our estimated value of the notes that would otherwise be determined and applicable at that time. This temporary upward adjustment represents a portion of (a) the hedging profit that we or our affiliates expect to realize over the term of the notes and (b) the underwriting discount and the selling concessions paid in connection with this offering. The amount of this temporary upward adjustment will decline to zero on a straight-line basis over the three-month period.

No Prospectus (as defined in Directive 2003/71/EC (as amended, the “Prospectus Directive”)) will be prepared in connection with the notes. Accordingly, the notes may not be offered to the public in any member state of the European Economic Area (the “EEA”), and any purchaser of the notes who subsequently sells any of the notes in any EEA member state must do so only in accordance with the requirements of the Prospectus Directive, as implemented in that member state.

The notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to, and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to, any retail investor in the EEA. For these purposes, the expression “offer” includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the notes, and a “retail investor” means a person who is one (or more) of: (a) a retail client, as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, “MiFID II”); or (b) a customer, within the meaning of Insurance Distribution Directive 2016/97/EU, as amended, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (c) not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Directive. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (as amended, the “PRIIPs Regulation”) for offering or selling the notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared, and therefore, offering or selling the notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

Additional Information Relating to the Estimated Initial Value of the Notes

Our estimated initial value of the notes on the date of this preliminary pricing supplement, and that will be set forth on the cover page of the final pricing supplement relating to the notes, equals the sum of the values of the following hypothetical components:

a fixed-income debt component with the same tenor as the notes, valued using our internal funding rate for structured notes; and

one or more derivative transactions relating to the economic terms of the notes.

The internal funding rate used in the determination of the initial estimated value generally represents a discount from the credit spreads for our conventional fixed-rate debt. The value of these derivative transactions are derived from our internal pricing models. These models are based on factors such as the traded market prices of comparable derivative instruments and on other inputs, which include volatility, dividend rates, interest rates and other factors. As a result, the estimated initial value of the notes on the pricing date will be determined based on market conditions at that time.

The Underlying Asset

All disclosures contained in this pricing supplement regarding the Underlying Asset, including, without limitation, its make up, method of calculation, and changes in its components, have been derived from publicly available sources. The information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, STOXX. STOXX, which owns the copyright and all other rights to the Underlying Asset, has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the Underlying Asset. The consequences of STOXX discontinuing publication of the Underlying Asset are discussed in the section of the product prospectus supplement entitled “General Terms of the Notes—Unavailability of the Level of the Underlying Asset on a Valuation Date.” Neither we nor BMOCM accepts any responsibility for the calculation, maintenance or publication of the Underlying Asset or any successor index.

The Underlying Asset was created by STOXX, which is currently owned by Deutsche Börse AG. Publication of the Underlying Asset began in February 1998, based on an initial Index level of 1,000 at December 31, 1991. On March 1, 2010, STOXX announced the removal of the “Dow Jones” prefix from all of its indices, including the Underlying Asset. Additional information about the Underlying Asset is available on the STOXX Limited website:

<http://www.stoxx.com>. However, information included in that website is not included or incorporated by reference in this pricing supplement.

Underlying Asset Composition and Maintenance

For each of the 19 EURO STOXX regional supersector indices, the stocks are ranked in terms of free-float market capitalization. The largest stocks are added to the selection list until the coverage is close to, but still less than, 60% of the free-float market capitalization of the corresponding supersector index. If the next highest-ranked stock brings the coverage closer to 60% in absolute terms, then it is also added to the selection list. All current stocks in the index are then added to the selection list. All of the stocks on the selection list are then ranked in terms of free-float market capitalization to produce the final index selection list. The largest 40 stocks on the selection list are selected; the remaining 10 stocks are selected from the largest remaining current stocks ranked between 41 and 60; if the number of stocks selected is still below 50, then the largest remaining stocks are selected until there are 50 stocks. In exceptional cases, STOXX’s management board can add stocks to and remove them from the selection list.

The index stocks are subject to a capped maximum index weight of 10%, which is applied on a quarterly basis.

The Underlying Asset is composed of 50 component stocks of market sector leaders from within the 19 EURO STOXX® Supersector indices, which represent the Eurozone portion of the STOXX Europe 600® Supersector indices. The index stocks have a high degree of liquidity and represent the largest companies across a wide range of market

sectors.

Composition and Maintenance of the Underlying Asset

The composition of the Underlying Asset is reviewed annually, based on the closing stock data on the last trading day in August. Changes in the composition of the Underlying Asset are made to ensure that it includes the 50 market sector leaders from within the EURO STOXX Index.

The free float factors for each component stock used to calculate the Underlying Asset, as described below, are reviewed, calculated, and implemented on a quarterly basis and are fixed until the next quarterly review.

The Underlying Asset is subject to a “fast exit rule.” The index stocks are monitored for any changes based on the monthly selection list ranking. A stock is deleted from the Underlying Asset if: (a) it ranks 75 or below on the monthly selection list and (b) it has been ranked 75 or below for a consecutive period of two months in the monthly selection list. The highest-ranked stock that is not already an index stock will replace it. Changes will be implemented on the close of the fifth trading day of the month, and are effective the next trading day.

The Underlying Asset is also subject to a “fast entry rule.” All stocks on the latest selection lists and initial public offering (IPO) stocks are reviewed for a fast-track addition on a quarterly basis. A stock is added, if (a) it qualifies for the latest STOXX blue-chip selection list generated end of February, May, August or November and (b) it ranks within the “lower buffer” on this selection list.

The Underlying Asset is also reviewed on an ongoing basis. Corporate actions (including initial public offerings, mergers and takeovers, spin-offs, delistings, and bankruptcy) that affect the Underlying Asset composition are immediately reviewed. Any changes are announced, implemented, and effective in line with the type of corporate action and the magnitude of the effect.

Calculation of the EURO STOXX 50® Index

The Underlying Asset is calculated with the “Laspeyres formula,” which measures the aggregate price changes in the index stocks against a fixed base quantity weight. The formula for calculating the Underlying Asset value can be expressed as follows:

Index = free float market capitalization of the index at the time

divisor of the index at the time

The “free float market capitalization of the index” is equal to the sum of the products of the closing price, number of shares, free float factor and the weighting cap factor for each component company as of the time that the Underlying Asset is being calculated.

The divisor of the Underlying Asset is adjusted to maintain the continuity of the Underlying Asset’s values across changes due to corporate actions, such as the deletion and addition of stocks, the substitution of stocks, stock dividends, and stock splits.

License Agreement

We have entered into a non-exclusive license agreement with STOXX, which grants us a license in exchange for a fee to use the Underlying Asset in connection with the issuance of certain securities, including the notes.

STOXX and its licensors (the “Licensors”) have no relationship with us or BMOCM, other than the licensing of the Underlying Asset and the related trademarks for use in connection with the notes.

STOXX and its Licensors do not:

sponsor, endorse, sell or promote the notes.

- recommend that any person invest in the notes or any other securities.
- have any responsibility or liability for or make any decisions about the timing, amount or pricing of the notes.
- have any responsibility or liability for the administration, management or marketing of the notes.
- consider the needs of the notes or the owners of the notes in determining, composing or calculating the Underlying Asset or have any obligation to do so.

STOXX and its Licensors will not have any liability in connection with the notes. Specifically,

STOXX and its Licensors do not make any warranty, express or implied, and disclaim any and all warranty about:

§ **the results to be obtained by the notes, the owner of the notes or any other person in connection with the use of the Underlying Asset and the data included in the Underlying Asset;**

§ **the accuracy or completeness of the Underlying Asset and its data;**

§ **the merchantability and the fitness for a particular purpose or use of the Underlying Asset or its data;**

STOXX and its Licensors will have no liability for any errors, omissions or interruptions in the Underlying Asset or its data; and

any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special or consequential damages or losses, even if STOXX knows that they might occur.

The licensing agreement among us, BMOCM and STOXX is solely for the benefit of the parties thereto and not for the benefit of the owner of the notes or any other third parties.

Historical Performance of the Underlying Asset

The following table sets forth the high and low closing levels for the Underlying Asset from the first quarter of 2008 through August 24, 2018.

The historical levels of the Underlying Asset are provided for informational purposes only. You should not take the historical levels of the Underlying Asset as an indication of its future performance, which may be better or worse than the levels set forth below.

Closing Levels of the EURO STOXX 50® Index

	High	Low
2008 First Quarter	4,339.23	3,431.82
Second Quarter	3,882.28	3,340.27
Third Quarter	3,445.66	3,000.83
Fourth Quarter	3,113.82	2,165.91
2009 First Quarter	2,578.43	1,809.98
Second Quarter	2,537.35	2,097.57
Third Quarter	2,899.12	2,281.47
Fourth Quarter	2,992.08	2,712.30
2010 First Quarter	3,017.85	2,631.64
Second Quarter	3,012.65	2,488.50
Third Quarter	2,827.27	2,507.83
Fourth Quarter	2,890.64	2,650.99
2011 First Quarter	3,068.00	2,721.24
Second Quarter	3,011.25	2,715.88
Third Quarter	2,875.67	1,995.01
Fourth Quarter	2,476.92	2,090.25
2012 First Quarter	2,608.42	2,286.45
Second Quarter	2,501.18	2,068.66
Third Quarter	2,594.56	2,151.54
Fourth Quarter	2,659.95	2,427.32
2013 First Quarter	2,749.27	2,570.52
Second Quarter	2,835.87	2,511.83

Edgar Filing: BANK OF MONTREAL /CAN/ - Form FWP

Third Quarter	2,936.20	2,570.76
Fourth Quarter	3,111.37	2,902.12
2014 First Quarter	3,172.43	2,962.49
Second Quarter	3,314.80	3,091.52
Third Quarter	3,289.75	3,006.83
Fourth Quarter	3,277.38	2,874.65
2015 First Quarter	3,731.35	3,007.91
Second Quarter	3,828.78	3,424.30
Third Quarter	3,686.58	3,019.34
Fourth Quarter	3,506.45	3,069.05
2016 First Quarter	3,178.01	2,680.35
Second Quarter	3,151.69	2,697.44
Third Quarter	3,091.66	2,761.37
Fourth Quarter	3,290.52	2,954.53
2017 First Quarter	3,500.93	3,230.68
Second Quarter	3,658.79	3,409.78
Third Quarter	3,594.85	3,388.22
Fourth Quarter	3,697.40	3,503.96
2018 First Quarter	3,672.29	3,278.72
Second Quarter	3,592.18	3,340.35
Third Quarter (through August 24, 2018)	3,527.18	3,359.08

Additional Information About the Notes, the Indenture and Canadian Bank Resolution Powers

Events of Default

Under the indenture, as it will be amended prior to the issue date of the notes, the term “event of default” means *only* any of the following:

we default in the payment of the principal of, or interest on, any of the notes and, in each case, the default continues for a period of 30 business days; or

certain bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization events occur.

Canadian Bank Resolution Powers

General

Under Canadian bank resolution powers, the CDIC may, in circumstances where we have ceased, or are about to cease, to be viable, assume temporary control or ownership of us and may be granted broad powers by one or more Orders, including the power to sell or dispose of all or a part of our assets, and the power to carry out or cause us to carry out a transaction or a series of transactions the purpose of which is to restructure our business. As part of the Canadian bank resolution powers, certain provisions of, and regulations under, the Bank Act, the CDIC Act and certain other Canadian federal statutes pertaining to banks, which we refer to collectively as the “*bail-in regime*,” provide for a bank recapitalization regime for banks designated by the Superintendent as D-SIBs, which include us.

The expressed objectives of the bail-in regime include reducing government and taxpayer exposure in the unlikely event of a failure of a D-SIB, reducing the likelihood of such a failure by increasing market discipline and reinforcing that bank shareholders and creditors are responsible for the D-SIBs’ risks and not taxpayers, and preserving financial stability by empowering the CDIC to quickly restore a failed D-SIB to viability and allow it to remain open and operating, even where the D-SIB has experienced severe losses.

Under the CDIC Act, in circumstances where the Superintendent is of the opinion that we have ceased, or are about to cease, to be viable and viability cannot be restored or preserved by exercise of the Superintendent's powers under the Bank Act, the Superintendent, after providing us with a reasonable opportunity to make representations, is required to provide a report to CDIC. Following receipt of the Superintendent's report, CDIC may request the Minister of Finance for Canada (the "*Minister of Finance*") to recommend that the Governor in Council (*Canada*) make an Order and, if the Minister of Finance is of the opinion that it is in the public interest to do so, the Minister of Finance may recommend that the Governor in Council (*Canada*) make, and on that recommendation, the Governor in Council (*Canada*) may make, one or more of the following Orders:

- vesting in CDIC, our shares and subordinated debt specified in the Order, which we refer to as a "*vesting order*";

- appointing CDIC as receiver in respect of us, which we refer to as a "*receivership order*";

if a receivership order has been made, directing the Minister of Finance to incorporate a federal institution designated in the Order as a bridge institution wholly owned by CDIC and specifying the date and time as of which our deposit liabilities are assumed, which we refer to as a "*bridge bank order*"; or

if a vesting order or receivership order has been made, directing CDIC to carry out a conversion, by converting or causing us to convert, in whole or in part – by means of a transaction or series of transactions and in one or more steps – our shares and liabilities that are subject to the bail-in regime into our common shares or common shares of any of our affiliates, which we refer to as a "*conversion order*".

Following a vesting order or receivership order, CDIC will assume temporary control or ownership of us and will be granted broad powers under that Order, including the power to sell or dispose of all or a part of our assets, and the power to carry out or cause us to carry out a transaction or a series of transactions the purpose of which is to restructure our business.

Under a bridge bank order, CDIC has the power to transfer certain of our assets and liabilities to a bridge institution. Upon the exercise of that power, any of our assets and liabilities that are not transferred to the bridge institution would remain with us, which would then be wound up. In such a scenario, any liabilities of ours, including any outstanding notes (whether or not such notes are bail-inable notes) that are not assumed by the bridge institution could receive only partial or no repayment in our ensuing wind-up.

The notes offered hereby are not bail-inable notes.

P-20
