Semi-Annual Management Report of Fund Performance

BMO Harris International Equity Portfolio

For the period ended June 30, 2013

This semi-annual management report of fund performance contains financial highlights, but does not contain semi-annual or annual financial statements of the Portfolio. If the semi-annual or annual financial statements of the Portfolio do not accompany the mailing of this report, you may obtain a copy of the semi-annual or annual financial statements at your request, and at no cost, by calling 1-800-361-1392, by e-mailing us at **contact.centre@bmo.com**, by writing to us at BMO Harris Investment Management Inc., 1 First Canadian Place, 100 King St. W., 41st Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5X 1H3 or by visiting our website at **www.bmoharrisprivatebanking.com** or SEDAR at **www.sedar.com**. You may also contact us using one of these methods to request a copy of the Portfolio's proxy voting policies and procedures, proxy voting disclosure record and/or quarterly portfolio disclosure.

Management Discussion of Fund Performance

BMO Harris Investment Management Inc. ("BHIMI" or the "Manager"), the manager and the portfolio manager, is responsible for the management of the overall business and operations of BMO Harris Private Portfolios and has engaged McKinley Capital Management, LLC, Pyrford International Limited and Thornburg Investment Management, Inc. as the sub-advisors (each, a "sub-advisor" and collectively, the "sub-advisors") of BMO Harris International Equity Portfolio (the "Portfolio").

Three firms share the sub-advisory responsibilities for the Portfolio. Each sub-advisor manages one of three style components of the Portfolio, each with distinct investment strategies: core/value, deep value, and growth. Core/value and deep value investing employ the strategy of selecting stocks that trade for less than their intrinsic value which the sub-advisor believes the market has undervalued. Growth investing employs the strategy of seeking out stocks with good growth potential, defined as stocks of a company whose earnings are expected to grow at an above-average rate compared to its industry or the overall market.

Results of Operations

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2013, the Portfolio returned 10.08% in C$ (4.12% in US$), after expenses. The Portfolio's benchmark is the Morgan Stanley Capital International Europe, Australasia and the Far East Index (MSCI EAFE Index), which generated a 10.00% total return in C$ (4.10% in US$) over the same six-month period.

Developed markets posted strong returns over the period, and continued to be bolstered by the highly accommodative monetary policies of many global central banks. U.S. equity markets also rose on initial signs of strength in the economy, particularly in housing. Japanese equities posted relatively strong returns as investors gained optimism that the newly elected government would be able to engineer an economic recovery. European equity markets underperformed their U.S. and Japanese counterparts, although they still posted gains. The Cypriot bailout and Italian elections reminded investors that many of Europe's issues remain unresolved. Emerging markets continued their relative underperformance, which resulted in falling commodities prices. Near the end of the period, volatility returned to equity markets after the U.S. Federal Reserve Board (the "Fed") stated that the slowing of asset purchases may begin in 2013, sooner than the markets had expected. The result was a sharp sell-off in both equities and government bonds, and an increase in volatility across asset classes.

Growth

From a regional perspective, contributors to the performance of the Portfolio's growth component over the period included the United Kingdom, Denmark and Italy. On a sector basis, contributors to performance included the growth component's positions in the Consumer Discretionary, Financials and Industrials sectors. From an individual securities perspective, the growth component's positions in United Arrows Ltd., Pandora A/S and Norwegian Air Shuttle ASA contributed to performance.

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From a regional perspective, detractors from the performance of the Portfolio's growth component over the period included the growth component's positions in Mexico, the Netherlands and Peru. On a sector basis, the Telecommunication Services sector detracted from the growth component's performance. From an individual securities perspective, Luk Fook Holdings (International) Ltd., Rio Tinto plc and JGC Corporation detracted from performance.

During the period, the sub-advisor of the growth component initiated a number of new positions, including Asahi Kasei Corporation, GlaxoSmithKline Plc and Unilever N.V. The sub-advisor eliminated the growth component's positions in Continental AG, Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd. and United Overseas Bank Limited, among others.

Deep Value

From a regional perspective, contributors to the performance of the Portfolio's deep value component over the period included its underweight exposure to U.K. and eurozone equities, and its overweight exposure to Swiss equities. On a sector basis, contributors to performance included the deep value component's overweight exposures to the Industrials and Information Technology sectors. From an individual securities perspective, Roche Holding AG, Sumitomo Rubber Industries, Ltd. and Novartis AG contributed to performance. Roche Holding AG and Novartis AG outperformed over the period, as investors have been increasingly attracted to these companies' well-diversified earnings streams and resilient cash flows.

From a regional perspective, detractors from the performance of the Portfolio's deep value component over the period included the deep value component's overweight exposures to Hong Kong and Singapore equities, and its underweight exposure to Japanese equities. On a sector basis, detractors from performance included the deep value component's overweight positions in the Energy and Materials sectors, as well as its underweight exposure to the Consumer Discretionary sector. From an individual securities perspective, Rio Tinto plc, CNOOC Limited and Newcrest Mining Limited detracted from performance, as these companies were negatively impacted by falling demand for commodities.

During the period, the sub-advisor of the deep value component sold StarHub Ltd., TOKYU REIT, Inc. and Multi-Purpose Holdings Berhad warrants. StarHub Ltd. is a Singapore telecommunications operator that offers fixed, mobile, Pay TV and broadband services to residential and corporate customers. TOKYU REIT, Inc. pays out all of its earnings in the form of dividends and, consequently, has a relatively high dividend yield. This also results in little cash flow for investment in future growth, however, which could pose an equity-issuance risk if the company decides to buy additional properties. Multi-Purpose Holdings Berhad's warrants were also sold near the end of the period, as the company has begun to spin off its non-core insurance and property assets.

During the period, the sub-advisor of the deep value component purchased a number of new positions including Brenntag AG, Newcrest Mining Limited and Sembcorp Industries Ltd. Brenntag is the world's leading distributor of industrial and specialty chemicals, and the deep value component's sub-advisor believes the company has an attractive, capital-light business model. Newcrest Mining Limited is one of the world's top five gold producers with properties in Australia, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia and the Ivory Coast. Sembcorp Industries is a Singaporean conglomerate with two main divisions. The company's utilities segment provides energy, water and on-site logistics in energy-intensive industries such as petrochemical hubs. The company's marine segment offers integrated solutions that range from ship repair to rig building.

Core

From a regional perspective, detractors from the performance of the Portfolio's core component over the period included the core component's underweight exposure to Japan and its allocation to emerging markets. On a sector basis, stock selection in the Consumer Discretionary, Financials and Information Technology sectors detracted from performance. From an individual securities perspective, detractors from performance over the period included the core component's positions in Saipem S.p.A., CNOOC Limited and Volkswagen AG. Shares of Saipem S.p.A, a leading oil & gas engineering and construction firm, fell after a new management team lowered the company's 2013 guidance. The share price of CNOOC Limited declined as production growth was not as favourable as anticipated, while investor concerns about the company's acquisition of Nexen Inc. also weighed on CNOOC's share price. Volkswagen AG suffered from deteriorating free cash flow generation following an increase in the company's capital expenditure. Volkswagen AG was also negatively impacted by a weaker Japanese yen, which impacted most non-Japanese car exporters.

From a regional perspective, contributors to the performance of the Portfolio's core component over the period included the core component's underweight exposure to Spain, and stock selection in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. On a sector basis, an underweight exposure to the Materials sector and stock selection in the Telecommunication Services sector contributed to the core component's performance. From an individual securities perspective, contributors to performance included Toyota Motor Corporation, Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc. and adidas AG. Toyota Motor Corporation's profitability has improved substantially, largely as a result of the weaker Japanese yen, and this may ultimately strengthen the company's competitive position among global automotive companies. Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc. has been buoyed by the overall strength of the Japanese market, and has benefited from monetary policy moves and renewed stimulus in the Japanese economy. adidas AG is gaining market share in developing countries, including Russia and China, and has been making progress toward its longer-term revenue and margin growth targets through successful innovation efforts and an increased focus on the company's own retail initiatives.

Svenska Handelsbanken AB, BG Group plc and BM&FBovespa SA were among the companies sold from the core component during the period, while WPP plc, Saipem S.p.A. and Roche Holding AG were among those added to the core component.

For information on the Portfolio's longer-term performance and composition, please refer to the Past Performance section and Summary of Investment Portfolio section of this report.

Recent developments

Growth

The sub-advisor of the growth component believes there are improving investment opportunities in Italy, Denmark and Norway, as well as in the Consumer Discretionary, Health Care and Energy sectors. The sub-advisor also believes there are relatively fewer attractive opportunities in Germany, Switzerland and Australia, as well as in the Utilities, Information Technology and Telecommunication Services sectors. The composition of the Portfolio's growth component is the result of the sub-advisor's bottom-up investment process.

Deep Value

The sub-advisor of the deep value component believes that widespread deleveraging will make it more challenging for the corporate sector to generate strong earnings. The sub-advisor expects that the effects of any fragmentation of the European Union will be felt most in the European banking sector, as confidence in the stability of that region's financial system would be severely eroded. The sub-advisor believes this is essentially a deflationary process that represents a significant headwind to economic growth.

The deep value component's sub-advisor will remain focused on companies with highly visible earnings streams, strong balance sheets and sustainable dividend payments. The sub-advisor has a zero weighting in European banks and no Greek, Portuguese, Italian or Spanish stocks. Capital preservation remains a key focus for the sub-advisor.

Core

In the United States, housing strength and autos sales are driving increasingly positive investor sentiment. The correction in emerging markets equities that occurred later in the period was pronounced. Concerns over the slower pace of economic growth in China resulted in a broad-based sell-off of emerging markets equities. The core component's sub-advisor seeks to identify promising companies across three categories of value — Basic Value, Consistent Earners and Emerging Franchises — in an effort to provide diversification and opportunity on a risk-adjusted basis.

Risk Classification Change
Effective July 12, 2013, as outlined in the Portfolio's most recent prospectus, the risk rating of the Portfolio was reduced from "Medium to High" to "Medium" to better align with the Portfolio's risk level. The investment objectives, investment strategies and management of the Portfolio did not change as a result of the change in risk rating

Future Accounting Standards
Canadian investment entities will be required to prepare their financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2014. For reporting periods commencing January 1, 2014, the Portfolio will adopt IFRS as the basis for preparing its financial statements. The Portfolio will report its financial results for the interim period ending June 30, 2014, prepared on an IFRS basis. It will also provide comparative data on an IFRS basis, including an opening balance sheet as at January 1, 2013 (transition date). A summary of the significant standards impacting the Portfolio under IFRS are outlined below.

Based on the Portfolio's analysis to date, the more significant accounting changes that will result from its adoption of IFRS will be in the areas of fair valuation, cash flow presentation, consolidation of investments and classification of net assets representing unitholders' equity. The differences described in the sections that follow are based on Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP") and IFRS that are in effect as of this date. This should not be considered a comprehensive list of the main accounting changes when the Portfolio adopts IFRS.

The framework for fair valuation is set out under IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement, which includes the requirements for the measurement and disclosure of fair value. If an asset or liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, the standard requires valuation to be based on a price within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value. The standard allows the use of mid-market pricing or other pricing conventions that are used by market participants as a practical means for fair value measurements within a bid-ask spread. Thus, this standard will impact the net assets per unit for financial statement reporting purposes compared to current standards, and may also result in the elimination of the differences between the net asset per unit and net asset value per unit ("NAVPU") at the financial statement reporting date. The Manager has not identified any changes that will impact NAVPU as a result of the transition to IFRS.

Where the Portfolio holds controlling interest in an investment, it is the Manager's expectation that the Portfolio will qualify as an Investment Entity in accordance with IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements. As such, the Portfolio will not be required to consolidate its investments, but rather to fair value its investments regardless of whether those investments are controlled. If the Portfolio fair values investments that it controls, it may be required to make additional financial statement disclosures on its controlled investments in accordance with IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities. IFRS 12 also requires additional disclosures if the Portfolio is determined to qualify as an investment entity while not possessing all of the typical characteristics of an investment entity.

The criteria contained within IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation may require unitholders' equity to be classified as a liability within the Portfolio's Statement of Net Assets, unless certain conditions are met. The Manager is currently assessing the Portfolio's unitholder structure to confirm classification.

Related Party Transactions

BMO Trust Company, an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Bank of Montreal, is the trustee (the "trustee") and BHIMI is the manager of the Portfolio. From time to time, BHIMI may, on behalf of the Portfolio, enter into transactions or arrangements with or involving other members of BMO Financial Group, or certain other persons or companies that are related or connected to the Portfolio (each, a "related party" and collectively, the "related parties").

Sub-advisor
BHIMI has hired McKinley Capital Management, LLC, Pyrford International Limited (a related party) and Thornburg Investment Management, Inc. to provide investment advice and make investment decisions for the Portfolio's investment portfolio. Each sub-advisor receives investment advisory fees based on assets under management that are paid quarterly. The sub-advisors are paid by BHIMI, and BHIMI charges a portion of the sub-advisory fee as an expense to the Portfolio.

Wealth Management Fee

Units of the Portfolio are only available through the wealth management service offered by BMO Financial Group. The trustee, a related party, receives an annual fee from each investor for the wealth management service offered by BMO Financial Group. A tiered schedule is applied to calculate the annual fee for this service. The fee schedule starts at 1.95% and declines to 0.20% (depending on the nature and size of the investor's investment portfolio), and is calculated as a percentage of the assets under management. The actual wealth management fee payable by each investor is set out in BHIMI's *Investment Management Fee Schedule* that has been provided to the investor when the investor enters into an investment management agreement with the trustee and BHIMI. The wealth management fee is paid directly by the investor to the trustee. The trustee may compensate financial institutions and securities registrants within BMO Financial Group for client referrals to the wealth management service.

Unitholder Services

The Portfolio is provided with certain facilities and services by related parties. BMO Asset Management Inc. ("BMO AM Inc.") is the registrar of the Portfolio. The trustee and BMO AM Inc. are paid by the Portfolio for fees relating to the custodial and administrative services they provide, respectively. Administrative services include fund accounting, record keeping and purchases/redemption order processing. The fees charged to the Portfolio during the period were as follows:

	Period ended June 30, 2013 ($000s)	**Period ended June 30, 2012 ($000s)**
Unitholder Services	147	151

Management Fee

There is no management fee charged to the Portfolio. The trustee receives an annual fee from investors for the wealth management service offered by BMO Financial Group.

Financial Highlights

The following tables show selected key financial information about the Portfolio and are intended to help you understand the Portfolio's financial performance for the periods indicated.

The Portfolio's Net Assets Per Unit (1)		Six months ended June 30, 2013	Years ended December 31 2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Net assets, beginning of period	$	8.77	7.77	8.75	8.44	7.80	11.54
Increase (decrease) from operations:							
Total revenue	$	0.16	0.23	0.23	0.20	0.21	0.27
Total expenses	$	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.05)
Realized gains (losses) for the period	$	0.34	(0.21)	(0.06)	(0.15)	(0.96)	(2.70)
Unrealized gains (losses) for the period	$	0.40	1.21	(0.91)	0.53	1.71	(1.27)
Total increase (decrease) from operations (2)	$	0.87	1.20	(0.76)	0.55	0.93	(3.75)
Distributions:							
From income (excluding dividends)	$	—	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
From dividends	$	—	0.21	0.23	0.18	0.21	0.28
From capital gains	$	—	—	—	—	—	—
Return of capital	$	—	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Total Annual Distributions (3)	$	—	0.21	0.23	0.18	0.21	0.28
Net assets, end of period	$	9.65	8.77	7.77	8.75	8.44	7.80

(1) This information is derived from the Portfolio's audited annual financial statements and unaudited June 30, 2013 semi-annual financial statements. The net assets per unit presented in the financial statements differs from the net asset value calculated for Portfolio pricing purposes. An explanation of these differences can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

(2) Net assets and distributions are based on the actual number of units outstanding at the relevant time. The increase/decrease from operations is based on the weighted average number of units outstanding over the financial period. This table is not intended to be a reconciliation of beginning to ending net assets per unit.

(3) Distributions were paid in cash or reinvested in additional units of the Portfolio, or both.

Ratios and Supplemental Data		Six months ended June 30, 2013	Years ended December 31 2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Total net asset value (000s) (1)	$	663,973	553,418	459,153	559,179	439,133	296,709
Number of units outstanding (000s) (1)		68,770	63,099	59,109	63,875	52,058	38,055
Management expense ratio (2)	%	0.47	0.23	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.15
Management expense ratio before waivers or management absorptions	%	0.62	0.28	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.15
Trading expense ratio (3)	%	0.21	0.17	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.40
Portfolio turnover rate (4)	%	27.08	46.44	72.18	65.23	54.34	146.45
Net asset value per unit	$	9.65	8.77	7.77	8.75	8.44	7.80

(1) This information is provided as at June 30 or December 31 of the period shown.

(2) Management expense ratio is based on total expenses (excluding commissions and other portfolio transaction costs) for the stated period and is expressed as an annualized percentage of daily average net asset value during the period.

(3) The trading expense ratio represents total commissions and other portfolio transaction costs expressed as an annualized percentage of daily average net asset value during the period.

(4) The portfolio turnover rate indicates how actively the Portfolio's sub-advisors manage its portfolio investments. A portfolio turnover rate of 100% is equivalent to the Portfolio buying and selling all of the securities in its portfolio once in the course of the year. The higher a portfolio turnover rate in a year, the greater the trading costs payable by the Portfolio in the year, and the greater the chance of an investor receiving taxable capital gains in the year. There is not necessarily a relationship between a high turnover rate and the performance of a Portfolio.

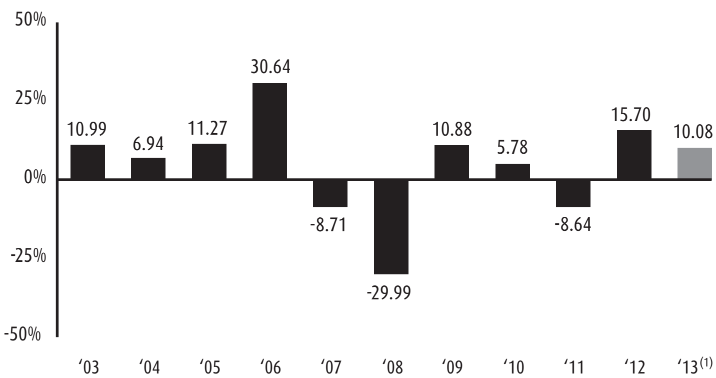
Past Performance

General
The Portfolio's performance information assumes that all distributions made by the Portfolio in the periods shown were reinvested in additional units of the Portfolio and is based on the net asset value of the Portfolio.

The performance information does not take into account sales, redemption, distribution or other optional charges that, if applicable, would have reduced returns or performance. Please remember, how the Portfolio has performed in the past does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future.

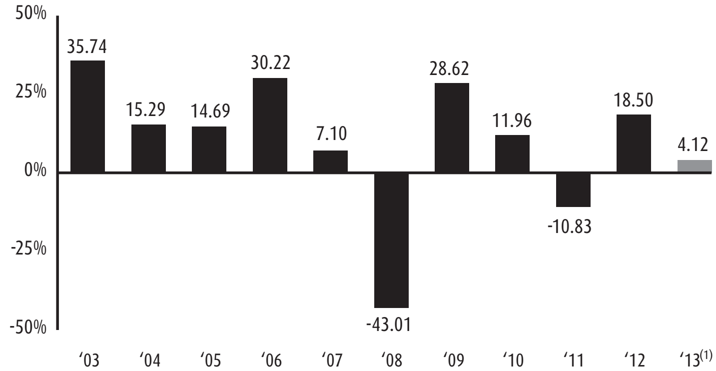
Year-by-Year Returns
The following bar charts show the performance for each of the financial years and for the six-month period ended June 30, 2013 shown and illustrates how the performance has changed from year to year. The bar charts show in percentage terms how an investment made on the first day of each financial year would have increased or decreased by the last day of each financial year.

BMO Harris International Equity Portfolio (C$)



(1) For the six-month period ended June 30, 2013.

BMO Harris International Equity Portfolio (US$)



(1) For the six-month period ended June 30, 2013.

Summary of Investment Portfolio
as at June 30, 2013

Portfolio Allocation	% of Net Asset Value
United Kingdom	17.1
Japan	15.6
Switzerland	9.1
Cash/Receivables/Payables	7.9
France	7.5
Germany	6.8
Hong Kong	5.1
Australia	5.0
Other	4.1
China	2.9
Sweden	2.7
Netherlands	2.6
Singapore	2.0
Denmark	1.9
Malaysia	1.6
Italy	1.5
Ireland	1.3
Belgium	1.1
Norway	1.1
Brazil	1.1
United States	1.0
Taiwan	1.0
Total portfolio allocation	**100.0**

Sector Allocation	
Financials	17.3
Consumer Discretionary	13.8
Industrials	13.1
Health Care	10.1
Consumer Staples	9.4
Cash/Receivables/Payables	7.9
Information Technology	7.6
Energy	7.3
Materials	6.3
Telecommunication Services	5.5
Utilities	1.7
Total sector allocation	**100.0**

Top 25 Holdings	% of Net Asset Value
Issuer	
Cash/Receivables/Payables	7.9
Roche Holding AG	2.7
Toyota Motor Corporation	2.1
Royal Dutch Shell Plc, Class A	1.8
Novartis AG	1.6
British American Tobacco p.l.c.	1.5
GlaxoSmithKline plc	1.4
Nestle S.A.	1.3
KDDI Corp.	1.2
Air Liquide S.A.	1.2
AIA Group Limited	1.2
SAP AG	1.1
CNOOC Limited	1.1
adidas AG	1.1
Assa Abloy AB, Class B	1.1
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.	1.1
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc.	0.9
Unilever N.V.	0.9
Sanofi	0.9
Reckitt Benckiser Group plc	0.8
Kingfisher plc	0.8
Novo Nordisk A/S, Class B	0.8
LVMH Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton S.A.	0.8
HSBC Holdings PLC	0.8
Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc.	0.8
Top holdings as a percentage of net asset value	**36.9**
Total Net Asset Value	**$663,973,203**

The summary of investment portfolio may change due to the Portfolio's ongoing portfolio transactions. Updates are available quarterly.

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