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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 harbour provisions of, and are intended to be forward-looking statements under, the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and any applicable Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking statements may involve, but are not limited to, comments with respect to our objectives and priorities for 2011 and beyond, our strategies or future actions, our targets, expectations for our financial condition or share price, and the results of or outlook for our operations or for the Canadian and U.S. economies.

By their nature, forward-looking statements require us to make assumptions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. There is significant risk that predictions, forecasts, conclusions or projections will not prove to be accurate, that our assumptions may not be correct and that actual results may differ materially from such predictions, forecasts, conclusions or projections. We caution readers of this document not to place undue reliance on our forward-looking statements as a number of factors could cause actual future results, conditions, actions or events to differ materially from the targets, expectations, estimates or intentions expressed in the forward-looking statements.

The future outcomes that relate to forward-looking statements may be influenced by many factors, including but not limited to: general economic and market conditions in the countries in which we operate; interest rate and currency value fluctuations; changes in monetary policy; the degree of competition in the geographic and business areas in which we operate; changes in laws; judicial or regulatory proceedings; the accuracy and completeness of the information we obtain with respect to our customers and counterparties; our ability to execute our strategic plans and to complete and integrate acquisitions; critical accounting estimates; operational and infrastructure risks; general political conditions; global capital market activities; the possible effects on our business of war or terrorist activities; disease or illness that impacts on local, national or international economies; disruptions to public infrastructure, such as transportation, communications, power or water supply; and technological changes.

With respect to the M&I transaction, such factors include, but are not limited to: the possibility that the proposed transaction does not close when expected or at all because required regulatory, shareholder or other approvals and other conditions to closing are not received or satisfied on a timely basis or at all; the terms of the proposed transaction may need to be modified to satisfy such approvals or conditions; the anticipated benefits from the proposed transaction such as it being accretive to earnings, expanding our North American presence and synergies are not realized in the time frame anticipated or at all as a result of changes in general economic and market conditions, interest and exchange rates, monetary policy, laws and regulations (including changes to capital requirements) and their enforcement, and the degree of competition in the geographic and business areas in which M&I operates; the ability to promptly and effectively integrate the businesses of M&I and BMO; reputational risks and the reaction of M&I's customers to the transaction; diversion of management time on merger-related issues; and increased exposure to exchange rate fluctuations. A significant amount of M&I's business involves making loans or otherwise committing resources to specific companies, industries or geographic areas. Unforeseen events affecting such borrowers, industries or geographic areas could have a material adverse effect on the performance of our integrated U.S. operations.

We caution that the foregoing list is not exhaustive of all possible factors. Other factors could adversely affect our results. For more information, please see the discussion on pages 29, 30, 61 and 62 of BMO's 2010 Annual Report, which outlines in detail certain key factors that may affect BMO's future results. When relying on forward-looking statements to make decisions with respect to Bank of Montreal, investors and others should carefully consider these factors, as well as other uncertainties and potential events, and the inherent uncertainty of forward-looking statements. Bank of Montreal does not undertake to update any forward-looking statement, whether written or oral, that may be made, from time to time, by the organization or on its behalf, except as required by law. The forward-looking information contained in this document is presented for the purpose of assisting our shareholders in understanding our financial position as at and for the periods ended on the dates presented and our strategic priorities and objectives, and may not be appropriate for other purposes.

In calculating the pro-forma impact of Basel III on our regulatory capital and regulatory capital ratios, we have assumed our interpretation of the proposed rules announced by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) as of this date and our models used to assess those requirements are consistent with the final requirements that will be promulgated by BCBS and the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada (OSFI). We have also assumed that the proposed changes affecting capital deductions, risk-weighted assets, the regulatory capital treatment for non-common share capital instruments (i.e. grandfathered capital instruments) and the minimum regulatory capital ratios are adopted as proposed by BCBS and OSFI. We also assumed that existing capital instruments that are non-Basel III compliant but are Basel II compliant can be fully included in such estimates. The full impact of the Basel III proposals has been quantified based on our financial and risk positions at January 31 or as close to January 31 as was practical. The impact of IFRS conversion on our capital ratios is based on the analysis completed as of October 31, 2010. In calculating the impact of M&I and LGM on our capital position, our estimates reflect expected RWA and capital deductions at closing based on anticipated balances outstanding and credit quality at closing and our estimate of their fair value. It also reflects our assessment of goodwill, intangibles and deferred tax asset balances that would arise at closing. The Basel rules could be subject to further change, which may impact the results of our analysis. In setting out the expectation that we will be able to refinance certain capital instruments in the future, as and when necessary to meet regulatory capital requirements, we have assumed that factors beyond our control, including the state of the economic and capital markets environment, will not impair our ability to do so.

Assumptions about the performance of the Canadian and U.S. economies as well as overall market conditions and their combined effect on the bank's business are material factors we consider when determining our strategic priorities, objectives and expectations for our business. In determining our expectations for economic growth, both broadly and in the financial services sector, we primarily consider historical economic data provided by the Canadian and U.S. governments and their agencies

Non-GAAP Measures

Bank of Montreal uses both GAAP and non-GAAP measures to assess performance. Readers are cautioned that earnings and other measures adjusted to a basis other than GAAP do not have standardized meanings under GAAP and are unlikely to be comparable to similar measures used by other companies. Reconciliations of GAAP to non-GAAP measures as well as the rationale for their use can be found in Bank of Montreal's First Quarter 2011 Report to Shareholders and 2010 Annual Report, all of which are available on our website at www.bmo.com/investorrelations.

Examples of non-GAAP amounts or measures include: cash earnings per share and cash productivity; revenue and other measures presented on a taxable equivalent basis (teb); amounts presented net of applicable taxes, earnings which exclude the impact of provision for credit losses and taxes, and core earnings which exclude non recurring items such as acquisition integration costs.

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

Additional Information for Stockholders

In connection with the proposed merger transaction, BMO has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a Registration Statement on Form F-4 that includes a preliminary Proxy Statement of M&I, and a preliminary Prospectus of Bank of Montreal, as well as other relevant documents concerning the proposed transaction. Shareholders are urged to read the Registration Statement and the preliminary Proxy Statement/Prospectus regarding the merger, the definitive Proxy Statement/Prospectus when it becomes available and any other relevant documents filed with the SEC, as well as any amendments or supplements to those documents, because they will contain important information. A free copy of the preliminary Proxy Statement/Prospectus, as well as other filings containing information about BMO and M&I, may be obtained at the SEC's Internet site (<http://www.sec.gov>). You can also obtain these documents, free of charge, from BMO at www.BMO.com under the tab "About BMO - Investor Relations" and then under the heading "Frequently Accessed Documents", from BMO Investor Relations at investor.relations@bmo.com or 416-867-6642, from M&I by accessing M&I's website at www.MICorp.com under the tab "Investor Relations" and then under the heading "SEC Filings", or from M&I at (414) 765-7814.

BMO and M&I and certain of their directors and executive officers may be deemed to be participants in the solicitation of proxies from the shareholders of M&I in connection with the proposed merger. Information about the directors and executive officers of BMO is set forth in the proxy statement for BMO's 2011 annual meeting of shareholders, as filed with the SEC on Form 6-K on February 25, 2011. Information about the directors and executive officers of M&I is set forth in the proxy statement for M&I's 2010 annual meeting of shareholders, as filed with the SEC on a Schedule 14A on March 12, 2010. Additional information regarding the interests of those participants and other persons who may be deemed participants in the transaction may be obtained by reading the above-referenced preliminary Proxy Statement/Prospectus and the definitive Proxy Statement/Prospectus when it becomes available. Free copies of this document may be obtained as described in the preceding paragraph.

PRESENTATION

Viki Lazaris - BMO Financial Group - SVP of IR

Thank you. Good afternoon everyone and thanks for joining us today. Our agenda for today's investor presentation is as follows:

We will begin the call with remarks from Bill Downe, BMO's CEO followed by presentations from Russ Robertson, the bank's Chief Financial Officer and Tom Flynn, our Chief Risk Officer.

After their presentations we will have a short question and answer period where we will take questions from pre-qualified analysts. To give everyone an opportunity to participate, please keep it to one or two questions and then please requeue.

Also with us this afternoon to take questions are BMO's business unit heads – Tom Milroy from BMO Capital Markets, Gilles Ouellette from the Private Client Group, Frank Techar, Head of P&C Canada and Ellen Costello from P&C U.S.

At this time, I'd like to caution our listeners by stating the following on behalf of those speaking today. Forward-looking statements may be made during this call, and they are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from forecasts, projections, or conclusions in the forward-looking statements.

You can find information about the material factors that could cause our actual results to so differ, and information about the material factors and assumptions that were applied in drawing conclusions or making the forecasts or projections in these forward-looking statements on pages 29 and 30 of our 2010 annual MD&A and on page 5 of our First Quarter 2011 Report to Shareholders.

With that said, I'll hand things over to Bill.

Bill Downe - BMO Financial Group - President & CEO

Thank you, Viki, and good afternoon everyone. As noted, my comments may include forward-looking statements.

BMO's first quarter results signal a strong start to 2011. This performance reflects a continuation of the momentum we demonstrated throughout 2010, momentum that's been building for the past few years. The quarter again featured good growth in each of our operating groups, supported by consistent themes:

Strong top line growth; Expense in line with expectations, as we invest in our businesses; Loan loss trends that are generally positive; A rising return on equity; and continued strength in our capital position.

We also continue to add depth to our executive management team. As most of you are aware, our CFO, Russ Robertson will lead the Marshall & Illsley integration and Chair the Executive Steering Committee overseeing the process; and Tom Flynn has been appointed our new Chief Financial Officer. Both appointments are effective following our Annual General Meeting on March 22nd.

I also want to acknowledge two other key appointments:

Surjit Rajpal is succeeding Tom as Chief Risk Officer. Surjit's career with BMO -- which in fact began in risk management, has spanned over 25 years. He has held important roles in our capital markets business and his deep understanding of credit and market risk decisioning make him an excellent choice.

Second, Doug Stotz was recently appointed BMO's Chief Marketing Officer. Doug joins us from Bain & Company and spent ten years with FleetBoston Financial where he was responsible for retail banking products. Doug brings to BMO some very specific expertise in customer analytics, customer profitability and building customer advocacy, and he'll play a key role in strengthening our brand in the U.S..

The strength of our leadership provides confidence in our ability to execute on our strategic initiatives while maintaining visible momentum in each of our businesses.

Let's turn to our Q1 results.

Net income was a strong \$776 million, 18% above last year and up 5% sequentially. Cash EPS came in at \$1.32 per share. Our ROE was 15.7%, rising both from last year, and from the previous quarter.

Pre-tax, pre-provision earnings in the quarter reached \$1.3 billion, up 10% from a year ago and a new high for BMO.

Provisions for credit losses were \$248 million, down from a year ago and Tom will provide more colour on credit later in the call.

BMO remains well capitalized with a strong balance sheet and liquidity position. As at January 31, 2011, based on fully implemented Basel III 2019 rules, our Common Equity Ratio is estimated to be 8.2%. Our Tier 1 Capital Ratio on a Basel II basis was 13% at the end of the quarter, down from Q4 largely due to higher risk weighted assets and the redemption of an innovative instrument in the quarter.

We delivered strong year over year revenue growth of 10.6% in the first quarter. This compares with expense growth of 11.3% as we continue to invest in our businesses, adding front-line depth, technology and distribution. We continue to have good line-of-sight between investment decisions and top-line performance. We're confident in meeting our medium-term operating leverage objective of 1.5%.

I'd like to drill down a little deeper to underline our revenue momentum and the opportunities we see ahead.

P&C Canada's first quarter revenue increased \$116 million, or 8.3%. Personal banking grew 7%, driven by volume growth and better spreads on personal lending products and deposits. Commercial banking revenues increased 11%, the result of good year-over-year volume growth in loans and deposits and including a full quarter of the Diners Club acquisition. We see an opportunity to outperform in commercial and we continue to support our customers with tools like BMO Smartsteps for Business and BMO Business Essentials.

P&C U.S. generated revenue growth of \$29 million US, or 8.8%, primarily due to the AMCORE transaction, improved loan spreads and deposit balance growth. Average deposits increased \$3.8 billion, or 16%, to \$27.3 billion, about half from the inclusion of AMCORE, along with an active sales effort in our commercial segment.

First quarter revenue in the Private Client Group increased \$111 million, or 19.9%, with solid growth in all of our businesses. This increase was driven by a 12% improvement in client assets under management and administration, in source currency, higher revenue from the insurance business and higher deposit balances and spreads in our brokerage businesses. During the quarter we announced the agreement to acquire Hong Kong-based Lloyd George Management, a boutique asset manager with approximately \$6 billion US in assets under management with a significant portion in mainland China and approximately \$1 billion in India.

BMO Capital Markets' Q1 revenue of \$963 million was up \$120 million, or 14.3%, from a year ago. Trading revenues increased, driven by higher equity and foreign exchange activity, as well as improving market conditions. We have also seen an increase in our investment banking activity, particularly in mergers and acquisitions as confidence builds. Although we expect only moderate growth in lending

activity, we're confident agency and fee businesses will support our top line growth as our various strategic hires gain traction.

We have been consistent in our belief that very good business opportunities will be available to us in the U.S.; and a number of the improving economic trends we are seeing support this confidence. Since last quarter-end, our view of 2011 U.S. GDP growth has increased from 2.4% to 3.2%. That said, the rate of unemployment is slow in recovering and will continue to weigh on the housing market.

Business outlays on machinery & equipment peaked in early 2008 and subsequently fell 20%. Since then, M&E investment has rebounded an estimated 25% and is expected to continue to grow at a brisk pace through the end of this year, spurred by the higher expensing limits under the Small Business Jobs Act. Each of our U.S. businesses is well positioned:

BMO Capital Markets is on a positive trajectory with increased investment banking fee revenue supported by improved M&A activity, and a strong pipeline and expanded distribution capabilities. And, we're well positioned for a recovery in lending;

In P&C banking, we said previously we aim to be the Bank for Business in the Midwest. Our client alignment initiative, increased productivity and focus on building new relationships has positioned us for growth. This will be enhanced by the addition of M&I, which is also known for its strength in commercial lending; and

In the Private Client group, we're leveraging the strong partnerships between Wealth, Personal and Commercial Banking and Capital Markets to expand our client base.

Looking at the U.S., it's clear that the addition of M&I will transform our U.S. platform with added capabilities and scale. The combined business will be advantaged by our strong capital base, proven risk management, and client discipline – bringing together highly reputable and well respected businesses in the Midwest.

Turning more specifically to M&I.

Everything we've seen to date supports our initial view about the attractiveness of the transaction, and how transformational it will be. In accordance with the size of this deal, we are taking the right amount of time to plan for integration and are being very deliberate in the choices we're making. That said, I can update you on our progress on several important fronts.

First, since December 17th, a number of capital-related issues have been clarified including the amount of capital required for Basel III counterparty credit risk and we have updated BMO and M&I capital and risk weighted asset assumptions. With these clarifications, we've been able to narrow the projected range of the capital raise we'll be undertaking, and now anticipate a common equity offering of less than \$400 million, prior to closing.

Second, much work has been completed on the organizational design, which gives us confidence that we can hit the ground running, and be in a position to fully implement after closing.

Third, with regards to the name of our combined US business, brand positioning has been crucial to the Bank's success and importing the most important aspects of our Brand is something we are intensely focused on right now: What we stand for, what is the essence of our business model and how we go to market, and what we do for customers.

Fourth, at the time of announcement, we indicated cost savings of \$250 million from the transaction and we expect to meet or exceed this number.

And fifth, we've been in the market speaking to a number of different businesses and customers. We're enthusiastic about the revenue growth opportunities and here are some examples:

In commercial banking: increased loan growth and business opportunities including cash management; In personal banking: strong new account openings; In private banking: enhanced profile and a much larger customer base; In asset management, capitalizing on the scale afforded by incremental managed assets and distribution capabilities; and In capital markets: taking advantage of our increased visibility over a significant six-state market.

We look forward to reporting further in the coming months.

And now, I'll pass it over to Russ to take you through our Q1 financial results in more detail.

Russ Robertson - BMO Financial Group - CFO

Thanks Bill and good afternoon.

As some of my comments may be forward looking, please note the Caution Regarding Forward Looking Statements at the beginning of the presentation.

On slide 10, you can see that first quarter results were strong with net income of \$776 million or \$1.30 per share, compared to \$1.12 last year. On a cash basis, current quarter earnings were \$1.32. We delivered revenues of \$3.3 billion and strong top line growth of 10.6% year-over-year with good contributions from all of our operating groups. BMO's capital position remains strong.

Turning to slide 11, I'll touch briefly on the main drivers for revenue growth in the quarter. Non-interest revenue of \$1.7 billion was up 15% from a year ago, largely due to strong increases in BMO Capital Markets and Private Client Group, which Bill spoke about earlier. Net interest income was \$1.6 billion in the quarter, up \$95 million or 6.1% from a year ago, mainly due to solid growth from our retail businesses. Quarter-over-quarter, net interest income increased \$17 million or 1.1%, reflecting solid growth in BMO Capital Markets and P&C Canada, which was partially offset by a decrease in Corporate Services.

The total bank net interest margin was down 3 basis points year-over-year. Solid increases in our retail businesses were offset by reductions in net interest income in BMO Capital Markets, specifically trading, and in Corporate Services.

Quarter-over-quarter margins were down 7 basis points. There was good growth in P&C U.S., due to improved loan spreads and higher deposit balances, as well as higher deposit spreads in the Private Client Group. That said, growth in BMO Capital Markets' lower-margin assets and reduced net interest income in Corporate Services resulted in the overall reduction in the net interest margin.

Turning to slide 12, year-over-year expenses increased \$207 million or 11.3%. Approximately 45% of the increase was due to continued investment in our P&C businesses, including technology development initiatives and the addition of staff in Canada. Another 15% was due to the effects of our completed acquisitions. In addition, there were higher costs in the Private Client Group and BMO Capital Markets, largely due to increased employee compensation, in line with higher revenues and business investments.

Quarter-over-quarter expenses increased \$23 million or 1.2%, mainly due to significantly higher employee costs, offset by lower integration costs associated with our Rockford acquisition and a weaker U.S. dollar. Employee costs were higher due to a \$63 million charge for performance-based compensation related to employees eligible to retire that we record in the first quarter of each year. Benefit costs were also higher in Q1, consistent with the timing of the expense.

Before turning to capital, I would like to note that the effective income tax rate was 24.5% in the quarter primarily due to a provision for prior periods' income taxes recorded in the U.S. segment. The normalized tax rate for this quarter was approximately 300 basis points lower.

On slide 13, you'll see that our tier 1 capital ratio remains strong at 13.02%. The ratio declined 43 basis points from 13.45% in the fourth quarter largely due to the \$400 million redemption of BMO BOaTS – Series B in December, and higher risk-weighted assets, which were \$165.3 billion at the end of the first quarter.

The \$4.1 billion sequential increase in RWA was primarily due to the adoption of the Advanced Internal Ratings Based approach for Harris Bancorp. This increase was partially offset by lower trading book and securitization RWA.

BMO remains well capitalized before and after we account for our recently announced acquisitions. After incorporating the estimated capital requirements for both M&I and Lloyd George Management at closing and the share exchange with M&I shareholders, the bank's pro-forma Basel II Common Equity Ratio and Tier 1 Capital Ratio would be approximately 8.8% and 11.0%, respectively, as at January 31, 2011.

On a Basel III basis, the pro forma Common Equity Ratio as at January 31, 2011 is estimated to be 6.4% after including M&I and LGM.

These ratios do not factor in the common equity offering as Bill noted, which would have a positive impact of up to 20 basis points.

Moving to slide 16, P&C Canada had another strong quarter. Net income of \$444 million increased 10% from a year ago. Higher revenue was driven by volume growth across most products, the inclusion of one full quarter of the Diners Club franchise revenues, compared to one month in the prior year and an improved net interest margin. Revenue growth was partially offset by slightly higher provisions, due to growth in the portfolio and the addition of the Diners Club business, and higher expenses.

We continue to invest strategically to improve our competitive position while managing our operating expenses prudently. This is reflected in the group's cash productivity ratio of 50.5% in the first quarter.

Effective this quarter, we changed our disclosure to include cards revenue within our personal and commercial businesses to better reflect how we are managing. For example, with the acquisition of Diners, commercial cards are a more significant part of our commercial product offering. This change is reflected on slide 17.

P&C US net income of \$42 million US was down \$6 million or 13% from a year ago, largely driven by a higher provision for loan losses. Solid revenue growth, driven by higher deposit balances and improved loan spreads, was offset by higher expenses.

Net income in US dollars increased 12% quarter over quarter mainly due to lower integration costs related to the Rockford transaction, which more than offset the decline in revenues from lower deposit and lending fees.

In the quarter, the inclusion of the Rockford transaction increased revenues and operating expenses by \$17 million and \$15 million US respectively.

Turning to slide 19, our Private Client Group results of \$153 million were up \$42MM or 38% from a year ago. Net income from our brokerage, private client and asset management businesses was up a strong 20%. Insurance revenue was up both year over year and quarter over quarter, benefiting from the effects of favourable market movements on policyholder liabilities and higher net premium revenues.

Q1 cash productivity ratio of 69.2% improved 350 basis points from a year ago.

Turning to slide 21, BMO Capital Markets' delivered strong net income of \$257 million, up 21% from last year. There was solid trading and improved investment banking fees driving year over year revenue growth of 14% and results also benefited from favourable market conditions. Net income in the quarter was lowered by a provision for prior periods' income taxes in the U.S. segment.

Quarter over quarter net income was up 20%. Equity trading revenue was significantly higher due to an unfavourable accounting adjustment in the previous quarter. There was also an increase in our investment banking activity, particularly in mergers and acquisitions.

Finally on Slide 23, Corporate Services results were unchanged from the prior year as reduced revenues and higher costs were offset by lower provisions for credit losses.

Revenue was \$39 million lower, mostly due to a \$27 million reduction in non-interest revenue due to higher funding transaction fees, higher mark-to-market losses on securitization-related swaps and the impact of hedge ineffectiveness. There were also increases in technology investment expenses in the quarter.

In conclusion, our results reflect a quarter of strong earnings underpinned by continued momentum across all of our businesses.

With that I'll turn things over to Tom.

Tom Flynn - BMO Financial Group - EVP and Chief Risk Officer

Thanks Russ and good afternoon.

Before I begin I draw your attention to the caution regarding forward-looking statements.

I'll start with slide 29, where we provide a breakdown of our loan portfolio. The portfolio is well diversified both geographically and by segment. 76% of loans are in Canada and 19% in the US. P&C Consumer loans represent 64% of the Canadian portfolio, and 86% of these are secured.

Our US portfolio mix is 44% consumer, and 56% Commercial

The U.S consumer portfolios are relatively evenly spread across first mortgage, home equity and auto loans. Despite economic weakness over the last few years, these portfolios have been performing better than peers.

The US C&I portfolio is well diversified and is performing reasonably given the environment.

The US commercial real estate related sector continues to experience stress; we expect it will take time for it to fully recover. This portfolio is approximately US\$3 billion, or 9% of US loans and less than 2% of total loans.

Turning to Slide 30 where we provide information on impaired loan formations. Formations were \$283 million for the quarter versus \$461 million in Q4 and \$456 million a year ago.

The Canadian formations are \$120 million, down from \$172 million in Q4. The US portfolio continues to account for the majority of formations at \$163 million with Commercial Real Estate related sectors making up the largest portion at 33%.

Gross impaired loan balances were down at \$3.1 billion compared to \$3.2 billion in Q4. Excluding loans covered by the 80/20 loss share agreement with the FDIC, impaired loans were \$2.7 billion.

Slide 31 details the provision for credit losses by line of business. The consolidated specific provision was \$248 million, down from \$333 million a year ago.

Moving now to the business segment details that are shown in the table to the right.

The P&C Canada provisions were higher quarter over quarter primarily due to high consumer recoveries in the previous quarter.

P&C US provisions were relatively flat quarter over quarter. We expect provisions in this line of business to continue to be impacted by weak real estate markets and high unemployment through much of 2011.

Capital Markets provisions remained low in the quarter. In general the Capital Markets portfolio continues to stabilize.

Turning to Slide 32 we provide a segmentation of the specific provision by geography and sector.

The Canadian provision was \$116 million, down from \$138 a year ago. The consumer loan and credit card segments continue to be the largest drivers of Canadian provisions at 38% and 35% respectively.

The US provision was \$132 million well below the level of \$190 million a year ago.

To summarize for the quarter, credit portfolios continue to benefit from an improving economy. Both formations and provisions are lower than a year ago. Assuming the economy continues to improve and unemployment starts to come down in the U.S., we would expect this to continue.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Operator

Mario Mendonca, Canaccord.

Mario Mendonca - Canaccord Genuity - Analyst

First, on domestic Commercial, it would appear that after of few quarters of some pretty solid growth, it seemed to flat-line a little bit. For Frank, is there anything you can point to?

Frank Techar - BMO Financial Group - President & CEO, P&C Canada

Mario, I don't know what you're looking at, specifically.

Mario Mendonca - Canaccord Genuity - Analyst

It's actually in the presentation.

Frank Techar - BMO Financial Group - President & CEO, P&C Canada

Oh, I'm sorry. You're talking about the revenue?

Mario Mendonca - Canaccord Genuity - Analyst

Commercial loan growth, Commercial loans in Canada.

Frank Techar - BMO Financial Group - President & CEO, P&C Canada

Well, our commercial loan growth is up. The reason why I'm pausing here is because we had very strong growth in our Commercial loans in the quarter.

Mario Mendonca - *Canaccord Genuity* - Analyst

It was flat.

Frank Techar - BMO Financial Group - President & CEO, P&C Canada

Our commercial loans were up 7.8%. And from Q1 to Q4, in the zero to 5 category, our market share was up again. So if you're reading anything into it, you shouldn't. We still feel like we have growth and momentum in the business, and we are competing very effectively.

Mario Mendonca - *Canaccord Genuity* - Analyst

I'll be more specific. On page 25 of the presentation, Q4 to Q1, Commercial loans flat. I guess that's what I'm getting at.

Frank Techar - BMO Financial Group - President & CEO, P&C Canada

Well, the other thing to keep in mind is there is some seasonality in the Commercial business. And so Q1 is always one of those quarters where it is a little soft relative to coming out of the back half of the year.

Mario Mendonca - *Canaccord Genuity* - Analyst

Okay. So I guess there's nothing there that you would highlight, then?

Frank Techar - BMO Financial Group - President & CEO, P&C Canada

Yes, there's nothing there. In fact, our expectation is the growth is going to continue to accelerate as we go into this year. I'm really optimistic about the Commercial sector.

Mario Mendonca - *Canaccord Genuity* - Analyst

That's helpful. And then last question, perhaps for Tom Flynn. Domestic consumer delinquencies, referring here to personal loans; this is the second consecutive quarter where that has taken a slight move upward. Are we looking at the secured book there? Because I understand that your HELOCs are included in your personal loans. Is there anything you can highlight there?

Tom Flynn - *BMO Financial Group* - EVP, Chief Risk Officer

The number is up a little bit. I wouldn't highlight anything in particular. There's a little bit of seasonality that inflates the numbers slightly in the first quarter. And I think we have just seen a bit of a pause in the rate of improvement in credit after coming off of the highs, and our expectation would be that, assuming the

economy continues to do well, those numbers will gradually start to come down. We don't see any reversal of the fundamental trend.

Mario Mendonca - *Canaccord Genuity* - Analyst

On a related point, what I'm getting at here, is the Bank has enjoyed some very strong personal loan growth over the last two years. Is there any reason to believe that that personal loan growth, stronger than your peers, is manifesting itself in some weakness on the credit front?

Tom Flynn - *BMO Financial Group* - EVP, Chief Risk Officer

I would say no, we have not compromised our credit standards in the pursuit of growth. We have had good growth in the card portfolio, which has higher inherent loss rates. And so you could see consolidated Canadian consumer numbers move up a bit because of a slight mix change. But our card numbers compared to peers are still best in class.

Mario Mendonca - *Canaccord Genuity* - Analyst

Thanks very much.

Operator

Steve Theriault, Bank of America.

Steve Theriault - *BofA Merrill Lynch* - Analyst

A question for Bill Downe. Bill, there continues to be lots of chatter on US regional banking M&A. With the M&I deal and its integration challenges, do you feel like you have your hands full for the time being? Or could you conceivably consider any more meaningful additional deals over the next year or so, while the M&I deal closes and you get the integration going?

Bill Downe - *BMO Financial Group* - President & CEO

I would prefer, Steve, if you said we are fully occupied, rather than we have our hands full.

Steve Theriault - *BofA Merrill Lynch* - Analyst

Fair enough.

Bill Downe - *BMO Financial Group* - President & CEO

I think we are fully occupied. The opportunity in M&I around growth within the six-state market, including Illinois, is something that I think is going to give us organic growth on top of the acquired growth, and that's really where we want to keep our attention focused.

Steve Theriault - BofA Merrill Lynch - Analyst

Okay, fair enough. Another question on M&I, but maybe for Tom or for Russ with respect to the Tier 1 Common impact; when I look through all the pro formas you have given us, it looks like the negative impact from M&I from a Tier 1 Common perspective is maybe 20 or 30 basis points worse than when you announced the deal. Am I in the ballpark there? And what's the difference attributable?

Tom Flynn - BMO Financial Group - EVP, Chief Risk Officer

The difference is attributable to a couple of things, depending on how you are looking at the numbers. First, when we talked about the impact on the ratio at the time we announced the transaction, we modeled in an assumed \$800 million capital raise. And, in the pro forma number that we've included in the press release, we've assumed a zero common equity raise, and we've noted that we expect the raise to be less than \$400 million. So going from \$800 million to zero is about 35 basis points on the impact.

In addition, we've been working to refine some of the numbers that go into the assessment of the ratio. And our deferred tax balance is up a bit, RWA are up a bit, and we've also factored in the Lloyd George acquisition, which is about 5 basis points. So the total of those things is about 35 basis points in total on impact.

Steve Theriault - BofA Merrill Lynch - Analyst

That's helpful, and then one last numbers one, if I might. Just given the December changes to counterparty risk, versus the \$23 billion you give us last quarter, could you update us on that number, please?

Tom Flynn - BMO Financial Group - EVP, Chief Risk Officer

Yes. The \$23 billion is what we disclosed as the estimated impact of the counterparty credit risk changes as they existed at the time we announced Q4. Those rules have since been amended, and the current estimate is that the impact is approximately half of the \$23 million. And that's about a 40-45 basis point delta on the ratio.

Steve Theriault - BofA Merrill Lynch - Analyst

Thanks, that's very helpful.

Operator

John Aiken, Barclays Capital.

John Aiken - Barclays Capital - Analyst

I hate to pick on Capital Markets, given the strength that you guys exhibited in the quarter, but when we look at the disclosure in the U.S., the contribution is down significantly in the preceding three quarters, and now we are at a loss. But even if you back out the provision for the tax, we are still materially below where we were at, as a run rate.

Is there some structural difficulties in the business? And can you get contributions back up in the near-term with, I guess, maybe some tail winds from the economy?

Tom Milroy - BMO Financial Group - CEO, BMO Capital Markets

Hi, John, it's Tom Milroy, thanks for the question. I just want to say that we're actually encouraged by the U.S. performance quarter over quarter. We have to go up because of the tax provision. You have to go up a few lines; but if you look in the Supp Pack on page 10 and you go up to a pre-provision, pre-tax basis, you will see we grew from \$44 million in Q4 to \$76 million in Q1.

And we think that the line, and it will be reflected going forward in the bottom line, is growing and growing in the right direction. So, as we step back and look at it, we see the early signs of the work and the attention that we have in terms of pursuing our North American distribution strategy starting to come through in the numbers.

John Aiken - Barclays Capital - Analyst

Great, thanks. And you talked in the MD&A about the growth in average earning assets was largely centered around the repo book. And again, that was client activities. Can you give us some sense as to how this contributed to the growth in trading in the quarter and whether this is a change in strategy for the Bank, or just largely truly demand driven?

Tom Milroy - BMO Financial Group - CEO, BMO Capital Markets

Let me take that one again. This is all client activity and in a business we like, so the opportunity was to grow it in the quarter, and we did. I should also tell you, that it was a business activity that actually had dropped in 2010 to below the level we wanted it to be at. So lower than historically where we have been, and lower than where we were relative to our peers. So in this quarter, what we've done is we have been able to grow it and grow our share back to about where we would expect to be going forward.

Steve Theriault - BofA Merrill Lynch - Analyst

Great, thanks Tom.

Operator

Andre Hardy, RBC Capital Markets.

Andre Hardy - RBC Capital Markets - Analyst

I also have a question on capital. The transition to advanced internal ratings-based approach led to an increase in RWAs at Harris. How long do you expect it will take before you need to have the M&I book on an AIRB approach? And is that factored into your pro forma estimates?

Tom Flynn - BMO Financial Group - EVP, Chief Risk Officer

The rules allow for basically a three-year transition period post-close, and we will actually start working on it pre-close. But I expect we will look to take the three-year period. We would expect significant positive

migration in the portfolio between now and the end of that period, which would have a positive impact on RWA. And we also think that the credit mark that we've taken, which we think is appropriate and prudent, also significantly reduces the inherent risk in the RWA that we will be picking up.

Andre Hardy - RBC Capital Markets - Analyst

So, three years from now you don't expect a pickup relative to the standardized methodology?

Tom Flynn - BMO Financial Group - EVP, Chief Risk Officer

Well, it's obviously a hard thing to forecast three years out, but I would absolutely not expect it to be of the magnitude that we have seen here in this quarter with the Harris AIRB.

Andre Hardy - RBC Capital Markets - Analyst

Thank you.

Operator

Robert Sedran, CIBC.

Robert Sedran - CIBC World Markets - Analyst

The 20 odd basis points of pickup that you would get from a \$400 million equity issue is near enough to zero that I guess I'm wondering why not just scrap the idea altogether. Is there a potential that we don't do any here?

Bill Downe - BMO Financial Group - President & CEO

I think we are pretty clear about less than \$400 million; we modeled zero. It is a possibility. I think, as we have ticked off in the last 70 days since we announced the transaction, is we have ticked off the work that we've done. We have made good progress. We still have work to do, but I think you really have defined the boundaries.

Robert Sedran - CIBC World Markets - Analyst

And just a quick question on the insurance revenue side; maybe it's for Gilles. I guess the AIG acquisition has made you a little more market-sensitive than you have been. In trying to forecast that line, what might be the right reference rate or right interest rate to look at? And can you perhaps give us an idea of the sensitivity to that rate?

Gilles Ouellette - BMO Financial Group - President and CEO, PCG

It's in the Supp Pack. I think the current numbers are 100 basis points up is about about \$80 million, and 100 basis points down is about \$70 million.

Robert Sedran - CIBC World Markets - Analyst

That's a parallel shift in the yield curve, you are suggesting?

Gilles Ouellette - BMO Financial Group - President and CEO, PCG

Yes.

Robert Sedran - CIBC World Markets - Analyst

Okay.

Gilles Ouellette - BMO Financial Group - President and CEO, PCG

But what happened was, we had a great quarter this quarter. The wealth management businesses all kicked in, the revenues were good, and the net income was up, I think about 20%. But the insurance net income was up something like 66%. And partly the reason for that is the previous quarter, rates had ticked down, and that impacted our revenues. And then this quarter, we got it all back, and so the revenue was up a little bit.

But from quarter to quarter, I don't expect to see a big change, although directionally, we expect rates to be going up and we expect to benefit from that insurance business going forward.

Robert Sedran - CIBC World Markets - Analyst

Okay, thank you.

Operator

Peter Routledge, National Bank Financial.

Peter Routledge - National Bank Financial - Analyst

One quick follow-up on the counterparty credit risk, you say it dropped 50%. Do you still include the assumption that there will not be a centralized credit counterparty for OTC derivatives? And will that number drop even further if we get one?

Tom Flynn - BMO Financial Group - EVP, Chief Risk Officer

We have not assumed that there will be a central clearer. And so, if one was in place, the number would drop. And I think it's fair to say, the expectation is that one will be in place.

Peter Routledge - National Bank Financial - Analyst

Okay. In Canada, for Frank and related to Mario's question earlier, we see a slowdown in household lending. But in Bank of Canada data, it looks like overall household credit is up a bit, and up by more than the large Canadian banks that have reported so far. So Frank, in your view, is this the making of an end-of-cycle in Canadian residential lending, both on the mortgage side and just consumer lending side? Why or why not? And, if so, what sort of risk is there to BMO in the unsecured household lending book?

Frank Techar - BMO Financial Group - President & CEO, P&C Canada

I don't know how to define cycle exactly. It's clear that we are going to see some slowing, and we've started to see that already. My expectation is, we're not going to go to zero; we are going to have some level of growth available to all of us in the marketplace as we move forward. And predicting what that level is is difficult to do at this point in time.

But I think you have pointed out that the growth levels are still pretty healthy. The interventions from finance have yet to take place, so we don't know what the impact of those are going to be on consumer preferences at this point in time and consumer behaviors. And I think we'll just have to see how that plays out.

So my expectation is, we will continue to see growth, but it will be at a slower level than we are now, and it's hard to predict what that level is.

Peter Routledge - National Bank Financial - Analyst

One part of end of cycle is slower growth; another part could be higher credit costs. Is there any... and I know we are in an apparently growing economy...is there any risk of that, in your view? Do you see the potential for rising credit costs?

Frank Techar - BMO Financial Group - President & CEO, P&C Canada

Well, I think in this environment, I would suggest that it's probably unlikely, but I would never say never. Looking out maybe a little further into the future, I just think it's not the right thing to do for Canada and not the right thing to do just in general for the businesses. So I would be surprised if it happened early.

Peter Routledge - National Bank Financial - Analyst

Okay, thanks.

Operator

Darko Mihelic, Cormark Securities.

Darko Mihelic - Cormark Securities - Analyst

I'm looking at page 18 of your presentation and page 8 of your supplemental, the Personal and Commercial bank. My question is, I guess when I look at the cash productivity level and the core cash productivity -- and last quarter, I guess there was an expense bump Company-wide, so I didn't make

anything of it. But this is sort of the second quarter in a row where the gap between your cash productivity and your core cash productivity is wider than the previous sort of three quarters. I'm just curious as to why that is. And how soon should we expect a return to a lower level of cash productivity here in the US?

Ellen Costello - BMO Financial Group - President & CEO, P&C US

Darko, thanks for the question; it's Ellen speaking. That is pretty much largely made up of the impaired loan portfolio carry. And that has increased from about a 500 basis point drag to about a 1000 basis point drag. And until we start to see a decline in that portfolio and the cost of carrying it, I think it will be there for some time.

Darko Mihelic - Cormark Securities - Analyst

And should I read into the higher expected loss in the US as sort of a forbearing of this? In other words, we should think about really an elevated expense basis, based on your expected cost methodology or expected loss methodology, sorry?

Ellen Costello - BMO Financial Group - President & CEO, P&C US

There has been an increase in the expected loss impact in the numbers, but I think that the impaired loss impact is the bigger driver.

Darko Mihelic - Cormark Securities - Analyst

And I guess the last question, Ellen, it looks like the number of full-time equivalent employees dropped dramatically quarter over quarter.

Ellen Costello - BMO Financial Group - President & CEO, P&C US

Yes, that was the Amcore. When we went through the conversion process, there were about 400 employees that were impacted by that through the fall, and you're just finally seeing that show up in the first-quarter numbers.

Darko Mihelic - Cormark Securities - Analyst

So shouldn't that squeeze the difference between the cash productivity and the core cash productivity number?

Ellen Costello - BMO Financial Group - President & CEO, P&C US

I don't know that it would have as much of an effect as the impaired loan impact.

Darko Mihelic - Cormark Securities - Analyst

Okay, fair enough.

Ellen Costello - BMO Financial Group - President & CEO, P&C US

It does improve the productivity of the personal business, most certainly.

Darko Mihelic - Cormark Securities - Analyst

Okay, and maybe just one last question, the core cash productivity number, I guess the ultimate question is, what is the goal here? Where can we get the US banking platform to when we add Marshall & Ilsley into the mix? What is the end goal? Is it mid 50s?

Bill Downe - BMO Financial Group - President & CEO

Darko, maybe I'll pick that one up. I think if you go back and look at the levels that M&I was able to run at let's say five years ago, they had a very productive platform relative to the industry. And I think bringing down the combined expense-to-revenue ratio towards that objective is the right objective.

It's going to be kind of hard in the remainder of 2011 and 2012 to see that because we're going to have some additional expenses. We will break them out, but we'll have some adjustment expenses. But that is a reasonable area to think about heading towards in the long run.

Darko Mihelic - Cormark Securities - Analyst

Okay, that helps a lot, thank you very much.

Operator

Michael Goldberg, Desjardins Securities.

Michael Goldberg - Desjardins Securities - Analyst

When you announced the Marshall & Ilsley acquisition, you indicated that the impact would be about 3% dilutive in year one and 2% accretive in year two. Based on what you know now, how have these expectations changed? That's the first one related to M&I.

And second related to M&I, will Mark Furlong and the credit people coming from M&I be incented to deliver less losses than you have indicated in your purchase equation?

Tom Flynn - BMO Financial Group - EVP, Chief Risk Officer

It's Tom Flynn, Michael, I will try to answer that. To the first question, we are not coming out with revised guidance related to the accretion on the transaction, so we are sticking with the numbers that we earlier provided.

In terms of incenting people to do better than we provide for in the mark, the answer is that the people who are responsible for managing that portfolio will be incented and motivated to perform well to maximize value and hopefully to beat the mark, although the mark is what we think the inherent loss is in the portfolio. And we've talked about having the impaired loans that are being worked out managed away from the business, so that Mark, when he is running the business, is able to focus on the integration and

the go-forward business and not be distracted with the workout portfolio. So it's actually going to be managed by a team of experienced workout people within the Risk group.

Michael Goldberg - Desjardins Securities - Analyst

Okay. I've also got a question about your capital that you've talked about. Given what you have said about your pro forma Basel III capital ratios with and without the up to \$400 million common share issue that you now foresee, would it be reasonable for us to look at this issue as the amount needed to ensure that your Basel III common equity ratio is somewhere greater than the 7% level by year end, also taking into account expected retained earnings over the balance of the year?

Tom Flynn - BMO Financial Group - EVP, Chief Risk Officer

It's a reasonable question to ask, and a fair question, but the answer is no. We don't need that amount to be above the 7% based on our projections.

Michael Goldberg - Desjardins Securities - Analyst

So you would expect that you will be above the 7% by year end?

Tom Flynn - BMO Financial Group - EVP, Chief Risk Officer

Sorry, by the date that it comes into effect, Q1 of 2013.

Michael Goldberg - Desjardins Securities - Analyst

No, but I'm asking about by the end of fiscal 2011.

Tom Flynn - BMO Financial Group - EVP, Chief Risk Officer

We don't really view that as a target, by the end of fiscal 2011. The Basel III rules are being phased in effective Q1 of 2013, and regulators globally are encouraging institutions to meet the new standards essentially as quickly as possible. And we are very comfortable with where we will sit relative to the 7% on the implementation date of Q1 2013.

Michael Goldberg - Desjardins Securities - Analyst

Well, let me just ask it a different way. If you are not at 7% by the end of 2011 and all other things permitting, would you be in the position to increase your dividend at that point?

Bill Downe - BMO Financial Group - President & CEO

You know, Michael, before Tom proceeds further, I think we're into such hypothetical area that it's really not productive. What we've said with respect to the dividend is that we will increase the dividend consistent with earnings. As the earnings from the acquired property kick in, I'm sure that that will provide ample incentive for a dividend increase.

Michael Goldberg - Desjardins Securities - Analyst

Okay, thank you.

Operator

Cheryl Pate, Morgan Stanley.

Cheryl Pate - Morgan Stanley - Analyst

A question for Ellen on the sequential improvement we saw in the net interest margin. 15 basis points was higher than I would have expected. Can you give us some color on what product is really driving the improvement on the lending spread there? Is it more commercial or consumer? And any thoughts on the sustainability of the increase relative to the competitiveness of the market currently?

Ellen Costello - BMO Financial Group - President & CEO, P&C US

The drivers -- and actually, I look at it more on a year-over-year basis because it's a pretty big lift year-over-year -- are really loan spreads. We've been in a mode where we have been repricing existing loans as well as new originations at higher levels while exiting a portfolio of lower-spread loans. So that's giving us a lift.

At the same time, we have deposit volume growth. And while that is being offset by deposit spread compression, it's still adding to our margin growth.

I would say that the outlook for margins in my view would be flat because we will start to feel some downward pressure on pricing on the loan side as we head into the balance of the year. Most of our repricing efforts on the existing book in commercial are pretty much finished, and we are seeing some competitiveness on the pricing side in the environment that we are in, as banks are competing for loan growth.

Cheryl Pate - Morgan Stanley - Analyst

And would you say most of it is more commercial?

Ellen Costello - BMO Financial Group - President & CEO, P&C US

It's more commercial, yes.

Cheryl Pate - Morgan Stanley - Analyst

Great, thanks. And a second question, for Frank. On the lower fee revenue from cards this quarter, I'm just wondering how much of the higher reward cost would have any sort of seasonality aspect to it. Or, is it really a bit of a mix shift on the card portfolio driving the higher charges?

Frank Techar - BMO Financial Group - President & CEO, P&C Canada

I assume you are referring to the move from \$65 million down to \$45 million in card fees; there were three reasons. One was, we had lower than normal reward costs, actually, back in Q3 and Q4, and our reward costs are a negative NIR. So we actually had lower costs as a result of just the activity during those quarters. And we saw a pickup to more normal levels in this quarter.

We also had lower card fees just in general, and seasonality and mix came into play on that front, just our fees associated with the core business. And we also had lower Moneris revenue just based on lower transaction volumes during the quarter. So it was really three things that contributed, but the reward issue was more lower than normal cost in previous quarters, rather than any change in this quarter.

Cheryl Pate - Morgan Stanley - Analyst

Okay, thanks, very helpful.

Operator

Sumit Malhotra, Macquarie Capital Markets.

Sumit Malhotra - Macquarie Capital Markets - Analyst

The first question is for Tom Flynn. Tom, when I look at the total allowance level of the Bank in relation to ratios, like the coverage ratio, total allowances to total loans, you have certainly moved back in line or even, in some cases, ahead of the industry in that regard. And when I think about the comments here, Frank and yourself both seem pretty positive on Canadian retail trends. Capital Markets doesn't seem like it's too much of an issue in the corporate book.

Yet, BMO has been much more conservative than some of your peers in maintaining that provisioning level and the level of the total allowance. What's the possibility we start to see some drawdowns in that book as 2011 progresses, given the improving parts in at least two thirds of your portfolios?

Tom Flynn - BMO Financial Group - EVP, Chief Risk Officer

I'd say the potential exists. Obviously, we think we have the allowance at the right level in the current quarter. You've seen U.S. Banks draw down on their reserves, and that got some attention in the press. I think less so, generally, in the case of the Canadian banks. So I would say the potential exists, assuming that the positive trends continue.

Sumit Malhotra - Macquarie Capital Markets - Analyst

If I'm remembering correctly, in the last call, you could had stated that your view at that time was provisions roughly flat with back half 2010 levels in the beginning of 2011, and then we will see what happens from there. In the context of a continuing very low default rate on the corporate side and a 200 million decline in formations, is that still your view? Or, are we trending better than you may have thought three months ago?

Tom Flynn - BMO Financial Group - EVP, Chief Risk Officer

I would say we are trending roughly in line. The capital market provisions have outperformed, generally, over the last three or so quarters. We've had really strong performance, and we feel good about that. The US P&C provisions have been sticky, and that reflects higher unemployment and weak real estate markets. And the hope would be that later in the year we will start to get some improvement there and a bit of a downtick. But I think it's more of a case of that coming later in the year, as opposed to earlier.

Sumit Malhotra - Macquarie Capital Markets - Analyst

Secondly and lastly for me is on BMO Capital Markets for Tom Milroy, and maybe, by proxy, for Bill Downe. \$257 million in earnings this quarter, in line with some of the better quarters you posted in 2009-2010, yet this was accomplished with a tax rate higher than 40%. When I hear you speak here, not to put too much emphasis on tone, but it sounds like you are more confident in the sustainability of your revenue stream now than you were in that 2009 and early 2010 period where trading spreads were perhaps -- well, we now know they were unsustainably wide.

First off, is that an accurate statement, that the revenue stream in your mind is more sustainable where we are right now?

Tom Milroy - BMO Financial Group - CEO, BMO Capital Markets

I think it's fair to say that we had a terrific quarter, and not only was it strong, it was better than expected. But I think you are right; when you look at the business, we think the quality of the mix and the quality of the earnings is better and more predictable than it was. That being said, I just want to caveat: This is a business where it's difficult to get out ahead of yourself for each quarter because the market will determine a number of the factors that impact the performance of the business. But I am more confident in the business than I was in the earlier period.

I also think you're right to point out that we were able to deliver this, notwithstanding we had the tax charges relating to prior periods, which had that impact, obviously, on the overall tax charge of the Bank by inflating it roughly 300 basis points.

Sumit Malhotra - Macquarie Capital Markets - Analyst

So, and I'll wrap it up here for you again, Tom. On trading specifically, when we look at the last two quarters, if I look at it on a TEB basis, about \$350 million this quarter, \$275 million last quarter. Have the effects of aspects such as changes in the capital rules that we have been waiting for, competition returning to the market, do you feel that that has now run its course and it's basically a reflection of what activity levels are that will determine trading? In other words, are spreads where they should be, in your mind?

Tom Milroy - BMO Financial Group - CEO, BMO Capital Markets

I'm going to separate it, because there was two pieces to that. Obviously, a no would be related to the capital charges. We haven't had the full impact of all the capital that we would expect going forward under Basel III that we will have to carry. So we are keeping an eye on that. We're going to carry more capital. There's a bunch of things we can do to minimize that, but that will have an impact.

Looking at the market itself, the market tone is pretty good, and so if it continues, I think these are the kind of spreads and where we are is a very productive market environment, but neither would I say that it's hugely overheated.

Sumit Malhotra - Macquarie Capital Markets - Analyst

I appreciate it, thanks for your time.

Operator

Gabriel Dechaine, Credit Suisse.

Gabriel Dechaine - Credit Suisse - Analyst

The M&I acquisition, you are starting to talk about revenue synergies. Now, when they reported their Q4, I was caught off guard by the amount of decline in their loan book. Granted, we did expect some of that to come down. But in consumer lending, for example, it was also a pretty big decline.

Maybe you can give us your sense of when you think asset growth of the combined businesses in the US could turn positive and expand a bit more on these revenue synergies that you're starting to talk about. Is this tied to the Packers' win in the Super Bowl?

Bill Downe - BMO Financial Group - President & CEO

Thanks for the question, Gabriel. It's not a question that you really ought to ask a Bears fan (laughter).

But with respect to asset growth and the revenue opportunities, I think we're looking at post closing, when the teams are working together in the market. But I will tell you that I have been in seven cities in the Midwest area, both calling and meeting with employees in the last 60 days, and I have confidence in the tone of the commercial banking market. What you may be seeing in the asset numbers is the work-down of the real estate portfolio. In both our Commercial Banking business, we have an exit portfolio that we are working down, and then we have the reduction in the real estate portfolio.

So I think it's going to moderate the reported asset growth level. At the same time, I expect that people are going to become more active and you're going to see new revenue coming from both the non-interest product stream and from interest spreads. So I would look midyear and beyond, as we have control of the teams.

The second element of it is that I think the way that we go to market, the relationship with customers, the value that's placed on relationship banking is very consistent between our two operating models. And as a consequence, I think that with a history of very long relationships that we see in the M&I customer base, we are going to find business coming back to us. And I'm hopeful that, as we approach closing, the visibility of our people, the confidence of our people in the combined work force, will spur that on.

Gabriel Dechaine - Credit Suisse - Analyst

So I'm just trying to get a sense for when we will see that legacy book in M&I hit its bottom, and then start, on a combined basis, generating growth in loans.

Bill Downe - BMO Financial Group - President & CEO

Maybe Tom can give you some parameters around the real estate book in total, and you can make some deductions yourself.

Tom Flynn - BMO Financial Group - EVP, Chief Risk Officer

So I'm not sure I'll answer the question specifically, but I'll give you a little more color. The commercial real estate book that they have is about \$12 billion in size. They have been effectively reducing that portfolio; it's much lower than it was two or three years ago. And we want to have commercial real estate as a smaller portion of the combined loan portfolio.

At the same time, we don't want to achieve that objective in a way that destroys value, so we are going to work the portfolio down through time in a way that keeps one eye on the objective of getting it down and another eye on economic value. We haven't definitively landed on the steady state size of the real estate book, but we are expecting that it will be below half of the current level.

Gabriel Dechaine - Credit Suisse - Analyst

And then just on the dividend, before you did the deal I recall, Bill, you were suggesting, pre-crisis, having a 45% to 55% payout ratio was a good strategy. But as you saw acquisition opportunities much better post crisis, that the implication was it's such an elevated payout ratio wasn't the most optimal strategy. What is the thought towards bridging that payout ratio down from where it is now?

Bill Downe - BMO Financial Group - President & CEO

We're not making any adjustment to the range at the present time. I think the calculation I did on my pad was that, in this quarter, I believe we are within the range. And now we have a digestion period here with the acquired asset, so I think it delays the discussion of that. We acquired these assets and the customer base because we believe it's going to drive future growth and more profitability. So I think, let's look beyond the 12 months to 18 months of integration as being a period where we will probably see much stronger revenue generation that will contribute to dividend growth.

Gabriel Dechaine - Credit Suisse - Analyst

And lastly, any further thought on the Florida and Arizona branches? There has been some M&A activity in those regions and the smaller regional banks. Are you committed to these areas, because they don't seem to fit into your discussion when you talk about the bulk you have in the Midwest.

Bill Downe - BMO Financial Group - President & CEO

Well, I think by virtue of the fact that it's simply a smaller footprint, we haven't spent as much time talking about it. And a big portion of the book would be the impaired real estate portfolio that, as Tom said, will be managed separately. We have a business in both Florida and Arizona, have had for a long time, so we are familiar with the market, and M&I's locations would enhance both our Florida and Arizona presence. We really want to spend more time in the market thinking about how we would configure that. But it hasn't been left out for any other reason than when you look at that Midwest market, with a GDP and a population equivalent to the size of Canada, I just don't want anyone to miss the fact that this six-state area is essentially a doubling of the whole market.

But we have successfully pursued our strategy in Arizona and Florida and are going to be thinking about ways to use these branches to enhance it.

Gabriel Dechaine - *Credit Suisse* - Analyst

Thank you very much.

Operator

Brad Smith, Stonecap Securities.

Brad Smith - *Stonecap Securities Inc.* - Analyst

A question for Bill Downe. Bill, you've got the team directionally pointed in the US at this point in time. Could you talk a little bit about non-North American growth opportunities, M&A and things like that? I know that you have been moving some capital into the Asian market. What do you see there for the Bank of Montreal?

Bill Downe - *BMO Financial Group* - President & CEO

Thanks for the question, Brad. First of all, with respect to China and India, it's a progressive story. Our trade finance business, which was really the beginning of our presence in China almost two decades ago continues to grow. And with the uptick in economic activity in North America, and very significant increases in two-way trade and in exports, that business is growing. Our investment banking physical presence in both China and India is a couple of years now in the run, and we are seeing more activity there, really a building of the reputation of the firm. And in very significant sectors, the Bank's reputation in investment banking is allowing us to get in front of some high-quality opportunities.

The currency trading business remains very strong.

The asset management business is the one that's really emerging I think. When you put together the businesses that we have in Canada, the United States, Europe, a toehold in the Middle East with Lloyd George and the presence that they have in China, and a small portfolio in India with almost \$1 billion, we are approaching \$110 billion of total AUM in BMO Asset Management. And this is a more significant business, and it's a global business.

So I look for both the attraction of client dollars into our combined capability, and the ability for us to bring emerging markets in a broader array to our domestic North American investor base. So I think that's certainly an area for future growth.

I also think that as we grow our Commercial and Investment Banking business in the U.S., it's highly complementary to the North American business and it provides much bigger distribution opportunities to our equity and debt sales force in Europe. So I expect to see some growth there.

But the heart of the Company is the strength of the underlying North American franchise and our ability to do business into those other markets as a consequence of that. So I think it is a prominent part of our long-term thinking, and it's incremental growth, I think would be how it's defined.

Brad Smith - Stonecap Securities Inc. - Analyst

I guess from your comments, Bill, that there's not much of a probability of a banking or intermediation P&C type effort in the Asian market; it's more a wholesale and wealth management strategy? Would that be a correct way to characterize what you said?

Bill Downe - BMO Financial Group - President & CEO

Yes, I think for the time being, wholesale and wealth management. Wealth management takes you into the personal segments. And obviously as that personal business grows on the Wealth Management side and, as you know we have a significant investment in a Chinese mutual fund company, it does open up the opportunities. But we have built many strong relationships with large Chinese intermediaries, which I hope we can work with in partnership as opposed to, where I think you were going which was, are you getting ready to buy a P&C bank. And that would be a different story.

Brad Smith - Stonecap Securities Inc. - Analyst

Okay, thanks so much.

Operator

I would now like to turn the meeting back over to Ms. Lazaris.

Viki Lazaris - BMO Financial Group - SVP IR

Thank you for joining us on the call today. And as always, if there are any further questions, please contact the Investor Relations group. Have a great afternoon.