

BANK OF MONTREAL /CAN/
Form 424B2
January 30, 2013
Registration Statement No. 333-173924

Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(2)

Pricing Supplement dated January 28, 2013 to the Prospectus dated June 22, 2011, the Prospectus Supplement dated June 22, 2011 and the Product Supplement dated June 23, 2011

US\$ 340,000

Senior Medium-Term Notes, Series B
Buffered Bullish Coupon-Bearing Notes due January 29, 2016
Linked to the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund

The notes are designed for investors who seek a return based on the appreciation in the share price of the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund (the “Underlying Asset”). Investors should be willing to accept a payment at maturity that is capped at the Maximum Redemption Amount (as defined below), be willing to lose 1% of their principal amount for each 1% that the price of the Underlying Asset decreases by more than 15% from its price on the Pricing Date.

Investors in the notes may lose up to 85% of their principal amount at maturity.

The maximum return at maturity will be equal to the Cap of 20%. Accordingly, the Maximum Redemption Amount will be \$1,200 for each \$1,000 in principal amount.

Interest is payable at the rate of 1.80% per annum on January 25, April 25, July 25 and October 25 of each year, commencing April 25, 2013.

Any payment at maturity is subject to the credit risk of Bank of Montreal.

The offering was priced on January 28, 2013 and the notes are expected to settle on January 31, 2013.

The notes are scheduled to mature on January 29, 2016.

The notes will be issued in minimum denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000.

The CUSIP number of the notes is 06366RLA1.

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

Investing in the notes involves risks, including those described in the “Selected Risk Considerations” section beginning on page P-3 of this pricing supplement, “Additional Risk Factors Relating to the Notes” section beginning on page PS-5 of the product supplement, and “Risk Factors” section beginning on page S-3 of the prospectus supplement and on page 7 of the prospectus.

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

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

entity.

| | Price to Public(1) | Agent's Commission(1) | Proceeds to Bank of Montreal |
|----------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Per Note | US\$ 1,000 | US\$ 0 | US\$ 1,000 |
| Total | US\$ 340,000 | US\$ 0 | US\$ 340,000 |

(1) The price to the public specified above includes the profit that we would recognize earned by hedging our exposure under the notes.

BMO CAPITAL MARKETS

Key Terms of the Notes:

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Underlying Asset: | iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund (Bloomberg symbol: IYR). See the section below entitled “The Underlying Asset” for additional information about the Underlying Asset. |
| Payment at Maturity: | <p>If the Percentage Change is greater than or equal to the Cap, then the amount that the investors will receive at maturity for each \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes will equal the Maximum Redemption Amount.</p> <p>If the Percentage Change is positive but is less than the Cap, then the amount that the investors will receive at maturity for each \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes will equal:</p> $\text{Principal Amount} + (\text{Principal Amount} \times \text{Percentage Change})$ <p>If the Percentage Change is between 0% and -15% inclusive, then the amount that the investors will receive at maturity will equal the principal amount of the notes.</p> <p>If the Percentage Change is less than -15%, then the payment at maturity will equal:</p> $\text{Principal Amount} + [\text{Principal Amount} \times (\text{Percentage Change} + \text{Buffer Percentage})]$ |
| Cap: | 20% |
| Maximum Redemption Amount: | The payment at maturity will not exceed the Maximum Redemption Amount of \$1,200 per \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes. |
| Interest Payments: | The notes pay interest at the rate of 1.80% per annum. Each payment of interest will be in the fixed amount of \$4.50 per \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes, or \$18 per year. |
| Interest Payment Dates: | Interest is payable quarterly on January 25, April 25, July 25 and October 25 of each year, commencing April 25, 2013. See “Additional Terms of the Notes — Interest” below. |
| Initial Level: | \$68.17, which was the closing price of one share of the Underlying Asset on the Pricing Date. |
| Final Level: | The closing price of one share of the Underlying Asset on the Valuation Date. |
| Buffer Level: | |

\$57.94, which is 85% of the Initial Level (rounded to two decimal places).

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Buffer Percentage: | 15%. Accordingly, you will receive the principal amount of your notes at maturity only if the price of the Underlying Asset does not decrease by more than 15%. If the Final Level is less than the Buffer Level, you will receive less than the principal amount of your notes at maturity, and you could lose up to 85% of the principal amount of your notes. |
| Percentage Change: | Final Level – Initial Level, expressed as a percentage. Initial Level |
| Pricing Date: | January 28, 2013 |
| Settlement Date: | January 31, 2013 |
| Valuation Date: | January 26, 2016 |
| Maturity Date: | January 29, 2016 |
| Automatic Redemption: | Not applicable. |
| Calculation Agent: | BMO Capital Markets Corp. |
| Selling Agent: | BMO Capital Markets Corp. |

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

Selected Risk Considerations

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

- Your investment in the notes may result in a loss. — You may lose some or substantially all of your investment in the notes. The minimum percentage of your principal that you are entitled to receive under the terms of the notes is only 15%. The payment at maturity will be based on the Final Level, and whether the Final Level of the Underlying Asset on the Valuation Date has declined from the Initial Level to a price that is less than the Buffer Level. Accordingly, you could lose up to 85% of the principal amount of your notes.
- Your return on the notes is limited to the Maximum Redemption Amount plus the interest payable, regardless of any appreciation in the share price of the Underlying Asset. — You will not receive a payment at maturity with a value greater than the Maximum Redemption Amount plus the final interest payment. This will be the case even if the Percentage Change exceeds the Cap.
- Your investment is subject to the credit risk of Bank of Montreal. — Our credit ratings and credit spreads may adversely affect the market value of the notes. Investors are dependent on our ability to pay the interest payments on the notes and the amount due at maturity, and therefore investors are subject to our credit risk and to changes in the market’s view of our creditworthiness. Any decline in our credit ratings or increase in the credit spreads charged by the market for taking our credit risk is likely to adversely affect the value of the notes.
- Potential conflicts. — We and our affiliates play a variety of roles in connection with the issuance of the notes, including acting as calculation agent. In performing these duties, the economic interests of the calculation agent and other affiliates of ours are potentially adverse to your interests as an investor in the notes. We or one or more of our affiliates may also engage in trading of shares of the Underlying Asset or securities included in the Underlying Asset on a regular basis as part of our general broker-dealer and other businesses, for proprietary accounts, for other accounts under management or to facilitate transactions for our customers. Any of these activities could adversely affect the price of the Underlying Asset and, therefore, the market value of the notes. We or one or more of our affiliates may also issue or underwrite other securities or financial or derivative instruments with returns linked or related to changes in the performance of the Underlying Asset. By introducing competing products into the marketplace in this manner, we or one or more of our affiliates could adversely affect the market value of the notes.
- The inclusion of hedging profits in the original offering price of the notes, as well as our hedging costs, is likely to adversely affect the price at which you can sell your notes. — Assuming no change in market conditions or any other relevant factors, the price, if any, at which BMOCM or any other party may be willing to purchase the notes in secondary market transactions may be lower than the initial public offering price. The initial public offering price will include, and any price quoted to you is likely to exclude, the hedging profits that we expect to earn with respect to hedging our exposure under the notes. In addition, any such price is also likely to reflect a discount to account for costs associated with establishing or unwinding any related hedge transaction, such as dealer discounts, mark-ups and other transaction costs.
- Owning the notes is not the same as owning the Underlying Asset or a security directly linked to the Underlying Asset. — The return on your notes will not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned the Underlying Asset or a security directly linked to the performance of the Underlying Asset and held that investment for a similar period. Your notes may trade quite differently from the Underlying Asset. Changes in the price of the Underlying Asset may not result in comparable changes in the market value of your notes. Even if the price of the Underlying Asset increases during the term of the notes, the market value of the notes prior to maturity may not increase to the

same extent. It is also possible for the market value of the notes to decrease while the price of the Underlying Asset increases. In addition, any dividends or other distributions paid on the Underlying Asset will not be reflected in the amount payable on the notes.

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

- Changes that affect the index underlying the Underlying Asset will affect the market value of the notes and the amount you will receive at maturity. — The policies of the sponsor (the “Index Sponsor”) of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate IndexSM (the “Underlying Index”) concerning the calculation of the Underlying Index, additions, deletions or substitutions of the components of the Underlying Index and the manner in which changes affecting those components, such as stock dividends, reorganizations or mergers, may be reflected in the Underlying Index and, therefore, could affect the share price of the Underlying Asset, the amount payable on the notes at maturity, and the market value of the notes prior to maturity. The amount payable on the notes and their market value could also be affected if the Index Sponsor changes these policies, for example, by changing the manner in which it calculates the Underlying Index, or if the Index Sponsor discontinues or suspends the calculation or publication of the Underlying Index.

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

- We and our affiliates do not have any affiliation with the investment advisor of the Underlying Asset and are not responsible for its public disclosure of information. — BlackRock, Inc. (collectively with its affiliates, “BlackRock”), in its role as the sponsor and investment advisor of the Underlying Asset, advises the Underlying Asset on various matters including matters relating to the policies, maintenance and calculation of the Underlying Asset. We and our affiliates are not affiliated with the investment advisor of the Underlying Asset in any way and have no ability to control or predict any of its actions, including any errors in or discontinuance of disclosure regarding the Underlying Asset or its methods or policies relating to the Underlying Asset. BlackRock is not involved in any offering of the notes in any way and has no obligation to consider your interests as an owner of the notes in taking any actions relating to the Underlying Asset that might affect the value of the notes. Neither we nor any of our affiliates has independently verified the adequacy or accuracy of the information about the investment advisor or Underlying Asset contained in any public disclosure of information. You, as an investor in the notes, should make your own investigation into the Underlying Asset.
- The correlation between the performance of the Underlying Asset and the performance of the Underlying Index may be imperfect. — The performance of the Underlying Asset is linked principally to the performance of the Underlying Index. However, because of the potential discrepancies identified in more detail in the product supplement, the return on the Underlying Asset may correlate imperfectly with the return on the Underlying Index.
- The Underlying Asset is subject to management risks. — The Underlying Asset is subject to management risk, which is the risk that the investment advisor’s investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results. For example, the investment advisor may invest a portion of the Underlying Asset’s assets in securities not included in the relevant industry or sector but which the investment advisor believes will help the Underlying Asset track the relevant industry or sector.
- The stocks included in the Underlying Index are concentrated in one sector. — All of the stocks included in the Underlying Index are issued by companies in the real estate industry. As a result, the stocks that will determine the performance of the notes are concentrated in one sector. Although an investment in the notes will not give holders any ownership or other direct interests in the stocks underlying the Underlying Index, the return on an investment in the notes will be subject to certain risks associated with a direct equity investment in companies in the market sector. Accordingly, by investing in the notes, you will not benefit from the diversification which could result from an investment linked to companies that operate in multiple sectors.

- There are risks associated with the real estate industry. — All of the stocks included in the Underlying Index are issued by companies involved directly or indirectly in the real estate industry. The value of real estate and, consequently, companies involved in the real estate industry may be affected by many complex factors that interrelate with each other in complex and unpredictable ways. Such factors may include, but are not limited to, general economic and political conditions, liquidity in the real estate market, rising or falling interest rates, governmental actions and the ability of borrowers to obtain financing for real estate development or to repay their loans. Any negative developments in any such factor may negatively affect the value of companies included in the Underlying Index and, consequently, may adversely affect the Underlying Asset and the value of the notes linked to that fund.
- Lack of liquidity. — The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange. BMOCM may offer to purchase the notes in the secondary market, but is not required to do so. Even if there is a secondary market, it may not provide enough liquidity to allow you to trade or sell the notes easily. Because other dealers are not likely to make a secondary market for the notes, the price at which you may be able to trade your notes is likely to depend on the price, if any, at which BMOCM is willing to buy the notes.

- Hedging and trading activities. — We or any of our affiliates may carry out hedging activities related to the notes, including purchasing or selling securities included in the Underlying Asset, or futures or options relating to the Underlying Asset, or other derivative instruments with returns linked or related to changes in the performance of the Underlying Asset. We or our affiliates may also engage in trading of shares of the Underlying Asset or securities included in the Underlying Asset from time to time. Any of these hedging or trading activities on or prior to the Pricing Date and during the term of the notes could adversely affect our payment to you at maturity.
- Many economic and market factors will influence the value of the notes. — In addition to the price of the Underlying Asset and interest rates on any trading day, the value of the notes will be affected by a number of economic and market factors that may either offset or magnify each other, and which are described in more detail in the product supplement.
- You must rely on your own evaluation of the merits of an investment linked to the Underlying Asset. — In the ordinary course of their businesses, our affiliates from time to time may express views on expected movements in the price of the Underlying Asset or the securities held by the Underlying Asset. One or more of our affiliates have published, and in the future may publish, research reports that express views on Underlying Asset or these securities. However, these views are subject to change from time to time. Moreover, other professionals who deal in the markets relating to Underlying Asset at any time may have significantly different views from those of our affiliates. You are encouraged to derive information concerning the Underlying Asset from multiple sources, and you should not rely on the views expressed by our affiliates.

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

- Significant aspects of the tax treatment of the notes are uncertain. — The tax treatment of the notes is uncertain. We do not plan to request a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service or from any Canadian authorities regarding the tax treatment of the notes, and the Internal Revenue Service or a court may not agree with the tax treatment described in this pricing supplement. Although the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the interest payments is uncertain, we intend to take the position that such interest payments constitute taxable ordinary income to a United States holder at the time received or accrued in accordance with the holder's regular method of accounting.

Since the Underlying Asset is an ETF, while the matter is not entirely clear, there exists a substantial risk that an investment in a note is, in whole or in part, a "constructive ownership transaction" to which Section 1260 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") applies. If Section 1260 of the Code applies, all or a portion of any long-term capital gain recognized by a United States Holder in respect of a note will be recharacterized as ordinary income and certain interest charges may apply. See the section entitled "U.S. Federal Tax Information – Potential Application of Section 1260 of the Code."

The Internal Revenue Service has issued a notice indicating that it and the Treasury Department are actively considering whether, among other issues, the holder of an instrument such as the notes should be required to accrue ordinary income on a current basis, and they are seeking comments on the subject. The outcome of this process is uncertain and could apply on a retroactive basis.

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

- A 30% U.S. federal withholding tax will be withheld on interest payments paid to non-United States holders. —While the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the notes (including proper characterization of the interest payments for U.S. federal income tax purposes) is uncertain, U.S. federal income tax at a 30% rate (or at a lower rate under an applicable income tax treaty) will be withheld in respect of the interest payments paid to a non-United States holder unless such payments are effectively connected with the conduct by the non-United States holder of a trade or business in the U.S. (in which case, to avoid withholding, the non-United States holder will be required to provide a Form W-8ECI). We will not pay any additional amounts in respect of such withholding.

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

ADDITIONAL TERMS OF THE NOTES

Interest

The notes will pay quarterly interest at the rate of 1.80% per annum on each interest payment date (including the maturity date). Each interest payment will be equal to \$4.50 per \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes.

Interest will be payable to holders of record on the 3rd business day before each interest payment date. In the event that an interest payment date or the maturity date falls on a day other than a business day, the interest payment will be paid on the next succeeding business day and no interest on such payment shall accrue for the period from and after such interest payment date or the maturity date, as the case may be, to such next succeeding business day.

If the notes are accelerated due to an event of default, the interest payment will be pro-rated by the calculation agent to reflect the portion of the applicable interest period that has been completed as of the date of acceleration.

Additional Terms of the Notes

You should read this pricing supplement together with the product supplement dated June 23, 2011, the prospectus supplement dated June 22, 2011 and the prospectus dated June 22, 2011. This pricing supplement, together with the documents listed below, contains the terms of the notes and supersedes all other prior or contemporaneous oral statements as well as any other written materials including preliminary or indicative pricing terms, correspondence, trade ideas, structures for implementation, sample structures, fact sheets, brochures or other educational materials of ours or the agent. You should carefully consider, among other things, the matters set forth in “Additional Risk Factors Relating to the Notes” in the product supplement, as the notes involve risks not associated with conventional debt securities. We urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting and other advisers before you invest in the notes.

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

- Product supplement dated June 23, 2011:
<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/927971/000121465911002118/f622112424b5.htm>
- Prospectus supplement dated June 22, 2011:
<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/927971/000095012311060741/o71090b5e424b5.htm>
- Prospectus dated June 22, 2011:
<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/927971/000095012311060730/o71090b2e424b2.htm>

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

Hypothetical Return on the Notes at Maturity

The following table and examples illustrate the hypothetical return at maturity (excluding the final payment of interest) on a \$1,000 investment in the notes. The “return,” as used in this section is the number, expressed as a percentage, which results from comparing the payment at maturity per \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes to \$1,000. The hypothetical total returns set forth below are based on an Initial Level of \$68.17, a Buffer Percentage of 15% (the Buffer Level is 85% of the Initial Level), a Cap of 20.00% and a Maximum Redemption Amount of \$1,200. The hypothetical returns set forth below are for illustrative purposes only and may not be the actual returns applicable to investors in the notes. The numbers appearing in the following table and in the examples below have been rounded for ease of analysis.

| Hypothetical Final Level | Percentage Change | Return on the Notes |
|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| \$0.00 | -100.00% | -85.00% |
| \$34.09 | -50.00% | -35.00% |
| \$51.13 | -25.00% | -10.00% |
| \$57.94 | -15.00% | 0.00% |
| \$64.76 | -5.00% | 0.00% |
| \$68.17 | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| \$71.58 | 5.00% | 5.00% |
| \$74.99 | 10.00% | 10.00% |
| \$78.40 | 15.00% | 15.00% |
| \$81.80 | 20.00% | 20.00% |
| \$88.62 | 30.00% | 20.00% |
| \$102.26 | 50.00% | 20.00% |
| \$119.30 | 75.00% | 20.00% |
| \$136.34 | 100.00% | 20.00% |

Hypothetical Examples of Amounts Payable at Maturity

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

Example 1: The price of the Underlying Asset decreases from the Initial Level of \$68.17 to a hypothetical Final Level of \$34.09, representing a Percentage Change of -50%. Because the Percentage Change is negative and the hypothetical Final Level of \$34.09 is less than the Initial Level by more than the Buffer Percentage of 15%, the investor receives a payment at maturity of \$650 per \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes, calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + [\$1,000 \times (-50\% + 15\%)] = \$650$$

Example 2: The price of the Underlying Asset decreases from the Initial Level of \$68.17 to a hypothetical Final Level of \$64.76, representing a Percentage Change of -5%. Although the Percentage Change is negative, because the hypothetical Final Level of \$64.76 is less than the Initial Level by not more than the Buffer Percentage of 15%, the investor receives a payment at maturity of \$1,000 per \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes.

Example 3: The price of the Underlying Asset increases from the Initial Level of \$68.17 to a hypothetical Final Level of \$71.58, representing a Percentage Change of 5%. Because the hypothetical Final Level of \$71.58 is greater than the Initial Level and the Percentage Change of 5% does not exceed the Cap, the investor receives a payment at maturity of \$1,050 per \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes, calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + [\$1,000 \times 5\%] = \$1,050$$

Example 4: The price of the Underlying Asset increases from the Initial Level of \$68.17 to a hypothetical Final Level of \$88.62, representing a Percentage Change of 30%. Because the hypothetical Final Level of \$88.62 is greater than the Initial Level and the Percentage Change of 30% exceeds the Cap, the investor receives a payment at maturity of \$1,200 per \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes, the Maximum Redemption Amount.

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U.S. Federal Tax Information

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

The following section supplements the discussion of U.S. federal income taxation in the accompanying prospectus and prospectus supplement with respect to United States holders (as defined in the accompanying prospectus). The following section supersedes the discussion of U.S. federal income taxation in the accompanying product supplement in its entirety. Except as otherwise noted under “Non-United States Holders” and “Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act” below, it applies only to those United States holders who are not excluded from the discussion of U.S. federal income taxation in the accompanying prospectus. In addition, the discussion below assumes that an investor in the notes will be subject to a significant risk that it will lose a significant amount of its investment in the notes.

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

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

We will not attempt to ascertain whether the Underlying Asset or any issuer of any shares owned by the Underlying Asset is treated as a “U.S. real property holding corporation” within the meaning of Section 897 of the Code. If the Underlying Asset or any issuer of any shares owned by the Underlying Asset were so treated, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences could possibly apply to a non-United States holder. You should refer to any available information filed with the SEC by the Underlying Asset and any issuer of any shares owned by the Underlying Asset and consult your tax advisor regarding the possible consequences to you in this regard.

In the opinion of our counsel, Morrison & Foerster LLP, it would generally be reasonable to treat a note with terms described in this pricing supplement as a pre-paid cash-settled income-bearing derivative contract linked to the Underlying Asset for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and the terms of the notes require a holder and us (in the absence of a change in law or an administrative or judicial ruling to the contrary) to treat the notes for all tax purposes in accordance with such characterization. Although the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the interest payments is uncertain, we intend to take the position, and the following discussion assumes, that such interest payments (including any interest payment paid on or with respect to the maturity date) constitute taxable ordinary income to a United States holder at the time received or accrued in accordance with the holder’s regular method of accounting. If the notes are so treated, subject to the discussion below concerning the potential application of the “constructive ownership” rules under Section 1260 of the Code, a United States holder should generally recognize capital gain or loss upon the sale or maturity of the notes in an amount equal to the difference between the amount a holder receives at such time (other than amounts properly attributable to any interest payment, which would be taxed, as described above, as ordinary income) and the holder’s tax basis in the notes. In general, a United States holder’s tax basis in the notes will be equal

to the price the holder paid for the notes. Capital gain recognized by an individual United States holder is generally taxed at preferential rates where the property is held for more than one year and is generally taxed at ordinary income rates where the property is held for one year or less. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Potential Application of Section 1260 of the Code. Since the Underlying Asset is the type of financial asset described under Section 1260 of the Code (including, among others, any equity interest in pass-thru entities such as ETFs, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, partnerships, and passive foreign investment companies), while the matter is not entirely clear, there exists a substantial risk that an investment in a note is a “constructive ownership transaction” to which Section 1260 of the Code applies. If Section 1260 of the Code applies, all or a portion of any long-term capital gain recognized by a United States holder in respect of a note will be recharacterized as ordinary income (the “Excess Gain”). In addition, an interest charge will also apply to any deemed underpayment of tax in respect of any Excess Gain to the extent such gain would have resulted in gross income inclusion for the United States holder in taxable years prior to the taxable year of the sale, exchange, or settlement (assuming such income accrued at a constant rate equal to the applicable federal rate as of the date of sale, exchange, or settlement).

If an investment in a note is treated as a constructive ownership transaction, it is not clear to what extent any long-term capital gain of a United States holder in respect of the note will be recharacterized as ordinary income. It is possible, for example, that the amount of the Excess Gain (if any) that would be recharacterized as ordinary income in respect of the note will equal the excess of (i) any long-term capital gain recognized by the United States holder in respect of the note over (ii) the “net underlying long-term capital gain” (as defined in Section 1260 of the Code) such United States holder would have had if such United States holder had acquired an amount of the Underlying Asset at fair market value on the original issue date for an amount equal to the issue price of the note and sold the Underlying Asset upon the date of sale, exchange, or settlement of the note at fair market value. To the extent any gain is treated as long-term capital gain after application of the recharacterization rules of Section 1260 of the Code, such gain would be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the rates that would have been applicable to the net underlying long-term capital gain. United States holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the potential application of Section 1260 of the Code to an investment in the note.

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

Because of the absence of authority regarding the appropriate tax characterization of the notes, it is also possible that the Internal Revenue Service could seek to characterize the notes in a manner that results in other tax consequences that are different from those described above. For example, the Internal Revenue Service could possibly assert that any gain or loss that a holder may recognize upon the sale or maturity of the notes should be treated as ordinary gain or loss.

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

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

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

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While the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the notes (including proper characterization of the interest payments for U.S. federal income tax purposes) is uncertain, U.S. federal income tax at a 30% rate (or at a lower rate under an applicable income tax treaty) will be withheld in respect of the interest payments paid to a non-United States holder unless such payments are effectively connected with the conduct by the non-United States holder of a trade or business in the U.S. (in which case, to avoid withholding, the non-United States holder will be required to provide a Form W-8ECI). We will not pay any additional amounts in respect of such withholding. To claim benefits under an income tax treaty, a non-United States holder must obtain a taxpayer identification number and certify as to its eligibility under the appropriate treaty's limitations on benefits article, if applicable (which certification may generally be made on a Form W-8BEN, or a substitute or successor form). In addition, special rules may apply to claims for treaty benefits made by corporate non-United States holders. A non-United States holder that is eligible for a reduced rate of U.S. federal withholding tax pursuant to an income tax treaty may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld by filing an appropriate claim for refund with the Internal Revenue Service. The availability of a lower rate of withholding or an exemption from withholding under an applicable income tax treaty will depend on the proper characterization of the interest payments under U.S. federal income tax laws and whether such treaty rate or exemption applies to such payments. No assurance can be provided on the proper characterization of the interest payments for U.S. federal income tax purposes and, accordingly, no assurance can be provided on the availability of benefits under any income tax treaty. Non-United States holders must consult their tax advisors in this regard.

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

A "dividend equivalent" payment is treated as a dividend from sources within the U.S. and such payments generally would be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax if paid to a non-United States holder. Under recently proposed Treasury Department regulations, certain payments that are contingent upon or determined by reference to U.S. source dividends, including payments reflecting adjustments for extraordinary dividends, with respect to equity-linked instruments, including the notes, may be treated as dividend equivalents. If enacted in their current form, the regulations will impose a withholding tax on payments made on the notes on or after January 1, 2014 that are treated as dividend equivalents. In that case, we (or the applicable paying agent) would be entitled to withhold taxes without being required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts so withheld. Further, non-United States holders may be required to provide certifications prior to, or upon the sale, redemption or maturity of the notes in order to minimize or avoid U.S. withholding taxes.

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

Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors in this regard.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act. The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act was enacted on March 18, 2010 and will impose a 30% U.S. withholding tax on certain U.S. source payments, including interest (and OID), dividends, other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gain, profits, and income, and on the gross proceeds from a disposition of property of a type which can produce U.S. source interest or dividends (“Withholdable Payments”), if paid to a foreign financial institution (including amounts paid to a foreign financial institution on behalf of a holder), unless such institution enters into an agreement with the Treasury Department to collect and provide to the Treasury Department substantial information regarding U.S. account holders, including certain account holders that are foreign entities with U.S. owners, with such institution. The legislation also generally imposes a withholding tax of 30% on Withholdable Payments made to a non-financial foreign entity unless such entity provides the withholding agent with a certification that it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or a certification identifying the direct and indirect substantial U.S. owners of the entity.

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These withholding and reporting requirements will generally apply to payments made after December 31, 2013. However, if proposed Treasury Department regulations are finalized in their current form, this withholding tax will not be imposed on payments pursuant to obligations outstanding on January 1, 2013. Holders are urged to consult with their own tax advisors regarding the possible implications of this recently enacted legislation on their investment in the notes.

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Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)

BMOCM will purchase the notes from us at the purchase price set forth on the cover page of this pricing supplement, and will not receive a commission in connection with such sales. BMOCM has informed us that, as part of its distribution of the notes, it will reoffer the notes to other dealers who will sell them. Each such dealer, or further engaged by a dealer to whom BMOCM reoffers the notes, will purchase the notes at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount.

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

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

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

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

The Underlying Asset

We have derived the following information from publicly available documents. We have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of the following information. We are not affiliated with the Underlying Asset and the Underlying Asset will have no obligations with respect to the notes. This pricing supplement relates only to the notes and does not relate to the shares of the Underlying Asset or securities in the Underlying Index. Neither we nor BMOCM participates in the preparation of the publicly available documents described below. Neither we nor BMOCM has made any due diligence inquiry with respect to the Underlying Asset in connection with the offering of the notes. There can be no assurance that all events occurring prior to the date of this pricing supplement, including events that would affect the accuracy or completeness of the publicly available documents described below, that would affect the trading price of the shares of the Underlying Asset have been or will be publicly disclosed. Subsequent disclosure of any events or the disclosure of or failure to disclose material future events concerning the Underlying Asset could affect the value of the shares of the Underlying Asset on the Valuation Date and therefore could affect the Payment at Maturity.

iShares® consists of numerous separate investment portfolios (the “iShares® Funds”), including the Underlying Asset. The Underlying Asset seeks investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Underlying Index. The Underlying Asset typically earns income dividends from securities included in the Underlying Index. These amounts, net of expenses and taxes (if applicable), are passed along to the Underlying Asset’s shareholders as “ordinary income.” In addition, the Underlying Asset realizes capital gains or losses whenever it sells securities. Net long-term capital gains are distributed to shareholders as “capital gain distributions.” However, because your notes are linked only to the share price of the Underlying Asset, you will not be entitled to receive income, dividend, or capital gain distributions from the Underlying Asset or any equivalent payments.

The selection of the Underlying Asset is not a recommendation to buy or sell the shares of the Underlying Asset. Neither we nor any of our affiliates make any representation to you as to the performance of the shares of the Underlying Asset.

The shares of the Underlying Asset trade on the NYSE Arca, Inc. under the symbol “TYR”.

The Underlying Asset earns income dividends from securities included in the Underlying Index. These amounts, net of expenses and taxes (if applicable), are passed along to its shareholders as “ordinary income.” In addition, the Underlying Asset realizes capital gains or losses whenever it sells securities. Net long-term capital gains are distributed to shareholders as “capital gain distributions.” However, because the Notes are linked only to the share price of the Underlying Asset, you will not be entitled to receive income, dividend, or capital gain distributions from the Underlying Asset or any equivalent payments.

Information provided to or filed with the SEC by iShares under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Investment Company Act of 1940 can be located at the SEC’s facilities or through the SEC’s Website by reference to SEC file numbers 333-92935 and 811-09729, respectively. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of the information or reports.

“iShares®” and “BlackRock®” are registered trademarks of BlackRock. The notes are not sponsored, endorsed, sold, or promoted by BlackRock®, or by any of the iShares® Funds. Neither BlackRock® nor the iShares® Funds make any representations or warranties to the owners of the notes or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in the notes. Neither BlackRock® nor the iShares® Funds shall have any obligation or liability in connection with the registration, operation, marketing, trading, or sale of the notes or in connection with our use of information about the Underlying Asset or any of the iShares® Funds.

Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate IndexSM

We have derived all information contained in this pricing supplement regarding the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate IndexSM, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Neither we nor BMOCM have independently verified the accuracy or completeness of that information. The Underlying Index is a product of Dow Jones Indexes, a licensed trademark of CME Group Index Services LLC (“CME Indexes”). Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, Dow Jones, and CME Indexes. The Underlying Index is calculated, maintained, and published by Dow Jones and CME Indexes. The information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by Dow Jones, and CME Indexes. Dow Jones, and CME Indexes have no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the index.

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The Underlying Index is a float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted real-time index that provides a broad measure of the performance of the real estate sector of the U.S. securities market. Component companies consist of Real Estate Investment Trusts (“REITs”), and other companies that invest directly or indirectly in real estate through development, management, or ownership, including property agencies. Because the index is comprised primarily of REITs, the prices of the component stocks reflect changes in lease rates, vacancies, property development and other transactions. The Underlying Index was first calculated on February 14, 2000. The Underlying Index is a price return index, which means that dividend payments by component companies are not taken into account when calculating the level of the index. The level of the index was set to 100 on the base date of December 31, 1991.

The Underlying Index is a subset of the Dow Jones U.S. IndexSM, a broad-based measure of the U.S. stock market, which aims to measure the performance of 95% of U.S. stocks by float-adjusted market capitalization. The index universe is defined as all stocks traded on the major U.S. stock exchanges, minus any non-common issues and illiquid stocks. The Dow Jones U.S. IndexSM is part of the Dow Jones Global Indexes, which is a benchmark family of indices that currently follows stocks from 42 countries. It is a market capitalization-weighted index, adjusted for free-float shares and calculated on a price and total return basis.

Composition and Maintenance

Defining the Investable Universe: The Underlying Index component candidates must trade on a major U.S. stock exchange and must be common shares or other securities that have the characteristics of common equities. All classes of common shares, both fully and partially paid, are eligible. Fixed-dividend shares and securities such as convertible notes, warrants, rights, mutual funds, unit investment trusts, closed-end fund shares, and shares in limited partnerships are not eligible. Temporary issues arising from corporate actions, such as “when-issued shares,” are considered on a case-by-case basis when necessary to maintain continuity in a company’s index membership. REITs, listed property trusts (LPTs), and similar real-property-owning pass-through structures taxed as REITs by their domiciles are also eligible. Multiple classes of shares are included if each issue, on its own merit, meets the other eligibility criteria. Securities that have had more than ten non-trading days during the past quarter are excluded.

Stock Selection: The index universe is sorted by float-adjusted market capitalization and the stocks in the top 95% are selected as components of the index, excluding stocks that fall within the bottom 1% of the universe according to their free-float market capitalization and within the bottom .01% of the universe according to their turnover. To be included in the index, the issuer of each component security must be classified in the Real Estate supersector, as defined by the proprietary classification system used by Dow Jones Indexes.

Review Process: The index is reviewed by Dow Jones Trademark Holdings LLC (“Dow Jones”) on a quarterly basis. Shares outstanding totals for component stocks are updated during each quarterly review. If the number of outstanding shares for an index component changes by more than 10% due to a corporate action, the shares total will be adjusted immediately after the close of trading on the date of such event. If a change in float-adjusted shares reflects a combination of a share increase (or decrease) and block ownership decrease (or increase), such as a secondary offering (or block purchase), the new total of outstanding shares will be used to calculate the new share blocks. If a block ownership change is part of a float change involving a change in total shares outstanding of less than 10%, the block must increase (or decrease) by at least five percentage points to trigger the adjustment. If the impact of corporate actions during the period between quarterly share updates changes the number of a company’s float-adjusted shares outstanding by 10% or more, the company’s shares and float factor will be updated as soon as prudently possible. In the event that a component no longer meets the eligibility requirements, it will be removed from the index.

Whenever possible, Dow Jones will announce any such change at least two business days prior to its implementation. Changes in shares outstanding due to stock dividends, splits, and other corporate actions also are adjusted immediately after the close of trading on the day they become effective. Quarterly reviews are implemented during March, June,

September, and December. Both component changes and share changes become effective at the opening on the first Monday after the third Friday of the review month. Changes to the index are implemented after the official closing levels have been established. All adjustments are made before the start of the next trading day. Constituent changes that result from a periodic review will be announced on the second Friday of the third month of each quarter.

In addition to the scheduled quarterly reviews, the index is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Changes in the Underlying Index's composition and related weight adjustments are necessary whenever there are extraordinary events such as delistings, bankruptcies, mergers, or takeovers involving index components. In these cases, each event will be taken into account as soon as it is effective. Whenever possible, the changes in the Underlying Index components will be announced at least two business days prior to their implementation date.

Historical Performance of the Underlying Asset

The following table sets forth the quarter-end high and low closing prices for the Underlying Asset from the first quarter of 2009 through January 28, 2013.

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

Closing Prices of the Underlying Asset

| | | High | Low |
|------|--|-------|-------|
| 2009 | First Quarter | 37.26 | 22.21 |
| | Second Quarter | 35.59 | 25.23 |
| | Third Quarter | 45.04 | 29.88 |
| | Fourth Quarter | 47.43 | 39.63 |
| 2010 | First Quarter | 50.79 | 42.45 |
| | Second Quarter | 54.66 | 46.98 |
| | Third Quarter | 55.21 | 45.32 |
| | Fourth Quarter | 57.62 | 52.65 |
| 2011 | First Quarter | 60.58 | 55.61 |
| | Second Quarter | 62.80 | 58.20 |
| | Third Quarter | 62.92 | 49.05 |
| | Fourth Quarter | 58.00 | 48.19 |
| 2012 | First Quarter | 62.57 | 56.52 |
| | Second Quarter | 64.47 | 59.25 |
| | Third Quarter | 67.80 | 64.07 |
| | Fourth Quarter | 65.42 | 61.15 |
| 2013 | First Quarter (through January 28, 2013) | 68.17 | 65.66 |

Validity of the Notes

In the opinion of Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP, the issue and sale of the notes has been duly authorized by all necessary corporate action of the Bank in conformity with the Senior Indenture, and when this pricing supplement has been attached to, and duly notated on, the master note that represents the notes, the notes will have been validly executed and issued and, to the extent validity of the notes is a matter governed by the laws of the Province of Ontario, or the laws of Canada applicable therein, and will be valid obligations of the Bank, subject to the following limitations (i) the enforceability of the Senior Indenture may be limited by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act (Canada), the Winding-up and Restructuring Act (Canada) and bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, receivership, moratorium, arrangement or winding-up laws or other similar laws affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights generally; (ii) the enforceability of the Senior Indenture may be limited by equitable principles, including the principle that equitable remedies such as specific performance and injunction may only be granted in the discretion of a court of competent jurisdiction; (iii) pursuant to the Currency Act (Canada) a judgment by a Canadian court must be awarded in Canadian currency and that such judgment may be based on a rate of exchange in existence on a day other than the day of payment; and (iv) the enforceability of the Senior Indenture will be subject to the limitations contained in the Limitations Act, 2002 (Ontario), and such counsel expresses no opinion as to whether a court may find any provision of the Senior Debt Indenture to be unenforceable as an attempt to vary or exclude a limitation period under that Act. This opinion is given as of the date hereof and is limited to the laws of the Provinces of Ontario and the federal laws of Canada applicable thereto. In addition, this opinion is subject to customary assumptions about the Trustee's authorization, execution and delivery of the Indenture and the genuineness of signatures and certain factual matters, all as stated in the letter of such counsel dated October 22, 2012, which has been filed as Exhibit 5.1 to Bank of Montreal's Form 6-K filed with the SEC on October 22, 2012.

In the opinion of Morrison & Foerster LLP, when the pricing supplement has been attached to, and duly notated on, the master note that represents the notes, and the notes have been issued and sold as contemplated by the prospectus supplement and the prospectus, the notes will be valid, binding and enforceable obligations of Bank of Montreal, entitled to the benefits of the Indenture, subject to applicable bankruptcy, insolvency and similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally, concepts of reasonableness and equitable principles of general applicability (including, without limitation, concepts of good faith, fair dealing and the lack of bad faith). This opinion is given as of the date hereof and is limited to the laws of the State of New York. This opinion is subject to customary assumptions about the Trustee's authorization, execution and delivery of the Indenture and the genuineness of signatures and to such counsel's reliance on the Bank and other sources as to certain factual matters, all as stated in the legal opinion dated October 22, 2012, which has been filed as Exhibit 5.2 to the Bank's Form 6-K dated October 22, 2012.