

## Restated First Quarter 2007 Report to Shareholders

Restated First Quarter Net Income Of \$348 Million, Down 43% (\$258 Million) From A Year Ago.

Results Include The Impact Of \$237 Million (\$0.46 Per Share) In After-Tax Losses Related To Commodities Trading And An \$88 Million (\$0.17 Per Share) After-Tax Restructuring Charge.

### Performance Highlights:

#### Year-over-Year Operating Highlights:

- Net income of \$348 million, down \$258 million or 43%
- EPS<sup>1</sup> of \$0.67 and cash EPS<sup>2</sup> of \$0.68, down \$0.50 and \$0.51 respectively, or 43%
- ROE of 9.2%, compared with 17.8% last year
- Results in the first quarter were affected by previously-announced commodities trading losses of \$509 million, which, net of reduced performance-based compensation and income taxes, lowered net income by \$237 million (\$0.46 per common share) and a \$135 million restructuring charge (\$88 million after tax and \$0.17 per share)
- Excluding the above items, net income was \$673 million, up \$67 million or 11%, and EPS was \$1.30, up \$0.13 or 11%, with revenue growth of 4.1% and expense growth of 2.8%<sup>3</sup>
- The restructuring charge included in results consisted of \$117 million for severance-related costs in respect of the planned elimination of approximately 1,000 primarily non-customer-facing positions and \$18 million of other non-employee-related costs
- Announced on March 1, 2007 a \$0.03 per share dividend increase, raising quarterly common share dividends to \$0.68 per share, up 4.6% from the first quarter and 28% from a year ago

1 All Earnings per Share (EPS) measures in this release refer to diluted EPS unless specified otherwise.

2 The adjustments that change results under generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) to cash results and GAAP revenue and income taxes to a taxable equivalent basis (teb) are outlined in the Non-GAAP Measures section in the Financial Performance Review, where all non-GAAP measures and their closest GAAP counterparts are outlined. Revenues and income taxes in the financial statements are stated in accordance with GAAP. Otherwise, all revenues and income taxes and measures that include revenues or income taxes in this document are stated on a taxable equivalent basis.

3 Results stated on a basis that excludes commodities trading losses and/or the restructuring charge are non-GAAP measures. Please see the Non-GAAP Measures section.

**This restated MD&A commentary is as of May 28, 2007 and has been updated to reflect the previously-announced commodities trading losses that relate to the first quarter of 2007. Readers of this restated MD&A are cautioned that information contained in this MD&A relating to the first quarter of 2007, although updated to May 28, 2007, may have been superseded by subsequent events or disclosure made by BMO. Readers should review BMO's subsequent public filings, including the management's discussion & analysis relating to BMO's interim financial statements for the quarter ended April 30, 2007, for more current information respecting BMO. Please note that all financial data for the first quarter of 2007 in this document has been restated to include the effects of commodities trading losses that relate to that quarter, unless otherwise noted.**

# Financial Highlights

(Unaudited) (Canadian \$ in millions, except as noted)

For the three months ended

	January 31, 2007	October 31, 2006	July 31, 2006	April 30, 2006	January 31, 2006	Change from January 31, 2006
	Restated (1)					
<b>Income Statement Highlights</b>						
Total revenue	\$ 2,066	\$ 2,461	\$ 2,570	\$ 2,473	\$ 2,481	(16.7) %
Total revenue (teb) (a)	2,105	2,494	2,603	2,503	2,512	(16.2)
Provision for credit losses	52	16	42	66	52	0
Non-interest expense	1,673	1,613	1,600	1,560	1,580	5.9
Net income	348	696	710	651	606	(42.5)
<b>Common Share Data (\$)</b>						
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.67	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.38	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.17	(0.50)
Diluted cash earnings per share (a)	0.68	1.37	1.40	1.27	1.19	(0.51)
Dividends declared per share	0.65	0.62	0.62	0.53	0.49	0.16
Book value per share	28.90	28.89	28.21	27.47	26.95	1.95
Closing share price	70.01	69.45	63.95	64.67	68.30	1.71
Total market value of common shares (\$ billions)	35.1	34.8	32.0	32.4	34.3	0.8

As at

	January 31, 2007	October 31, 2006	July 31, 2006	April 30, 2006	January 31, 2006	Change from January 31, 2006
	Restated (1)					
<b>Balance Sheet Highlights</b>						
Assets	\$ 355,491	\$ 319,978	\$ 311,609	\$ 306,307	\$ 299,223	18.8 %
Net loans and acceptances	205,472	190,994	189,893	187,561	178,582	15.1
Deposits	217,114	203,848	202,094	194,488	193,259	12.3
Common shareholders' equity	14,472	14,465	14,107	13,779	13,548	6.8

For the three months ended

	January 31, 2007	October 31, 2006	July 31, 2006	April 30, 2006	January 31, 2006
	Restated (1)				
<b>Primary Financial Measures (%) (b)</b>					
Average annual five year total shareholder return	17.8	19.1	12.8	16.4	14.2
Diluted earnings per share growth	(42.7)	5.5	29.0	6.8	5.4
Diluted cash earnings per share growth (a)	(42.9)	3.8	27.3	5.0	3.5
Return on equity	9.2	19.4	20.3	19.3	17.8
Cash return on equity (a)	9.5	19.6	20.6	19.6	18.1
Net economic profit (NEP) growth (a)	(+100)	(1.0)	59.3	0.0	(4.5)
Revenue growth	(16.7)	(6.1)	6.7	3.1	2.9
Revenue growth (teb) (a)	(16.2)	(5.9)	6.7	3.0	3.0
Non-interest expense-to-revenue ratio	81.0	65.5	62.3	63.1	63.7
Non-interest expense-to-revenue ratio (teb) (a)	79.5	64.6	61.5	62.3	62.9
Cash non-interest expense-to-revenue ratio (teb) (a)	78.9	64.2	61.1	61.9	62.4
Provision for credit losses-to-average loans and acceptances (annualized)	0.10	0.03	0.09	0.14	0.12
Gross impaired loans and acceptances-to-equity and allowance for credit losses	4.19	3.81	3.86	4.58	4.48
Cash and securities-to-total assets ratio	28.4	27.2	25.2	25.0	26.8
Tier 1 capital ratio	9.76	10.22	10.07	10.20	10.41
Credit rating					
Standard & Poor's	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-
Moody's	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3

**Other Financial Ratios** (% except as noted) (b)

Twelve month total shareholder return	6.0	24.1	8.0	17.7	27.5
Dividend yield	3.71	3.57	3.88	3.28	2.87
Price-to-earnings ratio (times)	15.1	13.5	12.6	13.6	14.6
Market-to-book value (times)	2.42	2.40	2.27	2.35	2.53
Net economic profit (\$ millions) (a)	(37)	325	349	302	254
Return on average assets	0.40	0.86	0.90	0.88	0.81
Net interest margin	1.38	1.51	1.56	1.51	1.57
Net interest margin (teb) (a)	1.43	1.55	1.60	1.55	1.61
Non-interest revenue-to-total revenue	42.1	50.6	52.0	55.0	52.3
Non-interest revenue-to-total revenue (teb) (a)	41.3	49.9	51.3	54.3	51.7
Non-interest expense growth	5.9	(0.9)	2.0	(0.6)	0.8
Total capital ratio	11.20	11.76	11.59	11.76	11.89
Equity-to-assets ratio	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7

(1) See Note 2 to the restated Consolidated Interim Financial Statements for the quarter ended January 31, 2007.

All ratios in this report are based on unrounded numbers.

(a) Refer to the "GAAP and Related Non-GAAP Measures used in the MD&A" for an explanation of cash results, reporting on a taxable equivalent basis (teb) and net economic profit. Securities

regulators require that companies caution readers that earnings and other measures adjusted to a basis other than generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) do not have standardized meanings under GAAP and are unlikely to be comparable to similar measures used by other companies.

(b) For the period ended, or as at, as appropriate.

BMO Financial Group earned net income of \$348 million for the first quarter ended January 31, 2007, or \$0.67 per share. Results included an after-tax charge of \$325 million, or \$0.63 a share, for previously-announced commodities trading losses and restructuring charges.

Excluding the net impact of the commodities trading losses and restructuring charge, net income was \$673 million or \$1.30 per share. On this basis, revenue grew 4.1% from a year ago, net income improved by \$67 million, or 11%, and operating leverage improved.

The impact of solid broad-based volume growth in P&C Canada and Private Client Group was partially offset by increased costs associated with the front-line sales and service staff we added in the latter half of last year to generate future sales growth. Excluding the commodities trading losses, BMO Capital Markets (formerly referred to as Investment Banking Group) earnings were good but declined, as trading revenues were at record levels a year ago amid high volatility in the energy sector. P&C U.S. again benefited from growth in personal and commercial loans but continues to be affected by margin pressures.

Reported net income declined \$348 million from the fourth quarter of 2006. Excluding the commodities trading losses and the restructuring charge, net income declined \$23 million due to reduced earnings in our Corporate Services group. Corporate Services' results in the fourth quarter benefited from an unusually low tax rate and a reduction in the general allowance for credit losses. However, excluding the commodities trading losses, earnings in each of our client operating groups were stronger in the first quarter, bouncing back from soft results in the fourth quarter.

On May 17, 2007, we announced that BMO would be recording \$680 million of commodities trading losses which, net of a \$120 million reduction in performance-based compensation and reduced income taxes, lowered net income by \$327 million (\$0.64 per share). The loss relates to the use of a more appropriate market-based methodology in the valuation of the commodities portfolio and, for our positions, the market becoming increasingly illiquid with volatility dropping to historically low levels. Previously, the portfolio had been marked to market each day by traders and the valuations confirmed independently, primarily by our principal external broker on a monthly basis. As our natural gas portfolio grew in the first few months of fiscal 2007, we sought additional verification of the valuations from other independent sources. Management subsequently initiated an external investigation of the trading activity which resulted in concerns with the reliability of quotes received from the principal external broker. At that time, we suspended our business relationship with the broker, pending the results of the external review.

The investigation determined that the losses relate to both the first and second quarters of 2007. As a consequence, for the first quarter of 2007, we have restated our results to record commodities trading losses of \$509 million which, net of an \$87 million reduction in performance-based compensation and reduced income taxes, lowered net income in the first quarter by \$237 million (\$0.46 per share). In the second quarter, we also recorded commodities trading losses, of \$171 million which, net of a \$33 million reduction in performance-based compensation and reduced income taxes, lowered net income in the second quarter by \$90 million (\$0.18 per share). Please refer to Note 2 to the attached restated unaudited consolidated financial statements.

## Net Income Summary

(Canadian \$ in millions)	Q1-2007 Restated
Net income as reported	348
Commodities trading losses (after tax)	237
Restructuring charge (after tax)	88
Net income excluding commodities trading losses and restructuring charge	673

BMO's commodities portfolio is now more appropriately marked-to-market as of January 31, 2007, after a completed valuation review and the recording of the \$509 million adjustment. We are continuing our investigation of the facts and circumstances surrounding these mark-to-market commodities trading losses including a review to determine whether any potential irregularities in trading and valuation took place. Given the size and complexity of the portfolio, it could experience subsequent significant mark-to-market gains and losses due to repositioning of the portfolio and market volatility. However, the ultimate orderly realization over time is not expected to generate any further large economic gain or loss on the portfolio. Please see the Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.

On May 23, 2007 we advised that we had reduced the risk in this portfolio by approximately a third from its peak, that a new management team was in place and that risk limits had been reduced. Our capital remains very strong, with a Tier 1 Capital Ratio of 9.76% at the end of the first quarter, the impact of the trading losses having lowered the ratio by 14 basis points.

The commodities trading revenue adjustments were recorded in BMO Capital Markets. As a result, BMO Capital Markets had a net loss for the first quarter of \$18 million, compared with net income of \$222 million a year ago. The trading losses were recorded primarily in our U.S. business.

We recorded a restructuring charge of \$135 million in the first quarter and are proceeding with implementing the associated changes. We have approximately 50 initiatives targeted at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the organization. When fully implemented, we anticipate approximately 1,000 fewer full-time positions, primarily in non-customer-facing areas. The initiatives are targeted to reduce our run-rate expense by \$300 million, half of which is expected to be achieved by the end of fiscal 2007.

Excluding the impact of the commodities trading losses and restructuring charge, we were very pleased with our broad-based growth in the first quarter. We had high-quality earnings in each of our operating groups. There was favourable operating leverage as revenue growth exceeded expense growth, and provisions for credit losses remained low and stable.

P&C Canada and Private Client Group performed well with revenue growth in most product areas and P&C Canada generated increased market share in some of our key segments.

## Operating Segment Overview

### P&C Canada

Net income increased \$30 million or 12% from a year ago to \$292 million, as solid revenue growth was partially offset by higher expenses, in part related to the increase in front-line sales and service staff in the latter half of 2006 and higher depreciation from the prior year's investments. Relative to the fourth quarter, net income increased \$20 million or 7.1% due to volume growth and effective expense management. Year-over-year revenue growth outpaced expense growth by 2.3 percentage points and net interest margin held firm relative to a year ago and the fourth quarter.

In personal banking, we have been focusing on volume growth in high-spread products with strong linkage to customer relationships. This has contributed to stable margins in the quarter and profitable volume growth in personal loans and cards. Mortgage growth has slowed due to our decision to favour relationship-focused, branch-originated mortgages over our third party mortgage portfolio, which is declining. In December, we completed the acquisition of bcpbank Canada, the first choice in financial services for the Portuguese-Canadian community in the greater Toronto area. We enhanced our distribution network and for 2007, we plan to open 15 branches, redevelop or relocate another 30 and close five. In the first quarter, we redeveloped or relocated five branches and closed one. We completed our initiative to replace our entire network of ABMs; our new machines include new customer service features that make banking from an ABM faster and simpler.

In the commercial banking segment, there was strong year-over-year loan growth of 6.8%. We continue to view this as an area of competitive strength as BMO ranks second in Canadian business banking market share. P&C Canada has an integrated client service approach and a broad spectrum of product offers to be a market leader in this segment. The launch of a new loan product focused on the less than \$1 million category and the establishment of commercial operating units in our three largest urban markets: Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver, in 2006 are evidence of our focus on the commercial segment.

### P&C U.S.

Net income was \$29 million, a decline of \$4 million or 14% from a year ago, but up \$5 million or 22% from the fourth quarter. Good personal and commercial loan and deposit volume growth and a stronger U.S. dollar improved revenues, although spread compression reduced this impact. Expenses grew compared to a year ago, in support of business volume increases and due to increased operating costs for our new branch technology platform. Expenses were lower relative to the fourth quarter, contributing strongly to improved performance.

We generated good loan growth despite weaker housing markets in a slowing economy, but the impact of this growth was offset by spread compression. Spread compression was caused by competitive pressures on pricing and changes in loan and deposit mix as customer preferences have shifted from high-spread to lower-spread loan and deposit products. We made good progress on controlling expenses, as net income increased 22% from the fourth quarter. We anticipate reducing our staffing levels, as part of the restructuring charge we announced. We also plan to slow our new branch openings and, as of May 28, 2007, anticipate opening three to five new branches this year. We continue to optimize our branch structure, closing one location and announcing an additional branch closure in the quarter.

In early January, we completed the acquisition of First National Bank & Trust, a 32-branch community bank with locations in Indianapolis and surrounding communities, the second-fastest growing market in the U.S. Midwest. The acquisition increased the number of Harris locations to 233 at the end of the first quarter, taking us closer to our goal of 350 to 400 locations across the U.S. Midwest. Business Banking announced expansion to the Phoenix market during the quarter. Harris has been a part of the Arizona market for more than 30 years through its wealth management group, Harris Private Bank. Many of the Private Bank's clients are also business owners, making this a natural extension of the organization's services. Business Banking loan production offices are also being established in Milwaukee and Indianapolis.

### Private Client Group

Net income was \$95 million, an increase of \$4 million or 4.2% from a year ago and \$11 million or 13% from the fourth quarter. Growth across all lines of business produced solid overall revenue growth. The benefits of this growth were partially offset by increased expenses due to higher revenue-based costs and continued investment in our sales force and U.S. investment management business to drive future revenue growth.

There were a number of customer service awards and initiatives in the quarter. BMO Harris Private Banking was selected Best Local Private Bank in Canada in *Euromoney Magazine's* Global Survey of private banking services, the fourth consecutive year that the private bank has been recognized with one of the magazine's most prestigious awards. BMO Mutual Funds was awarded the 2006 Mutual Fund Service Award by Dalbar, Inc., a leading financial services research firm. We won top honours for best overall customer service in both the English and French-language categories. BMO InvestorLine enhanced its online investing service, providing research from the top-ranked equity research group in Canada, BMO Capital Markets. BMO Term Investments launched three new market-linked GIC's under the banner, BMO Progressive GICs. These new products offer customers the ability to safely access potentially higher returns through participation in equity markets while retaining the benefits of principal protection.

### BMO Capital Markets

As explained, results were affected by commodities trading losses. Excluding the impact of those losses, net income decreased \$3 million or 1.6% from the first quarter of 2006 as trading revenues declined from the all time highs of a year ago.

On a similarly-adjusted basis, net income rose \$31 million or 17% from the fourth quarter, reflecting strong growth in trading, equity underwriting and commission revenues, partially offset by the impact of a low effective tax rate in the fourth quarter.

In our Investment and Corporate Banking business we continued to grow corporate banking assets, with average loans and acceptances, excluding securities purchased under resale agreements, increasing \$5.7 billion or 35% year-over-year. Much of this growth has taken place in the United States. Undrawn credit commitment levels have continued to increase which should provide continued momentum for growth in corporate loans. We were sole lead on a \$1 billion bridge loan for Borealis Infrastructure Management Inc. to support its acquisition of MDS Diagnostic Services for \$1.3 billion. Although this loan was advanced in February, it is an example of the activities in the quarter that contributed to our loan growth. Loan spreads continue to be challenged in a competitive marketplace.

During the quarter BMO Capital Markets continued to demonstrate its Canadian leadership in high-return fee businesses, participating in 139 new issues including 42 corporate debt deals, 7 issues of preferred shares, 71 common equity transactions and 19 government debt issues, raising a total of \$40.9 billion. We also acted as financial advisor on several significant M&A transactions. We advised the special committee of Bema Gold Corporation on its \$3.1 billion sale to Kinross Gold Corporation and were the strategic advisor to Goldcorp Inc. on its \$9.9 billion acquisition of Glamis Gold Ltd., creating one of the world's largest gold mining companies. We also advised Calpine Power Income Fund on its restructuring and hostile takeover defence, which resulted in an increased \$875 million bid from Harbinger Capital.

There was significant growth in our trading products businesses in the first quarter, as evidenced by increases in securities purchased under resale agreements and in investment and trading securities, as compared to both the prior year and preceding quarter. During the quarter, our Structured Products team launched the three new principal protected structured GICs that were developed in conjunction with Private Client Group and marketed through the BMO Bank of Montreal branch network.

### Performance Targets

Given the significance of the commodities trading losses incurred this year, it will be extremely challenging to achieve most of our annual financial targets. We will continue to monitor our performance relative to our annual targets, but will also monitor performance on a basis that excludes the impact of the announced commodities trading losses, to provide a checkpoint on the success of growing our businesses and meeting our strategic objectives.

Annual Targets for 2007*	Performance to January 31, 2007 (Restated)*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ 5% to 10% EPS growth from a base of \$5.11 (excluding changes in the general allowance)</li> <li>▫ ROE of 18% to 20%</li> <li>▫ Specific provision for credit losses of \$400 million or less</li> </ul> <p>We now anticipate specific provisions of \$300 million or less in fiscal 2007</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Improve our cash productivity ratio by 100 to 150 basis points</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ EPS of \$0.84, down 28% from \$1.17 a year ago</li> <li>▫ ROE of 11.6% annualized</li> <li>▫ Specific provision for credit losses of \$52 million</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Cash productivity ratio deteriorated 10.1 percentage points year-over-year</li> </ul>
* Excluding restructuring charge	* Excluding a restructuring charge of \$135 million (\$88 million after tax and \$0.17 per share)
<p>Excluding the impact of commodities trading losses, all financial targets would be on track. EPS growth would be 11.1%, ROE would be 18.0% and the cash productivity ratio would have improved by 72 basis points.</p>	

**The above table contains forward-looking statements. Please see the Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.**

# Restated Management's Discussion and Analysis

MD&A commentary is as of May 28, 2007. Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are in Canadian dollars and have been derived from financial statements prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the restated unaudited consolidated financial statements for the period ended January 31, 2007, included in this document, and the annual MD&A for the year ended October 31, 2006, included in BMO's 2006 Annual Report. The material that precedes this section comprises part of this MD&A.

**Bank of Montreal uses a unified branding approach that links all of the organization's member companies. Bank of Montreal, together with its subsidiaries, is known as BMO Financial Group. As such, in this document, the names BMO and BMO Financial Group mean Bank of Montreal, together with its subsidiaries.**

## Restated Summary Data

(Unaudited) (Canadian \$ in millions, except as noted)	Q1-2007	Increase/(Decrease) vs. Q1-2006		Increase/(Decrease) vs Q4-2006	
Revenue per financial statements	<b>2,066</b>	(415)	(17%)	(395)	(16%)
Taxable equivalent basis (teb) adjustment	<b>39</b>	8	26%	6	16%
Revenue (teb) (1)	<b>2,105</b>	(407)	(16%)	(389)	(16%)
Specific provision for credit losses	<b>52</b>	-	-	1	2%
Reduction of the general allowance	-	-	-	35	+100%
Total provision for credit losses	<b>52</b>	-	-	36	+100%
Non-interest expense	<b>1,538</b>	(42)	(3%)	(75)	(5%)
Restructuring charge	<b>135</b>	135	+100%	135	+100%
Total non-interest expense	<b>1,673</b>	93	6%	60	4%
Income taxes per financial statements	<b>(26)</b>	(250)	(+100%)	(143)	(+100%)
Taxable equivalent basis adjustment	<b>39</b>	8	26%	6	16%
Income taxes (teb) (1)	<b>13</b>	(242)	(95%)	(137)	(92%)
Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	<b>19</b>	-	-	-	-
Net income	<b>348</b>	(258)	(43%)	(348)	(50%)
Amortization of intangible assets (after tax)	<b>9</b>	-	-	-	-
Cash net income (1)	<b>357</b>	(258)	(42%)	(348)	(49%)
Earnings per share – basic (\$)	<b>0.68</b>	(0.51)	(43%)	(0.69)	(50%)
Earnings per share – diluted (\$)	<b>0.67</b>	(0.50)	(43%)	(0.68)	(50%)
Cash earnings per share – diluted (\$) (1)	<b>0.68</b>	(0.51)	(43%)	(0.69)	(50%)
Return on equity (ROE)	<b>9.2%</b>		(8.6%)		(10.2%)
Cash ROE (1)	<b>9.5%</b>		(8.6%)		(10.1%)
Productivity ratio	<b>81.0%</b>		17.3%		15.5%
Productivity (teb) ratio (1)	<b>79.5%</b>		16.6%		14.9%
Cash productivity (teb) ratio (1)	<b>78.9%</b>		16.5%		14.7%
Net interest margin on earning assets	<b>1.64%</b>		(0.22%)		(0.14%)
Net interest margin on earning assets (teb) (1)	<b>1.70%</b>		(0.21%)		(0.13%)
Effective tax rate	<b>(7.81%)</b>		(34.21%)		(21.88%)
Effective tax rate (teb) (1)	<b>3.30%</b>		(25.69%)		(14.13%)
Net income:					
Personal and Commercial Banking	<b>321</b>	26	9%	25	8%
P&C Canada	<b>292</b>	30	12%	20	7%
P&C U.S.	<b>29</b>	(4)	(14%)	5	22%
Private Client Group	<b>95</b>	4	4%	11	13%
BMO Capital Markets	<b>(18)</b>	(240)	(+100%)	(206)	(+100%)
Corporate Services, including Technology and Operations (T&O)	<b>(50)</b>	(48)	(+100%)	(178)	(+100%)
<b>BMO Financial Group</b>	<b>348</b>	(258)	(43%)	(348)	(50%)

(1) These are non-GAAP amounts or non-GAAP measures. Please see footnote 2 to the preceding Operating Highlights and the Non-GAAP Measures section that follows, which outline the use of non-GAAP measures in this document.

### Management's Responsibility for Financial Information

BMO's CEO and CFAO have certified the appropriateness of the financial disclosures in our interim MD&A and restated unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the period ended January 31, 2007. They have also certified that they are responsible for the design of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting.

BMO's internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of BMO; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission in the United States, as applicable, and that receipts and expenditures of BMO are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of BMO; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of BMO's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting can provide only reasonable assurance and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Further, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In connection with BMO Financial Group's review of its mark-to-market commodities trading losses in its natural gas portfolio, BMO has determined that i) a more appropriate market-based methodology should be used for valuing the natural gas portfolio and ii) the independent price verification processes performed by BMO failed to identify price discrepancies. These factors, together with increased concerns with the reliability of quotes from BMO's principal broker used in the first quarter valuation resulted in the restatement of BMO's previously reported financial statements for the quarter ended January 31, 2007, which is described in note 2 in the restated unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended January 31, 2007.

In light of the foregoing, after the end of the first quarter, BMO has taken the following remedial actions:

- placed two of our commodities trading professionals on leave and such individuals are no longer employed by BMO;
- changed reporting lines within BMO Capital Markets for the commodities business;
- suspended its business relationship with the principal broker used in the first quarter valuation;
- changed our independent price verification process to incorporate a more appropriate market-based valuation methodology for determining on-going mark-to-market valuation of the commodities portfolio; and
- increased management oversight and reduced risk limits.

Except for the above remedial actions, there have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

As in prior quarters, BMO's audit committee reviewed this document, including the attached unaudited interim consolidated financial statements, and BMO's Board of Directors approved the document prior to its release.

A comprehensive discussion of our businesses, strategies and objectives can be found in Management's Discussion and Analysis in BMO's 2006 Annual Report, which can be accessed on our web site at [www.bmo.com/investorrelations](http://www.bmo.com/investorrelations). Readers are also encouraged to visit the site to view other quarterly financial information.

### Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Bank of Montreal's public communications often include written or oral forward-looking statements. Statements of this type are included in this document, and may be included in other filings with Canadian securities regulators or the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or in other communications. All such statements are made pursuant to the 'safe harbor' provisions of, and are intended to be forward-looking statements under, the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and any applicable Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking statements may involve, but are not limited to, comments with respect to our objectives and priorities for 2007 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 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.

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 28 and 29 of BMO's 2006 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.

Assumptions about the performance of the Canadian and U.S. economies in 2007 and how that will affect our businesses were material factors we considered when setting our strategic priorities and objectives and in determining our financial targets, including provisions for credit losses. Key assumptions included that the Canadian and U.S. economies would expand at a moderate pace in 2007 and that inflation would remain low. We also assumed that interest rates in 2007 would remain little changed in Canada but decline in the United States and that the Canadian dollar would hold onto its value relative to the U.S. dollar. The Canadian dollar has strengthened relative to the U.S. dollar, particularly late in the second quarter, but we continue to believe that our other assumptions remain valid. We have continued to rely upon those assumptions and the views outlined in the following Economic Outlook in considering our ability to achieve our 2007 targets. 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. Tax laws in the countries in which we operate, primarily Canada and the United States, are material factors we consider when determining our sustainable effective tax rate.

Assumptions about the performance of the natural gas and crude oil commodities markets and how that will affect the performance of our commodities business were material factors we considered when establishing our estimates of the future performance of the commodities trading portfolio set out in this document. Key assumptions included that commodities prices and implied volatility would be stable and our positions would continue to be managed with a view to lowering the size and risk level of the portfolio.

## Regulatory Filings

Our continuous disclosure materials, including our interim filings, annual MD&A and audited consolidated financial statements, our Annual Information Form and the Notice of Annual Meeting of Shareholders and Proxy Circular are available on our web site at [www.bmo.com/investorrelations](http://www.bmo.com/investorrelations), on the Canadian Securities Administrators' web site at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) and on the EDGAR section of the SEC's web site at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

## Economic Outlook

We continue to anticipate that the Canadian economy will grow at a moderate pace in 2007. While low interest rates and strong commodities prices should continue to support domestic demand, the strong Canadian dollar and sluggish U.S. economy will likely continue to weigh on exports. Housing market activity is expected to remain elevated in response to low mortgage rates. Continued increases in home prices in Western Canada, however, are expected to reduce affordability and dampen sales, tempering growth in residential mortgages. Growth in consumer spending and personal credit should be supported by recent strong gains in employment and low unemployment. Business investment is expected to remain robust in response to strong commodities prices and the need to expand productive capacity, which should support business loan growth. Canadian interest rates are likely to remain stable in 2007.

Alberta led the nation's economic expansion for the third straight year in 2006, growing twice as fast as the national average and nearly four times faster than Ontario. The western provinces should continue to lead the nation's performance in 2007 in response to high resource prices and the development of the oil sands. Conversely, the economies of central and eastern Canada will likely continue to underperform as renewed strength in the Canadian dollar will restrain manufacturing activity. The Canadian dollar has soared 6% against the U.S. dollar in the past three months, and we expect it to remain strong in the year ahead amid high commodities prices.

The U.S. economy is still projected to grow modestly in 2007. The correction in housing is lasting longer than we anticipated, with home prices now falling moderately. This will continue to weigh on demand for residential mortgages. Consumer spending remains healthy because of sustained employment growth, though it is at risk of weakening if home prices continue to fall or gasoline prices continue to climb. Business investment has slowed as firms remain cautious about the outlook for the economy. However, an expected easing in Federal Reserve policy in the fall should support growth in business investment and loans later this year. The Midwest economy is anticipated to strengthen modestly as manufacturers benefit from a weak U.S. dollar and strong global demand. This Economic Outlook section contains forward-looking statements. Please see the foregoing Caution Regarding Forward-Looking-statements.

## Non-GAAP Measures

BMO uses both GAAP and certain non-GAAP measures to assess performance. Securities regulators require that companies caution readers 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. The following table reconciles the non-GAAP measures, which management regularly monitors, to their GAAP counterparts.

Management discloses amounts on a basis that adjusts for the impact of significant first quarter losses on commodities trading and related performance-based compensation, as well as a restructuring charge recorded in the first quarter. The restructuring charge related to severance costs for the planned elimination of approximately 1,000 primarily non-customer-facing positions and other non-employee-related costs. Amounts and measures stated on a basis that excludes the foregoing items are considered useful as they would be expected to be more reflective of ongoing operating results.

Cash earnings and cash productivity measures may enhance comparisons between periods when there has been an acquisition, particularly because the purchase decision may not consider the amortization of intangible assets to be a relevant expense. Cash EPS measures are also disclosed because analysts often focus on this measure, and cash EPS is used by Thomson First Call to track third-party earnings estimates that are frequently reported in the media. Cash measures add the after-tax amortization of intangible assets to GAAP earnings to derive cash net income (and associated cash EPS) and deduct the amortization of intangible assets from non-interest expense to derive cash productivity measures.

BMO, like many banks, analyzes revenue, and ratios computed using revenue, on a taxable equivalent basis (teb). This basis includes an adjustment that increases GAAP revenues and the GAAP provision for income taxes by an amount that would raise revenues on certain tax-exempt securities to a level equivalent to amounts that would incur tax at the statutory rate. The effective income tax rate is also analyzed on a taxable equivalent basis for consistency of approach. Analysis on a taxable equivalent basis neutralizes the impact on ratios of investing in tax exempt or tax-advantaged securities rather than fully-taxable securities with higher yields. It reduces distortions in ratios between periods and between institutions related to the choice of tax-advantaged and taxable investments. In this MD&A, all revenues and tax amounts and related ratios are stated on a taxable equivalent basis, unless indicated otherwise.

BMO's corporate banking operations in the United States are concentrated among mid-market corporate clients, which BMO manages and reports in its BMO Capital Markets operations because of the enhanced opportunities to cross-sell products. BMO's North American peer group typically includes similar businesses in their personal and commercial banking units. We provide supplemental information that reflects the inclusion of this U.S.-based mid-market business in P&C U.S. on a pro-forma basis.

Net economic profit represents cash net income available to common shareholders, less a charge for capital, and is considered an effective measure of economic value added.

## GAAP and Related Non-GAAP Measures used in the MD&A

(Canadian \$ in millions, except as noted)	Q1-2007	Q4-2006	Q1-2006
	Restated		
Net interest income per financial statements (a)	1,196	1,215	1,182
Non-interest revenue	870	1,246	1,299
Revenue per financial statements (b)	2,066	2,461	2,481
Taxable equivalent basis (teb) adjustment (c)	39	33	31
Net interest income (teb) (a+c) (d) (1)	1,235	1,248	1,213
Non-interest revenue	870	1,246	1,299
Revenue (teb) (e) (1)	2,105	2,494	2,512
Provision for income taxes per financial statements (f)	(26)	117	224
Taxable equivalent basis adjustment	39	33	31
Provision for income taxes (teb) (g) (1)	13	150	255
Non-interest expense (h)	1,538	1,613	1,580
Restructuring charge (i)	135	-	-
Total non-interest expense (j)	1,673	1,613	1,580
Amortization of intangible assets	(11)	(11)	(11)
Cash-based expense (k) (1)	1,662	1,602	1,569
Net income (l)	348	696	606
Amortization of intangible assets, net of income taxes	9	9	9
Cash net income (m) (1)	357	705	615
Preferred share dividends	(9)	(8)	(8)
Charge for capital (1)	(385)	(372)	(353)
Net economic profit (1)	(37)	325	254
Productivity ratio (%) ((j/b) x 100)	81.0	65.5	63.7
Productivity (teb) ratio (1) (%) ((j/e) x 100)	79.5	64.6	62.9
Cash productivity (teb) ratio (1) (%) ((k/e) x 100)	78.9	64.2	62.4
Net interest margin annualized (%) ((a/average earning assets) x 100)	1.64	1.78	1.86
Net interest margin (teb) annualized (1) (%) ((d/average earning assets) x 100)	1.70	1.83	1.91
EPS (uses net income) (\$)	0.67	1.35	1.17
Cash EPS (1) (uses cash net income) (\$)	0.68	1.37	1.19
Effective tax rate (%) (f/income before income taxes)	(7.8)	14.1	26.4
Effective tax rate (teb) (%) (1) (g/income before income taxes)	3.3	17.4	29.0
Restructuring charge (i)	135	-	-
Income taxes thereon	47	-	-
Net impact of restructuring (n)	88	-	-
Commodities trading losses (o)	509	-	-
Performance – based compensation (p)	(87)	-	-
Related income taxes	185	-	-
Net impact of commodities trading losses (q)	237	-	-
Net impact of commodities trading losses and restructuring (n+q) (1)	325	-	-
<b>Measures on a basis that excludes the impact of commodities trading losses and restructuring charge (1)</b>			
Cash-based expense (k-i-p)	1,614	1,602	1,569
Net income (l+n+q)	673	696	606
Cash net income (m+n+q)	682	705	615
Productivity ratio (teb) (%) ((j-i-p)/(e+o)) x100	62.1	64.6	62.9
Cash productivity ratio (teb) (%) ((k-i-p)/(e+o)) x 100	61.7	64.2	62.4
EPS (uses net income excluding net impact of commodities trading losses and restructuring)	1.30	1.35	1.17
Cash EPS (uses cash net income excluding net impact of commodities trading losses and restructuring)	1.31	1.37	1.19
ROE (%) (uses net income excluding net impact of commodities trading losses and restructuring)	18.0	19.4	17.8

(1) These are non-GAAP amounts or non-GAAP measures.

## Foreign Exchange

The Canadian dollar equivalents of BMO's U.S.-dollar-denominated revenues, expenses, provision for credit losses, income taxes and net income in the first quarter of 2007 were increased relative to the comparable period a year ago and to the fourth quarter by the strengthening of the U.S. dollar. The following table indicates the relevant average Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rates and the impact of changes in the rates. At the start of each quarter, BMO enters into hedging transactions that are expected to partially offset the pre-tax effects of exchange rate fluctuations in the quarter on our U.S. dollar net income for that quarter. As such, these activities partially mitigate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations within a single quarter; hedging transactions are not, however, designed to offset the impact of year-over-year fluctuations in exchange rates.

The gain or loss from hedging transactions in future periods will be determined by both future currency fluctuations and the amount of underlying future hedging transactions, since the transactions are entered into each quarter in relation to expected U.S. dollar denominated net income for the next three months. The effect of currency fluctuations on our investments in foreign operations is discussed in the Income Taxes section.

## Effects of U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate Fluctuations on BMO's Results

(Canadian \$ in millions, except as noted)	Q1-2007 (Restated)	
	vs. Q1-2006	vs Q4-2006
Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate (average)		
Current period	1.1617	1.1617
Prior period	1.1562	1.1153
Increased (decreased) revenue	-	3
Decreased (increased) expense	(2)	(17)
Increased provision for credit losses	-	-
Decreased (Increased) income taxes	-	5
Decreased net income before hedging gains	(2)	(9)
Hedging gains	7	7
Income taxes thereon	(2)	(2)
Increased (decreased) net income	3	(4)

## Other Value Measures

Net economic profit was negative \$37 million (see the Non-GAAP Measures section), compared with \$254 million in the first quarter of 2006 and \$325 million in the fourth quarter. The changes were due to lower net income and a higher charge for our increased capital.

The total shareholder return (TSR) on an investment in BMO common shares was 1.7% in the first quarter and 6.0% for the twelve months ended January 31, 2007. BMO's average annual TSR for the five-year period ended January 31, 2007 was 17.8%, the 4th best of the banks and above the comparable S&P/TSX Composite average annual total return of 13.4%.

## Net Income

Net income and variances in net income between periods were reviewed in the preceding Operating Highlights and Operating Segment Overview. An analysis of net income by major financial statement category follows. This is then followed by a more detailed review by operating segment in the Review of Operating Groups' Performance.

The commodities trading losses that have now been recorded in restated net income for the first quarter of 2007 include \$203 million (\$94 million after tax) of commodities losses that relate to periods prior to fiscal 2007. Periods prior to fiscal 2007 were not restated as the amounts were not considered material. Please refer to Note 2 to the restated unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Net income from U.S.-based businesses totalled negative US\$152 million in the first quarter of 2007, compared with US\$112 million a year ago and US\$89 million in the fourth quarter. The decline from a year ago was due to high levels of commodities derivatives trading losses and the US\$18 million (US\$11 million after tax) (CDN\$20 million and CDN\$13 million, respectively) restructuring charge recorded in our U.S. results in the first quarter of 2007, partially offset by lower performance-based compensation and a lower effective tax rate in the first quarter.

## Revenue

As explained in the preceding Non-GAAP Measures section, BMO, like many banks, analyzes revenue on a taxable equivalent basis (teb) and all revenues and ratios computed using revenue in this MD&A are stated on that basis.

Total revenue decreased \$407 million or 16% from a year ago. Results were affected by the \$509 million of commodities trading losses in BMO Capital Markets. Excluding those losses, revenue increased \$102 million. On this basis, growth was driven by solid broad-based volume growth in P&C Canada and Private Client Group, while BMO Capital Markets revenue fell as trading revenues were at historic highs in the first quarter of 2006. The U.S. dollar strengthened slightly from a year ago but had minimal impact on revenue growth.

Total revenue decreased \$389 million or 16% from the fourth quarter. Results were affected by the \$509 million of commodities trading losses in BMO Capital Markets. Excluding those losses, revenue increased \$120 million, driven by growth in Private Client Group and BMO Capital Markets. The stronger U.S. dollar increased revenue growth by \$3 million, having little impact because of low U.S. revenues due to the trading losses. Total Corporate Services revenue was lower as the fourth quarter included a \$23 million credit card securitization gain.

As indicated previously, the commodities trading losses that have now been recorded as a reduction to revenues in the first quarter of 2007 included \$203 million of commodities losses that relate to periods prior to fiscal 2007. Periods prior to fiscal 2007 were not restated as the amounts were not considered material. Please refer to Note 2 to the restated unaudited consolidated financial statements.

## Net Interest Income

Net interest income increased \$22 million or 1.8% from a year ago, driven by volume growth in the client operating groups. Average earning assets increased \$37 billion, due primarily to a \$31 billion increase in BMO Capital Markets related to higher capital markets assets and increased corporate banking assets, consistent with its strategy to expand trading activities and the corporate banking portfolio. The balance of the increase was due to loan growth in P&C Canada and P&C U.S.

Relative to the fourth quarter, net interest income fell \$13 million. Average earning assets increased \$19 billion, again due primarily to higher trading assets in BMO Capital Markets, where net interest income rose strongly. The credit card loan securitization in the fourth quarter lowered Corporate Services' net interest income in the first quarter; however, the impact was largely offset by increased non-interest securitization revenue.

BMO's overall net interest margin on earning assets for the first quarter of 2007 was 1.70%, or 21 basis points lower than in the first quarter of the prior year and 13 basis points lower than in the fourth quarter. The overall margin decline was affected by asset growth in BMO Capital Markets, which has low net interest margin products, and by reduced net interest income in Corporate Services. The year-

over-year change in net interest margin continued to be affected by loan growth exceeding deposit growth.

Net interest margins held steady in P&C Canada. Relative to a year ago, the positive impact of pricing actions in our premium-rate savings deposit accounts was offset by the effect of loan growth outpacing deposit growth and by lower mortgage refinancing fees. Relative to the fourth quarter, increased volumes in higher-spread products were offset by the effect of competitive pricing in our premium-rate savings deposit accounts. Margins declined in P&C U.S. due to the continuing effects of competitive pressures and shifts in customer preferences, as explained more fully in the Review of Operating Groups' Performance section. BMO Capital Markets margin fell from a year ago but increased from the fourth quarter. The decline was attributable to lower cash collections on previously-impaired loans and lower spreads on corporate loans, partially offset by higher trading net interest income. The increase from the fourth quarter was due to increases in trading net interest income and higher spreads on corporate loans.

## Net Interest Margin (teb) \*

(In basis points)	Q1-2007	Increase (Decrease) vs. Q1-2006	Increase (Decrease) vs. Q4-2006
P&C Canada	267	-	1
P&C U.S.	340	(30)	(17)
Personal and Commercial Client Group	278	(5)	(2)
Private Client Group	975	(13)	(5)
BMO Capital Markets	62	(8)	5
Corporate Services, including Technology and Operations (T&O)	nm	nm	nm
Total BMO	170	(21)	(13)
Total Canadian Retail**	302	1	1

\* Net interest margin is disclosed and computed with reference to average earning assets, rather than total assets. This basis provides a more relevant measure of margins and changes in margins.

\*\* Total Canadian retail margin represents the net interest margin of the combined Canadian business of P&C Canada and Private Client Group.

nm- not meaningful

## Non-Interest Revenue

Non-interest revenue decreased \$429 million or 33% from a year ago, due to the \$509 million of commodities trading losses. Excluding those losses, non-interest revenue increased \$80 million or 6.1%. There was broad-based growth in P&C Canada and strong growth in full-service investing commissions and mutual fund fees in Private Client Group. Card fees were lower, due to the \$35 million impact of the credit card loan securitization in the fourth quarter, but securitization revenues were higher. When credit card loans are securitized, card fees on the securitized loans are subsequently recognized in securitization revenue. BMO Capital Markets non-interest revenue was down appreciably because of particularly high trading revenues a year ago. Lending fees and investment securities gains were higher.

Relative to the fourth quarter, non-interest revenue decreased \$376 million or 30%, but increased by \$133 million or 11% excluding the commodities trading losses. There was strong growth in Private Client Group's brokerage fees revenue and further growth in mutual fund fees. BMO Capital Markets benefited from significantly higher equity and interest rate trading revenues. Equity underwriting, lending fees and commissions were also higher. There were increased securitization revenues and lower card fees, as discussed above.

## Non-Interest Expense

Non-interest expense was \$1,673 million. During the quarter, BMO recorded an \$87 million reduction in performance-based compensation, related to the commodities losses, and a \$135 million restructuring charge in Corporate Services. The restructuring charge comprised \$117 million for severance-related costs in respect of the planned elimination of approximately 1,000 primarily non-customer-facing positions and \$18 million of other non-employee-related costs. Excluding these items, total non-interest expense was \$1,625 million, an increase of \$45 million or 2.8% from the first quarter of 2006 due to higher expenses in the operating groups, with the exception of BMO Capital Markets. Employee costs were higher, in part due to increased staffing levels in P&C Canada and Private Client Group associated with expansion of front-line sales and service staff in the latter half of 2006. Performance-based compensation costs were higher in Private Client Group. There were also increases in computer, promotion and communication costs. The productivity ratio was 79.5% in the quarter (62.1% excluding the commodities trading losses, associated performance-based compensation and the restructuring charge), compared with 62.9% a year ago and 64.6% in the fourth quarter. Excluding the commodities trading losses, associated performance-based compensation and the restructuring charge, the cash productivity ratio was 61.7%, an improvement of 72 basis points from a year ago and 249 basis points from the fourth quarter.

Non-interest expense of \$1,673 million increased \$60 million or 3.8% from the fourth quarter. The stronger U.S. dollar increased expense growth by \$17 million or 1.1 percentage points. Higher benefits costs and stock-based compensation expenses were offset by reductions in promotion costs, professional fees, computer and other costs. Stock-based compensation awards are granted in the first quarter and GAAP requires that the value of grants to employees eligible to retire be expensed at the time of the grant. As such, stock-based compensation costs, which are included in the operating groups' performance-based compensation costs, include \$42 million of expense related to employees eligible to retire.

## Risk Management

The provision for credit losses was \$52 million, unchanged from a year ago but up from \$16 million in the fourth quarter, which benefited from a \$35 million reduction in the general allowance.

Specific provisions represented 10 basis points of average net loans and acceptances, including securities borrowed or purchased under resale agreements, generally consistent with a year ago and the fourth quarter, but well below the 23 basis point average of the past five fiscal years.

New impaired loan formations totalled \$113 million in the quarter, up from the fourth quarter and a year ago. Formations are in line with expectations at this stage of the economic cycle. There were no sales of impaired loans in the quarter.

Gross impaired loans and acceptances were up from the fourth quarter but are consistent with the levels of a year ago, and remain at low levels. Factors contributing to the changes are outlined in the accompanying table.

The total allowance for credit losses of \$1,078 million at the end of the quarter was comprised of a specific allowance of \$156 million and a general allowance of \$922 million. There was no significant change in the specific allowance from the fourth quarter or a year ago. The general allowance is maintained to absorb impairment in the existing credit portfolio that cannot yet be associated with

specific credit assets. It is assessed on a quarterly basis and increased \$17 million from the end of the previous fiscal year due to the change in the Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate. We believe the total allowance for credit losses fully addresses impairment in BMO's credit portfolio.

BMO's loan book continues to be comprised largely of more stable consumer and commercial portfolios, which, excluding securities borrowed or purchased under resale agreements, represented 82.2% of the loan portfolio at the end of the quarter, down from 85.6% a year ago and 83.1% at the end of the fourth quarter.

We expect the credit environment to remain relatively stable in the latter part of fiscal 2007, with potential for higher losses than in the first half as the industrials and manufacturing sectors remain weak. These sectors are most affected by high input costs, a strong Canadian dollar and the recent slowdown in the U.S. economy. Evidence of credit deterioration tends to lag a slowing in the economy. We therefore foresee a potential increase in new specific provisions in the latter part of fiscal 2007, while we expect lower reversals and recoveries compared to fiscal 2006 levels due to continuing low gross impaired loan balances.

As of May 23, 2007 and based on favourable year-to-date results, we anticipated specific provisions in fiscal 2007 to be \$300 million or less, down from the fiscal 2007 target of \$400 million or less established at the beginning of the year.

BMO's market risk and liquidity and funding management practices and key measures are outlined on pages 69 to 72 of the 2006 Annual Report. Trading and Underwriting Market Value Exposure and Earnings Volatility have increased quarter-over-quarter as a result of increased commodities risk associated with higher volatility in natural gas markets, coupled with more U.S.-dollar-denominated assets in money market accrual portfolios.

In the first quarter, there have been no significant changes to levels of liquidity and funding risk or structural market risk over the quarter. There were no significant changes to market risk or liquidity and funding management practices during the first quarter. In our commodities business, in the second quarter, we changed our independent price verification process to incorporate a more appropriate market-based valuation methodology for determining ongoing mark-to-market valuation of the commodities portfolio and reduced the risk limits for the portfolio. Market Risk continues to work with the business to reduce the size of the commodities trading portfolio. On May 23, 2007, we indicated that positions have been reduced by approximately one-third from their peak levels and that the new business management team continues to focus on further reducing both the size and risk of the commodities business.

This Risk Management section and the following Income Taxes section contain forward-looking statements. Please see the Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.

## Provisions for Credit Losses (PCL)

(Canadian \$ in millions, except as noted)

	Q1-2007	Q4-2006	Q1-2006
New specific provisions	86	96	89
Reversals of previously established allowances	(12)	(21)	(17)
Recoveries of loans previously written-off	(22)	(24)	(20)
Specific provision for credit losses	52	51	52
Reduction of the general allowance	-	(35)	-
Provision for credit losses	52	16	52
Specific PCL as a % of average net loans and acceptances (annualized).	0.10%	0.11%	0.12%
PCL as a % of average net loans and acceptances (annualized).	0.10%	0.03%	0.12%

## Changes in Gross Impaired Loans and Acceptances (GIL)

(Canadian \$ in millions, except as noted)

GIL, Beginning of Period	666	663	804
Additions to impaired loans & acceptances	113	86	78
Reductions in impaired loans & acceptances (1)	43	3	(66)
Write-offs	(74)	(86)	(71)
GIL, End of Period	748	666	745
GIL as a % of gross loans & acceptances	0.36%	0.35%	0.41%
GIL as a % of equity and allowances for credit losses	4.19%	3.81%	4.48%

(1) Includes impaired amounts returned to performing status, loan sales, repayments, the impact of foreign exchange fluctuations and offsets for consumer write-offs which have not been recognized as formations (Q1-07 \$68MM; Q4-06 \$69MM; and Q1-06 \$60MM).

## Aggregate Market Value Exposure and Earnings Volatility for Trading and Underwriting and Structural Positions (\$ millions)\*

(After-tax Canadian equivalent)

	Market value exposure (MVE)		12-month earnings volatility	
	Jan. 31 2007	Oct. 31 2006	Jan. 31 2007	Oct. 31 2006
Market value exposure (MVE)	(33.3)	(23.4)	(19.3)	(17.5)
Structural	(287.6)	(267.0)	(25.4)	(24.1)
BMO Financial Group	(320.9)	(290.4)	(44.7)	(41.6)

\* Measured at a 99% confidence interval. Losses are in brackets.

Measures for the quarter-ended January 31, 2007 have not been recalculated for the first quarter restatement of commodities trading losses. Measures for the quarter ended April 30, 2007, which can be found in the Second Quarter Report to Shareholders, do reflect the previously-announced commodities trading losses.

## Total Trading and Underwriting MVE Summary (\$ millions)\*

(Pre-tax Canadian equivalent)	Quarter-end	For the quarter ended January 31, 2007			As at October 31, 2006
		Average	High	Low	Quarter-end
Commodities Risk	(16.8)	(8.8)	(16.8)	(4.6)	(8.4)
Equity Risk	(8.6)	(7.5)	(10.8)	(5.1)	(9.8)
Foreign exchange Risk	(1.0)	(2.7)	(5.6)	(0.8)	(3.3)
Interest rate Risk (Mark-to-Market)	(7.6)	(5.3)	(10.2)	(2.7)	(7.1)
Correlation	11.1	8.7	11.9	5.1	10.4
Comprehensive Risk	(22.9)	(15.6)	(22.9)	(11.3)	(18.2)
Interest rate Risk (accrual)	(24.7)	(16.1)	(25.0)	(10.3)	(12.0)
Issuer Risk	(3.6)	(4.5)	(5.7)	(3.5)	(5.8)
Total MVE	(51.2)	(36.2)	(51.2)	(28.1)	(36.0)

\* One-day measure using a 99% confidence interval. Losses are in brackets and benefits are presented as positive numbers.

Measures for the quarter-ended January 31, 2007 have not been recalculated for the first quarter restatement of commodities trading losses. Measures for the quarter ended April 30, 2007, which can be found in the Second Quarter Report to Shareholders, do reflect the previously announced commodities trading losses.

## Structural Balance Sheet Earnings and Value Sensitivity to Changes in Interest Rates (\$ millions)\*

(After-tax Canadian equivalent)	Economic value sensitivity		Earnings sensitivity over the next 12 months	
	Jan. 31 2007	Oct. 31 2006	Jan. 31 2007	Oct. 31 2006
100 basis point increase	(268.3)	(237.4)	(5.2)	10.9
100 basis point decrease	208.0	181.6	0.6	(10.5)
200 basis point increase	(570.5)	(508.0)	(25.8)	12.1
200 basis point decrease	368.4	318.3	18.7	(4.1)

\* Losses are in brackets and benefits are presented as positive numbers.

## Income Taxes

As explained in the Non-GAAP Measures section, BMO adjusts revenue to a taxable equivalent basis for analysis in this MD&A, with an offsetting adjustment to the provision for income taxes. As such, the provisions for income taxes and associated rates are stated on a taxable equivalent basis in the MD&A.

The provision for income taxes fell \$242 million from the first quarter a year ago and \$137 million from the fourth quarter to \$13 million. The effective tax rate for the quarter was 3.3%, compared with 29.0% in the first quarter a year ago and 17.4% in the fourth quarter. The commodities trading losses in the first quarter of 2007 were related to our U.S. business and, as such, are recoverable at a relatively higher tax rate. The high level of commodities trading losses in the quarter significantly lowered the effective rate. Excluding the trading losses and the first quarter restructuring charge, the effective tax rate was 26.1% for the first quarter of 2007 and 17.4% for the fourth quarter. The effective rate in the fourth quarter of 17.4% was low, primarily due to favourable resolution of certain tax matters and a larger number of small initiatives all generating a positive outcome. The benefits of the low rate were primarily reflected in the results of Corporate Services and BMO Capital Markets.

We continue to expect a sustainable tax rate of 25% to 28% in 2007. Our reported effective tax rate for the year will likely be lower than the sustainable rate largely because of the low rate in the first quarter.

BMO hedges the foreign exchange risk arising from its investments in U.S. operations by funding the investments in U.S. dollars. Under this program, the gain or loss from hedging and the unrealized gain or loss from translation of the investments in U.S. operations are charged or credited to shareholders' equity. For income tax purposes, the gain or loss on the hedging activities attracts an income tax charge or credit in the current period, which is charged or credited to shareholders' equity, while the associated unrealized gain or loss on the investments in U.S. operations does not attract income taxes until the investments are liquidated. The income tax charge/benefit arising from a hedging gain/loss is a function of the fluctuation in U.S. rates from period to period. Hedging of the investments in U.S. operations has given rise to an income tax recovery of \$164 million in shareholders' equity for the quarter. Refer to the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity in the restated unaudited consolidated financial statements for further details.

## Summary Quarterly Results Trends – As Reported

(Canadian \$ in millions, except as noted)	Q1-2007 Restated	Q4-2006	Q3-2006	Q2-2006	Q1-2006	Q4-2005	Q3-2005	Q2-2005
Total revenue (teb)	2,105	2,494	2,603	2,503	2,512	2,650	2,441	2,428
Provision for credit losses – specific	52	51	42	66	52	57	73	46
Provision for credit losses – general	-	(35)	-	-	-	-	-	(40)
Non-interest expense	1,538	1,613	1,600	1,560	1,580	1,626	1,569	1,570
Restructuring charge	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-interest expense	1,673	1,613	1,600	1,560	1,580	1,626	1,569	1,570
Net income	348	696	710	651	606	664	547	607
Basic earnings per share (\$)	0.68	1.37	1.41	1.28	1.19	1.31	1.08	1.20
Diluted earnings per share (\$)	0.67	1.35	1.38	1.25	1.17	1.28	1.07	1.17
Net interest margin on earning assets (%)	1.70	1.83	1.89	1.82	1.91	1.95	1.96	2.04
Effective income tax rate (teb) (%)	3.30	17.43	24.07	23.62	28.99	29.75	29.61	27.26
Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate (average)	1.16	1.12	1.12	1.14	1.16	1.18	1.24	1.23
Net income:								
P&C Canada	292	272	347	261	262	274	279	265
P&C U.S.	29	24	30	28	33	32	31	31
Personal and Commercial Banking	321	296	377	289	295	306	310	296
Private Client Group	95	84	83	97	91	106	61	78
BMO Capital Markets	(18)	188	203	247	222	226	185	208
Corporate Services, including T&O	(50)	128	47	18	(2)	26	(9)	25
BMO Financial Group	348	696	710	651	606	664	547	607

BMO's quarterly earning trends were reviewed in detail on pages 75 and 76 of the 2006 Annual Report. Readers are encouraged to refer to that review for a more complete discussion of trends and factors affecting past quarterly results. The above tables outline summary results for the second quarter of fiscal 2005 through the first quarter of fiscal 2007.

Significant factors affecting results in the first quarter were the \$135 million (\$88 million after tax and \$0.17 per share) restructuring charge recorded in Corporate Services and the commodities trading losses of \$509 million (\$237 million after tax and reduced performance-based compensation, or \$0.46 per share) in BMO Capital Markets. In the first quarter of 2007, the U.S. dollar appreciated relative to the Canadian dollar, a favourable development for the translated value of BMO's results, as the U.S.

currency had generally weakened over the course of the past three years. Excluding the commodities trading losses, BMO Capital Markets trading revenues were up from the fourth quarter, reflecting lower revenues than in early 2006 but an increase from the particularly low levels of the fourth quarter. P&C Canada and Private Client Group both benefited from volume growth in the quarter while P&C Canada's net interest margin held firm. The decline in BMO's net interest margin was largely due to strong asset growth in BMO Capital Markets, which has lower net interest margin than other groups, and lower net interest income in Corporate Services. Excluding the impact of the commodities trading losses and restructuring charge, the effective income tax rate was 26.1% in the first quarter of 2007, an increase from the unusually low rate in the fourth quarter of 2006.

## Balance Sheet

Total assets of \$355.5 billion increased \$35.5 billion from October 31, 2006. The increase primarily reflects growth in cash resources (\$3.3 billion), securities (\$10.7 billion), net loans and acceptances (\$14.5 billion) and derivative financial instruments (\$6.9 billion).

The \$3.3 billion increase in cash resources was largely attributable to higher inter-bank loans as a result of improving yields.

The \$10.7 billion increase in securities was attributable to higher available-for-sale securities and trading securities in the BMO Capital Markets, consistent with its strategy to expand trading activities and improve revenues, particularly in the United States.

The \$14.5 billion increase in net loans and acceptances was largely due to a \$10.4 billion increase in securities borrowed or purchased under resale agreements due to greater customer demand and expanded trading activities. Net loans to businesses and governments and related acceptances increased \$3.1 billion due to growth in the corporate loans portfolio, while consumer instalment and other personal loans increased \$1.0 billion, reflecting normal business growth.

The \$6.9 billion increase in derivative financial assets was related to the commodities derivatives business, as a result of growth in exchange-traded options, and was consistent with related growth in derivative financial liabilities.

Liabilities and shareholders' equity increased \$35.5 billion from October 31, 2006. The increase primarily reflects growth in deposits (\$13.3 billion), securities lent or sold under repurchase agreements (\$9.0 billion), derivative financial liabilities (\$7.4 billion) as discussed above, securities sold but not yet purchased (\$4.1 billion) and acceptances (\$1.0 billion).

Deposits by banks, which account for 16% of total deposits, increased \$7.2 billion and were used to fund the increases in cash resources and securities. Deposits by businesses and governments, which account for 48% of total deposits, increased \$4.1 billion and were used to fund growth in securities and loans. Deposits from individuals, which account for the remaining 36% of total deposits, increased \$1.9 billion and were used to fund growth in loans.

Increases in securities lent or sold under repurchase agreements and in securities sold but not yet purchased were used in trading activities.

Contractual obligations by year of maturity were outlined in Table 24 on page 89 of BMO's 2006 Annual Report. There have been no material changes to contractual obligations that are outside the ordinary course of our business.

## Capital Management

BMO's Tier 1 capital ratio was 9.76%, down from 10.22% at the end of 2006 and 10.41% a year ago. The commodities trading losses reduced the ratio by a modest 14 basis points. The ratio remains strong and is well above our minimum target of 8.0%.

BMO's total capital ratio was 11.20%, down from 11.76% at the end of 2006 and 11.89% a year ago.

The decreases in the Tier 1 and total capital ratios were primarily attributable to growth in risk-weighted assets and an increased goodwill deduction as a result of the First National Bank acquisition, partially offset by higher retained earnings and the preferred share issuance described below.

On January 17, 2007, Bank of Montreal issued \$350 million of 4.50% Non-Cumulative Perpetual Class B Preferred Shares Series 13. The shares qualify as Tier 1 capital and the proceeds from the offering will be used to increase BMO's capital base and for general corporate purposes. The shares are redeemable in whole or in part at a declining premium on or after February 25, 2012, subject to regulatory approval.

During the quarter, we repurchased 1,194,900 Bank of Montreal common shares under our common share repurchase program at an average cost of \$69.08 per share, for a total cost of \$82 million. Through the end of the first quarter, there had been 1,660,700 common shares repurchased under the current normal-course issuer bid that expires on September 5, 2007 and pursuant to which BMO is permitted to repurchase for cancellation up to 15 million common shares, representing approximately 3% of BMO's public float. Our share repurchase program is primarily used to offset, over time, the impact of dilution caused by issuing shares through the exercise of stock options, our dividend reinvestment plan and convertible shares.

On March 1, 2007, BMO's Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend payable to common shareholders of \$0.68 per share, representing a 4.6% increase over the first quarter's dividend of \$0.65 per share and a 28% increase from \$0.53 a year ago. The dividend increase reflects BMO's policy of having a 45% to 55% dividend payout ratio over time.

## Outstanding Shares and Securities Convertible into Common Shares

As of May 16, 2007	Number of shares or Canadian dollar amount
Common shares	499,832,000
Class B Preferred Shares	
Series 5	\$ 200,000
Series 13	\$ 350,000
Convertible into common shares:	
Class B Preferred Shares	
Series 4	\$ 200,000
Series 6	\$ 250,000
Series 10	\$ 396,000
Stock options	
- vested	19,139,000
- non-vested	3,350,000

Details on share capital are outlined in Notes 20 and 21 to the audited financial statements on pages 118 and 119 and the table on page 59 in the Annual MD&A included in the 2006 Annual Report.

### **Credit Rating**

On May 17, 2007, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services placed its ratings on Bank of Montreal (BMO) and its related subsidiaries, including the current AA- senior debt rating, on CreditWatch with negative implications. S&P plans to conduct a review of our trading operations and trading risk management. During the second quarter, our credit rating as measured by Moody's senior debt ratings was upgraded from Aa3 to Aa1 with a stable outlook, due to a change in Moody's methodology. Both credit ratings are indicative of high grade, high quality issues.

### **Transactions with Related Parties**

In the ordinary course of business, we provide banking services to our joint venture and equity accounted investments on the same terms that we offer our customers. A select suite of customer loan and mortgage products is offered to employees at rates normally available only to preferred customers.

Preferred rate loan agreements were discussed in Note 26 of the audited consolidated financial statements on page 128 of the 2006 Annual Report. There have been no amounts advanced under these preferred rate loan agreements in fiscal 2007, except for mortgage loans related to staff transfers we initiated.

### **Off-Balance-Sheet Arrangements**

BMO enters into a number of off-balance-sheet arrangements in the normal course of operations. The most significant off-balance-sheet arrangements that we enter into are credit instruments and VIEs, which were described on pages 60 and 61 of the 2006 Annual Report. There were no significant changes to these off-balance-sheet arrangements during the three months ended January 31, 2007.

### **Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates**

The notes to BMO's October 31, 2006 audited consolidated financial statements outline our significant accounting policies. Note 2 to the restated unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the period ended January 31, 2007 describes changes to our accounting policies.

Pages 62 to 64 of the 2006 Annual Report contain a discussion of certain accounting estimates that are considered particularly important, as they require management to make significant judgments, some of which relate to matters that are inherently uncertain. Readers are encouraged to refer to the Annual Report to review that discussion.

### **Accounting Changes**

#### **Financial Instruments, Hedges and Comprehensive Income**

On November 1, 2006, we adopted the CICA's new accounting requirements for securities, hedging derivatives and certain other financial instruments. Under these new rules we are required to measure certain securities and hedging derivatives at fair value and include a new section in Shareholders' Equity, called Other Comprehensive Income, to report unrealized gains or losses related to: certain available-for-sale securities, cash flow hedges and foreign exchange gains or losses on our net investment in foreign operations.

Certain of our investment securities (referred to as available-for-sale securities) are recorded at fair value under the new rules; however, the requirements for recognizing gains or losses in net income are unchanged. Unrealized gains or losses are deferred in Other Comprehensive Income until the securities are sold or there is impairment that is other than temporary. It is only at that time that any gain or loss is recorded in net income. Securities whose sale is restricted or that are not traded in an active market are also included in available-for-sale securities, but continue to be recorded at cost.

All of our hedging derivatives are recorded at fair value under the new rules, but changes in fair value only impact net income to the extent that they do not perfectly offset changes in the fair value of the item that we are hedging, i.e. 'hedge ineffectiveness'. Any hedge ineffectiveness would be recorded in net income. Our hedging programs are such that hedges should very closely match the items that we hedge and, as a result, we would not expect a significant amount of hedge ineffectiveness to arise.

Unrealized gains and losses on equity securities included in Other Comprehensive Income are now included in our Tier 1 and total capital ratios. The impact was insignificant at January 31, 2007. Foreign exchange gains or losses related to our net investment in foreign operations, which were reported in Shareholders' Equity in prior periods as well, continue to be included in the determination of our capital ratios.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income is included in Shareholders' Equity for purposes of calculating return on equity, resulting in an insignificant increase in the return.

For details of the specific accounting changes and related impacts, refer to Note 2 in the restated unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended January 31, 2007.

## Review of Operating Groups' Performance

### Operating Groups' Summary Income Statements and Statistics for Q1-2007

(Canadian \$ in millions, except as noted)	Q1-2007 (Restated)				Total BMO
	P&C	PCG	BCM	Corporate including T&O	
Net interest income (teb)	946	151	232	(94)	<b>1,235</b>
Non-interest revenue	448	355	(25)	92	<b>870</b>
Total revenue (teb)	1,394	506	207	(2)	<b>2,105</b>
Provision for (recovery of) credit losses	89	1	20	(58)	<b>52</b>
Non-interest expense	824	359	328	27	<b>1,538</b>
Restructuring charge	-	-	-	135	<b>135</b>
Total non-interest expense	824	359	328	162	<b>1,673</b>
Income before income taxes and non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	481	146	(141)	(106)	<b>380</b>
Income taxes (teb)	160	51	(123)	(75)	<b>13</b>
Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	-	-	-	19	<b>19</b>
Net income Q1-2007	321	95	(18)	(50)	<b>348</b>
Net income Q4-2006	296	84	188	128	<b>696</b>
Net income Q1-2006	295	91	222	(2)	<b>606</b>
<b>Other statistics</b>					
Net economic profit	156	64	(156)	(101)	<b>(37)</b>
Return on equity	19.9%	32.7%	(2.1%)	nm	<b>9.2%</b>
Cash return on equity	20.5%	33.1%	(2.1%)	nm	<b>9.5%</b>
Productivity ratio (teb)	59.1%	70.9%	158.4%	nm	<b>79.5%</b>
Cash productivity ratio (teb)	58.4%	70.6%	158.4%	nm	<b>78.9%</b>
Net interest margin on earning assets (teb)	2.78%	9.75%	0.62%	nm	<b>1.70%</b>
Average common equity	6,194	1,129	4,902	2,391	<b>14,616</b>
Average earning assets (\$ billions)	134.8	6.1	149.3	(1.0)	<b>289.2</b>
Full-time equivalent staff	19,624	4,244	2,236	9,219	<b>35,323</b>

nm - not meaningful

The following sections review the financial results of each of our operating segments and operating groups for the first quarter of 2007.

Periodically, certain business lines and units within the business lines are transferred between client groups to more closely align BMO's organizational structure and its strategic priorities. All comparative figures are reclassified to reflect these transfers.

Note 10 of the attached restated unaudited interim consolidated financial statements outlines how income statement items requiring allocation are distributed among the operating groups, including the allocation of the provision for credit losses. Corporate Services is generally charged (or credited) with differences between the periodic provisions for credit losses charged to the client groups under our expected loss provisioning methodology and the periodic provisions required under GAAP.

## Personal and Commercial Banking

(Canadian \$ in millions, except as noted)	Q1-2007	Increase/(Decrease) vs. Q1-2007		Increase/(Decrease) vs Q4-2006	
Net interest income (teb)	946	35	4%	7	1%
Non-interest revenue	448	38	9%	4	1%
Total revenue (teb)	1,394	73	6%	11	1%
Provision for credit losses	89	3	4%	3	4%
Non-interest expense	824	39	5%	(29)	(3%)
Income before income taxes and non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	481	31	7%	37	8%
Income taxes (teb)	160	5	3%	12	8%
Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
Net income	321	26	9%	25	8%
Amortization of intangible assets (after tax)	8	-	-	-	-
Cash net income	329	26	9%	25	8%
Return on equity	19.9%		0.8%		0.7%
Cash return on equity	20.5%		0.9%		0.8%
Productivity ratio (teb)	59.1%		(0.3%)		(2.6%)
Cash productivity ratio (teb)	58.4%		(0.3%)		(2.6%)
Net interest margin on earning assets (teb)	2.78%		(0.05%)		(0.02%)
Average earning assets	134,832	7,317	6%	2,013	2%

Personal and Commercial Banking (P&C) represents the sum of our two retail and business banking operating segments, Personal and Commercial Banking Canada (P&C Canada) and Personal and Commercial Banking U.S. (P&C U.S.). These operating segments are reviewed separately in the sections that follow.

## Personal and Commercial Banking Canada (P&C Canada)

(Canadian \$ in millions, except as noted)	Q1-2007	Increase/(Decrease) vs. Q1-2006		Increase/(Decrease) vs Q4-2006	
Net interest income (teb)	760	34	5%	5	1%
Non-interest revenue	406	36	10%	3	1%
Total revenue (teb)	1,166	70	6%	8	1%
Provision for credit losses	80	2	3%	1	3%
Non-interest expense	649	25	4%	(26)	(4%)
Income before income taxes and non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	437	43	11%	33	8%
Income taxes (teb)	145	13	9%	13	9%
Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
Net income	292	30	12%	20	7%
Amortization of intangible assets (after tax)	2	1	+100%	(1)	(33%)
Cash net income	294	31	12%	19	7%
Productivity ratio (teb)	55.7%		(1.2%)		(2.6%)
Cash productivity ratio (teb)	55.5%		(1.2%)		(2.6%)
Net interest margin on earning assets (teb)	2.67%		-		0.01%
Average earning assets	113,154	5,502	5%	744	1%

**Q1 2007 vs Q1 2006**

Net income increased \$30 million or 12%, as revenue growth outpaced expense growth by 2.3 percentage points.

Revenue rose \$70 million or 6.4%. There was volume growth in mortgages, commercial deposits and personal and commercial loans, as well as increased revenue from our cards business, securitization activity and the sale of term investment products and mutual funds. Net interest margin was unchanged. The positive impact of pricing actions in our premium-rate savings deposit accounts was offset by the effect of loan growth outpacing deposit growth and by lower mortgage refinancing fees. The acquisition of bcpbank Canada in the quarter added \$2 million of revenue and \$3 million of expense, including acquisition-related costs.

Non-interest expense was up \$25 million or 4.1% due to higher employee-related costs resulting from an expansion of our front-line sales and service staff in the latter half of 2006, higher depreciation costs associated with last year's initiatives and higher advertising costs. The cash productivity ratio improved 123 basis points from the prior year.

**Q1 2007 vs Q4 2006**

Net income increased \$20 million or 7.1%. The increase was attributable to higher revenues and reduced expenses.

Revenue increased \$8 million or 0.7%, due to higher volumes in both personal and commercial products. Net interest margin improved slightly, as increased volumes in higher-spread products were largely offset by the impact of competitive pricing in our premium-rate savings deposit accounts.

Non-interest expense declined \$26 million or 3.7% due to lower initiative spending, which is typical in the first quarter of the year, and lower advertising costs. The cash productivity ratio improved 259 basis points due to revenues increasing while expenses declined.

There was strong growth in average loans and acceptances which, including securitized loans, increased \$7.5 billion or 6.7% from the first quarter of 2006 and \$1.2 billion or 1.0% from the fourth quarter.

Personal and commercial deposits grew \$1.3 billion or 3.0% from a year ago but declined \$1.4 billion or 3.1% from the fourth quarter.

In the personal banking segment, there was growth in most products, particularly in higher-spread lending products such as personal loans and cards. Personal loan growth from the first quarter of 2006 was a strong 9.1% and we increased market share 9 basis points from the prior year and 11 basis points from the fourth quarter. Mortgage growth has slowed due to our decision to favour relationship-focused, branch-originated mortgages over our third party mortgage portfolio, which is declining. As a result, mortgage market share has declined 16 basis points from a year ago and the fourth quarter. Personal deposits declined 3.7% from the first quarter of 2006, resulting in a 56 basis points loss of market share from the prior year and a 10 basis points loss from the fourth quarter. Pricing decisions in certain deposit categories and mortgages have resulted in a predictable loss of market share in favour of yield.

Within the commercial banking segment, loans grew a strong 6.8% from the first quarter of 2006. We continue to view this as an area of competitive strength. BMO ranks second in Canadian business banking market share at 18.57%; our objective is to be the market leader. We increased market share by 5 basis points from the prior year and 3 basis points from the fourth quarter. Relative to the preceding year, there was a decrease in volumes in the below \$1 million segment. In the \$1 to \$5 million segment, there was loan growth of 7.2% from the first quarter of 2006 and market share growth of 35 basis points from a year ago, with a 10 basis points increase from the fourth quarter.

## Personal and Commercial Banking U.S. (P&C U.S.)

(Canadian \$ in millions, except as noted)	Q1-2007	Increase/(Decrease) vs. Q1-2006		Increase/(Decrease) vs Q4-2006	
Net interest income (teb)	186	1	-	2	1%
Non-interest revenue	42	2	6%	1	2%
Total revenue (teb)	228	3	1%	3	1%
Provision for credit losses	9	1	14%	2	18%
Non-interest expense	175	14	9%	(3)	(2%)
Income before income taxes and non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	44	(12)	(21%)	4	12%
Income taxes (teb)	15	(8)	(32%)	(1)	(3%)
Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
Net income	29	(4)	(14%)	5	22%
Amortization of intangible assets (after tax)	6	(1)	(15%)	1	15%
Cash net income	35	(5)	(12%)	6	19%
Productivity ratio (teb)	76.8%		5.2%		(2.4%)
Cash productivity ratio (teb)	73.5%		5.2%		(2.4%)
Net interest margin on earning assets (teb)	3.40%		(0.30)%		(0.17%)
Average earning assets	21,678	1,815	9%	1,269	6%

### U.S. Select Financial Data (US\$ in millions)

Net interest income (teb)	160	-	-	(4)	(3%)
Non-interest revenue	36	2	6%	-	-
Total revenue (teb)	196	2	1%	(4)	(3%)
Non-interest expense	150	11	8%	(10)	(6%)
Net Income	25	(3)	(15%)	4	17%
Average assets	20,234	1,527	8%	400	2%

### Q1 2007 vs Q1 2006

Net income declined \$4 million or 14%, as the impact of good volume growth was offset by the effects of margin compression and increased costs.

Revenue rose \$3 million or 1.2%. Personal and commercial loans grew US\$1.8 billion or 10.7%, despite a slowing economy and a housing slowdown in the U.S. Midwest. Deposits grew US\$0.7 billion or 4.5% in a highly competitive environment. The impact of volume growth was offset by a 30 basis point decline in net interest margin due to competitive pressures on pricing and customer preferences shifting from high-spread to lower-spread products in both loans and deposits.

Non-interest expense increased \$14 million or 8.5%. The increase was attributable to higher employee costs, operating costs for our new branch technology platform and higher business volumes. As a result of the low revenue growth environment and higher expenses, the cash productivity ratio deteriorated 519 basis points.

### Q1 2007 vs Q4 2006

Net income rose by \$5 million or 22%, as expenses declined significantly.

Revenue increased \$3 million or 1.3%. The stronger U.S. dollar increased revenue growth as revenue decreased US\$4 million or 2.7% on a U.S. dollar basis. Loan growth continued, increasing US\$0.4 billion or 2.1%, while deposits grew US\$0.3 billion or 1.6%. The impact of a 17 basis point decline in net interest margin, resulting from the same factors described above, offset the benefits of increased volumes.

Non-interest expense declined \$3 million or 1.8%. The stronger U.S. dollar increased expense growth, as costs decreased US\$10 million or 5.6% on a U.S. dollar basis.

The decrease reflects lower acquisition integration and marketing costs, the timing of property maintenance expenses, lower initiative spending and strong expense management.

Our Retail Net Promoter Score, a measure of the strength of customer loyalty, increased to 40% in the first quarter from 39% at the end of last year.

### U.S. Mid-Market Banking Business

P&C U.S. net income represented 8.9% of Personal and Commercial Banking net income in the first quarter of 2007, compared with 11.4% in the prior year and 7.9% in the fourth quarter. BMO's corporate banking operations in the United States are concentrated among mid-market corporate clients, which BMO manages and reports in its BMO Capital Markets operations because of the enhanced opportunities to cross-sell products. BMO's North American peer group typically includes similar businesses in their personal and commercial banking units. The following table shows the effect of including this U.S.-based mid-market business in P&C U.S. on a pro-forma basis. The table reflects the inclusion of \$88 million of corporate mid-market revenue and \$23 million of net income in U.S. results for the quarter.

If results of the U.S. mid-market banking unit were included in P&C U.S.'s results, the productivity ratio for the first quarter would be 69.6%, compared with 76.8% as currently reported. On a similarly adjusted basis, net income from U.S. operations would represent 15.0% of Personal and Commercial Banking's earnings for the first quarter, compared with 8.9% as currently reported, and revenue from U.S. operations would represent 21.3% of the Group's revenue for the first quarter, compared with 16.3% as currently reported.

## P&C U.S. Adjusted to Include U.S.-Based Mid-Market Business\*

(Canadian \$ in millions, except as noted)	Q1-2007	Increase/(Decrease) vs. Q1-2006		Increase/(Decrease) vs Q4-2006	
Revenue (teb)	316	(16)	(5%)	(17)	(5%)
Net income	52	(12)	(20%)	(5)	(8%)
Productivity ratio	69.6%		6.8%		2.1%

\* The above disclosures are non-GAAP measures. Please refer to the Non-GAAP measures section.

## Private Client Group (PCG)

(Canadian \$ in millions, except as noted)	Q1-2007	Increase/(Decrease) vs. Q1-2006		Increase/(Decrease) vs Q4-2006	
Net interest income (teb)	151	13	9%	6	3%
Non-interest revenue	355	29	9%	35	11%
Total revenue (teb)	506	42	9%	41	9%
Provision for credit losses	1	-	-	-	-
Non-interest expense	359	32	10%	24	7%
Income before income taxes	146	10	7%	17	13%
Income taxes (teb)	51	6	13%	6	12%
Net income	95	4	4%	11	13%
Amortization of intangible assets (after tax)	1	-	-	-	-
Cash net income	96	4	4%	11	13%
Return on equity	32.7%		1.7%		4.1%
Cash return on equity	33.1%		1.7%		4.1%
Productivity ratio (teb)	70.9%		0.5%		(1.1%)
Cash productivity ratio (teb)	70.6%		0.5%		(1.0%)
Net interest margin on earning assets (teb)	9.75%		(0.13%)		(0.05%)
Average earning assets	6,128	579	10%	233	4%

## U.S. Select Financial Data (US\$ in millions)

Total revenue (teb)	59	(4)	(7%)	1	1%
Non-interest expense	60	1	-	2	3%
Net Income	-	(4)	(+100%)	-	-
Cash net income	-	(4)	(+100%)	-	-
Average assets	2,047	(98)	(5%)	(12)	(1%)

### Q1 2007 vs Q1 2006

Net income increased \$4 million or 4.2%, as solid revenue growth was partially offset by increased expenses.

Revenue increased \$42 million or 8.9% on growth across all lines of business. Non-interest revenue increased due to higher fee-based and commission revenue in full-service investing and higher managed asset levels in our mutual fund businesses. Net interest income increased due primarily to higher spread and deposit balances in term investment products.

Non-interest expense increased \$32 million or 9.7%. Expenses increased primarily due to higher revenue-based costs and continued investment in our sales force and U.S. investment management business to drive future revenue growth. The cash productivity ratio deteriorated by 54 basis points due to the increased investment spending.

The Group's \$297 billion of assets under management and administration, including term deposits, as at the end of the first quarter increased \$25 billion or 9% year-over-year, and by 10% excluding the effects of changes in the Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate and the final transfer of assets related to the sale of *Harrisdirect* that was completed in the second quarter of 2006.

### Q1 2007 vs Q4 2006

Net income increased \$11 million or 13%, as revenue growth outpaced expense growth.

Revenue increased \$41 million or 8.6% with growth across all lines of business. Non-interest revenue increased due primarily to higher fee-based and commission revenue in full-service investing and higher client trade volumes in direct investing. Net interest income increased primarily due to growth in deposit balances and improved spread.

Non-interest expense increased \$24 million or 7.1%. The increase was primarily due to higher revenue-based costs, including increased stock-based compensation costs related to expensing in the first quarter the value of grants to employees eligible to retire. The cash productivity ratio improved by 99 basis points.

## BMO Capital Markets

(Canadian \$ in millions, except as noted)	Q1-2007 Restated	Increase/(Decrease) vs. Q1-2006		Increase/(Decrease) vs Q4-2006	
Net interest income (teb)	232	25	12%	41	21%
Non-interest revenue	(25)	(561)	(+100%)	(467)	(+100%)
Total revenue (teb)	207	(536)	(72%)	(426)	(67%)
Provision for credit losses	20	-	-	1	0.1%
Non-interest expense	328	(92)	(22%)	(63)	(16%)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(141)	(444)	(+100%)	(364)	(+100%)
Income taxes (teb)	(123)	(204)	(+100%)	(158)	(+100%)
Net income (loss)	(18)	(240)	(+100%)	(206)	(+100%)
Amortization of intangible assets (after tax)	-	(1)	(+100%)	-	-
Cash net income	(18)	(241)	(+100%)	(206)	(+100%)
Return on equity	(2.1%)		(21.3%)		(18.2%)
Cash return on equity	(2.1%)		(21.3%)		(18.2%)
Productivity ratio (teb)	158.4%		nm		96.6%
Cash productivity ratio (teb)	158.4%		nm		96.6%
Net interest margin on earning assets (teb)	0.62%		(0.08%)		0.05%
Average earning assets	149,253	30,981	26%	17,231	13%
<b>U.S. Select Financial Data</b> (US\$ in millions)					
Revenue	(172)	(483)	(+100%)	(427)	(+100%)
Non-interest expense	138	(30)	(18%)	(9)	(6%)
Net Income (loss)	(167)	(249)	(+100%)	(237)	(+100%)
Average assets	66,407	16,485	33%	4,646	8%

nm not meaningful

### Q1 2007 vs Q1 2006

Net income decreased \$240 million to a net loss of \$18 million. Results were affected by \$509 million of commodities trading losses (\$237 million after tax and reduced performance-based compensation). Adjusted for those items, net income decreased \$3 million or 1.6%.

Revenue fell \$536 million or 72%. Excluding commodities trading losses in the quarter, revenue declined \$27 million or 3.6%. Commodities derivatives trading revenues were at an all time high in the first quarter of 2006. Interest rate trading revenues were also lower but were partially offset by improved equity trading results. Lower cash collections on previously-impaired loans, the run-off of non-core assets and reductions in mergers and acquisitions fees and debt underwriting fees also contributed to the decline. These factors were partially offset by a \$19 million increase in investment securities gains and higher loan fees, commission revenues and equity underwriting. Corporate banking assets increased but the favourable impact was partially offset by reduced spreads in the competitive environment.

Net interest income improved from a year ago due to higher trading net interest income and higher corporate banking assets, partially offset by lower cash collections on previously-impaired loans, the run-off of non-core assets and reduced spreads on corporate loans in the competitive environment. Net interest margin declined 8 basis points from the prior year. There was significant growth in average assets driven by higher trading and investment securities, reverse repos, and loans and acceptances, consistent with our strategy to expand the corporate banking portfolio and trading activities.

Non-interest expense decreased \$92 million or 22% because of lower performance-based compensation, due to the \$87 million reduction related to commodities trading losses. The Group's cash productivity ratio deteriorated due to the commodities trading losses.

The tax recovery was high in the first quarter relative to the net loss before income taxes. The commodities trading losses were attributable to our U.S. business and, as such, are recoverable at a relatively higher tax rate. The group's other income attracts income taxes at a lower tax rate overall.

Results from U.S. operations deteriorated largely due to the commodities trading losses.

### Q1 2007 vs Q4 2006

Net income decreased \$206 million. Adjusted for the net impact of the commodities trading losses in the first quarter of 2007, net income rose \$31 million or 17%.

Revenue decreased \$426 million or 67%. Excluding the commodities trading losses, revenue rose \$83 million or 13%. There were increases in equity underwriting, loan fees, and commission revenues. These factors were partially offset by reductions in merger and acquisition fees, debt underwriting revenues and net investment securities gains.

Non-interest expense decreased \$63 million or 16%. Excluding the reduced performance-based compensation related to commodities trading losses, non-interest expense increased \$24 million or 6.1%. Approximately half the increase was attributable to expensing, in the quarter, the value of stock-based compensation awards given to employees eligible to retire. The stronger U.S. dollar increased expense growth by \$7 million. The Group's cash productivity ratio for the quarter deteriorated significantly because

of the commodities trading losses. Excluding the impact of those losses, the ratio improved 383 basis points from the fourth quarter to 57.9% as revenue growth outpaced expense growth on that basis.

The net loss from U.S. operations was US\$237 million worse than in the fourth quarter of 2006. Adjusted for the net impact of the commodities trading losses, U.S. net income was \$3 million lower than in the fourth quarter, as revenue growth was more than offset by expense growth. Revenue growth was attributable to improved equity trading revenues. Excluding the impact of the commodities trading losses, net income from U.S. operations represented 36% of Group net income in the first quarter, compared with 42% in the fourth quarter of 2006.

## Corporate Services, Including Technology and Operations

(Canadian \$ in millions, except as noted)	Q1-2007	Increase/(Decrease) vs. Q1-2006		Increase/(Decrease) vs Q4-2006	
Net interest income (teb)	<b>(94)</b>	(51)	(+100%)	(67)	(+100%)
Non-interest revenue	<b>92</b>	65	+100%	52	100%
Total revenue (teb)	<b>(2)</b>	14	89%	(15)	(+100%)
Provision for (recovery of) credit losses	<b>(58)</b>	(3)	(6%)	32	36%
Non-interest expense	<b>27</b>	(21)	(44%)	(7)	(16%)
Restructuring charge	<b>135</b>	135	+100%	135	+100%
Total non-interest expense	<b>162</b>	114	+100%	128	+100%
Income (loss) before income taxes and non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	<b>(106)</b>	(97)	(+100%)	(175)	(+100%)
Income taxes (recovery) (teb)	<b>(75)</b>	(49)	(+100%)	3	2%
Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	<b>19</b>	-	-	-	-
Net income (loss)	<b>(50)</b>	(48)	(+100%)	(178)	(+100%)

### U.S. Select Financial Data (US\$ in millions)

Revenue	<b>(13)</b>	14	49%	11	48%
Provision for (recovery of) credit losses	<b>(20)</b>	(2)	(11%)	5	14%
Non-interest expense	<b>(6)</b>	(9)	(+100%)	(4)	(+100%)
Restructuring charge	<b>18</b>	18	100%	18	100%
Total non-interest expense	<b>12</b>	9	+100%	14	+100%
Income taxes (recovery) (teb)	<b>(1)</b>	12	+88%	(2)	(+100%)
Net income (loss)	<b>(9)</b>	(5)	(+100%)	(7)	(+100%)

## Corporate Services

Corporate Services includes the corporate units that provide expertise and governance support to BMO Financial Group in areas such as strategic planning, law, finance, internal audit, risk management, corporate communications, economics, human resources and learning. Operating results include revenues and expenses associated with certain securitization activities, the hedging of foreign-source earnings, and activities related to the management of certain balance sheet positions and BMO's overall asset-liability structure.

Corporate Services is generally charged (or credited) with differences between the periodic provisions for credit losses charged to the client groups under our expected loss provisioning methodology and the required periodic provisions charged by the consolidated organization under GAAP.

## Technology and Operations

Technology and Operations (T&O) manages, maintains and provides governance over information technology, operations services, real estate and sourcing for BMO Financial Group. T&O focuses on enterprise-wide priorities that improve service quality and efficiency to deliver an excellent customer experience.

## Mid-Market Business

Our U.S. investment banking operations are primarily directed at mid-market corporations having revenues that range from US\$100 million to US\$1.5 billion. In the first quarter, the revenue from our mid-market portfolio represented 12% of total Group revenue and 28% of our U.S. revenue. Often such activities are included in personal and commercial banking units by our North American peers. Pro-forma results reflecting our U.S.-based mid-market business as part of P&C U.S. are outlined in that operating segment's section of the MD&A.

## Financial Performance Review

Technology and Operations operating results are included with Corporate Services for reporting purposes. Costs of T&O's services are transferred to the client groups (P&C, PCG and BCM) and only relatively minor variance amounts are retained within T&O. As such, results in this section largely reflect the other corporate units outlined above.

There was a net loss of \$50 million in the quarter. Excluding the impact of the \$135 million (\$88 million after tax) restructuring charge, net income was \$38 million, compared with a net loss of \$2 million in the first quarter a year ago. The increase was attributable to better revenues, resulting from mark-to-market gains on certain interest rate hedging derivatives included in trading revenues, lower expenses and reduced income taxes.

Excluding the restructuring charge, net income declined \$90 million from the fourth quarter of 2006. Results in the fourth quarter benefited from unusually low income taxes, securitization gains and reductions in the general allowance for credit losses.

**BANK OF MONTREAL**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME**

(Unaudited) (Canadian \$ in millions, except as noted)

For the three months ended

	January 31, 2007	October 31, 2006	July 31, 2006	April 30, 2006	January 31, 2006
	Restated (see Note 2)				
<b>Interest, Dividend and Fee Income</b>					
Loans (Note 2)	\$ 2,812	\$ 2,739	\$ 2,664	\$ 2,340	\$ 2,242
Securities	726	589	587	473	509
Deposits with banks	220	214	216	172	167
	<b>3,758</b>	3,542	3,467	2,985	2,918
<b>Interest Expense</b>					
Deposits	1,776	1,686	1,536	1,308	1,213
Subordinated debt	43	43	43	41	42
Preferred shares and capital trust securities	25	25	24	25	25
Other liabilities	718	573	630	498	456
	<b>2,562</b>	2,327	2,233	1,872	1,736
<b>Net Interest Income</b>	<b>1,196</b>	1,215	1,234	1,113	1,182
Provision for credit losses (Note 3)	52	16	42	66	52
<b>Net Interest Income After Provision for Credit Losses</b>	<b>1,144</b>	1,199	1,192	1,047	1,130
<b>Non-Interest Revenue</b>					
Securities commissions and fees	278	247	260	292	252
Deposit and payment service charges	183	183	187	179	180
Trading revenues (losses) (Note 2)	(352)	90	186	201	241
Lending fees	99	90	92	77	78
Card fees	63	105	106	94	91
Investment management and custodial fees	77	76	77	69	76
Mutual fund revenues	137	130	128	126	115
Securitization revenues	87	55	21	4	20
Underwriting and advisory fees	106	104	92	113	98
Securities gains, other than trading	44	46	51	30	18
Foreign exchange, other than trading	21	27	24	28	23
Insurance income	46	49	58	51	46
Other (Note 2)	81	44	54	96	61
	<b>870</b>	1,246	1,336	1,360	1,299
<b>Net Interest Income and Non-Interest Revenue</b>	<b>2,014</b>	2,445	2,528	2,407	2,429
<b>Non-Interest Expense</b>					
Employee compensation (Notes 2 and 6)	931	934	958	932	1,000
Premises and equipment	308	328	299	296	288
Amortization of intangible assets	11	11	10	12	11
Travel and business development	59	76	64	63	50
Communications	33	39	36	31	25
Business and capital taxes	24	19	23	25	27
Professional fees	64	92	65	72	58
Other	108	114	145	129	121
	<b>1,538</b>	1,613	1,600	1,560	1,580
<b>Restructuring Charge (Note 7)</b>	<b>135</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Income Before Provision for (Recovery of) Income Taxes and Non-Controlling Interest in Subsidiaries</b>	<b>341</b>	832	928	847	849
Income taxes (Note 2)	(26)	117	199	177	224
	<b>367</b>	715	729	670	625
Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	19	19	19	19	19
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>\$ 348</b>	\$ 696	\$ 710	\$ 651	\$ 606
Preferred share dividends	\$ 9	\$ 8	\$ 6	\$ 8	\$ 8
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 339	\$ 688	\$ 704	\$ 643	\$ 598
Average common shares (in thousands)	501,136	500,432	500,762	502,502	501,374
Average diluted common shares (in thousands)	510,320	510,166	509,991	512,743	511,600
<b>Earnings Per Share (Canadian \$)</b>					
Basic	\$ 0.68	\$ 1.37	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.28	\$ 1.19
Diluted	0.67	1.35	1.38	1.25	1.17
<b>Dividends Declared Per Common Share</b>	<b>0.65</b>	0.62	0.62	0.53	0.49

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.  
Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the current period's presentation.

**BANK OF MONTREAL**  
**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET**

(Unaudited) (Canadian \$ in millions)

	As at				
	January 31, 2007	October 31, 2006	July 31, 2006	April 30, 2006	January 31, 2006
	Restated (see Note 2)				
<b>Assets</b>					
<b>Cash Resources</b>	<b>\$ 22,873</b>	<b>\$ 19,608</b>	<b>\$ 20,160</b>	<b>\$ 19,560</b>	<b>\$ 19,933</b>
<b>Securities</b>					
Investment (Note 2)	-	14,166	11,359	11,642	10,599
Available-for-sale (Note 2)	18,235	-	-	-	-
Other (Note 2)	1,465	1,414	1,425	1,433	1,433
Trading	58,401	51,820	45,455	44,079	48,074
Loan substitutes	11	11	11	11	11
	<b>78,112</b>	<b>67,411</b>	<b>58,250</b>	<b>57,165</b>	<b>60,117</b>
<b>Loans (Note 2)</b>					
Residential mortgages	63,109	63,321	63,591	63,055	62,652
Consumer instalment and other personal	31,474	30,418	29,693	28,873	28,206
Credit cards	3,764	3,631	5,049	4,874	4,709
Businesses and governments	58,108	56,030	53,433	52,121	48,289
Securities borrowed or purchased under resale agreements	41,843	31,429	31,865	33,116	29,853
	<b>198,298</b>	<b>184,829</b>	<b>183,631</b>	<b>182,039</b>	<b>173,709</b>
Customers' liability under acceptances	8,252	7,223	7,369	6,639	5,988
Allowance for credit losses (Note 3)	(1,078)	(1,058)	(1,107)	(1,117)	(1,115)
	<b>205,472</b>	<b>190,994</b>	<b>189,893</b>	<b>187,561</b>	<b>178,582</b>
<b>Other Assets</b>					
Derivative financial instruments (Note 2)	37,361	30,411	32,247	31,523	30,664
Premises and equipment	2,057	2,047	1,942	1,841	1,818
Goodwill	1,306	1,098	1,104	1,098	1,109
Intangible assets	207	152	163	172	186
Other (Note 2)	8,103	8,257	7,850	7,387	6,814
	<b>49,034</b>	<b>41,965</b>	<b>43,306</b>	<b>42,021</b>	<b>40,591</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 355,491</b>	<b>\$ 319,978</b>	<b>\$ 311,609</b>	<b>\$ 306,307</b>	<b>\$ 299,223</b>
<b>Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>					
<b>Deposits (Note 2)</b>					
Banks	\$ 33,811	\$ 26,632	\$ 26,362	\$ 23,394	\$ 25,940
Businesses and governments	104,994	100,848	99,821	94,234	90,783
Individuals	78,309	76,368	75,911	76,860	76,536
	<b>217,114</b>	<b>203,848</b>	<b>202,094</b>	<b>194,488</b>	<b>193,259</b>
<b>Other Liabilities</b>					
Derivative financial instruments (Note 2)	38,842	31,446	31,418	30,413	28,810
Acceptances	8,252	7,223	7,369	6,639	5,988
Securities sold but not yet purchased	19,472	15,398	14,271	15,653	14,161
Securities lent or sold under repurchase agreements	40,965	31,918	28,148	31,467	31,005
Other (Note 2)	11,083	10,758	9,277	8,647	7,800
	<b>118,614</b>	<b>96,743</b>	<b>90,483</b>	<b>92,819</b>	<b>87,764</b>
<b>Subordinated Debt (Note 2)</b>	<b>2,745</b>	<b>2,726</b>	<b>2,729</b>	<b>3,025</b>	<b>2,456</b>
<b>Preferred Share Liability (Note 8)</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>450</b>
<b>Capital Trust Securities</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>1,150</b>
<b>Shareholders' Equity</b>					
Share capital (Note 8)	5,225	4,827	4,765	4,741	4,716
Contributed surplus	55	49	47	45	43
Retained earnings (Note 2)	10,836	10,974	10,653	10,395	10,125
Accumulated other comprehensive loss (Note 2)	(698)	(789)	(762)	(806)	(740)
	<b>15,418</b>	<b>15,061</b>	<b>14,703</b>	<b>14,375</b>	<b>14,144</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>	<b>\$ 355,491</b>	<b>\$ 319,978</b>	<b>\$ 311,609</b>	<b>\$ 306,307</b>	<b>\$ 299,223</b>

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the current period's presentation.

**BANK OF MONTREAL**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

(Unaudited) (Canadian \$ in millions)

	For the three months ended	
	January 31, 2007	January 31, 2006
	Restated (See Note 2)	
Net income	\$ 348	\$ 606
Other Comprehensive Income		
Net change in unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	2	-
Net change in cash flow hedges	(45)	-
Net gain (loss) on translation of net foreign operations	182	(128)
<b>Total Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>\$ 487</b>	<b>\$ 478</b>

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**

(Unaudited) (Canadian \$ in millions)

	For the three months ended	
	January 31, 2007	January 31, 2006
	Restated (See Note 2)	Restated (See Note 6)
<b>Preferred Shares</b>		
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 596	\$ 596
Issued during the period	350	-
Balance at End of Period	946	596
<b>Common Shares</b>		
Balance at beginning of period	4,231	4,022
Issued under the Shareholder Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan	28	19
Issued under the Stock Option Plan	29	83
Issued on the exchange of shares of a subsidiary corporation	1	-
Repurchased for cancellation (Note 8)	(10)	(4)
Balance at End of Period	4,279	4,120
<b>Contributed Surplus</b>		
Balance at beginning of period	49	35
Stock option expense	6	8
Balance at End of Period	55	43
<b>Retained Earnings</b>		
Balance at beginning of period	10,974	9,801
Cumulative impact of adopting new accounting requirements for financial instruments, net of income taxes of \$39 (Note 2)	(71)	-
Net income	348	606
Dividends - Preferred shares	(9)	(8)
- Common shares	(325)	(246)
Common shares repurchased for cancellation (Note 8)	(72)	(28)
Share issue expense	(9)	-
Balance at End of Period	10,836	10,125
<b>Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income on Available-for-Sale Securities</b>		
Balance at beginning of period	-	-
Impact of remeasuring available-for-sale securities to market value on November 1, 2006 (net of income taxes of \$1)	3	-
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities arising during the period (net of income taxes of \$4)	7	-
Reclassification of realized gains to earnings in the period (net of income taxes of \$3)	(5)	-
Balance at End of Period	5	-
<b>Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss on Cash Flow Hedges</b>		
Balance at beginning of period	-	-
Impact of new cash flow hedge accounting rules on November 1, 2006 (net of income taxes of \$28)	(51)	-
Losses on cash flow hedges arising during the period (net of income taxes of \$25)	(48)	-
Reclassification to earnings of losses on cash flow hedges (net of income taxes of \$2)	3	-
Balance at End of Period	(96)	-
<b>Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss on Translation of Net Foreign Operations</b>		
Balance at beginning of period	(789)	(612)
Unrealized gain (loss) on translation of net foreign operations	493	(347)
Impact of hedging translation gains (losses) of net foreign operations (net of income taxes of \$164 and \$116)	(311)	219
Balance at End of Period	(607)	(740)
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	(698)	(740)
Total Shareholders' Equity	<b>\$ 15,418</b>	<b>\$ 14,144</b>

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.  
 Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the current period's presentation.

**BANK OF MONTREAL**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

(Unaudited) (Canadian \$ in millions)

For the three months ended

	January 31, 2007	January 31, 2006
	Restated (See Note 2)	Restated (See Note 6)
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>		
Net income	\$ 348	\$ 606
Adjustments to determine net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities		
Write-down of securities, other than trading	-	8
Net gain on securities, other than trading	(44)	(26)
Net (increase) in trading securities	(5,295)	(4,644)
Provision for credit losses	52	52
Gain on sale of securitized loans (Note 4)	(60)	(14)
Change in derivative financial instruments		
(Increase) decrease in derivative asset	(6,177)	971
Increase (decrease) in derivative liability	6,484	(142)
Amortization of premises and equipment	92	88
Amortization of intangible assets	11	11
Net increase (decrease) in future income taxes	(61)	32
Net decrease in current income taxes	(501)	(98)
Change in accrued interest		
(Increase) decrease in interest receivable	206	(6)
Decrease in interest payable	(62)	(84)
Changes in other items and accruals, net	2,068	(657)
<b>Net Cash Used in Operating Activities</b>	<b>(2,939)</b>	<b>(3,903)</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>		
Net increase in deposits	7,080	2,001
Net increase (decrease) in securities sold but not yet purchased	3,922	(1,951)
Net increase in securities lent or sold under repurchase agreements	8,135	8,868
Net increase in liabilities of subsidiaries	3	328
Proceeds from issuance of preferred shares	350	-
Proceeds from issuance of common shares	57	102
Share issue expense	(9)	-
Common shares repurchased for cancellation (Note 8)	(82)	(32)
Dividends paid	(334)	(254)
<b>Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities</b>	<b>19,122</b>	<b>9,062</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>		
Net (increase) decrease in interest bearing deposits with banks	(2,153)	922
Purchases of securities, other than trading	(11,461)	(2,172)
Maturities of securities, other than trading	7,285	1,897
Proceeds from sales of securities, other than trading	1,098	862
Net (increase) in loans, customers' liability		
under acceptances and loan substitute securities	(1,652)	(4,264)
Proceeds from securitization of loans (Note 4)	942	496
Net (increase) in securities borrowed or purchased under resale agreements	(9,752)	(2,010)
Premises and equipment - net purchases	(29)	(76)
Acquisitions (Note 5)	(384)	(75)
<b>Net Cash Used in Investing Activities</b>	<b>(16,106)</b>	<b>(4,420)</b>
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	90	(94)
<b>Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>645</b>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	2,458	2,412
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period</b>	<b>\$ 2,625</b>	<b>\$ 3,057</b>

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the current period's presentation.

Amounts in the three months ended January 31, 2006 have been restated to reflect the change in accounting policy described in Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended October 31, 2006.

**BANK OF MONTREAL**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the three months ended January 31, 2007

(Unaudited)

**1. Basis of Presentation**

These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the notes to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended October 31, 2006 as set out on pages 96 to 133 of our 2006 Annual Report. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") using the same accounting policies and methods of computation as were used for our consolidated financial statements for the year ended October 31, 2006, except as described in Note 2.

**2. Changes in Accounting**

**Restatement**

The Bank has restated these consolidated interim financial statements for the three months ended January 31, 2007 to reflect a more appropriate market-based methodology for its commodities trading portfolio. This change, together with concerns regarding the reliability of quotes received from the Bank's principal commodities broker used in the original January 31, 2007 valuation, led the Bank to conclude that losses should be recognized in both the first quarter and second quarter of Fiscal 2007. The impact of this change did not have a material impact on the periods prior to the first quarter of 2007.

The following table sets forth the results of the restatement adjustment on line items with a material impact on our interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended January 31, 2007. Included in the restated amounts disclosed below is a reduction of \$203 million in trading revenue and a reduction of \$94 million in net income related to periods prior to the first quarter of 2007.

(Canadian \$ in millions, except per share figures)

For the three months ended

	<b>January 31, 2007</b>	
	As previously reported	Restated
<b>Consolidated Statement of Income</b>		
Trading revenues (losses) (1)	\$ 136	\$ (352)
Net Interest Income and Non-Interest Revenue	2,523	2,014
Employee compensation	1,018	931
Income Before Provision (Recovery of) Income Taxes and Non-Controlling Interest in Subsidiaries	763	341
Income taxes	159	(26)
Net Income	\$ 585	\$ 348
<b>Earnings Per Share</b>		
Basic	\$ 1.15	\$ 0.68
Diluted	1.13	0.67
<b>Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income</b>		
Net income	\$ 585	\$ 348
Total Comprehensive Income	724	487
<b>Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity</b>		
Retained Earnings		
Net income	\$ 585	\$ 348
Balance at End of Period	11,073	10,836
Total Shareholders' Equity	15,655	15,418

(1) Also reflects the reclassification of \$21 million made between Foreign exchange, other than trading and Trading revenues (losses) to conform with the current period's presentation.

**BANK OF MONTREAL**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the three months ended January 31, 2007  
*(Unaudited)*

**2. Changes in Accounting** (continued)

**Changes in Accounting Policy**

On November 1, 2006, we adopted the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants' accounting requirements for securities, hedging derivatives, other comprehensive income and certain other financial instruments. Prior periods have not been restated.

On November 1, 2006, we made the following adjustments to our balance sheet to adopt the new requirements:

(Canadian \$ in millions)	As at
	<b>November 1, 2006</b>
Increase (decrease)	
<b>Consolidated Balance Sheet</b>	
Available-for-sale securities (a)	\$ 4
Loans (b)(ii),(d)	(87)
Other assets	51
Derivative financial instruments - asset (b)	70
Deposits (b)(ii)	38
Derivative financial instruments - liability (b)	110
Subordinated debt (b)(ii)	9
Retained earnings	(71)
Accumulated other comprehensive income - available-for-sale securities (a)	3
Accumulated other comprehensive loss - cash flow hedges (b)(i)	(51)

The impact of these changes on our Consolidated Statement of Income is as follows:

(Canadian \$ in millions)	For the three months ended
	<b>January 31, 2007</b>
Increase (decrease) in net income	
<b>Consolidated Statement of Income</b>	
Interest, Dividend and Fee Income - Loans (d)	\$ (2)
Non-Interest Revenue - Trading revenues (losses) (c)	3
Non-Interest Revenue - Other (b)(i)(ii)	(1)
Income taxes	-
Net Income	\$ -

**Other Comprehensive Income**

The new rules require that we present a new Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, which is comprised of net income, changes in unrealized gains or losses related to available-for-sale securities, changes in unrealized gains or losses related to cash flow hedges and the net unrealized foreign exchange gain or loss for the period related to our net investment in foreign operations. This statement has been included above our Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity.

**(a) Securities**

The new rules require that we reclassify certain of our securities previously classified as investment securities as either available-for-sale or held-to-maturity securities.

## **BANK OF MONTREAL**

### **NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the three months ended January 31, 2007

*(Unaudited)*

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#### **2. Changes in Accounting** (continued)

Available-for-sale securities are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recorded in other comprehensive income until the security is either sold, or if an unrealized loss is considered other than temporary, the unrealized loss is recorded in income. The criteria for other than temporary impairment remain unchanged. Available-for-sale securities where there is no quoted market price, including securities whose sale is restricted, will continue to be recorded at amortized cost. We have not classified any of our investment securities as held-to-maturity.

The new rules do not impact accounting for our merchant banking investments or investments in corporate equity where we exert significant influence, but not control. These are recorded as other securities on our Consolidated Balance Sheet. Additional information on our policies related to securities, determining fair value and other than temporary impairment is included in Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended October 31, 2006.

On November 1, 2006, we remeasured our available-for-sale securities at fair value, as appropriate. A net unrealized gain of \$3 million was recorded in opening accumulated other comprehensive income.

#### **(b) Hedging Derivatives**

The new rules require us to record all of our hedging derivatives at fair value. Prior to November 1, 2006, we accounted for derivatives that qualified as accounting hedges on an accrual basis.

The types of hedging relationships that qualify for hedge accounting have not changed under the new rules. We will continue to designate our hedges as either cash flow hedges or fair value hedges. A description of the items or transactions that we hedge and the risk management policy for each type of hedge is included in Note 9 to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended October 31, 2006.

##### *(i) Cash Flow Hedges*

Cash flow hedges are used to manage the possible increase or decrease in interest income or expense related to variable rate assets and liabilities due to changes in interest rates.

Under the new rules, we will continue to record interest receivable or payable on the derivative as an adjustment to interest, dividend and fee income in the Consolidated Statement of Income over the life of the hedge.

To the extent that changes in the fair value of the derivative offset changes in the fair value of the hedged item, they are recorded in other comprehensive income. Any portion of the change in fair value of the derivative that does not offset changes in the fair value of the hedged item (the ineffectiveness of the hedge) is recorded directly in non-interest revenue, other in the Consolidated Statement of Income. The ineffective portion of our cash flow hedges totalled \$1 million for the quarter ended January 31, 2007.

For hedges that are discontinued before the end of the original hedge term, the unrealized gain or loss in other comprehensive income is amortized to interest, dividend and fee income in the Consolidated Statement of Income over the remaining term of the original hedge. If the hedged item is sold or settled, the entire unrealized gain or loss is recognized in interest, dividend and fee income in the Consolidated Statement of Income. The amount of other comprehensive loss that is expected to be reclassified to the Consolidated Statement of Income over the next 12 months is \$15 million (\$10 million after tax). This will be offset by increased net interest income on assets and liabilities that are hedged.

On November 1, 2006, we remeasured our cash flow hedge derivatives at fair value. The portion of the fair value that offset the fair value of the hedged item totalled \$8 million (\$5 million after tax) and was recorded in opening accumulated other comprehensive income. The ineffective portion of cash flow hedges recorded in opening retained earnings totalled less than \$1 million. We also reclassified \$86 million (\$56 million after tax) of deferred losses related to cash flow hedges that were discontinued prior to November 1, 2006 from other assets to opening accumulated other comprehensive income.

**BANK OF MONTREAL**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the three months ended January 31, 2007

*(Unaudited)*

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**2. Changes in Accounting** (continued)

*(ii) Fair Value Hedges*

Fair value hedges are used to manage possible changes in the value of our fixed rate assets and liabilities due to changes in interest rates. For fair value hedges, not only is the hedging derivative recorded at fair value but fixed rate assets and liabilities that are part of a hedging relationship are adjusted for the changes in value of the risk being hedged (quasi fair value). To the extent that the change in the fair value of the derivative does not offset changes in the quasi fair value adjustment to the hedged item (the ineffectiveness of the hedge), the net amount will be recorded directly in non-interest revenue, other in the Consolidated Statement of Income. The ineffective portion of our fair value hedges totalled less than \$1 million for the quarter ended January 31, 2007.

For fair value hedges that are discontinued, we cease adjusting the hedged item to quasi fair value. The quasi fair value adjustment on the hedged item will be recorded as an adjustment to the interest income/expense on the hedged item over its remaining term to maturity. If the hedged item is sold or settled, any remaining quasi fair value adjustment would be included in the determination of the gain or loss on sale or settlement.

When we remeasured fair value hedging derivatives to fair value on November 1, 2006, we made a corresponding adjustment to the carrying value of the items that we hedge with those derivatives (quasi fair value adjustment). The difference between these two amounts was recorded in opening retained earnings and totalled less than \$1 million. On November 1, 2006, we also reclassified deferred amounts related to fair value hedges that were discontinued prior to November 1, 2006 from other assets to adjust the carrying amount of the items that were previously hedged. Quasi fair value adjustments related to these two activities were comprised of an increase in loans of \$3 million, an increase in deposits of \$38 million, an increase in subordinated debt of \$9 million and an increase in other assets of \$6 million.

**(c) Fair Value Option**

The new rules allow management to elect to measure financial instruments that would not otherwise be accounted for at fair value as trading instruments with changes in fair value recorded in income provided they meet certain criteria. Financial instruments must be designated on November 1, 2006 when the new standard was adopted or when new financial instruments are acquired, and the designation is irrevocable.

Structured notes issued by the Bank include embedded options. The Bank enters into derivatives which manage our exposure to changes in the structured note fair value caused by changes in interest rates. The structured notes are designated as trading under the fair value option which better aligns the accounting result with how the portfolio is managed. These notes are classified as other liabilities. The fair value and amount due at contractual maturity of these notes as at January 31, 2007 was \$532 million and \$526 million, respectively. The impact of recording these notes as trading was an increase in non-interest revenue, trading revenues of \$3 million for the quarter ended January 31, 2007. The increase was offset by a loss on the derivatives.

Securities in our insurance subsidiaries that support our insurance liabilities have been designated as trading under the fair value option. Since the actuarial calculation of insurance liabilities is based on the recorded value of the securities supporting them, recording the securities at fair value better aligns the accounting result with how the portfolio is managed. The fair value of these securities as at January 31, 2007 was \$33 million. The impact of recording these securities as trading was an increase in non-interest revenue, insurance income of less than \$1 million for the quarter ended January 31, 2007.

On November 1, 2006, we remeasured the portfolio of structured notes and certain of our insurance subsidiary securities at fair value. The net unrealized loss of less than \$1 million was recorded in opening retained earnings.

**(d) Effective Interest Method**

Loan origination costs are included in our loan balances and are recognized in interest, dividend and fee income, loans, over the life of the resulting loan. Prior to November 1, 2006, an equal amount of loan origination costs were recognized each period over the life of the resulting loan. The new rules require that we use the effective interest method to recognize loan origination costs whereby the amount recognized varies over the life of the loan based on principal outstanding.

**BANK OF MONTREAL**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the three months ended January 31, 2007

(Unaudited)

**2. Changes in Accounting** (continued)

As at November 1, 2006, we adjusted our deferred loan origination costs to what the balance would have been had we always used the effective interest method to recognize loan origination costs. The impact was a decrease in loans, residential mortgages of \$87 million, a decrease in future income tax liability of \$30 million and a decrease in retained earnings of \$57 million.

**3. Allowance for Credit Losses**

The allowance for credit losses recorded in our Consolidated Balance Sheet is maintained at a level which we consider adequate to absorb credit-related losses on our loans, customers' liability under acceptances and other credit instruments. The portion related to other credit instruments is recorded in other liabilities in our Consolidated Balance Sheet. As at January 31, 2007 and January 31, 2006 there was no allowance for credit losses related to other credit instruments included in other liabilities.

A continuity of our allowance for credit losses is as follows:

	(Canadian \$ in millions)					
	Specific allowance		General allowance		Total	
	January 31, 2007	January 31, 2006	January 31, 2007	January 31, 2006	January 31, 2007	January 31, 2006
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 153	\$ 169	\$ 905	\$ 959	\$ 1,058	\$ 1,128
Provision for credit losses	52	52	-	-	52	52
Recoveries	22	20	-	-	22	20
Write-offs	(74)	(71)	-	-	(74)	(71)
Foreign exchange and other	3	-	17	(14)	20	(14)
Balance at end of period	\$ 156	\$ 170	\$ 922	\$ 945	\$ 1,078	\$ 1,115

**4. Securitization**

During the quarter ended January 31, 2007, we securitized residential mortgages totalling \$948 million for total cash proceeds of \$942 million. There were no expected credit losses as the mortgages are guaranteed by third parties. We retained responsibility for servicing these mortgages. We recorded \$5 million of gains in non-interest revenue, securitization revenues, \$37 million of deferred purchase price in available-for-sale securities and \$8 million of servicing liability in other liabilities related to the securitization of those loans. The key weighted-average assumptions used to value the deferred purchase price for these securitizations was an average term of 4.7 years, a prepayment rate of 9.0%, an interest rate of 5.33% and a discount rate of 4.19%.

In addition, gains on sales of loans sold to all revolving securitization vehicles were \$55 million for the quarter ended January 31, 2007.

**5. Acquisitions**

**First National Bank & Trust**

On January 4, 2007, we completed the acquisition of First National Bank & Trust ("First National") for total cash consideration of \$342 million. The results of First National's operations have been included in our consolidated financial statements since that date. The acquisition of First National provides us with the opportunity to expand our banking services in the Indianapolis, Indiana market. As part of this acquisition, we acquired a core deposit intangible asset, which will be amortized on an accelerated basis over a period not to exceed 10 years. Goodwill related to this acquisition is deductible for tax purposes. First National is part of our Personal and Commercial Banking U.S. reporting segment.

**bcpbank Canada**

On December 4, 2006, we completed the acquisition of bcpbank Canada, a full-service chartered bank, for total cash consideration of \$42 million. The results of bcpbank Canada's operations have been included in our consolidated financial statements since that date. As part of this acquisition, we acquired a core deposit intangible asset, which will be amortized on an accelerated basis over 10 years. Goodwill related to this acquisition is not deductible for tax purposes. bcpbank Canada is part of our Personal and Commercial Banking Canada reporting segment.

**BANK OF MONTREAL**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the three months ended January 31, 2007  
(Unaudited)

**5. Acquisitions (continued)**

**Villa Park Trust and Savings Bank**

On December 1, 2005, we completed the acquisition of Chicago-based Villa Park Trust and Savings Bank ("Villa Park"), a community bank, for total cash consideration of \$75 million. The results of Villa Park's operations have been included in our consolidated financial statements since that date. The acquisition of Villa Park provides us with the opportunity to expand our banking services in the Chicago, Illinois market. As part of this acquisition, we acquired a core deposit intangible asset, which will be amortized on an accelerated basis over 10 years. Goodwill related to this acquisition is not deductible for tax purposes. Villa Park is part of our Personal and Commercial Banking U.S. reporting segment.

The estimated fair values of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition are as follows:

(Canadian \$ in millions)	January 31, 2007		January 31, 2006
	First National	bcpbank Canada	Villa Park
Cash resources	\$ 80	\$ 47	\$ 16
Securities	348	23	56
Loans	1,013	292	247
Premises and equipment	35	9	4
Goodwill	168	8	43
Core deposit intangible asset	48	12	7
Other assets	53	2	2
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>375</b>
Deposits	1,377	339	296
Other liabilities	26	12	4
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,403</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>Purchase price</b>	<b>\$ 342</b>	<b>\$ 42</b>	<b>\$ 75</b>

The allocation of the purchase price for First National and bcpbank Canada is subject to refinement as we complete the valuation of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

**6. Employee Compensation**

**Change in Accounting Policy**

During the year ended October 31, 2006, we adopted the CICA's new accounting requirements for stock-based compensation. The new rules require that stock-based compensation granted to employees eligible to retire be expensed at the time of grant. Previously, we amortized the cost over the vesting period. Prior periods have been restated to reflect this change.

**Stock Options**

During the quarter ended January 31, 2007, we granted a total of 1,219,500 stock options. The weighted-average fair value of these options was \$7.54 per option and was determined using a trinomial option pricing model, based on the following weighted-average assumptions:

For stock options granted during the three months ended January 31, 2007

Expected dividend yield	3.8%
Expected share price volatility	15.6%
Risk-free rate of return	4.0%
Expected period until exercise	7.4 years

**BANK OF MONTREAL**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the three months ended January 31, 2007  
(Unaudited)

**6. Employee Compensation** (continued)

**Pension and Other Employee Future Benefit Expenses**

We recorded pension and other employee future benefit expenses as follows:

(Canadian \$ in millions)	Pension benefit plans		Other employee future benefit plans	
	For the three months ended		For the three months ended	
	January 31, 2007	January 31, 2006	January 31, 2007	January 31, 2006
Benefits earned by employees	\$ 40	\$ 34	\$ 5	\$ 5
Interest cost on accrued benefit liability	55	52	12	11
Actuarial loss recognized in expense	16	21	4	4
Amortization of plan amendment costs	2	1	(1)	(2)
Expected return on plan assets	(69)	(62)	(1)	(1)
Benefits expense	44	46	19	17
Canada and Quebec pension plan expense	13	13	-	-
Defined contribution expense	4	3	-	-
Total pension and other employee future benefit expenses	\$ 61	\$ 62	\$ 19	\$ 17

**7. Restructuring Charge**

On January 31, 2007, we recorded a restructuring charge of \$135 million in the Consolidated Statement of Income. The objectives of the restructuring are to enhance customer service by directing spending and resources on front-line sales and service improvements; creating more efficient processes and systems across the company and continuing accelerating the pace of the company's growth.

The charge relates to the elimination of approximately 1,000 positions in primarily non-customer-facing areas of the company across all support functions and business groups. Of the charge, \$117 million relates to severance-related costs, \$11 million is associated with premises-related charges and \$7 million relates to other costs.

Premises-related charges include lease cancellation payments for those locations where we have legally extinguished our lease obligation as well as the carrying value of abandoned assets.

We engaged a professional services firm to provide us with strategic and organizational advice with respect to the restructuring initiatives. A charge of \$7 million for these services has been included in the restructuring charge.

At January 31, 2007, we have recorded \$121 million in other liabilities, other on the Consolidated Balance Sheet related to amounts to be paid in future periods.

**8. Share Capital**

During the quarter ended January 31, 2007, we issued 14,000,000 4.5% Non-Cumulative Perpetual Class B Preferred Shares, Series 13, at a price of \$25.00 per share, representing an aggregate issue price of \$350 million.

During the quarter ended January 31, 2007, we repurchased 1,194,900 common shares at an average cost of \$69.08 per share, totalling \$82 million. During the quarter ended January 31, 2006, we repurchased 538,200 common shares at an average cost of \$60.33 per share, totalling \$32 million. There have been 1,660,700 common shares repurchased under the existing normal course issuer bid that expires on September 5, 2007 and pursuant to which we are permitted to repurchase up to 15,000,000 common shares.

**BANK OF MONTREAL**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the three months ended January 31, 2007

(Unaudited)

8. **Share Capital** (continued)

**Share Capital Outstanding (a)**

(Canadian \$ in millions, except as noted)

	<b>January 31, 2007</b>		
	Number of shares	Amount	Convertible into...
<b>Preferred Shares - Classified as Liabilities</b>			
Class B – Series 4	8,000,000	\$ 200	common shares (b)
Class B – Series 6	10,000,000	250	common shares (b)
		450	
<b>Preferred Shares - Classified as Equity</b>			
Class B – Series 5	8,000,000	200	-
Class B – Series 10 (c)	12,000,000	396	common shares (b)
Class B – Series 13	14,000,000	350	-
		946	
Common Shares	500,834,764	4,279	-
Share Capital		\$ 5,225	
Stock options issued under stock option plan		n/a	23,584,878 common shares

(a) For additional information refer to Notes 20 and 21 to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended October 31, 2006 on pages 118 to 121 of our 2006 Annual Report.

(b) The number of shares issuable on conversion is not determinable until the date of conversion.

(c) Face value is US\$300 million.

n/a – not applicable

9. **United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles**

Reporting under United States GAAP would have resulted in the following:

(Canadian \$ in millions, except earnings per share figures) For the three months ended

	<b>January 31, 2007</b>	January 31, 2006
	Restated (See Note 2)	Restated (See Note 6)
Net Income - Canadian GAAP	\$ 348	\$ 606
United States GAAP adjustments	(12)	(37)
Net Income - United States GAAP	\$ 336	\$ 569
<b>Earnings Per Share</b>		
Basic - Canadian GAAP	\$ 0.68	\$ 1.19
Basic - United States GAAP	0.65	1.12
Diluted - Canadian GAAP	0.67	1.17
Diluted - United States GAAP	0.64	1.10

**Hybrid Financial Instruments**

During the quarter ended January 31, 2007, we adopted the new United States accounting standard on hybrid financial instruments. The new rules allow us to elect to measure certain hybrid financial instruments at fair value in their entirety, with any changes in fair value recognized in earnings. Under the previous rules, only the embedded derivative in the hybrid financial instrument was recorded at fair value. We did not elect to measure any hybrid financial instruments at fair value. The new standard did not have any impact on our consolidated financial statements.

**BANK OF MONTREAL**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the three months ended January 31, 2007

*(Unaudited)*

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**9. United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (continued)**

**Pensions and Other Employee Future Benefits**

During the quarter ended January 31, 2007, we adopted the new United States accounting standard on pensions and other employee future benefit plans. The new rules will require us to recognize in our Consolidated Balance Sheet the funded status of the pension benefit and other employee future benefit plans, with a corresponding adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax. There will be no change in the calculation of the pension and other employee future benefits expense.

**Financial Instruments**

During the quarter ended January 31, 2007, we adopted new Canadian accounting requirements for financial instruments, hedges and other comprehensive income, which are harmonized with the United States accounting standards (see Note 2).

**10. Operating and Geographic Segmentation**

**Operating Groups**

We conduct our business through operating groups, each of which has a distinct mandate. We determine operating groups based on our management structure and therefore our groups, and results attributed to them, may not be comparable with those of other financial services companies. We evaluate the performance of our groups using measures such as net income, revenue growth, return on equity, net economic profit and non-interest expense-to-revenue (productivity) ratio.

**Personal and Commercial Banking**

Personal and Commercial Banking ("P&C") is comprised of two operating segments: Personal and Commercial Banking Canada and Personal and Commercial Banking U.S.

**Personal and Commercial Banking Canada**

Personal and Commercial Banking Canada ("P&C Canada") offers a full range of products and services to personal and business clients in Canada through branches and direct banking channels such as telephone banking, online banking and a network of automated banking machines.

**Personal and Commercial Banking U.S.**

Personal and Commercial Banking U.S. ("P&C U.S.") offers a full range of products and services to personal and business clients in the United States, primarily in the Chicago area and Indiana, through branches and direct banking channels such as telephone banking, online banking and a network of automated banking machines.

**Private Client Group**

Private Client Group ("PCG") brings together all of our wealth management businesses. Operating primarily in Canada and the United States, PCG serves a full range of North American client segments, from mainstream to ultra-high net worth, as well as select institutional market segments. PCG offers clients a broad range of wealth management products and services, including full-service and direct investing, private banking and investment products, providing the tools they need to accumulate, protect and grow their financial assets.

**BMO Capital Markets**

BMO Capital Markets ("BMO CM") combines all of our businesses serving corporate, institutional and government clients. In Canada and the United States, its clients span a broad range of industry sectors. BMO CM also serves clients in the United Kingdom, Europe, Asia and Australia. It offers clients complete financial solutions, including equity and debt underwriting, corporate lending and project financing, mergers and acquisitions, advisory services, merchant banking, securitization, treasury and market risk management, debt and equity research and institutional sales and trading.

# BANK OF MONTREAL

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the three months ended January 31, 2007

*(Unaudited)*

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### 10. Operating and Geographic Segmentation (continued)

#### **Corporate Services**

Corporate Services includes Technology and Operations ("T&O") and the Corporate units that provide expertise and governance support in areas such as strategic planning, law, finance, internal audit, risk management, corporate communications, economics, corporate marketing, human resources and learning. Operating results for Corporate Services include revenues and expenses associated with certain securitization activities, the hedging of foreign-source earnings and activities related to the management of certain balance sheet positions and our overall asset liability structure.

T&O manages, maintains and provides governance over information technology, real estate, operations services and sourcing for the Bank. The unit focuses on enterprise-wide priorities that improve quality and efficiency.

Operating results for T&O are included with Corporate Services for reporting purposes. However, costs of T&O services are transferred to P&C, PCG, and BMO CM and only minor amounts are retained in T&O's results. As such, results for Corporate Services largely reflect operating results of Corporate units.

Corporate Services also includes residual revenues and expenses representing the differences between actual amounts earned or incurred and the amounts allocated to operating groups.

#### **Basis of Presentation**

The results of these operating segments are based on our internal financial reporting systems. The accounting policies used in these segments are generally consistent with those followed in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements as disclosed in Notes 1 and 2. Notable accounting measurement differences are the taxable equivalent basis adjustment and the provision for credit losses, as described below.

#### *Taxable Equivalent Basis*

We analyze net interest income on a taxable equivalent basis ("teb"). This basis includes an adjustment which increases GAAP revenues and the GAAP provision for income taxes by an amount that would raise revenues on certain tax-exempt securities to a level that would incur tax at the statutory rate.

Analysis on a teb basis neutralizes the impact of investing in tax-exempt or tax-advantaged securities rather than fully taxable securities with higher yields. It reduces distortions in net interest income related to the choice of tax-advantaged and taxable investments.

#### *Provisions for Credit Losses*

Provisions for credit losses are generally allocated to each group based on expected losses for that group over an economic cycle. Differences between expected loss provisions and provisions required under GAAP are included in Corporate Services.

#### **Inter-Group Allocations**

Various estimates and allocation methodologies are used in the preparation of the operating groups' financial information. We allocate expenses directly related to earning revenue to the groups that earned the related revenue. Expenses not directly related to earning revenue, such as overhead expenses, are allocated to operating groups using allocation formulas applied on a consistent basis. Operating group net interest income reflects internal funding charges and credits on the groups' assets, liabilities and capital, at market rates, taking into account relevant terms and currency considerations. The offset of the net impact of these charges and credits is reflected in Corporate Services.

#### **Geographic Information**

We operate primarily in Canada and the United States but also have operations in the United Kingdom, Europe, the Caribbean and Asia, which are grouped in Other countries. We allocate our results by geographic region based on the location of the unit responsible for managing the related assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, except for the consolidated provision for credit losses, which is allocated based upon the country of ultimate risk.

Prior periods have been restated to give effect to the current period's organization structure and presentation changes.

**BANK OF MONTREAL**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the three months ended January 31, 2007

(Unaudited)

**10. Operating and Geographic Segmentation (continued)**

Our results and average assets, allocated by operating segment and geographic region, are as follows:

(Canadian \$ in millions)

For the three months ended January 31, 2007 (Restated - See Note 2)	P&C Canada	P&C U.S.	PCG	BMO CM	Corporate Services (1)	Total (teb basis) (2)	Teb adjustments	Total (GAAP basis)
Net interest income	\$ 760	\$ 186	\$ 151	\$ 232	\$ (94)	\$ 1,235	\$ (39)	\$ 1,196
Non-interest revenue	406	42	355	(25)	92	870	-	870
Total Revenue	1,166	228	506	207	(2)	2,105	(39)	2,066
Provision for credit losses	80	9	1	20	(58)	52	-	52
Non-interest expense	649	175	359	328	162	1,673	-	1,673
Income before taxes and non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	437	44	146	(141)	(106)	380	(39)	341
Income taxes	145	15	51	(123)	(75)	13	(39)	(26)
Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	19
Net Income	\$ 292	\$ 29	\$ 95	\$ (18)	\$ (50)	\$ 348	\$ -	\$ 348
Average Assets	\$ 117,128	\$ 23,509	\$ 6,960	\$ 192,772	\$ 3,066	\$ 343,435	\$ -	\$ 343,435
Goodwill (As At)	\$ 101	\$ 778	\$ 327	\$ 98	\$ 2	\$ 1,306	\$ -	\$ 1,306

For the three months ended January 31, 2006 (3)	P&C Canada	P&C U.S.	PCG	BMO CM	Corporate Services (1)	Total (teb basis) (2)	Teb adjustments	Total (GAAP basis)
Net interest income	\$ 726	\$ 185	\$ 138	\$ 207	\$ (43)	\$ 1,213	\$ (31)	\$ 1,182
Non-interest revenue	370	40	326	536	27	1,299	-	1,299
Total Revenue	1,096	225	464	743	(16)	2,512	(31)	2,481
Provision for credit losses	78	8	1	20	(55)	52	-	52
Non-interest expense	624	161	327	420	48	1,580	-	1,580
Income before taxes and non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	394	56	136	303	(9)	880	(31)	849
Income taxes	132	23	45	81	(26)	255	(31)	224
Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	19
Net Income	\$ 262	\$ 33	\$ 91	\$ 222	\$ (2)	\$ 606	\$ -	\$ 606
Average Assets	\$ 111,467	\$ 21,625	\$ 6,428	\$ 154,745	\$ 4,533	\$ 298,798	\$ -	\$ 298,798
Goodwill (As At)	\$ 93	\$ 591	\$ 325	\$ 98	\$ 2	\$ 1,109	\$ -	\$ 1,109

For the three months ended January 31, 2007 (Restated - See Note 2)	Canada	United States	Other countries	Total (2)
Net interest income	\$ 913	\$ 245	\$ 77	\$ 1,235
Non-interest revenue	999	(161)	32	870
Total Revenue	1,912	84	109	2,105
Provision for credit losses	51	1	-	52
Non-interest expense	1,213	418	42	1,673
Income before taxes and non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	648	(335)	67	380
Income taxes	164	(166)	15	13
Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	14	5	-	19
Net Income	\$ 470	\$ (174)	\$ 52	\$ 348
Average Assets	\$ 203,317	\$ 107,919	\$ 32,199	\$ 343,435
Goodwill (As At)	\$ 419	\$ 887	\$ -	\$ 1,306

For the three months ended January 31, 2006 (3)	Canada	United States	Other countries	Total (2)
Net interest income	\$ 902	\$ 273	\$ 38	\$ 1,213
Non-interest revenue	900	353	46	1,299
Total Revenue	1,802	626	84	2,512
Provision for credit losses	49	3	-	52
Non-interest expense	1,121	426	33	1,580
Income before taxes and non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	632	197	51	880
Income taxes	190	63	2	255
Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	14	5	-	19
Net Income	\$ 428	\$ 129	\$ 49	\$ 606
Average Assets	\$ 185,877	\$ 87,015	\$ 25,906	\$ 298,798
Goodwill (As At)	\$ 410	\$ 699	\$ -	\$ 1,109

(1) Corporate Services includes Technology and Operations.

(2) Taxable equivalent basis - see Basis of Presentation section.

(3) Amounts in the above tables have been restated to reflect the changes in accounting policy described in Notes 3 and 21 to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended October 31, 2006.

**Shareholder Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan**

*Average market price*

November 2006 \$ 70.56

December 2006 \$ 68.64

January 2007 \$ 70.81

**For dividend information, change in shareholder address  
or to advise of duplicate mailings, please contact**

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Bank of Montreal

Shareholder Services

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**To review financial results online, please visit our web site at  
[www.bmo.com](http://www.bmo.com)**