KEY REPORTS 2013 COMPANY RUN STRESS TEST RESULTS

Company reports Stress Test information required by Dodd-Frank on its website

On March 8, 2013, KeyCorp (NYSE:KEY) announced that it has reported its 2013 Company Run Stress Test Results and Process, as required by the Dodd-Frank Act, on the Regulatory Disclosure page of its website, www.key.com/ir. The disclosure includes stress test results for KeyCorp and KeyBank but does not take into account Key's planned capital actions.

Key's Company run stress test results are not necessarily indicative of Key's performance as part of the Federal Reserve's 2013 Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review process ("CCAR"), and no positive or negative inference about Key's CCAR results (including permitted capital distributions) should be drawn from these Company run stress test results. The Federal Reserve plans to publicly release the results of CCAR on Thursday, March 14, 2013.

KeyCorp and KeyBank N.A. Disclosure

Company Run Stress Test Results and Process

- Per the Dodd-Frank Act, Key is required to consider the results of the Company run stress test as part of its capital planning process and publicly disclose the results.
- The Company run stress test spans a nine quarter forecast horizon, starting in 4Q12 and ending in 4Q14.
- Capital actions in the stress test disclosure include quarterly common dividend payments equal to KeyCorp's trailing four quarter average as of September 30, 2012 and no common share repurchases, as required by the Dodd-Frank Act.
- Capital actions in this disclosure are not the Company's planned capital actions.
- Disclosure requirements include:
    1. Company run stress test for the bank holding company (consolidated) and bank
    2. Most significant causes for changes in capital ratios
    3. Risks included in Company run stress test
    4. Stress test methodologies
- This analysis used a hypothetical stressed scenario as described by the Federal Reserve. For additional information on the Supervisory Severely Adverse scenario, please see the 2013 Supervisory Scenarios for Annual Stress Tests Required under the Dodd-Frank Act Stress Testing Rules and the Capital Plan Rule, published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on November 15, 2012.

KeyCorp Supervisory Severely Adverse Results[a]

Projected Capital Ratios through Q4 2014 under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario	Actual	Stressed Capital Ratios	
	Q3 2012	Q4 2014	Minimum
Tier 1 Common Ratio (%)	11.3	9.7	9.2
Tier 1 Capital Ratio (%)	12.1	10.3	9.8
Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio (%)	15.2	12.9	12.5
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio (%)	11.4	9.6	9.3

Projected Losses, Revenue and Net Income Before Taxes through Q4 2014 under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario	Billions of Dollars	Percent of Average Assets
Pre-provision Net Revenue [b]	$2.087	2.5%
Other Revenue [c]	(.020)	-
Less		
Provisions	3.678	4.4
Realized Gains/Losses on Securities (AFS/HTM)	(.004)	-
Trading and Counterparty Losses [d]	-	-
Other Losses/Gains [e]	-	-
Equals		
Net Income Before Taxes	(1.615)	(1.9)

Projected Loan Losses by Type of Loans for Q4 2012 through Q4 2014 under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario	Billions of Dollars	Percent of Average Loans & Leases
Loan Losses [f]	$2.731	5.2%
First Lien Mortgages, Domestic	.174	4.4
Junior Liens and HELOCs, Domestic	.429	5.1
Commercial and Industrial	.749	4.4
Commercial Real Estate	.438	5.3
Credit Cards	.110	15.5
Other Consumer	.414	8.5
Other Loans	.417	4.2

(a) Financial information is disclosed in accordance with the Federal Reserve's FR Y-14A templates, and does not necessarily adhere to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.
(b) Pre-provision net revenue (PPNR) includes losses from operational risk events and OREO costs.
(c) Other revenue includes one-time income and (expense) items not included in PPNR.
(d) Trading and counterparty includes mark-to-market losses, changes in credit valuation adjustments (CVA) and incremental default losses.
(e) Other losses/gains includes projected change in fair value of loans held for sale and loans held for investment measured under the fair-value option, and goodwill impairment losses.
(f) Commercial and industrial loans include small and medium enterprise loans and corporate credit cards. Average loan balances used to calculate portfolio loss rates exclude loans held for sale and loans held for investment under the fair-value option.

KeyBank N.A. Supervisory Severely Adverse Results[a]

Projected Capital Ratios through Q4 2014 under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario

	Actual	Stressed Capital Ratios	
	Q3 2012	Q4 2014	Minimum
Tier 1 Common Ratio (%)	11.0	9.7	9.3
Tier 1 Capital Ratio (%)	11.0	9.7	9.3
Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio (%)	14.2	12.1	11.9
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio (%)	10.0	8.9	8.5

Projected Losses, Revenue and Net Income Before Taxes through Q4 2014 under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario

	Billions of Dollars	Percent of Average Assets
Pre-provision Net Revenue [b]	$2.438	3.0%
Other Revenue [c]	(.020)	-
Less		
Provisions	3.678	4.5
Realized Gains/Losses on Securities (AFS/HTM)	-	-
Trading and Counterparty Losses [d]	-	-
Other Losses/Gains [e]	-	-
Equals		
Net Income Before Taxes	(1.259)	(1.5)

Projected Loan Losses by Type of Loans for Q4 2012 through Q4 2014 under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario

	Billions of Dollars	Percent of Average Loans & Leases
Loan Losses [f]	$2.731	5.2%
First Lien Mortgages, Domestic	.174	4.4
Junior Liens and HELOCs, Domestic	.429	5.1
Commercial and Industrial	.749	4.4
Commercial Real Estate	.438	5.3
Credit Cards	.110	15.5
Other Consumer	.414	8.5
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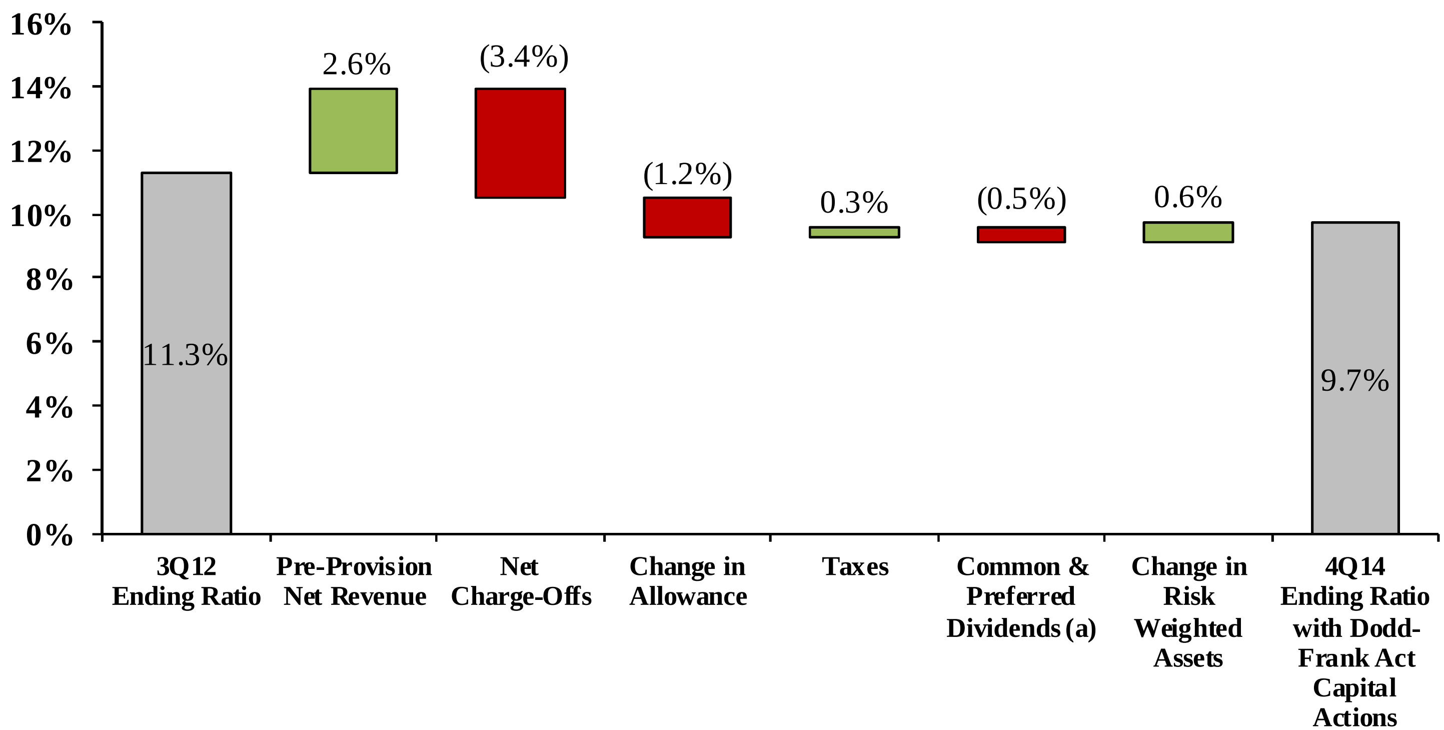
Most Significant Causes for Changes in Capital Ratios

KeyCorp Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio (3Q12 - 4Q14)

KeyCorp forecast under the Federal Reserve's Supervisory Severely Adverse scenario, with capital actions prescribed by the Dodd-Frank Act.

Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



(a) Common dividend payments equal KeyCorp's trailing four quarter average as of September 30, 2012, as required by the Dodd-Frank Act.

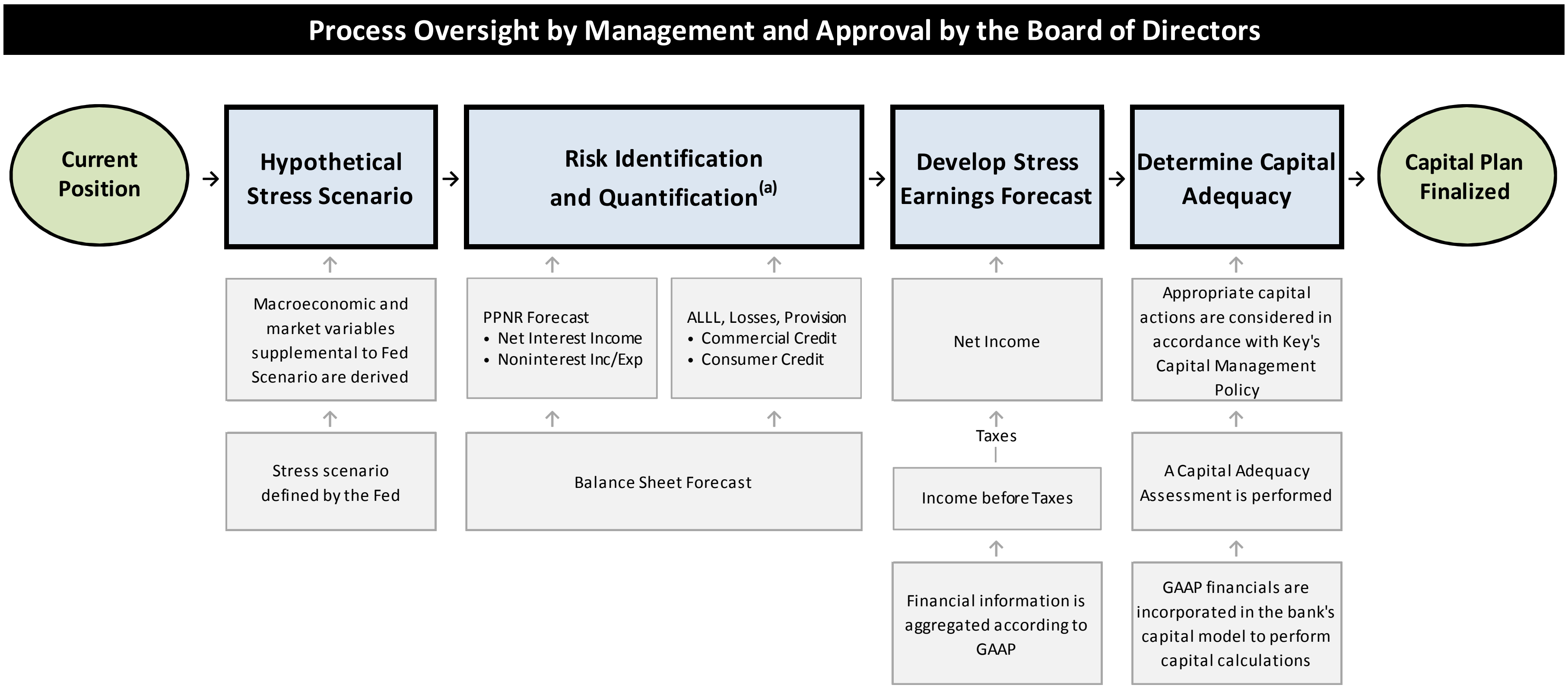
Risks Included in Company Run Stress Test

The Supervisory Severely Adverse scenario developed by the Federal Reserve is a hypothetical scenario in which the US economy experiences a significant recession accompanied by global contraction.

As an institution focused on traditional banking products and services, KeyCorp is primarily exposed to risks from fluctuations in the domestic economy. Risks to KeyCorp include credit, market, liquidity, operational, compliance, and strategic.

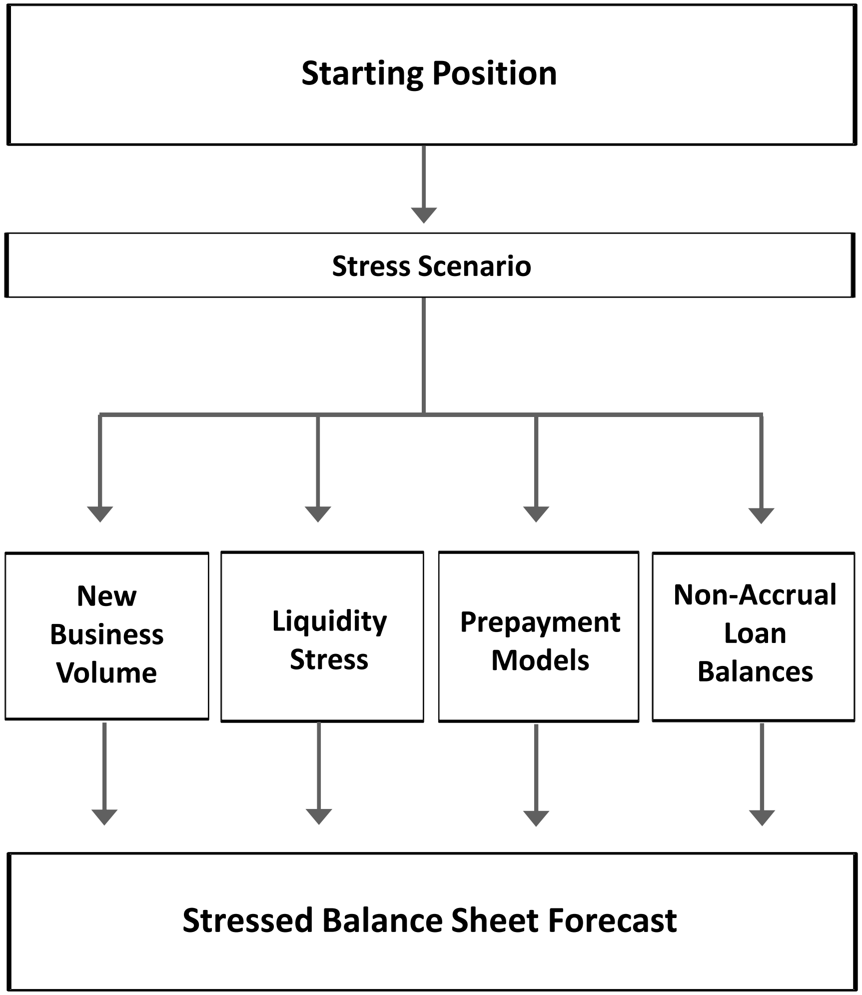
Risks Included	
Credit	▪ Key originates loans and extends credit, both of which expose us to credit risk. A substantial weakening in economic activity would create a higher propensity for Key's borrowers to default, increasing the likelihood of charge-offs and losses.
Market	▪ Interest rate exposure related to Key's banking book is impacted by near zero short term interest rates in the Supervisory Severely Adverse scenario. Interest rate exposure, as well as widening credit spreads, also impact the carrying value of Key's assets held at or subject to Fair Market Valuation.
Liquidity	▪ Key defines liquidity risk as the risk of not being able to reasonably accommodate liability maturities, deposit withdrawals or meet contractual obligations to fund new business opportunities in a timely manner. Key recognizes that an increase in line of credit draws, risk of deposit attrition and loss of access to wholesale funding sources may coincide with severe economic stress as companies experience reduced cash flows and credit availability contracts in a stress scenario.
Other Risks	▪ Operational risk stems from human, systems or process failures as a result of the complexity and scale of Key's business. Key considers legal risk to be a subset of operational risk. ▪ Compliance risk is due to the complex and evolving regulatory and legislative environment for regulations that increases the likelihood of a non-compliance event leading to potentially serious reputational and strategic consequences. ▪ Strategic risk is the result of failure to effectively choose or implement strategic initiatives, possible adverse impacts of increased competitive pressures or failure to recognize significant changes in the industry environment.

Stress Test Methodology



(a) Risk Quantification involves quantitative and qualitative approaches:
- Quantitative Approach - Modeled risk quantification
- Qualitative Approach - Judgment and buffers utilized where quantitative models do not fully capture risk

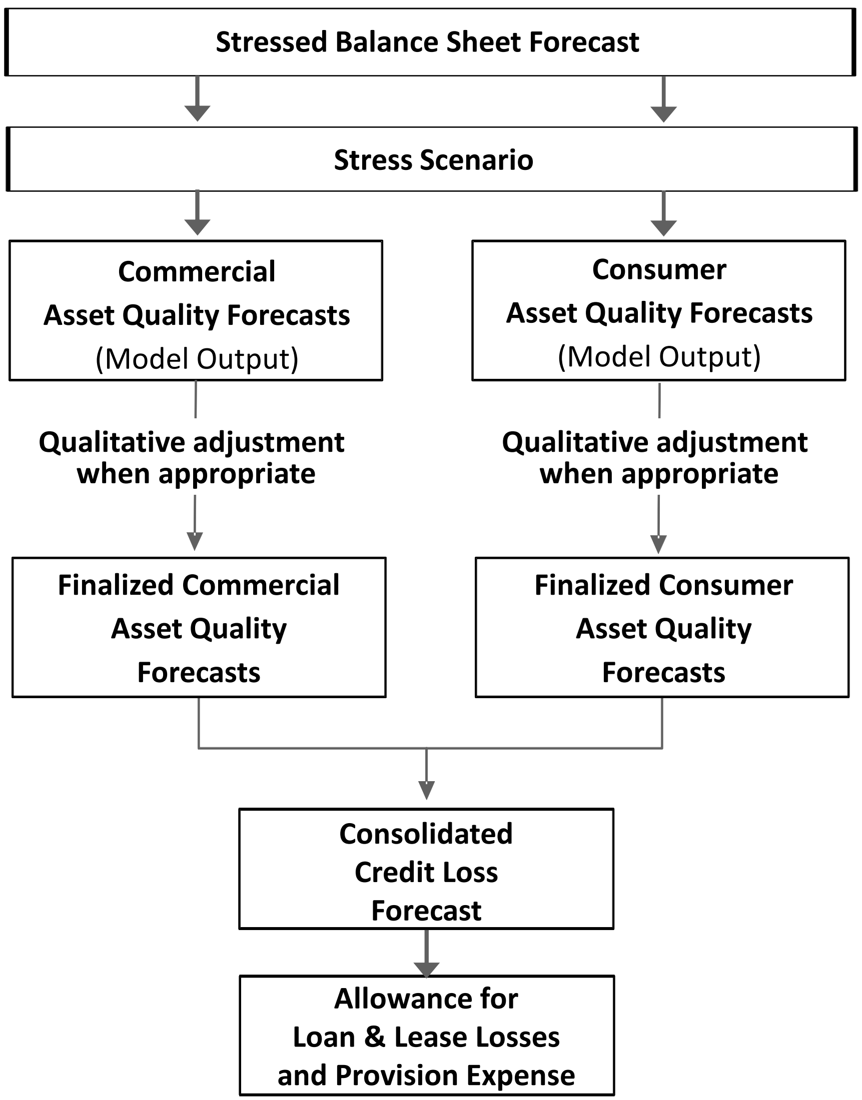
Balance Sheet



Balance Sheet

- Forecast takes into account contractual maturity information, forecasted prepayments based on interest rate forecasts, and non-accrual loan balances.
- Quantitative analysis is used to adjust balance sheet projections for new business volume based on macroeconomic variables.
- Liquidity facility utilization adjustments account for an increase in line of credit draws Key would expect in a stress scenario.
- Risk of deposit attrition, loss of access to wholesale funding sources, and pricing impact on deposits and wholesale credit spreads are considered.

Credit Losses & Provision Expense



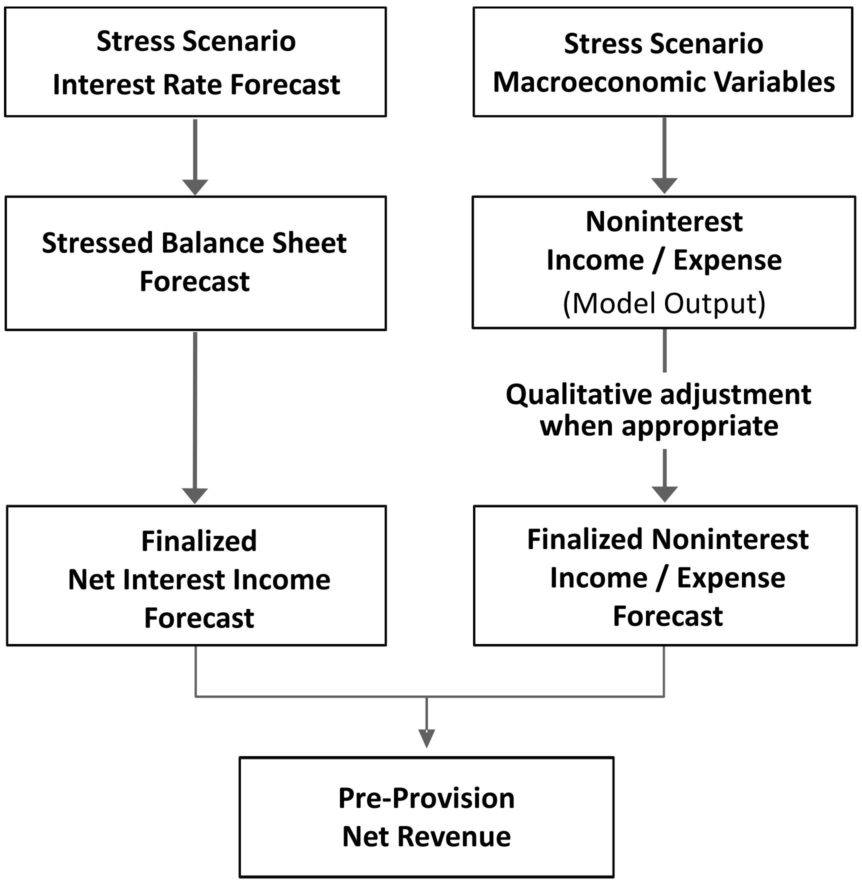
Credit Losses

- Stressed credit loss forecasts are driven by quantitative and qualitative estimates that utilize note-level characteristics.
- Both Commercial and Consumer Credit forecasts follow a Probability of Default / Loss Given Default framework.
- Commercial and Consumer Credit forecasts are consolidated for total credit exposure.

Provision Expense

- Key’s Allowance for Loan and Lease Loss (ALLL) methodology is followed in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and supervisory guidance.

Pre-Provision Net Revenue



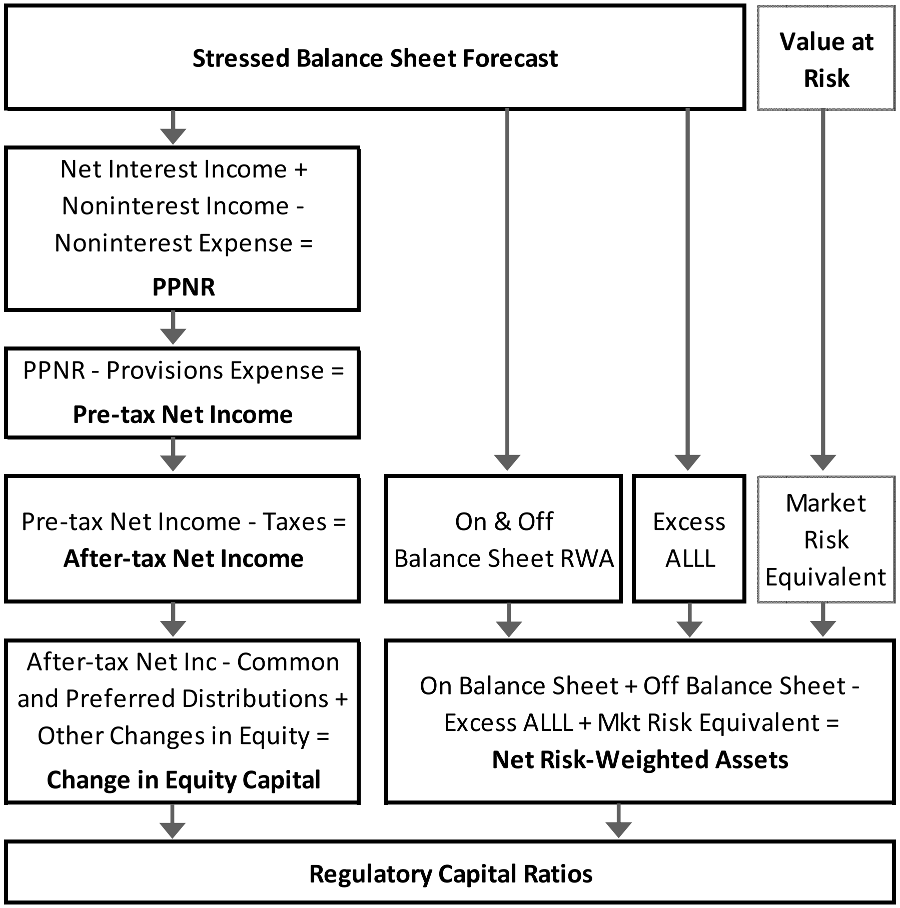
Net Interest Income

- Other inputs, assumptions, and qualitative assessments are drawn from line of business forecasting processes.

Noninterest Income & Expense

- Noninterest income and expense forecasts are primarily developed using quantitative modeling.
- Where appropriate, expert-driven qualitative adjustments are made to modeled outputs to ensure consideration for known strategic initiatives, pricing actions, regulatory changes, or model weakness.
- For line items dependent on the value of assets held at or subject to Fair Market Valuation, the fair market values of assets are projected using discounted cash flow and fundamental analysis.

Earnings & Capital



Earnings & Capital Forecast

- Financial forecasts are aggregated according to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.
- Income statement and balance sheet information is used to compute regulatory capital ratios.
- Risk-weighted assets are calculated based on Key's projected balance sheet position, and a market risk equivalent calculation associated with Key's trading portfolio.

Capital Adequacy Assessment

- Capital Adequacy Assessment is performed and capital actions are considered.
- Capital decisions are governed by internal capital policies and regulatory guidance, and are subject to approval by the KeyCorp Board of Directors.