

KEYCORP /NEW/
Form 10-K
February 28, 2007

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**United States Securities and Exchange Commission
Washington, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-K

**[X] Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d)
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006**

OR

**[] Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d)
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the transition period from to**

Commission file number 1-11302

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Ohio

34-6542451

**(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)
127 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio**

**(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)
44114-1306**

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

(216) 689-6300

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant
to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Securities registered pursuant
to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common Shares, \$1 par value
Rights to Purchase Common Shares

None

(Title of each class)
New York Stock Exchange

(Title of class)

(Name of each exchange on which registered)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes

No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes

No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes

No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes

No

The aggregate market value of voting stock held by nonaffiliates of the registrant was approximately \$14,328,361,640 at June 30, 2006. (The aggregate market value has been computed using the closing market price of the stock as reported by the New York Stock Exchange on June 30, 2006.)

395,895,222 Shares

(Number of KeyCorp Common Shares outstanding as of February 26, 2007)

Certain specifically designated portions of KeyCorp's 2006 Annual Report to Shareholders are incorporated by reference into Parts I, II and IV of this Form 10-K. Certain specifically designated portions of KeyCorp's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

KeyCorp

2006 FORM 10-K ANNUAL REPORT

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

KeyCorp, organized in 1958 under the laws of the State of Ohio, is headquartered in Cleveland, Ohio. It has elected to be a bank holding company and a financial holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (BHCA). At December 31, 2006, KeyCorp was one of the nation's largest bank-based financial services companies with consolidated total assets of \$92.3 billion. Its subsidiaries provide a wide range of retail and commercial banking, commercial leasing, investment management, consumer finance and investment banking products and services to individual, corporate and institutional clients through two major business groups: Community Banking and National Banking. As of December 31, 2006, these services were provided across much of the country through subsidiaries operating 950 full-service retail banking branches (KeyCenters), a telephone banking call center services group and 2,050 ATMs, in sixteen states. Additional information pertaining to the two business groups is included in the Line of Business Results section beginning on page 25 and in Note 4 (Line of Business Results) beginning on page 76 of the Financial Review section of KeyCorp's 2006 Annual Report to Shareholders (Exhibit 13 hereto) and is incorporated herein by reference. KeyCorp and its subsidiaries had an average of 20,006 full-time equivalent employees during 2006.

In addition to the customary banking services of accepting deposits and making loans, KeyCorp's bank and trust company subsidiaries offer personal and corporate trust services, personal financial services, access to mutual funds, cash management services, investment banking and capital markets products, and international banking services. Through its subsidiary bank, trust company and registered investment adviser subsidiaries, KeyCorp provides investment management services to clients that include large corporate and public retirement plans, foundations and endowments, high net worth individuals and Taft-Hartley plans (i.e., multiemployer trust funds established for providing pension, vacation or other benefits to employees).

KeyCorp provides other financial services both inside and outside of its primary banking markets through its nonbank subsidiaries. These services include accident, health, and credit-life insurance on loans made by its subsidiary bank, principal investing, community development financing, securities underwriting and brokerage, merchant services, and other financial services. KeyCorp is an equity participant in a joint venture by Key Merchant Services, LLC, which provides merchant services to businesses.

KeyCorp is a legal entity separate and distinct from its bank and other subsidiaries. Accordingly, the right of KeyCorp, its security holders and its creditors to participate in any distribution of the assets or earnings of KeyCorp's bank and other subsidiaries is subject to the prior claims of the respective creditors of such bank and other subsidiaries, except to the extent that KeyCorp's claims in its capacity as creditor of such bank and other subsidiaries may be recognized.

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The following financial data is included in the Financial Review section of KeyCorp's 2006 Annual Report to Shareholders (Exhibit 13 hereto) and is incorporated herein by reference as indicated below:

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The executive offices of KeyCorp are located at 127 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio 44114-1306, and its telephone number is (216) 689-6300.

Acquisitions and Divestitures

The information presented in Note 3 (Acquisitions and Divestitures) on page 75 of the Financial Review section of KeyCorp's 2006 Annual Report to Shareholders (Exhibit 13 hereto) is incorporated herein by reference.

Competition

The market for banking and related financial services is highly competitive. KeyCorp and its subsidiaries (Key) compete with other providers of financial services, such as bank holding companies, commercial banks, savings associations, credit unions, mortgage banking companies, finance companies, mutual funds, insurance companies, investment management firms, investment banking firms, broker-dealers and other local, regional and national institutions which offer financial services. Key competes by offering quality products and innovative services at competitive prices.

In recent years, mergers and acquisitions have led to greater concentration in the banking industry and placed added competitive pressure on Key's core banking products and services. In addition, competition has intensified as a consequence of the financial modernization laws that were enacted in November 1999 to permit qualifying financial institutions to expand into other activities. For example, commercial banks are permitted to have affiliates that underwrite and deal in securities, underwrite insurance and make merchant banking investments under certain conditions. See Financial Modernization Legislation on page 8 of this report.

Supervision and Regulation

The following discussion addresses certain material elements of the regulatory framework applicable to bank holding companies and their subsidiaries and provides certain specific information regarding Key. The regulatory framework

is intended primarily to protect customers and depositors, the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the banking system as a whole, and generally is not intended to protect security holders.

Set forth below is a brief discussion of selected laws, regulations and regulatory agency policies applicable to Key. This discussion is not intended to be comprehensive and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the statutes, regulations and regulatory agency policies to which the discussion refers. Changes in applicable laws,

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regulations and regulatory agency policies cannot necessarily be predicted by management, yet such changes may have a material effect on Key's business, financial condition or results of operations.

General

As a bank holding company, KeyCorp is subject to regulation, supervision and examination by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the Federal Reserve Board) under the BHCA. Under the BHCA, bank holding companies may not, in general, directly or indirectly acquire the ownership or control of more than 5% of the voting shares, or substantially all of the assets, of any bank, without the prior approval of the Federal Reserve Board. In addition, bank holding companies are generally prohibited from engaging in commercial or industrial activities. KeyCorp's bank subsidiaries are also subject to extensive regulation, supervision and examination by applicable federal banking agencies. KeyCorp operates one full-service, FDIC-insured national bank subsidiary, KeyBank National Association (KBNA), and one national bank subsidiary whose activities are limited to those of a fiduciary. Both of KeyCorp's national bank subsidiaries, and their subsidiaries, are subject to regulation, supervision and examination by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (the OCC). Because the domestic deposits in KBNA are insured (up to applicable limits) by the FDIC, the FDIC also has certain regulatory and supervisory authority over KBNA.

KeyCorp also has other financial services subsidiaries that are subject to regulation, supervision and examination by the Federal Reserve Board, as well as other applicable state and federal regulatory agencies and self-regulatory organizations. For example, KeyCorp's brokerage and asset management subsidiaries are subject to supervision and regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., the New York Stock Exchange and/or state securities regulators, and KeyCorp's insurance subsidiaries are subject to regulation by the insurance regulatory authorities of the various states. Other nonbank subsidiaries of KeyCorp are subject to laws and regulations of both the federal government and the various states in which they are authorized to do business.

Dividend Restrictions

The principal source of cash flow to KeyCorp, including cash flow to pay dividends on its common shares and interest on its indebtedness, is dividends from its subsidiaries. Various statutory and regulatory provisions limit the amount of dividends that may be paid by KeyCorp's bank subsidiaries without regulatory approval. The approval of the OCC is required for the payment of any dividend by a national bank if the total of all dividends declared by the board of directors of such bank in any calendar year would exceed the total of: (i) the bank's net income for the current year plus (ii) the retained net income (as defined and interpreted by regulation) for the preceding two years, less any required transfer to surplus or a fund for the retirement of any preferred stock. In addition, a national bank can pay dividends only to the extent of its undivided profits. KeyCorp's national bank subsidiaries are subject to these restrictions.

If, in the opinion of a federal banking agency, a depository institution under its jurisdiction is engaged in or is about to engage in an unsafe or unsound practice (which, depending on the financial condition of the institution, could include the payment of dividends), the agency may require that such institution cease and desist from such practice. The OCC and the FDIC have indicated that paying dividends that would deplete a depository institution's capital base to an inadequate level would be an unsafe and unsound practice. Moreover, under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (the FDIA), an insured depository institution may not pay any dividend (i) if payment would cause it to become less than adequately capitalized, or (ii) while it is in default in the payment of an assessment due to the FDIC. See Regulatory Capital Standards and Related Matters Prompt Corrective Action on page 6 of this report. Also, the federal banking agencies have issued policy statements that provide that FDIC-insured depository institutions and their holding companies should generally pay dividends only out of their current operating earnings.

Holding Company Structure

Bank Transactions With Affiliates. Federal banking law and regulation impose qualitative standards and quantitative limitations upon certain transactions by a bank with its affiliates. Transactions covered by these provisions, which include bank loans and other extensions of credit to affiliates, bank purchases of assets from affiliates, and

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bank sales of assets to affiliates, must be on arm's length terms, cannot exceed certain amounts which are determined with reference to the bank's regulatory capital, and if a loan or other extension of credit, must be secured by collateral in an amount and quality expressly prescribed by statute. For these purposes, a bank includes certain of its subsidiaries and other companies it is deemed to control, while an affiliate includes the bank's parent bank holding company, certain of its nonbank subsidiaries and other companies it is deemed to control, and certain other companies. As a result, these provisions materially restrict the ability of KBNA, as a bank, to fund its affiliates including KeyCorp, McDonald Investments Inc., any of the Victory mutual funds, and KeyCorp's nonbanking subsidiaries engaged in making merchant banking investments.

Source of Strength Doctrine. Under Federal Reserve Board policy, a bank holding company is expected to serve as a source of financial and managerial strength to each of its subsidiary banks and, under appropriate circumstances, to commit resources to support each such subsidiary bank. This support may be required at a time when KeyCorp may not have the resources to provide it or would choose not to provide it. Certain loans by a bank holding company to a subsidiary bank are subordinate in right of payment to deposits in, and certain other indebtedness of, the subsidiary bank. In addition, federal law provides that in the event of its bankruptcy, any commitment by a bank holding company to a federal bank regulatory agency to maintain the capital of a subsidiary bank will be assumed by the bankruptcy trustee and entitled to a priority of payment.

Depositor Preference. The FDIA provides that, in the event of the liquidation or other resolution of an insured depository institution, the claims of its depositors (including claims by the FDIC as subrogee of insured depositors) and certain claims for administrative expenses of the FDIC as a receiver would be afforded a priority over other general unsecured claims against such an institution, including federal funds and letters of credit. If an insured depository institution fails, insured and uninsured depositors along with the FDIC will be placed ahead of unsecured, nondeposit creditors, including a parent holding company, in order of priority of payment.

Liability of Commonly Controlled Institutions. Under the FDIA, an insured depository institution which is under common control with another insured depository institution is generally liable for any loss incurred, or reasonably anticipated to be incurred, by the FDIC in connection with the default of the commonly controlled institution, or any assistance provided by the FDIC to the commonly controlled institution which is in danger of default. The term "default" is defined generally to mean the appointment of a conservator or receiver and the term "in danger of default" is defined generally as the existence of certain conditions indicating that a default is likely to occur in the absence of regulatory assistance.

Commercial Real Estate Lending Concentrations. In December 2006, the banking agencies jointly issued final guidance on sound risk management practices for institutions having concentrations in commercial real estate (CRE) loans. Institutions actively involved in CRE lending should perform ongoing risk assessments to identify CRE concentrations. Institutions having such concentrations should have risk management practices that are commensurate with the level and nature of their concentration risk. Key elements in establishing a risk management framework that effectively identifies, monitors, and controls CRE concentration risk include board and management oversight, portfolio management, management information systems, market analysis, credit underwriting standards, portfolio stress testing and sensitivity analysis, and credit risk review. Institutions having such concentrations also should have regulatory capital that is commensurate with the level and nature of their concentration risk. In assessing capital adequacy, the agencies will consider the level and nature of inherent risk in the CRE portfolio as well as management expertise, historical performance, underwriting standards, risk management practices, market conditions, and any loan loss reserves allocated for CRE concentration risk. Institutions potentially exposed to significant CRE concentration risk may be identified for further supervisory analysis of the level and nature of CRE concentration risk. Such institutions include those that have experienced rapid growth in CRE lending, have notable exposure to a specific type of CRE, or are approaching or have exceeded specific quantitative supervisory criteria.

Elevated Risk Complex Structured Finance Transactions. In January 2007, the banking agencies and the SEC published an interagency statement on sound practices concerning elevated risk complex structured finance transactions (CSFTs) to describe the types of risk management principles they believe may help a financial institution identify CSFTs that may pose heightened levels of legal or reputational risk to the institution as well as evaluate, manage and address such risks within the institution s internal control framework. The statement focuses

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on the maintenance of policies and procedures designed to allow the institution to identify, evaluate, assess, document, and control the full range of market, credit, operational, legal, and reputational risks associated with elevated risk CSFTs. The statement also provides illustrative examples of both structured finance transactions that are not considered to be elevated risk CSFTs as well structured finance transactions that may be elevated risk CSFTs.

Regulatory Capital Standards and Related Matters

Risk-Based and Leverage Regulatory Capital. Federal law and regulation define and prescribe minimum levels of regulatory capital for bank holding companies and their bank subsidiaries. Adequacy of regulatory capital is assessed periodically by the federal banking agencies in the examination and supervision process, and in the evaluation of applications in connection with specific transactions and activities, including acquisitions, expansion of existing activities, and commencement of new activities.

Bank holding companies are subject to risk-based capital guidelines adopted by the Federal Reserve Board. These guidelines establish minimum ratios of qualifying capital to risk-weighted assets. Qualifying capital includes Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital. Risk-weighted assets are calculated by assigning varying risk-weights to broad categories of assets and off-balance-sheet exposures, based primarily on counterparty credit risk. The required minimum Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio, calculated by dividing Tier 1 capital by risk-weighted assets, is currently 4.00%. The required minimum total risk-based capital ratio is currently 8.00%. It is calculated by dividing the sum of Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital (which cannot exceed the amount of Tier 1 capital), after deducting for investments in certain subsidiaries and associated companies and for reciprocal holdings of capital instruments, by risk-weighted assets.

Tier 1 capital includes common equity, qualifying perpetual preferred equity, and minority interests in the equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries less certain intangible assets (including goodwill) and certain other assets. Tier 2 capital includes qualifying hybrid capital instruments, perpetual debt, mandatory convertible debt securities, perpetual preferred equity not includable in Tier 1 capital, and limited amounts of term subordinated debt, medium-term preferred equity, certain unrealized holding gains on certain equity securities, and the allowance for loan and lease losses.

Bank holding companies, such as KeyCorp, whose securities and commodities trading activities exceed specified levels also are required to maintain capital for market risk. Market risk includes changes in the market value of trading account, foreign exchange, and commodity positions, whether resulting from broad market movements (such as changes in the general level of interest rates, equity prices, foreign exchange rates, or commodity prices) or from position specific factors (such as idiosyncratic variation, event risk, and default risk). The banking agencies have developed and published for comment a proposed rule that would modify the existing market risk capital requirements. The proposed rule would enhance modeling requirements consistent with advances in risk management, enhance sensitivity to risks not adequately captured in the current methodologies of the existing requirements, and modify the definition of covered position to better capture positions for which the market risk capital requirements are appropriate. It would also impose an explicit capital requirement for incremental default risk to capture default risk over a time horizon of one year taking into account the impact of liquidity, concentrations, hedging, and optionality. In general, the proposed rule would become effective in January 2008. At December 31, 2006, Key's Tier 1 and total capital to risk-weighted assets ratios were 8.24% and 12.43%, respectively, which include required adjustments for market risk.

In addition to the risk-based standard, bank holding companies are subject to the Federal Reserve Board's leverage ratio guidelines. These guidelines establish minimum ratios of Tier 1 capital to total assets. The minimum leverage ratio, calculated by dividing Tier 1 capital by average total consolidated assets, is 3.00% for bank holding companies that either have the highest supervisory rating or have implemented the Federal Reserve Board's risk-based capital measure for market risk. All other bank holding companies must maintain a minimum leverage ratio of at least 4.00%.

Neither KeyCorp nor any of its bank subsidiaries has been advised by its primary federal banking regulator of any specific leverage ratio applicable to it. At December 31, 2006, Key's Tier 1 capital leverage ratio was 8.98%.

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KeyCorp's national bank subsidiaries are also subject to risk-based and leverage capital requirements adopted by the OCC, which are substantially similar to those imposed by the Federal Reserve Board on bank holding companies. At December 31, 2006, each of KeyCorp's national bank subsidiaries had regulatory capital in excess of all minimum risk-based and leverage capital requirements.

In addition to establishing regulatory minimum ratios of capital to assets for all bank holding companies and their bank subsidiaries, the risk-based and leverage capital guidelines also identify various organization-specific factors and risks that are not taken into account in the computation of the capital ratios but that affect the overall supervisory evaluation of a banking organization's regulatory capital adequacy and can result in the imposition of higher minimum regulatory capital ratio requirements upon the particular organization. Neither the Federal Reserve Board nor the OCC has advised KeyCorp or any of its national bank subsidiaries of any specific minimum risk-based or leverage capital ratio applicable to KeyCorp or such national bank subsidiary. Additional information regarding regulatory capital levels is included in the Capital section beginning on page 43 of the Financial Review section of KeyCorp's 2006 Annual Report to Shareholders (Exhibit 13 hereto).

Recourse Obligations, Direct Credit Substitutes, and Residual Interests. Specialized regulatory capital treatment is prescribed for on-balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet exposures consisting of recourse obligations, direct credit substitutes, and residual interests that expose banking organizations primarily to credit risk. This treatment includes a concentration limit Tier 1 capital charge and a dollar-for-dollar capital charge for certain types of residual interests and the use of credit rating and certain alternative approaches to match regulatory capital requirements more closely to a banking organization's relative risk of loss for certain positions in asset securitizations.

Equity Investments in Nonfinancial Companies. Specialized regulatory capital treatment is prescribed for certain equity investments made by banking organizations in companies engaged in nonfinancial activities. This treatment imposes marginal capital charges (applied by making deductions from Tier 1 capital) that increase as the banking organization's aggregate carrying amount of its covered equity investments increase in relation to its Tier 1 capital. Such capital charges range from 8% to 25% as such aggregate carrying amount increases from 15% to 25% of the banking organization's Tier 1 capital.

Prompt Corrective Action. The prompt corrective action provisions of the FDIA create a statutory framework that applies a system of both discretionary and mandatory supervisory actions indexed to the capital level of FDIC-insured depository institutions. These provisions impose progressively more restrictive constraints on operations, management, and capital distributions of an institution as its regulatory capital decreases, or in some cases, based on supervisory information other than the institution's capital level. This framework and the authority it confers on the federal banking agencies supplements other existing authority vested in such agencies to initiate supervisory actions to address capital deficiencies. Moreover, other provisions of law and regulation employ regulatory capital level designations the same as or similar to those established by the prompt corrective action provisions both in imposing certain restrictions and limitations and in conferring certain economic and other benefits upon institutions. These include restrictions on brokered deposits, FDIC deposit insurance limits on pass-through deposits, limits on exposure to interbank liabilities, risk-based FDIC deposit insurance premium assessments, and expedited action upon regulatory applications.

FDIC-insured depository institutions are grouped into one of five prompt corrective action capital categories—well capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized and critically undercapitalized using the Tier 1 risk-based, total risk-based, and Tier 1 leverage capital ratios as the relevant capital measures. An institution is considered well capitalized if it has a total risk-based capital ratio of at least 10.00%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of at least 6.00% and a Tier 1 leverage capital ratio of at least 5.00% and is not subject to any written agreement, order or capital directive to meet and maintain a specific capital level for any capital measure. An

adequately capitalized institution must have a total risk-based capital ratio of at least 8.00%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of at least 4.00% and a Tier 1 leverage capital ratio of at least 4.00% (3.00% if it has achieved the highest composite rating in its most recent examination). At December 31, 2006, KBNA, KeyCorp's only FDIC-insured depository institution subsidiary, met the requirements for the well capitalized capital category. An institution's prompt corrective action capital category, however, may not constitute an accurate representation of the overall financial condition or prospects of KeyCorp or its bank subsidiaries, and should be considered in conjunction with other available information regarding Key's financial condition and results of operations.

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Basel Accords. The current minimum risk-based capital requirements adopted by the U.S. federal banking agencies are based on a 1988 international accord (Basel I) that was developed by the international Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. In 2004, the Basel Committee published its new capital framework document (Basel II) governing the capital adequacy of large, internationally active banking organizations that generally rely on sophisticated risk management and measurement systems. Basel II is designed to create incentives for these organizations to improve their risk measurement and management processes and to better align minimum capital requirements with the risks underlying activities conducted by these organizations.

Basel II adopts a three-pillar framework for addressing capital adequacy – minimum capital requirements, supervisory review, and market discipline. The minimum capital requirement pillar includes capital charges for credit, operational, and market risk exposures of a banking organization. The supervisory review pillar addresses the need for a banking organization to assess its capital adequacy position relative to its overall risk, rather than only with respect to its minimum capital requirement, as well as the need for a banking organization supervisory authority to review and respond to the banking organization’s capital adequacy assessment. The market discipline pillar imposes public disclosure requirements on a banking organization that are intended to allow market participants to assess key information about the organization’s risk profile and its associated level of capital.

The agencies have developed and published for comment a proposed rule for implementing Basel II in the U.S. The proposed rule would apply to certain organizations on a mandatory basis, as well as to those that elect voluntarily to do so. Organizations that are required or have elected to apply the proposed rule are subject to a transitional implementation timeline of at least 4 years. During the transition period, limits are imposed upon the amount by which minimum required capital may decrease. January 2008 is the earliest start date for the transition period. The proposed rule would apply to determine the risk-based capital requirement for wholesale, retail, equity, and securitization exposures, and imposes an explicit capital charge for operational risk. The Basel II proposed rule does not effect any change in the existing prompt corrective action and leverage capital requirements, and explicitly reserves the agencies authority to require organizations to hold additional capital where appropriate.

The agencies also have developed and published for comment a proposed rule to update their existing Basel I risk-based capital standards (Basel IA) in order to enhance the risk-sensitivity of the capital charges, to reflect changes in accounting standards and financial markets, and to address competitive equity questions that may be raised by U.S. implementation of Basel II. The Basel IA proposed rule would be available to organizations not covered by the Basel II proposed rule. It would be optional in that such an organization could elect to adopt the Basel IA proposed rule in its entirety or remain under the existing Basel I risk-based capital rules. The Basel IA proposed rule would increase the number of risk-weight categories, allow greater use of external credit ratings, expand the range of recognized collateral and eligible guarantors, use loan-to-value ratios to risk-weight residential mortgages, increase the credit conversion factor for certain short-term commitments, assess a capital charge for early amortizations in securitizations of revolving retail exposures, and remove the 50% limit on the risk-weight for certain derivative transactions. The Basel IA proposed rule does not effect any change in the existing prompt corrective action and leverage capital requirements, and explicitly reserves the agencies’ authority to require organizations to compute the risk-based capital requirement under the existing Basel I risk-based capital rules.

FDIC Deposit Insurance

Because substantially all of KBNA’s domestic deposits are insured up to applicable limits by the FDIC, KBNA is subject to deposit insurance premium assessments by the FDIC. Comprehensive deposit insurance reform legislation was enacted in 2006. Pursuant to this legislation, the former Bank Insurance Fund and Savings Association Insurance Fund were merged into the DIF, deposit insurance for certain retirement accounts has increased from \$100,000 to \$250,000, and deposit insurance limits for accounts are subject to an indexing mechanism for future increases in

coverage limits. The legislation also requires the FDIC to maintain the DIF reserve ratio within a range of 1.15%-1.50% of estimated insured deposits, with a DIF restoration plan being required upon the FDIC's determination that the DIF reserve ratio has fallen or will within six months fall below 1.15% of estimated insured deposits. Other changes made by this legislation have permitted the FDIC to change its previous risk-related deposit insurance assessment framework. Under the new assessment framework, premiums ranging tentatively from \$.05 to \$.43 in 2007 (compared with zero to \$.27 throughout 2006) for each \$100 of domestic deposits will be assessed based upon an institution's capitalization, financial ratios (or, for certain large

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institutions, long-term debt issuer ratings), and federal supervisory evaluation. This new legislation and the FDIC's new assessment framework implementing it also authorizes certain premium assessment credits (including a one-time assessment credit for KBNA of approximately \$59.4 million) and, under certain circumstances, requires certain dividends from the DIF.

Financial Modernization Legislation

The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 (the GLBA) authorized new activities for qualifying financial institutions. The GLBA repealed significant provisions of the Glass-Steagall Act to permit commercial banks to, among other things, have affiliates that underwrite and deal in securities and make merchant banking investments. The GLBA modified the BHCA to permit bank holding companies that meet certain specified standards (known as financial holding companies) to engage in a broader range of financial activities than previously permitted under the BHCA, and allowed subsidiaries of commercial banks that meet certain specified standards (known as financial subsidiaries) to engage in a wide range of financial activities that are prohibited to such banks themselves. In 2000, KeyCorp elected to become a financial holding company. Under the authority conferred by the GLBA, Key has been able to expand the nature and scope of its equity investments in nonfinancial companies, operate its McDonald Investments Inc. subsidiary with fewer operating restrictions, and acquire financial subsidiaries to engage in real estate leasing and insurance agency activities without geographic restriction.

The GLBA also established new privacy protections for customers of financial institutions. Under federal law, a financial institution must provide notice to customers about its privacy policies and practices, describe the conditions under which the financial institution may disclose nonpublic personal information about consumers to non-affiliated third parties, and provide an opt-out method for consumers to prevent the financial institution from disclosing that information to non-affiliated third parties.

The GLBA repealed the blanket exception for banks and savings associations from the definitions of broker and dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act), and replaced this full exception with functional exceptions. Under the statute, institutions that engage in securities activities either must conduct those activities through a registered broker-dealer or conform their securities activities to those which qualify for functional exceptions. While the requirements relating to dealer registration have become effective, the effective date of the requirements relating to broker registration has been delayed until July 2007.

USA PATRIOT Act

The Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (the USA PATRIOT Act) and the federal regulations issued pursuant to it substantially broaden previously existing anti-money laundering law and regulation, increase compliance, due diligence and reporting obligations for financial institutions, create new crimes and penalties, and require the federal banking agencies, in reviewing merger and other acquisition transactions, to consider the effectiveness of the parties in combating money laundering activities.

In October 2005, KBNA consented to the issuance of a consent order (Order) from the OCC pursuant to which KBNA is required to improve its compliance and operations infrastructure designed, pursuant to the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA), to detect and prevent money laundering. As part of the Order, KBNA has agreed to strengthen its BSA internal controls, including the development and implementation of enhanced policies and procedures for BSA compliance; to enhance its programs and controls for Suspicious Activity Reporting; to enhance its BSA audit functions and its independent audit program; and to improve employee training relating to the detection and prevention of money laundering. At the same time, KeyCorp entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland (FRB) covering compliance with the BSA and other related matters. Neither the OCC nor

the FRB imposed a fine or civil money penalty in connection with these actions.

KeyCorp and KBNA have taken significant steps to strengthen the organizations' compliance policies and procedures, and operations infrastructure in areas related to those specified in the Order and the MOU, as well as in other respects. Management is committed to ensuring that all of the requirements of these regulatory actions are met.

Table of Contents**Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003**

The Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003 (FACT Act) imposes new requirements on financial institutions regarding identity theft and reporting to credit bureaus. The FACT Act also allows customers to choose to opt out of having certain information shared across a financial institution's affiliates for market solicitation purposes. Compliance with the FACT Act requires Key to modify numerous computer systems and to make operational changes in several business areas. Key believes that the changes that it has already made or will implement in 2007 will satisfy the material requirements of the FACT Act and the current regulations implementing it. Although additional FACT Act implementing regulations are still pending that may mandate additional disclosures or impose system or process changes, Key believes that it will be able to implement any new regulatory requirements within the time frames provided.

Entry Into Certain Covenants

In 2006, KeyCorp entered into two transactions involving the issuance of trust preferred securities (Trust Preferred Securities) by Delaware statutory trusts formed by KeyCorp (the Trusts), as further described below. Simultaneously with the closing of each of those transactions, KeyCorp entered into a replacement capital covenant (each, a Replacement Capital Covenant and collectively, the Replacement Capital Covenants) for the benefit of persons that buy, hold or sell a specified series of long-term indebtedness of KeyCorp or its then largest depository institution, currently KBNA (the Covered Debt). Each of the Replacement Capital Covenants provide that neither KeyCorp nor any of its subsidiaries (including any of the Trusts) will redeem or purchase all or any part of the Trust Preferred Securities or certain junior subordinated debentures issued by KeyCorp and held by the Trust (the Junior Subordinated Debentures), as applicable, on or before the date specified in the applicable Replacement Capital Covenant, with certain limited exceptions, except to the extent that, during the 180 days prior to the date of that redemption or purchase, KeyCorp has received proceeds from the sale of qualifying securities that (i) have equity-like characteristics that are the same as, or more equity-like than, the applicable characteristics of the Trust Preferred Securities or the Junior Subordinated Debentures, as applicable, at the time of redemption or purchase, and (ii) KeyCorp has obtained the prior approval of the Federal Reserve Board, if such approval is then required by the Federal Reserve Board. KeyCorp will provide a copy of the Replacement Capital Covenants to respective holders of Covered Debt upon request made in writing to KeyCorp, Investor Relations, at 127 Public Square (Mail Code OH-01-27-1113), Cleveland, OH 44114-1306.

The following table identifies the (i) closing date for each transaction, (ii) issuer, (iii) series of Trust Preferred Securities issued, (iv) Junior Subordinated Debentures, and (v) applicable Covered Debt as of the date this annual report was filed with the SEC.

| Closing Date | Issuer | Trust Preferred Securities | Junior Subordinated Debentures | Covered Debt |
|---------------------|--|--|--|---|
| 6/20/06 | KeyCorp Capital VIII and KeyCorp | \$250,000,000 principal amount of 7% Enhanced Trust Preferred Securities | KeyCorp's 7% junior subordinated debentures due June 15, 2066 | KeyCorp's 5.70% junior subordinated debentures due 2035, underlying the 5.70% trust preferred securities of KeyCorp Capital VII (CUSIP No. 49327LAA4011) |

| | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| 11/21/06 | KeyCorp Capital IX and KeyCorp | \$500,000,000 principal amount of 6.750% Enhanced Trust Preferred Securities | KeyCorp s 6.750% junior subordinated debentures due December 15, 2066 | KeyCorp s 5.70% junior subordinated debentures due 2035, underlying the 5.70% trust preferred securities of KeyCorp Capital VII (CUSIP No. 49327LAA4011) |
|----------|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

An investment in our common shares is subject to risks inherent to our business. The material risks and uncertainties that management believes affect us are described below. Before making an investment decision, you should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below together with all of the other information included or

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incorporated by reference in this report. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. Although we have significant risk management policies, procedures and verification processes in place, additional risks and uncertainties that management is not aware of or focused on or that management currently deems immaterial may also impair our business operations. This report is qualified in its entirety by these risk factors.

If any of the following risks actually occur, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. If this were to happen, the value of our common shares could decline, perhaps significantly, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related To Our Business

We Are Subject To Interest Rate Risk

Our earnings and cash flows are largely dependent upon our net interest income. Net interest income is the difference between interest income earned on interest-earning assets such as loans and securities and interest expense paid on interest-bearing liabilities such as deposits and borrowed funds. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors that are beyond our control, including general economic conditions, the competitive environment within our markets, consumer preferences for specific loan and deposit products and policies of various governmental and regulatory agencies and, in particular, the Federal Reserve Board. Changes in monetary policy, including changes in interest rates, could influence not only the amount of interest we receive on loans and securities and the amount of interest we pay on deposits and borrowings, but such changes could also affect our ability to originate loans and obtain deposits as well as the fair value of our financial assets and liabilities. If the interest we pay on deposits and other borrowings increases at a faster rate than the interest we receive on loans and other investments, our net interest income, and therefore earnings, could be adversely affected. Earnings could also be adversely affected if the interest we receive on loans and other investments falls more quickly than the interest we pay on deposits and other borrowings.

Although management believes it has implemented effective asset and liability management strategies, including the use of derivatives as hedging instruments, to reduce the potential effects of changes in interest rates on our results of operations, any substantial, unexpected and/or prolonged change in market interest rates could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Additional information regarding interest rate risk is included in the section captioned *Risk Management Market risk management Interest rate risk management* beginning on page 47 of the Financial Review section of KeyCorp's 2006 Annual Report to Shareholders (Exhibit 13 hereto).

We Are Subject To Other Market Risk In Addition To Interest Rate Risk

The values of some financial instruments vary not only with changes in market interest rates, but also with changes in foreign exchange rates, factors influencing valuations in the equity securities markets and other market-driven rates or prices. For example, the value of a fixed-rate bond will decline if market interest rates increase. Similarly, the value of the U.S. dollar regularly fluctuates in relation to other currencies. When the value of an instrument is tied to such external factors, the holder faces market risk.

Although management believes it has implemented effective strategies to reduce the potential effects of changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices and credit spreads on the fair value of our trading portfolio, any substantial, unexpected and/or prolonged change in those factors could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Additional information regarding market risk is included in the section captioned *Risk Management Market risk management Trading portfolio risk management* beginning on page 49 of the Financial Review section of KeyCorp's 2006 Annual Report to Shareholders (Exhibit 13 hereto).

We Are Subject To Credit Risk

There are inherent risks associated with our lending and trading activities. These risks include, among other things, the impact of changes in interest rates and changes in the economic conditions in the markets where we operate. Increases in interest rates and/or weakening economic conditions could adversely impact the ability of borrowers to repay outstanding loans or the value of the collateral securing these loans. We also are subject to various laws and regulations that affect our lending activities. Failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations could subject us to regulatory enforcement action that could result in the assessment against us of civil money or other penalties.

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As of December 31, 2006, approximately 73.4% of our loan portfolio consisted of commercial, financial and agricultural loans, commercial real estate loans, including commercial mortgage and construction loans, and commercial leases. These types of loans (and leases) are generally viewed as potentially having more risk of default than residential real estate loans or consumer loans. These types of loans are also typically larger than residential real estate loans and consumer loans. Although we closely monitor and manage risk concentrations and utilize various portfolio management practices to limit excessive concentrations when it is feasible to do so, our loan portfolio still does contain a number of commercial loans with relatively large balances. The deterioration of one or a few of these loans could cause a significant increase in non-performing loans, and an increase in non-performing loans could result in a net loss of earnings from these loans, an increase in the provision for possible loan losses and an increase in loan charge-offs, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Additional information regarding credit risk is included in the section captioned Risk Management Credit risk management beginning on page 49 of the Financial Review section of KeyCorp's 2006 Annual Report to Shareholders (Exhibit 13 hereto).

Various Factors May Cause Our Allowance For Possible Loan Losses To Increase

We maintain an allowance for possible loan losses, which is a reserve established through a provision for possible loan losses charged to expense, that represents management's estimate of probable losses within the existing portfolio of loans. The allowance, in the judgment of management, is necessary to reserve for estimated loan losses and risks inherent in the loan portfolio. The level of the allowance reflects management's continuing evaluation of industry concentrations; specific credit risks; loan loss experience; current loan portfolio quality; present economic, political and regulatory conditions; and unexpected losses inherent in the current loan portfolio. The determination of the appropriate level of the allowance for possible loan losses inherently involves a degree of subjectivity and requires that we make significant estimates of current credit risks and future trends, all of which may undergo material changes. Changes in economic conditions affecting borrowers, new information regarding existing loans, identification of additional problem loans and other factors, both within and outside of our control, may require an increase in the allowance for possible loan losses. In addition, bank regulatory agencies and our independent auditors periodically review our allowance for loan losses and may require an increase in the provision for possible loan losses or the recognition of further loan charge-offs, based on judgments that can differ somewhat from those of our own management. In addition, if charge-offs in future periods exceed the allowance for possible loan losses, we will need additional provisions to increase the allowance for possible loan losses. Additional provisions to increase the allowance for possible loan losses, should they become necessary, would result in a decrease in net income and capital, and may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Additional information regarding the allowance for loan losses is included in the section captioned Risk Management Credit risk management Allowance for loan losses beginning on page 50 of the Financial Review section of KeyCorp's 2006 Annual Report to Shareholders (Exhibit 13 hereto).

We Are Subject To Liquidity Risk

Market conditions or other events could negatively affect the level or cost of liquidity, affecting our ongoing ability to accommodate liability maturities and deposit withdrawals, meet contractual obligations, and fund asset growth and new business transactions at a reasonable cost, in a timely manner and without adverse consequences. Although management has implemented strategies to maintain sufficient and diverse sources of funding to accommodate planned as well as unanticipated changes in assets and liabilities under both normal and adverse conditions, any substantial, unexpected and/or prolonged change in the level or cost of liquidity could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Additional information regarding liquidity risk is included in the section captioned Risk Management Liquidity risk management beginning on page 54 of the Financial Review section of KeyCorp's 2006 Annual Report to Shareholders (Exhibit 13 hereto).

We Are Subject To Operational Risk

We, like all businesses, are subject to operational risk, which represents the risk of loss resulting from human error, inadequate or failed internal processes and systems, and external events. Operational risk also encompasses compliance (legal) risk, which is the risk of loss from violations of, or noncompliance with, laws, rules, regulations, prescribed practices or ethical standards. Although we seek to mitigate operational risk through a system of internal controls, resulting losses from operational risk could take the form of explicit charges, increased operational costs,

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harm to our reputation or foregone opportunities, any and all of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Additional information regarding operational risk is included in the section captioned Risk Management Operational risk management beginning on page 57 of the Financial Review section of KeyCorp's 2006 Annual Report to Shareholders (Exhibit 13 hereto).

Our Profitability Depends Significantly On Economic Conditions In The Geographic Regions In Which We Operate

Our success depends primarily on the general economic conditions of the markets in which we operate. Although we are somewhat geographically diversified, assisted in part in this respect by our out of footprint commercial real estate and equipment leasing lines of business, we still do have concentrations of loans and other business activities in geographic areas where our KeyCenters are principally located the Midwest, the Northeast and the Pacific Northwest. The regional economic conditions in these areas have an impact on the demand for our products and services as well as the ability of our customers to repay loans, the value of the collateral securing loans and the stability of our deposit funding sources. A significant decline in general economic conditions, caused by inflation, recession, acts of terrorism, outbreak of hostilities or other international or domestic occurrences, unemployment, changes in securities markets or other factors could also impact these regional economies and, in turn, have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We Operate In A Highly Competitive Industry And Market Areas

We face substantial competition in all areas of our operations from a variety of different competitors, many of which are larger and may have more financial resources. Such competitors primarily include national and super-regional banks as well as smaller community banks within the various markets in which we operate. However, we also face competition from many other types of financial institutions, including, without limitation, savings associations, credit unions, mortgage banking companies, finance companies, mutual funds, insurance companies, investment management firms, investment banking firms, broker-dealers and other local, regional and national financial services firms. The financial services industry could become even more competitive as a result of legislative, regulatory and technological changes and continued consolidation. Also, technology has lowered barriers to entry and made it possible for non-banks to offer products and services traditionally provided by banks.

Our ability to compete successfully depends on a number of factors, including, among other things:

Our ability to develop and execute strategic plans and initiatives.

Our ability to develop, maintain and build upon long-term customer relationships based on quality service, high ethical standards and safe, sound assets.

Our ability to expand our market position.

The scope, relevance and pricing of products and services offered to meet customer needs and demands.

The rate at which we introduce new products and services relative to our competitors.

Industry and general economic trends.

Failure to perform in any of these areas could significantly weaken our competitive position, which could adversely affect our growth and profitability, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We Are Subject To Extensive Government Regulation And Supervision

We, primarily through KBNA and certain of its non-bank subsidiaries, are subject to extensive federal and state regulation and supervision. Banking regulations are primarily intended to protect depositors' funds, federal deposit insurance funds and the banking system as a whole, not shareholders. These regulations affect our lending practices, capital structure, investment practices, dividend policy and growth, among other things. Congress and federal regulatory agencies continually review banking laws, regulations and policies for possible changes. Changes to statutes, regulations or regulatory policies; changes in the interpretation or implementation of statutes, regulations or policies; and/or continuing to become subject to heightened regulatory practices, requirements or

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expectations, could affect us in substantial and unpredictable ways. Such changes could subject us to additional costs, limit the types of financial services and products that we may offer and/or increase the ability of non-banks to offer competing financial services and products, among other things. Failure to appropriately comply with laws, regulations or policies (including internal policies and procedures designed to prevent such violations) could result in sanctions by regulatory agencies, civil money penalties and/or reputation damage, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Additional information regarding supervision and regulation is included in the section captioned *Supervision and Regulation* in Item 1. Business, beginning on page 2 of this report.

Our Controls And Procedures May Fail Or Be Circumvented

Management regularly reviews and updates our internal controls, disclosure controls and procedures, and corporate governance policies and procedures. Any system of controls, however well designed and operated, is based in part on certain assumptions and can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurances that the objectives of the system are met. Any failure or circumvention of our controls and procedures or failure to comply with regulations related to controls and procedures could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We Rely On Dividends From Our Subsidiaries For Most Of Our Revenue

KeyCorp is a legal entity separate and distinct from its subsidiaries. It receives substantially all of its revenue from dividends from its subsidiaries. These dividends are the principal source of funds to pay dividends on our common shares and interest and principal on our debt. Various laws and regulations limit the amount of dividends that KBNA and certain non-bank subsidiaries may pay to KeyCorp. Also, KeyCorp's right to participate in a distribution of assets upon a subsidiary's liquidation or reorganization is subject to the prior claims of the subsidiary's creditors. In the event KBNA is unable to pay dividends to KeyCorp, we may not be able to service debt, pay obligations or pay dividends on our common shares. The inability to receive dividends from KBNA could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Additional information regarding dividend restrictions is included in the section captioned *Supervision and Regulation* in Item 1. Business, beginning on page 2 of this report.

Potential Acquisitions May Disrupt Our Business And Dilute Shareholder Value

Acquiring other banks, businesses, or branches involves various risks commonly associated with acquisitions, including, among other things:

Potential exposure to unknown or contingent liabilities of the target company.

Exposure to potential asset quality issues of the target company.

Difficulty and expense of integrating the operations and personnel of the target company.

Potential disruption to our business.

Potential diversion of our management's time and attention.

The possible loss of key employees and customers of the target company.

Difficulty in estimating the value (including goodwill) of the target company.

Difficulty in estimating the fair value of acquired assets, liabilities and derivatives of the target company.

Potential changes in banking or tax laws or regulations that may affect the target company.

We regularly evaluate merger and acquisition opportunities and conduct due diligence activities related to possible transactions with other financial institutions and financial services companies. As a result, merger or acquisition discussions and, in some cases, negotiations may take place and future mergers or acquisitions involving cash, debt or equity securities may occur at any time. Acquisitions typically involve the payment of a premium over book and market values, and, therefore, some dilution of our tangible book value and net income per common share may

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occur in connection with any future transaction. Furthermore, failure to realize the expected revenue increases, cost savings, increases in geographic or product presence, and/or other projected benefits from an acquisition could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We May Not Be Able To Attract And Retain Skilled People

Our success depends, in large part, on our ability to attract and retain key people. Competition for the best people in most activities in which we are engaged can be intense and we may not be able to hire or retain the people we want and/or need. Although we maintain employment agreements with certain key employees, and have incentive compensation plans aimed, in part, at long-term employee retention, the unexpected loss of services of one or more of our key personnel could still occur, and such events may have a material adverse impact on our business because of the loss of the employee's skills, knowledge of our market, years of industry experience and the difficulty of promptly finding qualified replacement personnel.

Our Information Systems May Experience An Interruption Or Breach In Security

We rely heavily on communications and information systems to conduct our business. Any failure, interruption or breach in security of these systems could result in failures or disruptions in our customer relationship management, general ledger, deposit, loan and other systems. While we have policies and procedures designed to prevent or limit the effect of the possible failure, interruption or security breach of our information systems, there can be no assurance that any such failures, interruptions or security breaches will not occur or, if they do occur, that they will be adequately addressed. The occurrence of any failures, interruptions or security breaches of our information systems could damage our reputation, result in a loss of customer business, subject us to additional regulatory scrutiny, or expose us to civil litigation and possible financial liability, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We Continually Encounter Technological Change

The financial services industry is continually undergoing rapid technological change with frequent introductions of new technology-driven products and services. The effective use of technology increases efficiency and enables financial institutions to better serve customers and to reduce costs. Our future success depends, in part, upon our ability to address the needs of our customers by using technology to provide products and services that will satisfy customer demands, as well as to create additional efficiencies in our operations. Our largest competitors have substantially greater resources to invest in technological improvements. We may not be able to effectively implement new technology-driven products and services or be successful in marketing these products and services to our customers. Failure to successfully keep pace with technological change affecting the financial services industry could have a material adverse impact on our business and, in turn, our financial condition and results of operations.

We Are Subject To Claims And Litigation

From time to time, customers and/or vendors may make claims and take legal action against us. Whether these claims and legal action are founded or unfounded, if such claims and legal actions are not resolved in our favor they may result in significant financial liability and/or adversely affect how the market perceives us and our products and services as well as impact customer demand for those products and services. Any financial liability or reputation damage could have a material adverse effect on our business, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our Earnings May Be Affected By Changes In Accounting Principles And In Tax Laws

Changes in U.S. generally accepted accounting principles could have a significant adverse effect on Key's reported financial results. Although these changes may not have an economic impact on our business, they could affect our ability to attain targeted levels for certain performance measures.

We, like all businesses, are subject to tax laws, rules and regulations. Changes to tax laws, rules and regulations, including changes in the interpretation or implementation of tax laws, rules and regulations by the Internal Revenue

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Service or other governmental bodies, could affect us in substantial and unpredictable ways. Such changes could subject us to additional costs, among other things. Failure to appropriately comply with tax laws, rules and regulations could result in sanctions by regulatory agencies, civil money penalties and/or reputation damage, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Severe Weather, Natural Disasters, Acts Of War Or Terrorism And Other External Events Could Significantly Impact Our Business

Severe weather, natural disasters, acts of war or terrorism and other adverse external events could have a significant impact on our ability to conduct business. Such events could affect the stability of our deposit base, impair the ability of borrowers to repay outstanding loans, impair the value of collateral securing loans, cause significant property damage, result in loss of revenue and/or cause us to incur additional expenses. Although management has established disaster recovery plans and procedures, the occurrence of any such event could have a material adverse effect on our business, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Associated With Our Common Shares

Our Share Price Can Be Volatile

Share price volatility may make it more difficult for you to resell your common stock when you want and at prices you find attractive. Our share price can fluctuate significantly in response to a variety of factors including, among other things:

Actual or anticipated variations in quarterly results of operations.

Recommendations by securities analysts.

Operating and stock price performance of other companies that investors deem comparable to our business.

News reports relating to trends, concerns and other issues in the financial services industry.

Perceptions of us and/or our competitors in the marketplace.

New technology used, or services offered, by competitors.

Significant acquisitions or business combinations, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments entered into by us or our competitors.

Failure to integrate acquisitions or realize anticipated benefits from acquisitions.

Changes in government regulations.

Geopolitical conditions such as acts or threats of terrorism or military conflicts.

General market fluctuations, industry factors and general economic and political conditions and events, such as economic slowdowns or recessions, interest rate changes or credit loss trends, could also cause our share price to decrease regardless of operating results.

An Investment In Our Common Shares Is Not An Insured Deposit

Our common stock is not a bank deposit and, therefore, is not insured against loss by the FDIC, any other deposit insurance fund or by any other public or private entity. Investment in our common stock is inherently risky for the reasons described in this Risk Factors section and elsewhere in this report and is subject to the same market forces that affect the price of common stock in any company. As a result, if you acquire our common shares, you may lose some or all of your investment.

Our Articles Of Incorporation, Regulations And Shareholders Rights Plan As Well As Certain Banking Laws May Have An Anti-Takeover Effect

Provisions of our articles of incorporation and regulations, federal banking laws, including regulatory approval requirements, and our stock purchase rights plan could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us, even if doing so would be perceived to be beneficial to our shareholders. The combination of these provisions may inhibit a

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non-negotiated merger or other business combination, which, in turn, could adversely affect the market price of our common shares.

Risks Associated With Our Industry

The Earnings Of Financial Services Companies Are Significantly Affected By General Business And Economic Conditions

Our operations and profitability are impacted by general business and economic conditions in the United States and abroad. These conditions include short-term and long-term interest rates, inflation, money supply, political issues, legislative and regulatory changes, fluctuations in both debt and equity capital markets, broad trends in industry and finance, and the strength of the U.S. economy and the local economies in which we operate, all of which are beyond our control. A deterioration in economic conditions could result in an increase in loan delinquencies and non-performing assets, decreases in loan collateral values and a decrease in demand for our products and services, among other things, any of which could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

Financial Services Companies Depend On The Accuracy And Completeness Of Information About Customers And Counterparties

In deciding whether to extend credit or enter into other transactions, we may rely on information furnished by or on behalf of customers and counterparties, including financial statements, credit reports and other financial information. We may also rely on representations of those customers, counterparties or other third parties, such as independent auditors, as to the accuracy and completeness of that information. Reliance on inaccurate or misleading financial statements, credit reports or other financial information could have a material adverse impact on our business and, in turn, our financial condition and results of operations.

Consumers May Decide Not To Use Banks To Complete Their Financial Transactions

Technology and other changes are allowing parties to complete through alternative methods financial transactions that historically have involved banks. For example, consumers can now maintain funds in brokerage accounts or mutual funds that would have historically been held as bank deposits. Consumers can also complete transactions such as paying bills and/or transferring funds directly without the assistance of banks. The process of eliminating banks as intermediaries, known as disintermediation, could result in the loss of fee income, as well as the loss of customer deposits and the related income generated from those deposits. The loss of these revenue streams and the lower cost deposits as a source of funds could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

There are no unresolved SEC staff comments.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The headquarters of KeyCorp and KBNA are located in Key Tower at 127 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio 44114-1306. At December 31, 2006, Key leased approximately 695,000 square feet of the complex, encompassing the first twenty-three floors, the 28th floor and the 54th through 56th floors of the 57-story Key Tower. As of the same date, KBNA owned 527 and leased 423 retail banking branches. The lease terms for applicable retail banking branches are not individually material, with terms ranging from month-to-month to 99 years from inception.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The information in the Legal Proceedings section of Note 18 (Commitments, Contingent Liabilities and Guarantees), beginning on page 97 of the Financial Review section of KeyCorp s 2006 Annual Report to Shareholders (Exhibit 13 hereto) is incorporated herein by reference.

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ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

During the fourth quarter of the fiscal year covered by this report, no matter was submitted to a vote of security holders of KeyCorp.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

The dividend restrictions discussion on page 3 of this report and the following disclosures included in the Financial Review section of KeyCorp's 2006 Annual Report to Shareholders (Exhibit 13 hereto) are incorporated herein by reference:

| | Page |
|---|-------------|
| Discussion of common shares, shareholder information and repurchase activities in the Capital section | 43 |
| Presentation of quarterly market price and cash dividends per common share | 58 |
| Discussion of dividend restrictions in the Liquidity risk management Liquidity for KeyCorp section and in Note 5 (Restrictions on Cash, Dividends and Lending Activities) | 55, 80 |
| KeyCorp common share price performance graph | 43 |

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The Selected Financial Data presented on page 24 of the Financial Review section of KeyCorp's 2006 Annual Report to Shareholders (Exhibit 13 hereto) is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION

The information included under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations on pages 18 through 59 of the Financial Review section of KeyCorp's 2006 Annual Report to Shareholders (Exhibit 13 hereto) is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The information included under the caption Risk Management Market risk management on pages 47 through 49 of the Financial Review section of KeyCorp's 2006 Annual Report to Shareholders (Exhibit 13 hereto) is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The Selected Quarterly Financial Data and the financial statements and the notes thereto, presented on page 58 and on pages 63 through 104, respectively, of the Financial Review section of KeyCorp's 2006 Annual Report to Shareholders (Exhibit 13 hereto) are incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As of the end of the period covered by this report, KeyCorp carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of KeyCorp's management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of KeyCorp's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in

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Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act). Based upon that evaluation, KeyCorp's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the design and operation of these disclosure controls and procedures were effective, in all material respects, as of the end of the period covered by this report. No changes were made to KeyCorp's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the last fiscal quarter that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, KeyCorp's internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting on page 60 and on page 61, respectively, of the Financial Review section of KeyCorp's 2006 Annual Report to Shareholders (Exhibit 13 hereto) are incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required by this item is set forth in the sections captioned "Issue One ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, and SECTION 16(a) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE" contained in KeyCorp's definitive Proxy Statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 10, 2007 and is incorporated herein by reference. KeyCorp expects to file its final proxy statement on or before March 21, 2007.

KeyCorp has a separately designated standing audit committee established in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act. Edward P. Campbell, H. James Dallas, Lauralee E. Martin and Peter G. Ten Eyck, II are members of the Audit Committee. The Board of Directors has determined that Mr. Campbell and Ms. Martin each qualify as an audit committee financial expert, as defined in Item 407(d)(5) of Regulation S-K, and that each member of the Audit Committee is independent as that term is defined in Section 303A.02 of the New York Stock Exchange's listing standards.

KeyCorp has adopted a code of ethics that applies to all of its employees, including its Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Accounting Officer and any persons performing similar functions. The Code of Ethics is located on KeyCorp's website (www.key.com). Any amendment to, or waiver from a provision of, the Code of Ethics that applies to its Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer will be promptly disclosed on its website as required by laws, rules and regulations of the SEC. Shareholders may obtain a copy of the Code of Ethics free of charge by writing KeyCorp Investor Relations, at 127 Public Square (Mail Code OH-01-27-1113), Cleveland, OH 44114-1306.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this item is set forth in the sections captioned "COMPENSATION OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS, COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS and COMPENSATION AND ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE REPORT" contained in KeyCorp's definitive Proxy Statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 10, 2007 and is incorporated herein by reference.

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ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information required by this item is set forth in the sections captioned EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION and SHARE OWNERSHIP AND OTHER PHANTOM STOCK UNITS contained in KeyCorp s definitive Proxy Statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 10, 2007 and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this item is set forth in the section captioned DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE contained in KeyCorp s definitive Proxy Statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 10, 2007 and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this item is set forth in the sections captioned AUDIT FEES, AUDIT-RELATED FEES, TAX FEES and ALL OTHER FEES contained in KeyCorp s definitive Proxy Statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 10, 2007 and is incorporated herein by reference.

Table of Contents**PART IV****ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES****(a) (1) Financial Statements**

The following financial statements of KeyCorp and its subsidiaries, and the auditor's report thereon, are incorporated herein by reference to the pages indicated in the Financial Review section of KeyCorp's 2006 Annual Report to Shareholders (Exhibit 13 hereto):

| | Page |
|---|-------------|
| Consolidated Financial Statements: | |
| Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm | 62 |
| Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2006 and 2005 | 63 |
| Consolidated Statements of Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 | 64 |
| Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 | 65 |
| Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow for the Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 | 66 |
| Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements | 67 |

(a) (2) Financial Statement Schedules

All financial statement schedules for KeyCorp and its subsidiaries have been included in the consolidated financial statements or the related footnotes, or they are either inapplicable or not required.

(a) (3) Exhibits*

- 3.1 Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of KeyCorp, filed as Exhibit 3 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1998, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.2 Amended and Restated Regulations of KeyCorp, effective May 23, 2002, filed as Exhibit 3.2 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2002, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 4.1 Restated Rights Agreement, dated as of May 15, 1997, between KeyCorp and KeyBank National Association, as Rights Agent, filed on June 19, 1997, as Exhibit 1 to Form 8-A, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.1 Form of Premium Priced Option Grant between KeyCorp and Henry L. Meyer III, dated January 13, 1999, filed as Exhibit 10.3 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1999, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.2 Form of Option Grant between KeyCorp and Henry L. Meyer III, dated November 15, 2000, filed as Exhibit 10.6 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.3 Form of Award of Restricted Stock (2003-2005), filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.4 Form of Award of Executive Officer Grants (2004-2006), filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Form 10-Q for quarter ended June 30, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.5

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- Form of Award of Executive Officer Grants (2005-2007), filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K filed February 16, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.6 Form of Award of Officer Grants (2005-2007), filed as Exhibit 10.3 to Form 8-K filed February 16, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.7 Award of Phantom Stock to Henry L. Meyer III (2003-2005), filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.8 Amended Employment Agreement between KeyCorp and Henry L. Meyer III, as of January 1, 2007, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed December 1, 2006, and incorporated herein by reference.

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- 10.9 KeyCorp Annual Incentive Plan as amended and restated on January 17, 2001, filed as Exhibit 10.3 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2001, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.10 KeyCorp Annual Performance Plan, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed January 24, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.11 KeyCorp Amended and Restated 1991 Equity Compensation Plan (amended as of March 13, 2003), filed as Exhibit 10.3 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.12 KeyCorp 2004 Equity Compensation Plan, filed as Exhibit 10.13 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.13 McDonald & Company Investments, Inc. Stock Option Plan, filed as Exhibit 10.39 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.14 McDonald & Company Investments, Inc. 1995 Key Employees Stock Option Plan, filed as Exhibit 10.40 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.15 KeyCorp Directors Stock Option Plan (November 17, 1994 Restatement), filed as Exhibit 10.37 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1994, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.16 KeyCorp 1997 Stock Option Plan for Directors as amended and restated on March 14, 2001, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2001, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.17 KeyCorp Umbrella Trust for Directors between KeyCorp and National Bank of Detroit, dated July 1, 1990, filed as Exhibit 10.28 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1996, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.18 Amended and Restated Director Deferred Compensation Plan (May 18, 2000 Amendment and Restatement), filed as Exhibit 10 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2000, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.19 Amendment to the Director Deferred Compensation Plan, effective December 28, 2004, filed as Exhibit 10.20 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.20 KeyCorp Second Director Deferred Compensation Plan, effective as of January 1, 2005, filed as Exhibit 10.6 to Form 8-K filed December 22, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.21 KeyCorp Directors Deferred Share Plan, filed as Exhibit 10.22 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.22 KeyCorp Directors Survivor Benefit Plan, effective September 1, 1990, filed as Exhibit 10.25 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1996, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.23 KeyCorp Excess Cash Balance Pension Plan (Amended and Restated as of January 1, 1998), filed as Exhibit 10.34 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.24 First Amendment to KeyCorp Excess Cash Balance Pension Plan, effective July 1, 1999, filed as Exhibit 10.4 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1999, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.25 Second Amendment to KeyCorp Excess Cash Balance Pension Plan, effective January 1, 2003, filed as Exhibit 10.4 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.26 Restated Amendment to KeyCorp Excess Cash Balance Pension Plan, effective December 31, 2004, filed as Exhibit 10.4 to Form 8-K filed January 24, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.27 KeyCorp Second Excess Cash Balance Pension Plan, effective as of January 1, 2005, filed as Exhibit 10.8 to Form 8-K filed December 22, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.28 KeyCorp Automatic Deferral Plan, effective as of January 1, 2005, filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K filed December 22, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.29

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McDonald Financial Group Deferral Plan, effective as of January 1, 2005, filed as Exhibit 10.5 to Form 8-K filed December 22, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.

10.30 KeyCorp Deferred Bonus Plan, effective as of January 1, 2005, filed as Exhibit 10.4 to Form 8-K filed December 22, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.

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- 10.31 Key Asset Management Long Term Incentive Plan, filed as Exhibit 10.34 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.32 KeyCorp Commissioned Deferred Compensation Plan, effective as of January 1, 2005, filed as Exhibit 10.3 to Form 8-K filed December 22, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.33 Trust Agreement for certain amounts that may become payable to certain executives and directors of KeyCorp, dated April 1, 1997, and amended as of August 25, 2003, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.34 Trust Agreement (Executive Benefits Rabbi Trust), dated November 3, 1988, filed as Exhibit 10.20 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1995, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.35 KeyCorp Umbrella Trust for Executives between KeyCorp and National Bank of Detroit, dated July 1, 1990, filed as Exhibit 10.27 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1996, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.36 KeyCorp Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan, effective January 1, 1981, restated August 16, 1990, amended January 1, 1995 and August 1, 1996, filed as Exhibit 10.26 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.37 First Amendment to KeyCorp Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan, effective January 1, 1995, filed as Exhibit 10.46 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.38 Second Amendment to KeyCorp Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan, effective August 1, 1996, filed as Exhibit 10.47 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.39 Third Amendment to KeyCorp Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan, effective July 1, 1999, filed as Exhibit 10.6 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1999, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.40 KeyCorp Second Executive Supplemental Pension Plan, effective December 31, 2006.
- 10.41 KeyCorp Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan for Key Executives, effective July 1, 1990, restated August 16, 1990, filed as Exhibit 10.26 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1996, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.42 Amendment to KeyCorp Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan for Key Executives, effective January 1, 1995, filed as Exhibit 10.54 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.43 Second Amendment to KeyCorp Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan for Key Executives, effective August 1, 1996, filed as Exhibit 10.55 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.44 Third Amendment to KeyCorp Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan for Key Executives, effective July 1, 1999, filed as Exhibit 10.7 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1999, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.45 Fourth Amendment to KeyCorp Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan for Key Executives, effective December 28, 2004, filed as Exhibit 10.70 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.46 KeyCorp Second Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan for Key Executives, filed as Exhibit 10.71 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.47 KeyCorp Survivor Benefit Plan, effective September 1, 1990, filed as Exhibit 10.17 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1996, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.48 KeyCorp Deferred Equity Allocation Plan, filed as Exhibit 10.58 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.49 Letter Agreement between KeyCorp and Jack L. Kopinsky dated August 9, 2005, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed August 12, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.

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- 10.50 Change of Control Agreement between KeyCorp and Beth Mooney, effective July 21, 2006, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.51 Form of Revised Tier One Change of Control Agreement between KeyCorp and Certain Executive Officers of KeyCorp, effective January 1, 2007.

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|-------|--|
| 10.52 | Form of Revised Tier Two Change of Control Agreement between KeyCorp and Certain Executive Officers of KeyCorp, effective January 1, 2007. |
| 10.53 | Form of New Tier One Change of Control Agreement between KeyCorp and Certain Executive Officers of KeyCorp, effective January 1, 2007. |
| 10.54 | Form of New Tier Two Change of Control Agreement between KeyCorp and Certain Executive Officers of KeyCorp, effective January 1, 2007. |
| 10.55 | KeyCorp Deferred Savings Plan, effective December 31, 2006. |
| 10.56 | KeyCorp Second Supplemental Retirement Plan, effective December 31, 2006. |
| 10.57 | Amendment to Merge the KeyCorp Excess 401(k) Savings Plan into the KeyCorp Deferred Savings Plan, effective December 31, 2006. |
| 10.58 | Amendment to Merge the KeyCorp Second Excess 401(k) Savings Plan into the KeyCorp Deferred Savings Plan, effective December 31, 2006. |
| 10.59 | Amendment to Merge the KeyCorp Deferred Compensation Plan into the KeyCorp Deferred Savings Plan, effective December 31, 2006. |
| 10.60 | Amendment to Merge the KeyCorp Second Deferred Compensation Plan into the KeyCorp Deferred Savings Plan, effective December 31, 2006. |
| 10.61 | Amendment to Merge the KeyCorp Supplemental Retirement Plan into the KeyCorp Second Supplemental Retirement Plan, effective December 31, 2006. |
| 10.62 | Amendment to Merge the KeyCorp Executive Supplemental Pension Plan into the KeyCorp Second Executive Supplemental Pension Plan, effective December 31, 2006. |
| 12 | Statement regarding Computation of Ratios. |
| 13 | Financial Review section of KeyCorp 2006 Annual Report to Shareholders. |
| 21 | Subsidiaries of the Registrant. |
| 23 | Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. |
| 24 | Power of Attorney. |
| 31.1 | Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 31.2 | Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 32.1 | Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 32.2 | Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |

KeyCorp hereby agrees to furnish the SEC upon request, copies of instruments, including indentures, which define the rights of long-term debt security holders.

All documents listed as Exhibits 10.1 through 10.62 constitute management contracts or compensatory plans or arrangements.

* Copies of these Exhibits have been filed with the SEC. Shareholders may obtain a copy of any exhibit, upon payment of reproduction costs, by writing KeyCorp Investor Relations, at 127 Public Square (Mail Code OH-01-27-1113), Cleveland, OH 44114-1306.

Information Available on Website

KeyCorp makes available free of charge on its website, www.key.com, its annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to these reports as soon as reasonably practicable after KeyCorp electronically files such material with, or furnishes it to, the SEC. In addition, KeyCorp makes available on its website its corporate governance guidelines and the charters of its committees. Shareholders may obtain a copy of any of these corporate governance documents free of charge by writing KeyCorp Investor Relations, at 127 Public Square (Mail Code OH-01-27-1113), Cleveland, OH 44114-1306.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, on the date indicated.

KEYCORP

/s/ Thomas C. Stevens

Thomas C. Stevens

Vice Chairman and Chief Administrative Officer

February 28, 2007

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the date indicated.

| Signature | Title |
|---------------------------|---|
| * Henry L. Meyer III | Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, and President (Principal Executive Officer), and Director |
| * Jeffrey B. Weeden | Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer) |
| * Robert L. Morris | Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer) |
| * Ralph Alvarez | Director |
| * William G. Bares | Director |
| * Edward P. Campbell | Director |
| * Dr. Carol A. Cartwright | Director |
| * Alexander M. Cutler | Director |
| * H. James Dallas | Director |
| * Charles R. Hogan | Director |
| * Lauralee E. Martin | Director |
| * Eduardo R. Menascé | Director |
| * Bill R. Sanford | Director |

* Thomas C. Stevens

Director

* Peter G. Ten Eyck, II

Director

/s/ Paul N. Harris

* By Paul N. Harris, attorney-in-fact

February 28, 2007