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ABO: Accumulated benefit obligation.ALC: Asset/Liability Management Committee.ALL: Allowance for loan and lease losses.A/LM: Asset/liability management.AML: Anti-money laundering.AOCI: Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).APBO: Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation.ARRC: Alternative Reference Rates Committee.ASC: Accounting Standards Codification.ASR: Accelerated share repurchase.ASU: Accounting Standards Update.ATMs: Automated teller machines.BSA: Bank Secrecy Act.BHCA: Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended.BHCS: Bank holding companies.Board: KeyCorp Board of Directors.CAPM: Capital Asset Pricing Model.CARES Act: Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act.CCAR: Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review.CECL: Current Expected Credit Losses.CFPB: Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, also known as the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.CFTC: Commodities Futures Trading Commission.CMBS: Commercial mortgage-backed securities.CMO: Collateralized mortgage obligation.Common Shares: KeyCorp common shares, \$1 par value.CVA: Credit valuation adjustment.DCF: Discounted cash flow.DIF: Deposit Insurance Fund of the FDIC.Dodd-Frank Act: Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010.EAD: Exposure at default.EBITDA: Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization.EPS: Earnings per share.ERISA: Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.ERM: Enterprise risk management.ESG: Environmental, social, and governance.EVE: Economic value of equity.FASB: Financial Accounting Standards Board.FDIA: Federal Deposit Insurance Act, as amended.FDIC: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.Federal Reserve: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.FHLB: Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati.FHLMC: Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation.FICO: Fair Isaac Corporation.FINRA: Financial Industry Regulatory Authority.First Niagara: First Niagara Financial Group, Inc.FNMA: Federal National Mortgage Association.FSOC: Financial Stability Oversight Council.FVA: Fair value of employee benefit plan assets.GAAP: U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.GNMA: Government National Mortgage Association.HTC: Historic tax credit.IDI: Insured depository institution.IRS: Internal Revenue Service.ISDA: International Swaps and Derivatives Association.KBCM: KeyBanc Capital Markets, Inc.KCC: Key Capital Corporation.KCDC: Key Community Development Corporation.KCIC: Key Community Investment Capital LLC.KEF: Key Equipment Finance.LCR: Liquidity coverage ratio.LGD: Loss given default.LIBOR: London Interbank Offered Rate.LIHTC: Low-income housing tax credit.LTV: Loan-to-value.Moody's: Moody's Investors Service, Inc.MRM: Market Risk Management group.MRC: Market Risk Committee.N/A: Not applicable.NAV: Net asset value.NFA: National Futures Association.N/M: Not meaningful.NMTC: New market tax credit.NPR: Notice of proposed rulemaking.NSF: Non-sufficient funds.NYSE: New York Stock Exchange.OCC: Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.OCI: Other comprehensive income (loss).OREO: Other real estate owned.PBO: Projected benefit obligation.PCCR: Purchased credit card relationship.PCD: Purchased credit deteriorated.PD: Probability of default.PPP: Paycheck Protection Program.RMBS: Residential mortgage-backed securities.S&P: Standard and Poor's Ratings Services, a Division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.SEC: U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission.Sciabank: The Bank of Nova Scotia.SIFIs: Systemically important financial institutions, including large, interconnected BHCs and nonbank financial companies designated by FSOC for supervision by the Federal Reserve.SOFR: Secured Overnight Financing Rate.TDR: Troubled debt restructuring.TE: Taxable-equivalent.TROC: Treasury Risk Oversight Committee.U.S. Treasury: United States Department of the Treasury.VaR: Value at risk.VEBA: Voluntary Employee Beneficiary Association.VIE: Variable interest entity.Forward-looking StatementsFrom time to time, we have made or will make forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. Forward-looking statements usually can be identified by the use of words such as *goal*, *objective*, *expect*, *assume*, *anticipate*, *intend*, *project*, *believe*, *estimate*, *will*, *would*, *should*, *could* or other words of similar meaning. Forward-looking statements provide our current expectations or forecasts of future events, circumstances, results or aspirations. Our disclosures in this report contain forward-looking statements. We may also make forward-looking statements in other documents filed with or furnished to the SEC. In addition, we may make forward-looking statements orally to analysts, investors, representatives of the media and others. Forward-looking statements, by their nature, are subject to assumptions, risks, and uncertainties, many of which are outside of our control. Our actual results may differ materially from those set forth in our forward-looking statements. There is no assurance that any list of risks and uncertainties or risk factors is complete. In addition, no assurance can be given that any plan, initiative, projection, goal, commitment, expectation, or prospect set forth in this report can or will be achieved. Factors that could cause our actual results to differ from those described in forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to:  
 • our concentrated credit exposure in commercial and industrial loans;  
 • deterioration of commercial real estate market fundamentals;  
 • defaults by our loan clients or counterparties;  
 • adverse changes in credit quality trends;  
 • declining asset prices;  
 • geopolitical destabilization;  
 • deterioration of asset quality and an increase in credit losses;  
 • labor shortages and supply chain constraints, as well as the impact of inflation;  
 • the extensive regulation of the U.S. financial services industry;  
 • complex and evolving laws and regulations regarding privacy and cybersecurity;  
 • changes in accounting policies, standards, and interpretations;  
 • operational or risk management failures by us or critical third parties;  
 • breaches of security or failures of our technology systems due to technological or other factors and cybersecurity threats;  
 • negative outcomes from claims, litigation, investigations, or governmental proceedings;  
 • failure or circumvention of our controls and procedures;  
 • the occurrence of natural disasters, which may be exacerbated by climate change;  
 • societal responses to climate change;  
 • increased operational risks resulting from remote work;  
 • evolving capital and liquidity standards under applicable regulatory rules;  
 • disruption of the U.S. financial system, including the impact of inflation and a potential global economic downturn or recession;  
 • our ability to receive dividends from our subsidiaries, including KeyBank;  
 • unanticipated changes in our liquidity position, including but not limited to, changes in our access to or the cost of funding and our ability to secure alternative funding sources;  
 • the risk that we may not be able to complete the second closing under the Investment Agreement with Scotiabank on the anticipated timeline, or at all, and the potential impact of Scotiabank's significant equity interest in our business and director designation rights following such closing;  
 • downgrades in our credit ratings or those of KeyBank;  
 • a worsening of the U.S. economy due to financial, political or other shocks;  
 • our ability to anticipate interest rate changes and manage interest rate risk;  
 • deterioration of economic conditions in the geographic regions where we operate;  
 • the soundness of other financial institutions, including instability in the financial industry;  
 • impairment of goodwill;  
 • our ability to manage our reputation risks, including ESG-related risks;  
 • our ability to timely and effectively implement our strategic initiatives;  
 • increased competitive pressure;  
 • our ability to adapt our products and services to industry standards and consumer preferences;  
 • our ability to attract and retain talented executives and employees;  
 • unanticipated adverse effects of strategic partnerships or acquisitions and dispositions of assets or businesses; and  
 • our ability to develop and effectively use the quantitative models we rely upon in our business planning.

Any forward-looking statements made by us or on our behalf speak only as of the date they are made, and we do not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect the impact of subsequent events or circumstances, except as required by applicable securities laws. Before making an investment decision, you should carefully consider all risks and uncertainties disclosed in our 2023 Form 10-K, in Part II, Item 1A. "Risk Factors" of this report, and in any subsequent reports filed with the SEC by Key, as well as our registration statements under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, all of which are or will upon filing be accessible on the SEC's website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov) and on our website at [www.key.com](http://www.key.com). 6Table of contentsStrategic developmentsOur actions and results during the third quarter of 2024 support our long-term targets and corporate strategy described in the *Corporate strategy* heading on page 50 of our 2023 Form 10-K.  
 • Our relationship-based business model and our long-term strategic commitment to primacy, that is, serving as our client's primary bank, continues to serve us well, highlighted by a 4% year-over-year increase in client deposits and 3.5% net new relationship household growth annualized year-to-date.  
 • Since the launch of Key Private Client last year, serving mass affluent prospects, we have continued to see growth. In the third quarter, we had over five thousand new enrollments and approximately \$620 million in assets added to the platform. Overall, our Assets Under Management have now reached \$61.1 billion.  
 • Our continuous focus on maintaining our risk discipline has and will continue to position us to perform well through all business cycles. Net charge-offs remain at the low-end of our long-term target range of 40 to 60 basis points and have been below range the past few years.  
 • Expenses remained well-controlled, down approximately 1% compared to the prior year. This implies about 400 basis points of positive operating leverage on a year-over-year basis, excluding the securities portfolio repositioning.  
 • We ended the quarter with a Common Equity Tier 1 ratio of 10.8%(a), up approximately 100 basis points from a year ago, including the impact of our balance sheet repositioning and the strategic minority investment by Scotiabank.  
 • (a) September 30, 2024 capital ratios are estimates. In addition to the actions and results described above, we executed the following strategic actions during the third quarter of 2024:  
 • Strategic Minority Investment by ScotiabankOn August 12, 2024, we entered into an Investment Agreement with Scotiabank pursuant to which Scotiabank agreed to make a strategic minority investment in KeyCorp of approximately \$2.8 billion, representing approximately 14.9% pro forma common stock ownership of KeyCorp, for a fixed price of \$17.17 per share. On August 30, 2024, Scotiabank completed the initial purchase of KeyCorp's Common Shares with an investment of approximately \$821 million in gross proceeds. With this investment, Scotiabank owns approximately 4.9% of KeyCorp's common stock. The parties expect to complete the final purchase of approximately \$2.0 billion of KeyCorp's common stock in the first quarter of 2025, subject to Federal Reserve approval. Refer to Note 19 (*Shareholders*) for additional information on this transaction.  
 • Securities RepositioningOn September 6, 2024, we initiated a strategic repositioning of our available-for-sale investment securities portfolio by selling approximately \$7.0 billion in market value of low-yielding mortgage-backed securities. The mortgage-backed securities that were sold had a weighted average book yield of approximately 2.3% and an average duration of approximately six years. Reinvestment of the proceeds from the sale was completed in October, with the new securities having an average book yield of approximately 4.95% and an average duration of approximately four years. During the third quarter of 2024, along with our customary sale of short-dated U.S. Treasuries set to mature within the quarter, we also sold approximately \$3 billion in U.S. Treasuries yielding 50 basis points that were set to mature in the fourth quarter of 2024. The total pre-tax loss on sale of securities available for sale for the third quarter was \$935 million of which \$918 million was associated with the strategic repositioning.  
 • 7Table of contentsBusiness outlookConsistent with the forward guidance we provided on October 18, 2024, we expect these current year results, that is full year 2024 vs. full year 2023:  
 • Category ExpectationsAverage loans down 7% to 8%(a) Average deposits up 1 to 2%, with client deposits up 3 to 4%  
 • Net interest income (TE) down 2% to 5%(a) Noninterest income up 6%+(b) Noninterest expense up -2%(c) Net charge-offs to average loans down 35 to 40 basis points (FY2024)  
 • Effective tax rate ~13% (FY2024)  
 • (d) Additional Guidance: End of period loans: down 5 to 6% vs. year-end 2023 balances; Net interest income (TE): Up low-single digits vs 4Q23 annualized exit rate, 10%+ 4Q24 vs 4Q23.  
 • (b) Excludes the \$918 million loss on sale of securities incurred from the repositioning of our available for sale investment securities portfolio in the third quarter of 2024.  
 • (c) Noninterest expense guidance excludes the FDIC special assessment of \$190 million, efficiency related expenses of \$131 million, a pension settlement charge of \$18 million recorded in 2023 and the FDIC special assessment of \$28 million in 2024.  
 • (d) Effective tax rate excluding the \$918 million loss on sale of securities from the repositioning of our securities available for sale investment portfolio in the third quarter of 2024 would have been ~20%.  
 • DemographicsThe Consumer Bank serves individuals and small businesses throughout our 15-state branch footprint and through our Laurel Road digital brand by offering a variety of deposit and investment products, personal finance and financial wellness services, lending, student loan refinancing, mortgage and home equity, credit card, treasury services, and business advisory services. In addition, wealth management and investment services are offered to assist non-profit and high-net-worth clients with their banking, trust, portfolio management, charitable giving, and related needs. The Commercial Bank consists of the Commercial and Institutional operating segments. The Commercial operating segment is a full-service, commercial banking platform that focuses primarily on serving the borrowing, cash management, and capital markets needs of middle market clients within Key's 15-state branch footprint. The Institutional operating segment operates nationally in providing lending, equipment financing, and banking products and services to large corporate and institutional clients. The industry coverage and product teams have established expertise in the following sectors: Consumer, Energy, Healthcare, Industrial, Public Sector, Real Estate, and Technology. The Institutional operating segment is also a significant, national, commercial real estate lender and third-party servicer of commercial mortgage loans and special servicer of CMBS. The operating segment also includes the KBCM platform which provides a broad suite of capital markets products and services including syndicated finance, debt and equity capital markets, derivatives, foreign exchange, financial advisory, public finance, commercial payments, equipment finance, and commercial mortgage banking. Additionally, KBCM provides fixed income and equity sales and trading services to investor clients. Supervision and regulationThe following discussion provides a summary of recent regulatory developments and should be read in conjunction with the disclosure included in our 2023 Form 10-K under the heading *Supervision and Regulation* in Item 1. Business and under the heading *Compliance Risk* in Item 1A. Risk Factors as well as the disclosure included in Part II, Item 1A. "Risk Factors" of this report. Regulatory capital requirementsKeyCorp and KeyBank are subject to regulatory capital requirements that are based largely on the Basel III international capital framework (the Basel III capital framework and the U.S. implementation of the Basel III capital framework (the Regulatory Capital Rules) are discussed in more detail in Item 1. Business of our 2023 Form 10-K under the heading *Supervision and Regulation*.) Regulatory capital requirements. Under the Regulatory Capital Rules, standardized approach banking organizations, such as KeyCorp and KeyBank, are required to meet the minimum capital and leverage ratios set forth in Figure 1 below. At September 30, 2024, KeyCorp's ratios under the fully phased-in Regulatory Capital Rules were as set forth in Figure 1. 8Table of contentsFigure 1. Minimum Capital Ratios and KeyCorp Ratios Under the Regulatory Capital Rules (including stress capital buffer)Regulatory Minimum Requirement Stress Capital Buffer (the Regulatory Minimum Stress Capital Buffer)KeyCorp September 30, 2024 (c) Common Equity Tier 14.5% 2.5% 7.0% 10.8% Tier 1 Capital6.0% 2.5% 8.5% 12.6% Total Capital8.0% 2.5% 10.5% 15.1% Leverage (a) 4.0% N/A 4.0% 9.2% (a) As a standardized approach banking organization, KeyCorp is not subject to the 3% supplementary leverage ratio requirement, which became effective January 1, 2018.  
 • (b) As of October 1, 2024, KeyCorp's stress capital buffer is 3.1%. Stress capital buffer must consist of Common Equity Tier 1 capital. As a standardized approach banking organization, KeyCorp is not subject to the countercyclical capital buffer of up to 2.5% imposed upon an advanced approaches banking organization under the Regulatory Capital Rules.  
 • (c) September 30, 2024 ratios are estimated and reflect the five-year transition of CECL impacts on regulatory ratios. Revised prompt corrective action frameworkThe federal prompt corrective action (PCA) framework under the FDIA groups FDIC-insured depository institutions into one of five prompt corrective action capital categories: *well capitalized*, *adequately capitalized*, *undercapitalized*, *significantly undercapitalized*, and *critically undercapitalized*. In addition to implementing the Basel III capital framework in the United States, the Regulatory Capital Rules also revised the PCA capital category threshold ratios applicable to FDIC-insured depository institutions such as KeyBank, with an effective date of January 1, 2015. The revised PCA framework table in Figure 2 identifies the capital category thresholds for a *well capitalized* and an *adequately capitalized* institution under the PCA Framework. Figure 2. "Well Capitalized" and "Adequately Capitalized" Capital Category Ratios under Revised PCA Framework Prompt Corrective Action Capital Category Ratio Well Capitalized (a) Adequately Capitalized Common Equity Tier 1 Risk-Based6.5% 4.5% Tier 1 Risk-Based8.0% 6.0% Total Risk-Based10.0% 8.0% Tier 1 Leverage (b) 5.0% 4.0% (a) A *well capitalized* institution also must not be subject to any written agreement, order, or directive to meet and maintain a specific capital level for any capital measure.  
 • (b) As a *standardized approach* banking organization, KeyBank is not subject to the 3% supplementary leverage ratio requirement, which became effective January 1, 2018. However, KeyCorp will be subject to the supplementary leverage ratio if proposed revisions to the Regulatory Capital Rules discussed below are adopted. As of September 30, 2024, KeyBank (consolidated) satisfied the risk-based and leverage capital requirements necessary to be considered *well capitalized* for purposes of the PCA framework. However, investors should not regard this determination as a representation of the overall financial condition or prospects of KeyBank because the PCA framework is intended to serve a limited supervisory function.

Moreover, it is important to note that the PCA framework does not apply to BHCs, like KeyCorp. Capital planning and stress testing KeyCorp is a Category IV banking organization subject to a supervisory stress test every other year. On June 26, 2024, the Federal Reserve announced the results of the supervisory stress test that it conducted of 31 BHCs having more than \$100 billion in total consolidated assets (including KeyCorp). The Federal Reserve indicated that all BHCs subject to the stress test maintained capital ratios above the minimum required levels under the severely adverse scenario. The stress test results for individual BHCs (including KeyCorp) were used by the Federal Reserve to determine a BHC<sup>â€¢</sup>â€™s updated stress capital buffer requirement. The Federal Reserve published the updated stress capital buffer requirements on August 28, 2024. KeyCorpâ€¢â€™s updated stress capital buffer is 3.1%. This stress capital buffer became effective on October 1, 2024 and will remain in effect until September 30, 2025, unless KeyCorp later receives an updated stress capital buffer requirement from the Federal Reserve. See Item 1, Business of our 2023 Form 10-K under the heading â€œSupervision and Regulation - Regulatory capital requirements - Capital planning and stress testingâ€ for a discussion of other developments concerning capital planning and stress testing requirements.9Table of contentsDeposit insurance and assessmentsOn October 18, 2022, the FDIC adopted a final rule, applicable to all insured depository institutions (including KeyBank), to increase the initial base deposit insurance assessment rate schedules uniformly by two basis points consistent with the Amended Restoration Plan approved by the FDIC on June 21, 2022. The FDIC indicated that it was taking this action in order to restore the DIF reserve ratio to the required statutory minimum of 1.35% by the statutory deadline of September 30, 2028. Under the final rule, the increase in rates began with the first quarterly assessment period of 2023 and will remain in effect unless and until the reserve ratio meets or exceeds 2% in order to support growth in the DIF in progressing toward the FDICâ€¢â€™s long-term goal of 2% reserve ratio. On March 10, 2023, and March 12, 2023, Silicon Valley Bank (â€œSVBâ€) and Signature Bank (â€œSignatureâ€) were closed by the state banking authorities in California and New York, respectively, and the FDIC was appointed as receiver of SVB and Signature. All deposits of SVB and Signature were transferred to bridge banks established by the FDIC under the systemic risk exception to the least cost test in the FDIA so that the uninsured deposits as well as the insured deposits of both banks were protected by the FDIC. Under the FDIA, the loss to the DIF arising from the use of the systemic risk exception must be recovered through one or more special assessments. On November 16, 2023, the FDIC issued a final rule to impose a special assessment on IDIs to recover the loss to the DIF resulting from the use of the systemic risk exception to protect the uninsured depositors of SVB and Signature. Under the final rule, the FDIC would collect a special assessment from IDIs at an annual rate of approximately 13.4 basis points over eight quarterly assessment periods, starting with the first quarterly assessment period of 2024. The assessment base for the proposed special assessment is equal to an IDIâ€¢â€™s estimated uninsured deposits reported as of December 31, 2022, adjusted to exclude the first \$5 billion in estimated uninsured deposits held by the IDI. Because the estimated loss to the DIF from the use of the systemic risk exception will be periodically adjusted and because the total assessments collected may change due to corrective amendments filed by covered IDIs regarding the reported amount of uninsured deposits for the December 31, 2022 reporting period, the FDIC may cease collection of the special assessment early, extend the special assessment collection period, or impose a final shortfall special assessment. In the final rule, the FDIC indicated that the special assessment is a tax-deductible operating expense for IDIs, and that it assumed that the effect on income of the entire amount of the special assessment would occur in one quarter for the IDIs subject to the assessment. The initial impact of the special assessment to Key was approximately \$190 million in pre-tax expense, which was recognized upon issuance of the final rule in the fourth quarter of 2023. The FDIC has indicated that the loss estimates to be recovered by the special assessment will be periodically adjusted as the FDIC (as receiver of the failed banks) sells assets, satisfies liabilities, and incurs receivership expenses. The FDIC said that it will provide any updates regarding the amount and collection period for the special assessment when it sends the quarterly deposit insurance assessment invoices to the IDIs subject to the special assessment. In the first quarter of 2024, the FDIC announced an increase in its estimate of losses from protecting the uninsured depositors of SVB and Signature and, therefore, increased the amount that it would collect through the special assessment. Because of this updated estimate, Key incurred an incremental pre-tax expense of \$29 million in the first quarter of 2024. Based on the quarterly invoices Key received from the FDIC in June 2024 and September 2024, Key recorded an incremental pre-tax expense of \$5 million in the second quarter of 2024 and a reversal of pre-tax expense of \$6 million in the third quarter of 2024 to true-up initial estimates to invoiced amounts. The FDICâ€¢â€™s final rule for a special assessment discussed above was not intended to recover the loss to the DIF from the failure of First Republic Bank in May 2023 (initially estimated as a \$13 billion loss) or to the DIF from the failures of SVB and Signature that was not related to the protection of uninsured depositors (initially estimated as a \$2.7 billion loss). The FDIC indicated that no further adjustments to assessments are contemplated at this time to recover those losses but that it will re-evaluate this issue in the future when it updates projections for the DIF balance and the reserve ratio in connection with its periodic review of the DIF Restoration Plan that was adopted in 2022. The FDIC updates these projections at least semiannually. See Item 1, Business of our 2023 Form 10-K under the heading â€œSupervision and Regulation â€ FDIA, Resolution Authority and Financial Stability - Deposit insurance and assessmentsâ€ for a discussion of other developments concerning deposit insurance and assessments.10Table of contentsResolution and recovery plansOn June 20, 2024, the FDIC adopted a final rule to amend and restate its current resolution plan rule in order to clarify and strengthen resolution plan submission requirements and reflect lessons learned since the adoption of the FDICâ€¢â€™s current resolution plan rule in 2012. Among other things, the final rule (i) requires IDIs with more than \$100 billion in total assets that are affiliated with a U.S. G-SIB to submit full resolution plans every two years, (ii) requires IDIs with more than \$100 billion in total assets that are not affiliated with a U.S. G-SIB (including KeyBank) to submit full resolution plans every three years, (iii) requires IDIs with total assets between \$50 billion and \$100 billion to submit informational filings every three years, (iv) requires triennial filers to submit more limited supplements in the off years, (v) enhances and clarifies the requirements for the content of resolution submissions, (vi) codifies certain aspects of guidance and feedback provided to filers subject to the current rule, (vii) expands expectations regarding engagement and capabilities testing, and (viii) establishes an enhanced credibility standard for the evaluation of resolution submissions. The final rule was effective on October 1, 2024. KeyBank is required to file its next resolution plan by July 1, 2025, which will be its initial filing under the final rule. On October 21, 2024, the OCC adopted revisions to its recovery planning guidelines. The OCCâ€¢â€™s recovery planning guidelines require large OCC-regulated banks to develop and maintain a recovery plan that identifies triggers and options for responding to a wide range of severe internal and external stress scenarios so that the bank can be restored to financial strength and viability in a timely manner if it were to experience such stress situations. The OCC revised these guidelines to (i) expand the applicability of the guidelines to banks with at least \$100 billion in average total consolidated assets, (ii) add a requirement for covered banks to test their recovery plans to ensure that their plans will be effective during periods of severe stress, and (iii) clarify that recovery plans should consider non-financial risks (including operational and strategic risks) as well as financial risks. KeyBank will be subject to the OCCâ€¢â€™s revised recovery planning guidelines. KeyBank is required to be in compliance with these guidelines by January 1, 2026 except that KeyBankâ€¢â€™s compliance with the testing requirement is delayed until January 1, 2027. See Item 1, Business of our 2023 Form 10-K under the heading â€œSupervision and Regulation â€ FDIA, Resolution Authority and Financial Stability â€ Resolution plansâ€ for a discussion of other developments concerning resolution and recovery plans. Personal Financial Data RightsOn October 22, 2024, the CFPB issued a final rule to implement Section 1033 of the Dodd-Frank Act, which gives individuals the right to obtain data regarding consumer financial products and services they have obtained. The final rule requires financial institutions (including KeyBank) and other financial service providers (collectively â€œdata providersâ€) to make available to consumers and authorized third parties, upon request, data in the data providerâ€â€™s possession or control concerning covered consumer financial products or services (including credit cards, deposit accounts, and other accounts that facilitate payments) in an electronic form usable by the consumer and authorized third parties. The data that must be provided includes account balance information, at least 24 months of transaction history, pricing information, information on upcoming third-party bill payments, and account verification information. The data providers are required to create and maintain consumer and developer interfaces that will be able to transfer the data. A data provider will not be allowed to charge any fees or other charges for making the covered data available or for maintaining the required interfaces. The CFPB indicated that it adopted this rule in order to foster competition and consumer choice and said that this rule is a step towards bringing about an â€œopen bankingâ€ system in the United States. Compliance with the rule will be phased in over several years with KeyBank required to be compliance by April 1, 2027. Following the issuance of this rule, two trade associations and a national bank headquartered in Kentucky filed a lawsuit challenging the rule in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky. In this lawsuit, the plaintiffs alleged that the CFPB exceeded its statutory authority in adopting the rule. Key is monitoring developments in this case. 11Table of contentsResults of OperationsEarnings overviewThe following chart provides a reconciliation of net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Key common shareholders for the three months ended September 30, 2023, to the three months ended September 30, 2024 (dollars in millions): Net interest incomeOne of our principal sources of revenue is net interest income.Â Net interest income is the difference between interest income received on earning assets (such as loans and securities) and loan-related fee income, and interest expense paid on deposits and borrowings.Â There are several factors that affect net interest income, including:Â the volume, pricing, mix, and maturity of earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities;Â the volume and value of net free funds, such as noninterest-bearing deposits and equity capital;Â the use of derivative instruments to manage interest rate risk;Â interest rate fluctuations and competitive conditions within the marketplace;Â asset quality; andÂ fair value accounting of acquired earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. To make it easier to compare both the results across several periods and the yields on various types of earning assets (some taxable, some not), we present net interest income in this discussion on a â€œTE basisâ€ (i.e., as if all income were taxable and at the same rate). For example, \$100 of tax-exempt income would be presented as \$126, an amount that, if taxed at the statutory federal income tax rate of 21%, would yield \$100.12Table of contentsNet interest income (TE) was \$964 million for the third quarter of 2024 and the net interest margin was 2.17%. Compared to the third quarter of 2023, net interest income (TE) increased \$41 million and net interest margin increased by 16 basis points. Both net interest income and the net interest margin benefited from the reinvestment of proceeds from maturing investment securities into higher yielding investments, the maturity of lower-yielding interest rate swaps with negative carry, and a shift in funding mix from higher-cost wholesale borrowings to lower-cost interest-bearing deposits. In addition, during the third quarter of 2024, Key began the repositioning of the available-for-sale portfolio, which involved the sale of approximately \$7.0 billion in market value of lower-yielding mortgaged-backed securities and reinvestment of the proceeds into higher-yielding investments. These benefits were partially offset by a decline in loan balances and higher deposit costs relative to a year ago. For the nine months ended September 30, 2024, net interest income (TE) was \$2.7 billion, and the net interest margin was 2.08%. Compared to the same period in the prior year, net interest income (TE) decreased \$266 million and the net interest margin decreased by 12 basis points. The decline in net interest income (TE) and the net interest margin reflects lower loan balances, in part due to Keyâ€¢â€™s balance sheet optimization efforts during the second half of 2023, and higher deposit costs, partly due to a shift in funding mix from noninterest-bearing deposits to higher-cost deposits. Net interest income (TE) and the net interest margin benefited from higher earning asset yields as a result of the higher interest rate environment, maturing interest rate swaps, and the reinvestment of proceeds from maturing investment securities into higher-yielding investments. Average loans were \$106.2 billion for the third quarter of 2024, a decrease of \$11.4 billion compared to the third quarter of 2023, reflective of Key's planned balance sheet optimization efforts in 2023, and continued tepid client loan demand. The decline in average loans was mostly driven by a \$8.5Â billion decline in average commercial loans, due to lower commercial and industrial loans and commercial mortgage real estate loans. Additionally, average consumer loans declined by \$2.9Â billion, reflective of broad-based declines across all consumer loan categories. Average deposits totaled \$147.8 billion for the third quarter of 2024, an increase of \$2.9 billion compared to the year-ago quarter, reflecting growth in both consumer and commercial deposits. Figure 3 shows the various components of our balance sheet that affect interest income and expense and their respective yields or rates for the current periods and comparative year ago periods.Â This figure also presents a 13Table of contentsreconciliation of TE net interest income to net interest income reported in accordance with GAAP for each of those quarters.Â The net interest margin, which is an indicator of the profitability of the earning assets portfolio less cost of funding, is calculated by dividing annualized TE net interest income by average earning assets.14Table of contentsFigure 3. Consolidated Average Balance Sheets, Net Interest Income, and Yields/Rates and Components of Net Interest Income Changes from Continuing Operations(g) A Three months ended September 30, 2024Three months ended September 30, 2023Change in Net interest income due to Dollars in millionsAverageBalanceInterestA (a)Yield/RateA (a)AverageBalanceInterestA (a)Yield/RateA (a)Volume/Yield/RateTotalASSETSLoans (b), (c)Commercial and industrial (d)\$53,121Â \$847.6 3.64Â %\$59,187Â \$886.5 5.94Â %\$9455Â \$39)Real estate â€ commercial mortgage13,864Â 225.6 4.64Â 15,844Â 238.5 5.97Â (31)18Â (13)Real estate â€ construction3,077Â 59Â 7.65Â 2,820Â 48Â 6.77Â 5Â 6Â 11Â Commercial lease financing2,988Â 26Â 3.46Â 3,707Â 30Â 3.25Â (6)2Â (4)Total commercial loans73,050Â 1,157Â 6.30Â 81,558Â 1,202Â 5.85Â (126)81Â (45)Real estate â€ residential mortgage20,215Â 167Â 3.30Â 21,459Â 176Â 3.28Â (10)1Â (9)Home equity loans6,634Â 100Â 5.98Â 7,418Â 110Â 5.87Â (12)2Â (10)Other consumer loans5,426Â 69Â 5.08Â 6,201Â 78Â 4.96Â (10)1Â (9)Credit cards919Â 35Â 15,22Â 991Â 35Â 14.16Â (3)3Â â€ Total consumer loans33,194Â 371Â 4.46Â 36,069Â 399Â 4.40Â (35)7Â (28)Total loans106,244Â 1,528Â 5.73Â 117,627Â 1,601Â 5.41Â (161)88Â (73)Loans held for sale1,098Â 184Â 6.54Â 1,356Â 19Â 5.73Â (4)3Â (1)Securities available for sale (b), (e)36,700Â 298Â 2.87Â 37,271Â 192Â 1.76Â (3)109Â 106Â Held-to-maturity securities (b)7,838Â 70Â 3.58Â 9,020Â 79Â 3.50Â (1)2Â (4)Trading account assets1,142Â 15Â 5.08Â 2,103Â 15Â 4.97Â (1)1Â â€ Short-term investments17,773Â 244Â 5.47Â 8,416Â 123Â 5.79Â 129Â (81)21Â Other investments (e)1,193Â 14Â 4.77Â 1,395Â 22Â 6.35Â (3)5Â (8)Total earning assets171,988Â 2,187Â 4.93Â 176,288Â 2,051Â 4.47Â (54)190Â 136Â Allowance for loan and lease losses(1,533) (1,477)Accrued income and other assets17,154Â 17,530Â Discontinued assets284Â 374Â Total assets\$187,893Â \$192,715Â LIABILITIESMoney market deposits\$40,379Â \$309Â 3.04Â %\$35,243Â \$213Â 2.40Â %\$34Â \$62Â \$96Â Demand deposits56,087Â 365Â 2.59Â 55,837Â 315Â 2.24Â 1Â 49Â 50Â Savings deposits4,967Â 3Â 2.2Â 5,966Â 1Â 0.05Â â€ 2Â 2Â Time deposits17,870Â 210Â 4.68Â 15,082Â 158Â 4.16Â 31Â 21Â 52Â Total interest-bearing deposits119,303Â 887Â 2.96Â 112,128Â 687Â 2.43Â 66Â 134Â 200Â Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements98Â 1Â 4.48Â 710Â 9Â 5.04Â (7)1(8)Bank notes and other short-term borrowings3,172Â 43Â 5.44Â 5,819Â 81Â 5.54Â (36)2(38)Long-term debt (f)16,422Â 292Â 7.09Â 21,584Â 351Â 6.50Â (90)31Â (59)Total interest-bearing liabilities138,995Â 1,223Â 3.50Â 140,241Â 1,128Â 3.20Â (66)161Â 95Â Noninterest-bearing deposits28,468Â 32,697Â Accrued expense and other liabilities4,387Â 5,572Â Discontinued liabilities(f)284Â 374Â Total liabilities172,134Â 178,884Â EQUITYKey shareholdersâ€™ equity15,759Â 13,831Â Total liabilities and equity\$187,893Â \$192,715Â Interest rate spread (TE)1.43Â %1.27Â %Net interest income (TE) and net interest margin (TE)\$964Â 2.17Â %\$923Â 2.01Â %\$12Â \$29Â 41Â TE adjustment (b)12Â 8Â Net interest income, GAAP basis\$952Â \$915Â (a)Results are from continuing operations.Â Interest excludes the interest associated with the liabilities referred to in (f), calculated using a matched funds transfer pricing methodology. (b)Interest income on tax-exempt securities and loans has been adjusted to a taxable-equivalent basis using the statutory federal income tax rate of 21% for the three months ended September 30, 2024, and September 30, 2023. (c)For purposes of these computations, nonaccrual loans are included in average loan balances. (d)Commercial and industrial average balances include \$215 million and \$202 million of assets from commercial credit cards for the three months ended September 30, 2024, and September 30, 2023, respectively. (e)Yield presented is calculated on the basis of amortized cost. The average amortized cost for securities available for sale was \$41.6 billion and \$43.6 billion for the three months ended September 30, 2024 and September 30, 2023, respectively. Yield based on the fair value of securities available for sale was 3.25% and 2.06% for the three months ended September 30, 2024 and September 30, 2023, respectively. 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Consolidated Average Balance Sheets, Net Interest Income, and Yields/Rates and Components of Net Interest Income Changes from Continuing Operations(g) A Nine months ended September 30, 2024Nine months ended September 30, 2023Change in Net interest income due to Dollars in millionsAverageBalanceInterestA (a)Yield/RateA (a)AverageBalanceInterestA (a)Yield/RateA (a)Volume/Yield/RateTotalASSETSLoans (b), (c)Commercial and industrial (d)\$4,309Â \$2,561Â 6.30Â %\$60,294Â \$2,574Â 5.71Â %\$265Â \$13)Real estate â€ commercial mortgage14,328Â 671Â 6.25Â 16,178Â 697Â 5.76Â (84)58Â (26)Real estate â€ construction3,046Â 172Â 7.56Â 2,663Â 131Â 6.58Â 20Â 21Â 41Â Commercial lease financing3,175Â 81Â 3.38Â 3,749Â 86Â 3.06Â (14)9Â (5)Total commercial loans74,858Â 3,485Â 6.22Â 82,884Â 3,488Â 5.63Â (347)344Â (3)Real estate â€ residential mortgage20,514Â 508Â 3.30Â 21,534Â 524Â 3.25Â (25)9Â (16)Home equity loans6,824Â 305Â 5.98Â 7,621Â 325Â 5.71Â (351)5Â 21Â 50Â 2Â Other consumer loans5,607Â 211Â 5.02Â 6,346Â 230Â 4.84Â (28)9Â (19)Credit 1,925Â 184Â 4.92Â 2,023Â 104Â 12,60Â (59)3Â 24Â Total loans106,244Â 1,528Â 5.73Â 117,627Â 1,601Â 5.41Â 161Â 88Â (73)Loans held for sale1,098Â 184Â 6.54Â 1,356Â 19Â 5.73Â (4)3Â (1)Securities available for sale (b), (e)36,700Â 298Â 2.87Â 37,271Â 192Â 1.76Â (3)109Â 106Â Held-to-maturity securities (b)7,838Â 70Â 3.58Â 9,020Â 79Â 3.50Â (1)2Â (4)Trading account assets1,142Â 15Â 5.08Â 2,103Â 15Â 4.97Â (1)1Â â€ Short-term investments17,773Â 244Â 5.47Â 8,416Â 123Â 5.79Â 129Â (81)21Â Other investments (e)1,193Â 14Â 4.77Â 1,395Â 22Â 6.35Â (3)5Â (8)Total earning assets171,988Â 2,187Â 4.93Â 176,288Â 2,051Â 4.47Â (54)190Â 136Â Allowance for loan and lease losses(1,533) (1,477)Accrued income and other assets17,154Â 17,530Â Discontinued assets284Â 374Â Total assets\$187,893Â \$192,715Â LIABILITIESMoney market deposits\$40,379Â \$309Â 3.04Â %\$35,243Â \$213Â 2.40Â %\$34Â \$62Â \$96Â Demand deposits56,087Â 365Â 2.59Â 55,837Â 315Â 2.24Â 1Â 49Â 50Â Savings deposits4,967Â 3Â 2.2Â 5,966Â 1Â 0.05Â â€ 2Â 2Â Time deposits17,870Â 210Â 4.68Â 15,082Â 158Â 4.16Â 31Â 21Â 52Â Total interest-bearing deposits119,303Â 887Â 2.96Â 112,128Â 687Â 2.43Â 66Â 134Â 200Â Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements98Â 1Â 4.48Â 710Â 9Â 5.04Â (7)1(8)Bank notes and other short-term borrowings3,172Â 43Â 5.44Â 5,819Â 81Â 5.54Â (36)2(38)Long-term debt (f)16,422Â 292Â 7.09Â 21,584Â 351Â 6.50Â (90)31Â (59)Total interest-bearing liabilities138,995Â 1,223Â 3.50Â 140,241Â 1,128Â 3.20Â (66)161Â 95Â Noninterest-bearing deposits28,468Â 32,697Â Accrued expense and other liabilities4,387Â 5,572Â Discontinued liabilities(f)284Â 374Â Total liabilities172,134Â 178,884Â EQUITYKey shareholdersâ€™ equity15,759Â 13,831Â Total liabilities and equity\$187,893Â \$192,715Â Interest rate spread (TE)1.43Â %1.27Â %Net interest income (TE) and net interest margin (TE)\$964Â 2.17Â %\$923Â 2.01Â %\$12Â \$29Â 41Â TE adjustment (b)12Â 8Â Net interest income, GAAP basis\$952Â \$915Â (a)Results are from continuing operations.Â Interest excludes the interest associated with the liabilities referred to in (f), calculated using a matched funds transfer pricing methodology. 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 (b)35Å 23Å Net interest income, GAAP basis\$2,714Å \$2,992Å (a)Results are from continuing operations. Interest excludes the interest associated with the liabilities referred to in (f) below, calculated using a matched funds transfer pricing methodology.(b)Interest income on tax-exempt securities and loans has been adjusted to a taxable-equivalent basis using the statutory federal income tax rate of 21% for the nine months ended September 30, 2024, and September 30, 2023, respectively.(c)For purposes of these computations, nonaccrual loans are included in average loan balances.(d)Commercial and industrial average balances include \$215 million and \$192 million of assets from commercial credit cards for the nine months ended September 30, 2024, and September 30, 2023, respectively.(e)Yield is calculated on the basis of amortized cost. The average amortized cost for securities available for sale was \$42.4 billion and \$44.5 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and September 30, 2023, respectively. Yield based on the fair value of securities available for sale was 2.85% and 2.01% for the nine months ended September 30, 2024, and September 30, 2023, respectively.(f)A portion of long-term debt and the related interest expense is allocated to discontinued liabilities as a result of applying Keyå™'s matched funds transfer pricing methodology to discontinued operations. (g)Average balances presented are based on daily average balances over the respective stated period.16Table of contentsProvision for credit lossesÅ Å Å Keyå™'s provision for credit losses was \$95 million for the three months ended September 30, 2024, compared to \$81 million for the three months ended September 30, 2023. The increase from the year-ago period reflects continuing but slowing credit portfolio migration, higher net charge-offs and changes in economic outlook, partly offset by balance sheet optimization efforts. The provision for credit losses was \$296 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2024, compared to \$387 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2023. Noninterest incomeAs shown in Figure 4, noninterest income was a net loss of \$269 million for the third quarter of 2024, compared to net income of \$643 million, for the year-ago quarter. The net loss was driven by the \$918 million loss on sale incurred from the strategic repositioning of our securities available for sale portfolio. Noninterest income was \$1.0 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2024, compared to \$1.9 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2023. The following discussion explains the composition of certain elements of our noninterest income and the factors that caused those elements to change.17Table of contentsFigure 4. Noninterest IncomeTrust and investment services incomeÅ Trust and investment services income consists of brokerage commissions, trust and asset management fees, and insurance income.Å The assets under management that primarily generate certain trust and asset management fees are shown in Figure 5.Å For the three months ended September 30, 2024, trust and investment services income was up \$10 million, or 7.7%, compared to the same period one year ago. For the nine months ended September 30, 2024, trust and investment services income was up \$31 million, or 8.1%, compared to the same period one year ago. This increase for both periods was driven primarily by brokerage fee income and investment management fees associated with higher assets under management.Å As shown in Figure 5, at September 30, 2024, our bank, trust, and registered investment advisory subsidiaries had assets under management of \$61.1 billion, up 16.4% compared to September 30, 2023. The increase was driven by new business and market impacts on portfolios offset slightly by run-off.18Table of contentsFigure 5. Assets Under AdministrationÅ Dollars in millionsSeptember 30, 2024June 30, 2024March 31, 2024December 31, 2023September 30, 2023Discretionary assets under management by investment type:Equity\$34,500Å \$32,691Å \$32,369Å \$30,724Å 28,866Å Fixed income14,256Å 14,136Å 14,096Å 13,775Å 13,646Å Money market6,587Å 5,639Å 6,177Å 6,187Å 6,308Å Total discretionary assets under management55,343Å 52,466Å 52,642Å 50,686Å 48,820Å Non-discretionary assets under administration,779Å 5,136Å 4,663Å 4,173Å 3,696Å Total\$61,122Å \$57,602Å \$57,305Å \$54,859Å \$52,516Å A Å Investment banking and debt placement feesInvestment banking and debt placement fees consist of syndication fees, debt and equity securities underwriting fees, merger and acquisition and financial advisory fees, gains on sales of commercial mortgages, and agency origination fees. For the three months ended September 30, 2024, investment banking and debt placement fees were up \$30 million, or 21.3%, compared to the same period one year ago, driven by debt and equity underwriting and syndication fees. For the nine months ended September 30, 2024, investment banking and debt placement fees increased \$61 million, or 15.0%, compared to the same period one year ago. These increases were driven by debt and equity underwriting, mergers and acquisition, and syndication fees. Service charges on deposit accountsService charges on deposit accounts decreased \$2 million, or 2.9%, for the three months ended September 30, 2024, compared to the same period one year ago. For the nine months ended September 30, 2024, service charges on deposit accounts decreased by \$9 million, or 4.4%, from the nine months ended September 30, 2023. The declines were driven primarily by decreased maintenance and overdraft fees slightly offset by increased account analysis fees.Cards and payments incomeCards and payments income, which consists of debit card, prepaid card, consumer and commercial credit card, and merchant services income, decreased \$6 million, or 6.7% for the three months ended September 30, 2024, compared to the same period one year ago. This decrease was primarily driven by a decrease in debit interchange fees and merchant services income. For the nine months ended September 30, 2024, cards and payment income decreased \$10 million, or 3.9%, from the same period one year ago, primarily as a result of lower debit interchange fees and credit card fee income. Other noninterest incomeOther noninterest income includes operating lease income and other leasing gains, corporate services income, corporate-owned life insurance income, consumer mortgage income, commercial mortgage servicing fees, and other income. Other noninterest income for the three months ended September 30, 2024, decreased \$9 million, or 4.2%, from the year-ago quarter. For the nine months ended September 30, 2024, other noninterest income increased \$13 million, or 2.1%, from the same period one year ago. These decreases were primarily due to the \$918 million loss reflected in other income as a result of the securities repositioning activity undertaken in the third quarter of 2024, as well as decreases in corporate services income, with a slight offset from an increase in commercial mortgage servicing fees. Noninterest expenseAs shown in Figure 6, noninterest expense was \$1.1 billion for the third quarter of 2024, compared to \$1.1 billion for the third quarter of 2023. Noninterest expense was \$3.3 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2024, compared to \$3.4 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2023. The following discussion explains the composition of certain elements of our noninterest expense and the factors that caused those elements to change.19Table of contentsFigure 6. Noninterest ExpenseÅ (a)Other noninterest expense includes equipment, operating lease expense, marketing, and other expense. See the "Consolidated Statements of Income" in Item 1, Financial Statements of this report. Personnel expense, the largest category of our noninterest expense, increased by \$7 million, or 1.1%, for the three months ended September 30, 2024, compared to the same period one year ago. The increase reflects higher incentive and stock-based compensation from strong capital markets activity as well the impact of a higher stock price on stock-based compensation compared to one year ago. For the nine months ended September 30, 2024, personnel expense decreased by \$6 million, or 0.3%, compared to the same period one year ago, driven primarily by a decrease in salaries expense from a reduction in head count from the prior period. Nonpersonnel expenseNonpersonnel expense includes net occupancy, computer processing, business services and professional fees, equipment, operating lease expense, marketing, and other miscellaneous expense categories. Nonpersonnel expense for the three months ended September 30, 2024, decreased \$23 million, or 5.1%, from the year-ago quarter, primarily due to a decrease in marketing expense and other miscellaneous expenses, offset slightly by an increase in computer processing expense. For the nine months ended September 30, 2024, other nonpersonnel expense including the impact of the additional FDIC special assessment of \$28 million, decreased \$40 million, or 2.9%, from the nine months ended September 30, 2023, primarily due to decreases across most other expense categories, offset slightly by an increase in computer processing expense.20Table of contentsIncome taxesWe recorded a tax benefit of \$95 million for the third quarter of 2024 and tax expense of \$65 million for the third quarter of 2023. The tax benefit recorded during the third quarter of 2024 resulted primarily from the \$918 million loss on the sale of securities incurred as part of a strategic repositioning of our securities portfolio. We recorded tax expense of \$26 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2024, compared to \$204 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2023. Our federal tax expense and effective tax rate differs from the amount that would be calculated using the federal statutory tax rate; primarily due to investments in tax-advantaged assets, such as corporate-owned life insurance, tax credits associated with low-income housing investments, and periodic adjustments to our tax reserves. Additional information pertaining to how our tax expense (benefit) and the resulting effective tax rates were derived is included in Note 14 (åœIncome Taxeså) beginning on page 157 of our 2023 Form 10-K. Business Segment ResultsThis section summarizes the financial performance of our two major business segments (operating segments): Consumer Bank and Commercial Bank. Note 20 (åœBusiness Segment Reportingå) describes the products and services offered by each of these business segments and provides more detailed financial information pertaining to the segments. For more information on the segment imperatives and market and business overview, see åœBusiness Segment Resultså beginning on page 58 of our 2023 Form 10-K. Dollars in the charts are presented in millions. Consumer BankSummary of operationsåNet income attributable to Key of \$86 million for the third quarter of 2024, compared to \$65 million for the year-ago quarteråTaxable-equivalent net interest income attributable to the Consumer Bank increased by \$50 million, or 9.4%, compared to the third quarter of 2023åAverage loans and leases decreased \$3.3 billion, or 7.9%, from the third quarter of 2023, driven by broad-based declines across all loan categories åAverage deposits increased \$3.7 billion, or 4.5%, from the third quarter of 2023, driven by growth in retail deposits21Table of contentsåProvision for credit losses increased \$38 million compared to the third quarter of 2023, driven by changes in economic outlook and higher net charge-offs, partly offset by planned balance sheet optimization effortsåNoninterest income decreased \$11 million, or 4.6%, from the third quarter of 2023, driven by declines in service charges on deposit accounts and cards and payments income, partially offset by favorability in trust and investment servicesåNoninterest expense decreased \$27 million, or 4.0%, from the third quarter of 2023, reflective of lower marketing expenseCommercial BankSummary of operationsåNet income attributable to Key of \$300 million for the third quarter of 2024, compared to \$240 million for the year-ago quarteråTaxable-equivalent net interest income increased by \$14 million, compared to the third quarter of 2023åAverage loan and lease balances decreased \$8.1 billion, compared to the third quarter of 2023, driven by our focus on growing deposits across our commercial businesses22Table of contentsåProvision for credit losses decreased \$27 million compared to the third quarter of 2023, driven by the impact of balance sheet optimization efforts, partly offset by slowing credit portfolio migration, changes in economic outlook, and higher net charge-offs åNoninterest income increased \$45 million from the third quarter of 2023, primarily driven by an increase in investment banking and debt placement fees and commercial mortgage servicing feesåNoninterest expense increased \$12Å million compared to the third quarter of 2023, driven by higher incentive compensation related to stronger investment banking and debt placement fees23Table of contentsFinancial ConditionLoans and loans held for saleFigure 7. Breakdown of Loans at September 30, 2024 (a)Consumer loans include Consumer loans and Credit cards. See Note 3 (åœLoan Portfolioå) in Item 1, Financial Statements of this report. At September 30, 2024, total loans outstanding from continuing operations were \$105.3 billion, compared to \$112.6 billion at December 31, 2023. For more information on balance sheet carrying value, see Note 1 (åœSummary of Significant Accounting Policieså) under the headings åœLoanså and åœLoans Held for Saleå starting on page 107 of our 2023 Form 10-K. Commercial loan portfolioCommercial loans outstanding were \$72.4 billion at September 30, 2024, a decrease of \$5.2 billion, or 6.7%, compared to December 31, 2023, primarily reflecting declines in commercial and industrial loans and commercial mortgage real estate loans.24Table of contentsFigure 8 provides our commercial loan portfolios by industry classification at September 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023. Figure 8, Commercial Loans by Industry September 30, 2024Commercial and industrialCommercial real estateCommercial leaseÅ financingTotalÅ commercialloansPercentÅ ofttotalDollars in millionsIndustry classification:Å Agriculture \$887Å \$17Å \$82Å \$1,086Å 1.5Å %Automotive 2,165Å 705Å 2Å 2,872Å 4.0Å Å Business services 3,136Å 270Å 91Å 3,497Å 4.8Å Å Commercial real estate  
 7,545Å 12,174Å 31Å 19,722Å 27.2Å Å Construction materials and contractors2,023Å 267Å 219Å 2,509Å 3.5Å Å Consumer goods3,812Å 568Å 202Å 4,582Å 6.3Å Å Consumer services 4,224Å 695Å 341Å 5,260Å 7.3Å Å Equipment 1,787Å 162Å 139Å 2,088Å 2.9Å Å Finance 9,631Å 99Å 219Å 9,949Å 13.7Å Å Healthcare 2,747Å 1,204Å 230Å 4,181Å 5.8Å Å Materials and extraction2,228Å 203Å 138Å 2,569Å 3.5Å Å Oil and gas 1,986Å 31Å 9Å 2,026Å 2.8Å Å Public exposure 2,175Å 8Å 417Å 2,600Å 3.6Å Å Technology, media, and telecom620Å 10Å 60Å 690Å 1.0Å Å Transportation 945Å 124Å 306Å 1,375Å 1.9Å Å Utilities 6,635Å 64Å 414Å 7,055Å 9.7Å Å Other 228Å 87Å 41Å 356Å .5Å Total\$52,774Å \$16,730Å \$2,913Å \$72,417Å 100.0Å December 31, 2023Commercial and industrialCommercial real estateCommercial lease financingTotalÅ commercialloansPercentÅ ofttotalDollars in millionsIndustry classification:Å Agriculture \$925Å \$114Å \$74Å \$1,113Å 1.4Å %Automotive2,153Å 833Å 4Å 2,990Å 3.9Å Business services3,387Å 243Å 112Å 3,742Å 4.8Å Commercial real estate8,229Å 13,113Å 8Å 21,350Å 27.5Å Construction materials and contractors2,311Å 292Å 265Å 2,868Å 3.7Å Consumer goods3,851Å 622Å 268Å 4,741Å 6.1Å Consumer services4,568Å 774Å 327Å 5,669Å 7.3Å Equipment2,405Å 171Å 168Å 2,744Å 3.5Å Finance8,908Å 104Å 284Å 9,296Å 12.0Å Healthcare3,222Å 1,456Å 303Å 4,981Å 6.4Å Materials and extraction2,402Å 304Å 152Å 2,858Å 3.7Å Oil and gas2,212Å 37Å 12Å 2,261Å 2.9Å Public exposure2,241Å 8Å 513Å 2,762Å 3.6Å Technology, media, and telecom807Å 11Å 78Å 4,666Å 1.2Å Transportation988Å 974Å 466Å 1,551Å 2.0Å Utilities6,418Å 64Å 459Å 6,883Å 8.9Å Other788Å 684Å 30Å 886Å 1.1Å Totals\$55,815Å \$18,253Å \$3,523Å \$77,591Å 100 and industrialÅ Commercial and industrial loans are the largest component of our loan portfolio, representing 50% of our total loan portfolio at September 30, 2024, and 50% at December 31, 2023. This portfolio is approximately 89% variable rate and consists of loans originated primarily to large corporate, middle market, and small business clients. Commercial and industrial loans totaled \$52.8 billion at September 30, 2024, a decrease of \$3.0 billion, or 5.4%, compared to December 31, 2023. The decrease was broad-based across most industry categories and reflects the residual impact of our balance sheet optimization efforts. Commercial real estate loans. Our commercial real estate portfolio includes project loans primarily focused in market-rate and affordable multi-family housing loans, owner-occupied commercial and industrial operating company buildings, and community center grocer-anchored retail centers. These three commercial real estate segments make up 76% of our commercial real estate portfolio. Our non-owner-occupied portfolio is focused on operators of commercial real estate who not only utilize our loan products, but also utilize our broader industry-focused products and services and provide consistent pipelines into our agency, CMBS, and other long-term market take out products. This focus ensures our relationship clients foster and build portfolios with stable, recurring cash flows, with adequate, balanced cash reserves to support our balance sheet exposures through the economic cycle. At September 30, 2024, commercial real estate loans totaled \$16.7 billion, which includes \$13.6 billion of mortgage loans and \$3.1 billion of construction loans. Compared to December 31, 2023, this portfolio decreased \$1.5 billion, or 8.3%, driven by decreases in nonowner-occupied. Nonowner-occupied properties, generally properties for which 25Table of contentsat least 50% of the debt service is provided by rental income from nonaffiliated third parties, represented 80% of total commercial real estate loans outstanding at September 30, 2024. Since the global financial crisis in 2008, we have limited our construction business and reduced our overall construction loans from 42% to 18% of commercial real estate loans as of September 30, 2024. Construction loans provide a stream of funding for properties not fully leased at origination to support debt service payments over the term of the contract or project. As of September 30, 2024, 81% of our construction portfolio are multi-family project loans. Our office exposure only represents 5% of commercial real estate loans at period end. As shown in Figure 9, our commercial real estate loan portfolio includes various property types and geographic locations of the underlying collateral. These loans include commercial mortgage and construction loans in both Consumer Bank and Commercial Bank.26Table of contentsFigure 9. Commercial Real Estate LoansÅ Geographic



Regulatory capital requirementsâ€“ section in Part I, Item 2 of this report. Figure 19 represents the details of our regulatory capital positions at SeptemberÂ 30, 2024, and DecemberÂ 31, 2023, under the Regulatory Capital Rules. Information regarding the regulatory capital ratios of KeyCorpâ€™s banking subsidiaries is presented annually, with the most recent information included in Note 24 (â€œShareholders' Equityâ€) beginning on page 175 of our 2023 Form 10-K. 33Table of contents Figure 19. Capital Components and Risk-Weighted Assetsâ€ Dollars in millionsSeptember 30, 2024December 31, 2023COMMON EQUITY TIER 1Key shareholdersâ€“ equity (GAAP)\$16,852Â \$14,637Â Less:Preferred Stock (a)2,446Â 2,446Â Add:CECL phase-in (b)59Â 118Â Common Equity Tier 1 capital before adjustments and deductions14,465Â 12,309Â Less:Goodwill, net of deferred taxes2,581Â 2,594Â Intangible assets, net of deferred taxes28Â 49Â Deferred tax assets92Â 1Â Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of deferred taxes(2,845)(4,296)Accumulated gains (losses) on cash flow hedges, net of deferred taxes(163)(656)Amounts in AOCI attributed to pension and postretirement benefit costs, net of deferred taxes(273)(277)Total Common Equity Tier 1 capital\$15,045Â \$14,894Â TIER 1 CAPITALCommon Equity Tier 1\$15,045Â \$14,894Â Additional Tier 1 capital instruments and related surplus2,446Â 2,446Â Less:Deductionsâ€“Â â€“Â Total Tier 1 capital\$17,491Â \$17,340Â TIER 2 CAPITALTier 2 capital instruments and related surplus\$1,756Â \$2,020Â Allowance for losses on loans and liability for losses on lending-related commitments(c)1,710Â 1,668Â Less:Deductionsâ€“Â â€“Â Total Tier 2 capital3,464Â 3,688Â Total risk-based capital\$20,957Â \$21,028Â RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS(e)Risk-weighted assets on balance sheet\$106,844Â \$115,861Â Risk-weighted off-balance sheet exposure30,707Â 31,555Â Market risk-equivalent assets1,511Â 1,159Â Gross risk-weighted assets139,062Â 148,575Â Less:Excess allowance for loan and lease lossesâ€“Â â€“Â Net risk-weighted assets\$139,062Â \$148,575Â AVERAGE QUARTERLY TOTAL ASSETS\$190,341Â \$191,948Â CAPITAL RATIOS(e)Tier 1 risk-based capital12.58% 11.67% Total risk-based capital15.07% 14.15% Leverage(d)9.19% 9.03% Common Equity Tier 110.82% 10.02% (a)Net of capital surplus.(b)Amount reflects our decision to adopt the CECL transitional provision.(c)The ALLL included in Tier 2 capital is limited by regulation to 1.25% of the institutionâ€™s standardized total risk-weighted assets (excluding its standardized market risk-weighted assets). The ALLL includes \$13 million and \$16 million of allowance classified as â€œdiscontinued assetsâ€ on the balance sheet at SeptemberÂ 30, 2024, and DecemberÂ 31, 2023, respectively.(d)This ratio is Tier 1 capital divided by average quarterly total assets as defined by the Federal Reserve less: (i) goodwill, (ii) the disallowed intangible and deferred tax assets, and (iii) other deductions from assets for leverage capital purposes.(e)SeptemberÂ 30, 2024 capital ratios and risk weighted assets are estimates.34Table of contentsRisk ManagementOverviewLike all financial services companies, we engage in business activities and assume the related risks.Â The most significant risks we face are credit, compliance, operational, liquidity, market, reputation, strategic, and model risks.Â Our risk management activities are focused on ensuring that we properly identify, measure, and manage such risks across the entire enterprise to maintain safety and soundness, and to maximize profitability. Our definition, philosophy, and approach to risk management have not materially changed from the discussion presented under the heading â€œRisk Managementâ€ beginning on page 74 of our 2023 Form 10-K. Market risk managementMarket risk is the risk that movements in market risk factors, including interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, commodity prices, credit spreads, and volatilities, will reduce Keyâ€™s income and the value of its portfolios. These factors influence prospective yields, values, or prices associated with the instrument. We are exposed to market risk both in our trading and nontrading activities, which include asset and liability management activities. Information regarding our fair value policies, procedures, and methodologies is provided in Note 1 (â€œSummary of Significant Accounting Policiesâ€) under the heading â€œFair Value Measurementsâ€ on page 111 of our 2023 Form 10-K and Note 5 (â€œFair Value Measurementsâ€) in this report. Trading market riskKey incurs market risk as a result of trading activities that are used in support of client facilitation and hedging activities, principally within our investment banking and capital markets businesses. Key has exposures to a wide range of risk factors including interest rates, equity prices, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads, and commodity prices, as well as the associated implied volatilities and spreads.Â Our primary market risk exposures are a result of trading and hedging activities in the derivative and fixed income markets, including securitization exposures. At SeptemberÂ 30, 2024, we did not have any re-securitization positions.Â We maintain modest trading inventories to facilitate customer flow, make markets in securities, and hedge certain risks including but not limited to credit risk and interest rate risk. The risks associated with these activities are mitigated in accordance with the Market Risk policies. The majority of our positions are traded in active markets. Market risk management is an integral part of Keyâ€™s risk culture. The Risk Committee of our Board provides oversight of trading market risks. The ERM Committee and the Market Risk Committee regularly review and discuss market risk exposures and results of monitoring activities. Market risk policies and procedures have been defined and take into account our tolerance for risk and consideration for the business environment. For more information regarding monitoring of trading positions and the activities related to Market Risk Rule compliance, see â€œMarket Risk Managementâ€ beginning on page 76 of our 2023 Form 10-K. VaR and stressed VaR.Â VaR is the estimate of the maximum amount of loss on an instrument or portfolio due to adverse market conditions during a given time interval within a stated confidence level.Â Stressed VaR is used to assess extreme conditions on market risk within our trading portfolios. The MRM calculates VaR and stressed VaR at various confidence levels daily, and the results are closely monitored.Â VaR and stressed VaR results are also provided to our regulators and utilized in regulatory capital calculations. We use a historical simulation VaR model to measure the potential adverse effect of changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, and credit spreads on the fair value of our covered positions and other non-covered positions. Historical moves in risk factors across various asset classes are incorporated in VaR metrics.Â Additional consideration is given to the risk factors to estimate the exposures that contain optionality features, such as options and cancellable provisions. VaR is calculated using daily observations over a one-year lookback period and approximates a 95% confidence level.Â Statistically, this means that we would expect to incur losses greater than VaR, on average, five out of 100 trading days, or three to four times each quarter. For more information regarding our VaR model, its governance, and assumptions, see â€œMarket Risk Managementâ€ on page 76 of our 2023 Form 10-K. Actual losses for the total covered portfolios did not exceed aggregate daily VaR for any day during the quarter ended SeptemberÂ 30, 2024, and did not exceed aggregate daily VaR for any day during the quarter ended SeptemberÂ 30, 2023. The MRM backtests our VaR model on a daily basis to evaluate its predictive power. The test 35Table of contentscompares VaR model results at the 99% confidence level to daily held profit and loss. Results of backtesting are provided to the Market Risk Committee. Backtesting exceptions occur when daily held profit and loss exceed VaR. We do not engage in correlation trading or utilize the internal model approach for measuring default and credit migration risk. Our net VaR approach incorporates diversification, but our VaR calculation does not include the impact of counterparty risk and our own credit spreads on derivatives. The aggregate VaR at the 99% confidence level with a one day holding period for all covered positions was \$1.3 million at SeptemberÂ 30, 2024, and \$1.7 million at SeptemberÂ 30, 2023. Figure 20 summarizes our VaR at the 99% confidence level with a one day holding period for significant portfolios of covered positions for the three months ended SeptemberÂ 30, 2024, and SeptemberÂ 30, 2023. Figure 20. VaR for Significant Portfolios of Covered PositionsÂ A 20242023A Three months ended September 30,Â Three months ended September 30,Â Dollars in millionsHighLowMeanSeptember 30,HighLowMeanSeptember 30,Trading account assets:Fixed income\$1.3Â \$.7Â \$.9Â \$.8Â \$1.2Â \$.8Â \$1.0Â \$1.1Â Derivatives:Interest rate\$5Â \$.3Â \$.4Â \$.4Â \$.8Â \$.3Â \$.4Â \$.4Â Stressed VaR is calculated by running the portfolios through a predetermined stress period which is approved by the Market Risk Committee and is calculated at the 99% confidence level using the same model and assumptions used for general VaR.Â The aggregate stressed VaR for all covered positions was \$2.9 million at SeptemberÂ 30, 2024, and \$4.3 million at SeptemberÂ 30, 2023.Â Figure 21 summarizes our stressed VaR at the 99% confidence level with a one day holding period for significant portfolios of covered positions for the three months ended SeptemberÂ 30, 2024, and SeptemberÂ 30, 2023. The decrease in stressed VaR was primarily due to a change in the size and composition of our fixed income inventory. Figure 21. Stressed VaR for Significant Portfolios of Covered PositionsÂ A 20242023A Three months ended September 30,Â Three months ended September 30,Â Dollars in millionsHighLowMeanSeptember 30,HighLowMeanSeptember 30,Trading account assets:Fixed income\$4.4Â \$2.6Â \$3.4Â \$2.6Â \$3.9Â \$1.7Â \$2.8Â \$3.8Â Derivatives:Interest rate\$4Â \$.2Â \$.3Â \$.3Â \$.5Â \$.3Â \$.3Â Market risk is a component of our internal capital adequacy assessment.Â Our risk-weighted assets include a market risk-equivalent asset amount, which consists of a VaR component, stressed VaR component, a de minimis exposure amount, and a specific risk add-on including the securitization positions. The aggregate market value of the securitization positions as defined by the Market Risk Rule was \$21 million at SeptemberÂ 30, 2024, all of which were mortgage-backed security positions. Specific risk is the price risk of individual financial instruments, which is not accounted for by changes in broad market risk factors and is measured through a standardized approach.Â Market risk weighted assets, including the specific risk calculations, are run quarterly by the MRM in accordance with the Market Risk Rule, and approved by the Chief Market Risk Officer. Nontrading market riskMost of our nontrading market risk is derived from interest rate fluctuations and its impacts on our traditional loan and deposit products, as well as investments, hedging relationships, long-term debt, and certain short-term borrowings.Â Interest rate risk, which is inherent in the banking industry, is measured by the potential for fluctuations in net interest income and the EVE. Such fluctuations may result from changes in interest rates and differences in the repricing and maturity characteristics of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. We manage the exposure to changes in net interest income and the EVE in accordance with our risk appetite and in accordance with the Board approved ERM policy. Interest rate risk positions are influenced by a number of factors, including the balance sheet positioning that arises out of customer preferences for loan and deposit products, economic conditions, the competitive environment within our markets, changes in market interest rates that affect client activity, and our hedging, investing, funding, and 36Table of contentscapital positions. The primary components of interest rate risk exposure consist of repricing risk, basis risk, yield curve risk, and option risk.Â Risk is the exposure to changes in the level of interest rates and occurs when the volume of interest-bearing liabilities and the volume of interest-earning assets they fund (e.g., deposits used to fund loans) do not mature or reprice at the same time.Â Basis risk is the exposure to asymmetrical changes in interest rate indexes and occurs when floating-rate assets and floating-rate liabilities reprice at the same time, but in response to different market factors or indexes.Â Yield curve risk is the exposure to nonparallel changes in the slope of the yield curve (where the yield curve depicts the relationship between the yield on a particular type of security and its term to maturity) and occurs when interest-bearing liabilities and the interest-earning assets that they fund do not price or reprice to the same term point on the yield curve.Â Option risk is the exposure to a customer or counterpartyâ€™s ability to take advantage of the interest rate environment and terminate or reprice one of our assets, liabilities, or off-balance sheet instruments prior to contractual maturity without a penalty. Option risk occurs when exposures to customer and counterparty early withdrawals or prepayments are not mitigated with an offsetting position or appropriate compensation. The management of nontrading market risk is centralized within Corporate Treasury.Â The Risk Committee of our Board provides oversight of nontrading market risk. The ERM Committee, the ALCO, and the Treasury Risk Oversight Committee (â€œTROCâ€) reviewÂ reports on the interest rate risk exposures described above. In addition, the ALCO reviews reports on stress tests and sensitivity analyses related to interest rate risk. These committees have various responsibilities related to managing nontrading market risk, including recommending, approving, and monitoring strategies that maintain risk positions within approved tolerance ranges. The A/LM policy provides the framework for the oversight and management of interest rate risk and is administered by the ALCO.Â The MRM, as the second line of defense, provides additional oversight. Net interest income simulation analysis.Â The primary tool we use to measure our interest rate risk is simulation analysis. For purposes of this analysis, we estimate our net interest income based on the current and projected composition of our on- and off-balance sheet positions, accounting for recent and anticipated trends in customer activity.Â The analysis also incorporates assumptions for the current and projected interest rate environments and balance sheet growth projections based on a view of macroeconomic conditions and scenarios. The modeling incorporates investment portfolio and swap portfolio balances consistent with management's desired interest rate risk positioning. The simulation model estimates the amount of net interest income at risk by simulating the change in net interest income that would occur if rates were to gradually increase or decrease from current levels over the next 12 months (subject to a floor on market interest rates at zero). Figure 22 presents the results of the simulation analysis at SeptemberÂ 30, 2024, and SeptemberÂ 30, 2023. At SeptemberÂ 30, 2024, our simulated impact to changes in interest rates was relatively neutral. The exposure to declining rates has changed from 0.89% as of SeptemberÂ 30, 2023 to (0.06)% as of SeptemberÂ 30, 2024, as a result of the change in balance sheet mix and positioning. Tolerance levels for risk management require the development of remediation plans to maintain residual risk within tolerance if simulation modeling demonstrates that a gradual, parallel 200 basis point increase or 200 basis point decrease in interest rates over the next 12 months would adversely affect net interest income over the same period by more than 5.5%. Current modeled exposure is within Board approved tolerances. If a tolerance level is breached and determined inconsistent with risk appetite, the development of a remediation plan is required to reduce exposure back to within tolerance. Figure 22. Simulated Change in Net Interest Income September 30, 2024September 30, 2023Basis point change assumption-200Â +200-200Â +200Assumed floor in market rates (in basis points)â€“N/Aâ€“N/ATolerance level(5.50%)(5.50%)(5.50%)Interest rate risk assessment(0.06%)(0.76%)(0.89%)(2.84%)Simulation analyses produce an estimate of interest rate exposure based on assumption inputs within the model. Assumptions are tailored to the specific interest rate environment and validated on a regular basis. However, actual results may differ from those derived in simulation analyses due to unanticipated changes to the balance sheet composition, customer behavior, product pricing, market interest rates, changes in managementâ€™s desired interest rate risk positioning, investment, funding and hedging activities or repercussions from exogenous events. 37Table of contentsRegular stress tests and sensitivity analyses are performed on the model inputs that could materially change the resulting risk assessments. Assessments are performed using different yield curve shapes, including steepening or flattening of the curve, immediate changes in market interest rates, and changes in the relationship of money market interest rates. Assessments are also performed on changes to the following assumptions: loan and deposit balances, the pricing of deposits without contractual maturities, changes in lending spreads, prepayments on loans and securities, investment, funding and hedging activities, and liquidity and capital management strategies. The results of additional assessments indicate that net interest income could increase or decrease from the base simulation results presented in Figure 22.Â Net interest income is highly dependent on the timing, magnitude, frequency, and path of interest rate changes and the associated assumptions for deposit repricing relationships, lending spreads, and the balance behavior of transaction accounts. If fixed rate assets increase by \$1 billion, or fixed rate liabilities decrease by \$1 billion, then the potential benefit to declining rates would increase by approximately 25 basis points. A five percentage point increase or decrease in the interest-bearing deposit beta assumption changes the current simulation results by approximately 110 basis points. The current interest rate risk position could fluctuate to higher or lower levels of risk depending on the competitive environment and client behavior that may affect the actual volume, mix, maturity, and repricing characteristics of loan and deposit flows. Corporate Treasury discretionary activities related to funding, investing, and hedging may also change as a result of changes in customer business flows or changes in managementâ€™s desired interest rate risk positioning. As changes occur to both the configuration of the balance sheet and the outlook for the economy, management proactively evaluates hedging opportunities that may change the interest rate risk profile. Simulations are also conducted that measure the effect of changes in market interest rates in the second and third years of a three-year horizon. These simulations are conducted in a similar manner to those based on a 12-month horizon. To capture longer-term exposures, changes in the EVE are calculated as discussed in the following section. Economic value of equity modeling. EVE complements net interest income simulation analysis as it estimates risk exposure beyond 12-, 24-, and 36-month horizons. EVE modeling measures the extent to which the economic values of assets, liabilities, and off-balance sheet instruments may change in response to fluctuations in interest rates. EVE is calculated by subjecting the balance sheet to an immediate increase or decrease in interest rates, measuring the resulting change in the values of assets, liabilities, and off-balance sheet instruments, and comparing those amounts with the base case of the current interest rate environment. As of SeptemberÂ 30, 2024, EVE policy limits are measured against a +/-200 basis point scenario. This analysis is highly dependent upon assumptions applied to assets and liabilities with non-contractual maturities. Those assumptions are based on historical behaviors, as well as forward expectations. Remediation plans are similarly developed if the analysis indicates that the EVE will decrease by 15% or more in response to an instantaneous increase or decrease in interest rates. The position is within these guidelines as of SeptemberÂ 30, 2024. Management of interest rate exposure.Â The results of the various interest rate risk analyses are used to formulate A/LM strategies to achieve the desired risk profile while managing to objectives for capital adequacy and liquidity risk exposures. Specifically, risk positions are managed by purchasing securities, issuing term debt with floating or fixed interest rates, and using derivatives. Interest rate swaps and options are predominantly used, which modify the interest rate characteristics of certain assets and liabilities. Figure 23 shows all swap positions held for A/LM purposes. These positions are used to convert the contractual interest rate index of agreed-upon amounts of assets and liabilities (i.e., notional amounts) to another interest rate index. For example, fixed-rate debt is converted to a floating rate through a â€œceteris paribusâ€ interest rate swap. The volume, maturity, and mix of portfolio swaps change frequently to reflect broader A/LM objectives and the balance sheet positions to be hedged. For more information about how interest rate swaps are used to manage the risk profile, see NoteÂ 7. 38Table of contents





income real estate Â€" residential mortgage loans held for sale at fair value of \$61 million at SeptemberÂ 30, 2024, and \$51 million at DecemberÂ 31, 2023. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited).50Table of contentsConsolidated Statements of IncomeDollars in millions, except per share amountsThree months ended September 30, Nine months ended September 30, (Unaudited)2024202320242023INTEREST INCOME Loans \$1,516Â \$1,593Â \$4,578Â \$4,645Â Loans held for sale18Â 19Â 40Â 49Â Securities available for sale298Â 192Â 789Â 580Â Held-to-maturity securities70Â 79Â 218Â 234Â Trading account assets15Â 15Â 45Â 42Â Short-term investments244Â 123Â 578Â 276Â Other investments14Â 22Â 47Â 51Â Total interest income2,175Â 2,043Â 6,295Â 5,877Â INTEREST EXPENSE Deposits887Â 687Â 2,486Â 1,568Â Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements1Â 9Â 3Â 79Â Bank notes and other short-term borrowings43Â 81Â 140Â 263Â Long-term debt292Â 351Â 952Â 975Â Total interest expense1,223Â 1,128Â 3,581Â 2,885Â NET INTEREST INCOME952Â 915Â 2,714Â 2,992Â Provision for credit losses95Â 81Â 296Â 387Â Net interest income after provision for credit losses857Â 834Â 2,418Â 2,605Â NONINTEREST INCOME Trust and investment services income140Â 130Â 415Â 384Â Investment banking and debt placement fees171Â 141Â 467Â 406Â Cards and payments income84Â 90Â 246Â 256Â Service charges on deposit accounts67Â 69Â 196Â 205Â Corporate services income69Â 73Â 206Â 235Â Commercial mortgage servicing fees73Â 46Â 190Â 142Â Corporate-owned life insurance income36Â 35Â 102Â 96Â Consumer mortgage income12Â 15Â 42Â 40Â Operating lease income and other leasing gains16Â 22Â 61Â 70Â Other income(2)22Â 28Â 33Â Net securities gains (losses)(935)Â (4)Â (948)Â (7)Total noninterest income(269)643Â 1,005Â 1,860Â NONINTEREST EXPENSE Personnel670Â 663Â 1,980Â 1,986Â Net occupancy66Â 67Â 199Â 202Â Computer processing104Â 89Â 307Â 276Â Business services and professional fees41Â 38Â 119Â 124Â Equipment20Â 20Â 60Â 64Â Operating lease expense14Â 18Â 48Â 59Â Marketing21Â 28Â 61Â 78Â Other expense158Â 187Â 542Â 573Â Total noninterest expense1,094Â 1,110Â 3,316Â 3,362Â INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES(506)367Â 107Â 1,103Â Income taxes(95)65Â 264Â 204Â INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS(411)302Â 81Â 899Â Income (loss) from discontinued operations1Â 1Â 2Â 3Â NET INCOME (LOSS)(\$410)\$303Â \$83Â \$902Â Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Key common shareholders\$(447)\$266Â \$(27)791Â Net income (loss) attributable to Key common shareholders(446)267Â (25)794Â Per Common Share:Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Key common shareholders\$(47).29Â \$(.03).85Â Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxesâ€"Â â€"Â â€"Â Net income (loss) attributable to Key common shareholdersÂ (a)Â (.47).29Â (\$.03).85Â Weighted-average Common Shares outstanding (000)948,979Â 927,131Â 936,962Â 927,019Â Effect of Common Share options and other stock awards(b)Â 4,613Â Â€"Â 5,213Â Weighted-average Common Shares and potential Common Shares outstanding (000) (c)948,979Â 931,744Â 936,962Â 932,232Â (a)EPS may not foot due to rounding.(b)For periods ended in a loss from continuing operations attributable to Key common shareholders, anti-dilutive instruments have been excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share.(c)Assumes conversion of Common Share options and other stock awards and/or convertible preferred stock, as applicable. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited).51Table of contentsConsolidated Statements of Comprehensive IncomeDollars in millionsThree months ended September 30, Nine months ended September 30, (Unaudited)2024202320242023Net income (loss)\$(410)\$303Â \$83Â \$902Â Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities available for sale, net of income taxes of \$(524), \$210, \$(495), and \$1601,663Â (668)1,571Â (509)Net unrealized gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments, net of income taxes of \$(62), \$(22), \$(117), and \$(50)1994 72Â 373Â 161Â Net pension and postretirement benefit costs, net of income taxes of \$0, \$0, \$(1), and \$(1)1Â 4Â 4Â Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax1,863Â (5951)948Â (344)Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Key\$1,453Â (\$292)2,031Â 558Â See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited).52Table of contentsConsolidated Statements of Changes in EquityÂ Key Shareholdersâ€"Â EquityDollars in millions, except per share amounts(Unaudited)PreferredSharesOutstanding(000)CommonSharesOutstanding(000)PreferredStockCommonSharesCapitalSurplusRetainedEarningsTreasuryStock, at CostAccumulatedOtherComprehensiveIncome (Loss)Total Shareholdersâ€"Â EquityBALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2023,996Â 936,564Â \$2,500Â \$1,257Â \$6,281Â \$15,672Â \$(5,844)\$5,229\$14,637Â Net income (loss)83Â 83Â Other comprehensive income (loss)1,948Â 1,948Â Deferred compensation(4) (4)Cash dividends declaredCommon Shares (\$6.15 per share)(581)(581)Series D Preferred Stock (\$37.50 per depositary share)(20)(20)Series E Preferred Stock (\$1.148439 per depositary share)(23)(23)Series F Preferred Stock (\$1.059375 per depositary share)(18)(18)Series G Preferred Stock (\$1.054689 per depositary share)(19)(19)Series H Preferred Stock (\$1.162500 per depositary share)(28)(28)Employee equity compensation program Common Share repurchases(1,887)Â (27)(27)Common Shares reissued (returned) for stock options and other employee benefit plans7,454Â (67)160Â 93Â Common Shares reissued under Scotiabank investment agreement, net of issuance costs47,829Â (61)872Â 811Â BALANCE AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2024,996Â 991,251Â \$2,500Â \$1,257Â \$6,149Â \$15,066Â \$4,839\$(3,281)\$16,852Â BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 2024,996Â 943,200Â \$2,500Â \$1,257Â \$6,185Â \$15,706Â \$(5,715)\$5,144\$14,789Â Net income (loss)(410)(410)Other comprehensive income (loss)1,863Â 1,863Â Deferred compensationâ€"Â Â€"Â Cash dividends declaredCommon Shares (\$.205 per share)(194)(194)Series D Preferred Stock (\$1.25 per depositary share)(7)(7)Series E Preferred Stock (\$.382813 per depositary share)(8)(8)Series F Preferred Stock (\$.353125 per depositary share)(6)(6)Series G Preferred Stock (\$.351563 per depositary share)(6)(6)Series H Preferred Stock (\$.387500 per depositary share)(9)(9)Employee equity compensation program Common Share repurchases(8)Â (1)(1)Common Shares reissued (returned) for stock options and other employee benefit plans230Â 25Â 5Â 30Â Common Shares reissued under Scotiabank investment agreement, net of issuance costs47,829Â (61)872Â 811Â BALANCE AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2024,996Â 991,251Â \$2,500Â \$1,257Â \$6,149Â \$15,066Â \$4,839\$(3,281)\$16,852Â A Key Shareholdersâ€"Â EquityDollars in millions, except per share amounts(Unaudited)PreferredSharesOutstanding(000)CommonSharesOutstanding(000)PreferredStockCommonSharesCapitalSurplusRetainedEarningsTreasuryStock, at CostAccumulatedOtherComprehensiveIncome (Loss)Total Shareholdersâ€"Â EquityBALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2022,996Â 933,325Â \$2,500Â \$1,257Â \$6,286Â \$15,616Â \$(5,910)\$6,295\$13,454Â Net income (loss)902Â 902Â Other comprehensive income (loss)(344)(344)Deferred compensation(6) (6)Cash dividends declaredCommon Shares (\$6.15 per share)(575)(575)Series D Preferred Stock (\$37.50 per depositary share)(20)(20)Series E Preferred Stock (\$1.148439 per depositary share)(23)(23)Series F Preferred Stock (\$1.059375 per depositary share)(18)(18)Series G Preferred Stock (\$1.054689 per depositary share)(19)(19)Series H Preferred Stock (\$1.162500 per depositary share)(28)(28)Open market Common Share repurchases(2,550)Â (38)(38)Employee equity compensation program Common Share repurchases(1,831)Â (34)(34)Common Shares reissued (returned) for stock options and other employee benefit plans7,217Â (26)(131Â 105Â BALANCE AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2023,996Â 936,161Â \$2,500Â \$1,257Â \$6,254Â \$15,835Â \$(5,851)\$6,639\$13,356Â BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 2023,996Â 935,733Â \$2,500Â \$1,257Â \$6,231Â \$15,759Â \$(5,859)\$6,044\$13,844Â Net income (loss)303Â 303Â Other comprehensive income (loss)(595)(595)Deferred compensation(1) (1)Cash dividends declaredCommon Shares (\$.205 per share)(191)(191)Series D Preferred Stock (\$1.25 per depositary share)(7)(7)Series E Preferred Stock (\$.382813 per depositary share)(8)(8)Series F Preferred Stock (\$.353125 per depositary share)(6)(6)Series G Preferred Stock (\$.351563 per depositary share)(6)(6)Series H Preferred Stock (\$.387500 per depositary share)(9)(9)Employee equity compensation program Common Share repurchases(10)Â (1)Â (1)Common Shares reissued (returned) for stock options and other employee benefit plans438Â 24Â 8Â 32Â BALANCE AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2023,996Â 936,161Â \$2,500Â \$1,257Â \$6,254Â \$15,835Â \$(5,851)\$6,639\$13,356Â See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited).53Table of contentsConsolidated Statements of Cash FlowsDollars in millionsNine months ended September 30, (Unaudited)20242023OPERATING ACTIVITIESNet income (loss)\$83Â \$902Â Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities: Provision for credit losses296Â 387Â Depreciation, amortization, and accretion, net68Â 121Â Increase in cash surrender value of corporate-owned life insurance(86)(80)Stock-based compensation expense76Â 90Â Deferred income taxes (benefit)(138)(36)Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale5,099Â 6,728Â Originations of loans held for sale, net of repayments(5,711)(6,556)Net losses (gains) on sales of loans held for sale(84)(99)Net losses (gains) on leased equipment(8)(6)Net securities and other investments losses (gains)948Â 7Â Net losses (gains) on sales of fixed assets(4)11Â Net change in: Trading account assets(262)(496)Accrued income and other assets224Â 325Â Accrued expense and other liabilities(780)361Â Other operating activities, net(784)207Â NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES(1,063)1,866Â INVESTING ACTIVITIESNet decrease (increase) in short-term investments, excluding acquisitions(11,979)(5,439)Purchases of securities available for sale(12,562)(1,178)Proceeds from sales of securities available for sale15,898Â 1,400Â Proceeds from prepayments and maturities of securities available for sale1,758Â 2,351Â Proceeds from prepayments and maturities of held-to-maturity securities881Â 1,046Â Purchases of held-to-maturity securitiesâ€"Â (1,179)Net decrease (increase) in other investments130Â 55Net decrease (increase) in loans, excluding acquisitions, sales and transfers6,962Â 3,788Â Proceeds from sales of portfolio loans156Â 117Â Proceeds from corporate-owned life insurance90Â 68Â Purchases of premises, equipment, and software(42)(99)Proceeds from sales of premises and equipment12Â 5Â NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES1,304Â 825Â FINANCING ACTIVITIESNet increase (decrease) in deposits4,766Â 1,696Â Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings(688)(5,950)Net proceeds from issuance of long-term debt1,565Â 5,240Â Payments on long-term debt(5,649)(2,952)Repurchases of long-term debtâ€"Â (92)Open market Common Share repurchasesâ€"Â (38)Employee equity compensation program Common Share repurchases(27)(34)Net proceeds from reissuance of Common Shares51Â 1Â Net proceeds from Scotiabank investment871Â 1Â Cash dividends paid(689)(683)NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES94Â (2,812)NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS335Â (121)CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD94Â 87Â CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS AT END OF PERIOD\$1,276Â \$766Â Additional disclosures relative to cash flows: Interest paid\$3,112Â \$2,137Â Income taxes paid (refunded)69Â 155Â Noncash items: Reduction of secured borrowing and related collateral\$3Â 5Â Loans transferred to portfolio from held for sale123Â 177Â Loans transferred to held for sale from portfolio3Â 19Â Loans transferred to OREO4Â 7Â ABS risk retentions6Â 7Â See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited).54Table of contentsNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)1. Basis of Presentation and Accounting Policies The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of KeyCorp and its subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Some previously reported amounts have been reclassified in the statements of cash flows from â€œother operating activities, netâ€ to either the net change in â€œaccrued income and other assetsâ€ or â€œaccrued expense and other liabilitiesâ€ to align with updated presentation. Some previously reported amounts have been reclassified in the statements of income from â€œother incomeâ€ to â€œnet securities gains (losses).â€ The consolidated financial statements include any voting rights entities in which we have a controlling financial interest. In accordance with the applicable accounting guidance for consolidations, we consolidate a VIE if we have: (i) a variable interest in the entity; (ii) the power to direct activities of the VIE that most significantly affect the entityâ€"Â "economic performance; and (iii) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the VIE (i.e., we are considered to be the primary beneficiary). Variable interests can include equity interests, subordinated debt, derivative contracts, leases, service agreements, guarantees, standby letters of credit, loan commitments, and other contracts, agreements, and financial instruments. See Note 11 (â€œVariable Interest Entitiesâ€) for information on our involvement with VIEs. We use the equity method to account for unconsolidated investments in voting rights entities or VIEs if we have significant influence over the entityâ€"Â "operating and financing decisions (usually defined as a voting or economic interest of 20% to 50%, but not controlling). Unconsolidated investments in voting rights entities or VIEs in which we have a voting or economic interest of less than 20% or for which we do not have significant influence are carried at the cost measurement alternative or at fair value. Investments held by our registered broker-dealer and investment company subsidiaries (principal investing entities and Real Estate Capital line of business) are carried at fair value. The unaudited consolidated interim financial statements reflect all adjustments of a normal recurring nature and disclosures that are necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods presented. The results of operations for the interim period are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations to be expected for the full year. The interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included in our 2023 Form 10-K. In preparing these financial statements, subsequent events were evaluated through the time the financial statements were issued. Financial statements are considered issued when they are widely distributed to all shareholders and other financial statement users or filed with the SEC. Accounting Guidance Adopted in 2024 StandardDate of AdoptionDescriptionEffect on Financial Statements or Other Significant MattersASU 2022-03, Fair Value Measurement -Fair Value Measurement of Equity SecuritiesSubject to Contractual Sale Restrictions(Topic 820)January 1, 2024Early adoption is permitted. The amendments clarify that a contractual restriction on the sale of an equity security is not considered part of the unit of account of the equity security and is not considered in measuring fair value. Entities cannot, as a separate unit of account, recognize and measure a contractual sale restriction. The amendments require disclosures for equity securities subject to contractual restrictions including: the fair value of equity securities subject to contractual sale restrictions reflected in the balance sheet, the nature and remaining duration of the restriction(s) and the circumstances that could cause a lapse in the restriction(s). The guidance should be applied prospectively with any adjustments from the adoption of the amendments recognized in earnings and disclosed on the date of adoption. The guidance did not have any impact on Keyâ€"Â " financial condition or results of operations.2. Earnings Per Common Share Basic earnings per share is the amount of earnings (losses), adjusted for dividends declared on our preferred stock, available to each Common Share outstanding during the reporting periods.Â Diluted earnings per share is the amount of earnings (losses) available to each Common Share outstanding during the reporting periods adjusted to include the effects of potentially dilutive Common Shares.Â Potentially dilutive Common Shares include stock options and other stock-based awards.Â Potentially dilutive Common Shares are excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share in the periods where the effect would be antidilutive.Â 55Table of contentsOur basic and diluted earnings per Common Share are calculated as follows:Â Three months ended September 30, Nine months ended September 30, Dollars in millions, except per share amounts2024202320242023EARNINGSIncome (loss) from continuing operations\$(411)\$302Â \$81Â \$899Â Less: Dividends on Preferred Stock36Â 36Â 108Â 108Â Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Key common shareholders(447)266Â (27)791Â Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes1Â 1Â 2Â 3Â Net income (loss) attributable to Key common shareholders\$(446)\$267Â (\$25)794Â WEIGHTED-AVERAGE COMMON SHARESWeighted-average Common Shares outstanding (000)948,979Â 927,131Â 936,962Â 927,019Â Effect of Common Share options and other stock awards(a)Â (4,613Â Â€"Â 5,213Â Weighted-average Common Shares and potential Common Shares outstandingÂ (000) (b)948,979Â 931,744Â 936,962Â 932,232Â EARNINGS PER COMMON SHAREIncome (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxesâ€"Â Â€"Â Â€"Â Net income (loss) attributable to Key common shareholders (c) (47).29Â (\$.03).85Â Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Key common shareholdersâ€"Â assuming dilution(d) (47).29Â (\$.03).85Â Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxesâ€"Â Â€"Â Â€"Â Net income (loss) attributable to Key common shareholdersâ€"Â assuming dilution(c) (47).29Â (\$.03).85Â (a)For periods ended in a loss from continuing operations attributable to Key common shareholders, anti-dilutive instruments have been excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share.(b)Assumes conversion of Common Share options and other stock awards and/or convertible preferred stock, as applicable.(c)EPS may not foot due to rounding.3. Loan Portfolio Loan Portfolio by Portfolio Segment and Financing Receivable (a)Dollars in millionsSeptember 30, 2024December 31, 2023Commercial and industrial (b)\$52,774Â \$55,815Â Commercial real estate:Commercial mortgage13,637Â 15,187Â Construction3,093Â 3,066Â Total commercial real estate loans16,730Â 18,253Â Commercial lease financing (c)2,913Â 3,523Â Total commercial loans72,417Â 77,591Â Residential â€" prime loans:Real estate â€" residential mortgage20,122Â 20,958Â Home equity loans5,555Â 7,139Â Total residential â€" prime loans26,677Â 28,097Â Other consumer loans5,338Â 5,916Â Credit cards914Â 1,002Â Total consumer loans32,929Â 35,015Â Total loans (d)\$105,346Â \$112,606Â (a)Accrued interest of \$480 million and \$522 million at SeptemberÂ 30, 2024, and DecemberÂ 31, 2023, respectively, presented in "Accrued income and other assets" on the Consolidated Balance Sheets is excluded from the amortized cost basis disclosed in this table.(b)Loan balances include \$219 million and \$207 million of commercial credit card balances at SeptemberÂ 30, 2024, and DecemberÂ 31, 2023, respectively.(c)Commercial and industrial includes receivables held as collateral for a secured borrowing of \$261 million at SeptemberÂ 30, 2024, and no amounts held as collateral for a secured borrowing at DecemberÂ 31, 2023. Commercial lease financing includes receivables held as collateral for a secured borrowing of \$3 million and \$7 million at SeptemberÂ 30, 2024, and DecemberÂ 31, 2023, respectively. Additional information pertaining to this secured borrowing is included in Note 20 (â€œLong-Term Debtâ€) beginning on page 169 of our 2023 Form 10-K.

(d) Total loans exclude loans of \$272 million at September 30, 2024, and \$339 million at December 31, 2023, related to the discontinued operations of the education lending business. These amounts are included within the discontinued assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. 56Table of contents4. Asset Quality ALLL We estimate the appropriate level of the ALLL on at least a quarterly basis. The methodology is described in Note 1 ("Summary of Significant Accounting Policies") under the heading "Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses" beginning on page 109 of our 2023 Form 10-K. The ALLL at September 30, 2024, represents our current estimate of lifetime credit losses inherent in the loan portfolio at that date. The changes in the ALLL by loan category for the periods indicated are as follows: Three months ended September 30, 2024: Dollars in millionsJune 30, 2024 Provision Charge-offs Recoveries September 30, 2024 Commercial and Industrial \$682Δ \$101Δ (\$31)Δ \$659Δ Commercial real estate: Real estate " construction 66Δ (2)Δ "Δ "Δ 64Δ Total commercial real estate loans 449Δ (21) (7)Δ 422Δ Commercial lease financing 29Δ "Δ "Δ "Δ 29Δ Total commercial loans 1,160Δ 80Δ (138)Δ 8Δ 1,110Δ Real estate " residential mortgage 115Δ (5)Δ "Δ 1Δ 111Δ Home equity loans 71Δ 1Δ 1Δ 72Δ Other consumer loans 128Δ 15Δ (17)Δ 128Δ Credit cards 73Δ 10Δ (11)Δ 73Δ Total consumer loans 387Δ 21Δ (29)Δ 384Δ Total ALLL " continuing operations 1,547Δ 101Δ (a) (167)Δ 13Δ 1,494Δ Discontinued operations 144Δ "Δ 1Δ "Δ 13Δ Total ALLL " including discontinued operations \$1,561Δ \$101Δ (\$168)Δ \$13Δ \$1,507Δ (a) Excludes a credit for losses on lending-related commitments of \$6 million. Three months ended September 30, 2023: Dollars in millionsJune 30, 2023 Provision Charge-offs Recoveries September 30, 2023 Commercial and Industrial \$599Δ \$29Δ \$62Δ \$10Δ \$576Δ Commercial real estate: Real estate " commercial mortgage 315Δ 46Δ (1)Δ "Δ 360Δ Real estate " construction 39Δ 9Δ "Δ "Δ 48Δ Total commercial real estate loans 354Δ 55Δ (1)Δ "Δ 408Δ Commercial lease financing 33Δ (2)Δ "Δ 1Δ 32Δ Total commercial loans 986Δ 82Δ (63)Δ 11Δ 1,016Δ Real estate " residential mortgage 200Δ (20)Δ "Δ 1Δ 181Δ Home equity loans 96Δ (5) (1)Δ 91Δ Other consumer loans 126Δ 11Δ (14)Δ 125Δ Credit cards 72Δ 11Δ (9)Δ 75Δ Total consumer loans 494Δ (3) (24)Δ 472Δ Total ALLL " continuing operations 1,480Δ 79Δ (a) (87)Δ 16Δ 1,488Δ Discontinued operations 18Δ (1)Δ "Δ 17Δ Total ALLL " including discontinued operations \$1,498Δ \$78Δ (\$87)Δ 16Δ \$1,505Δ (a) Excludes a provision for losses on lending-related commitments of \$2 million. 57Table of contents Nine months ended September 30, 2024: Dollars in millionsDecember 31, 2023 Provision Charge-offs Recoveries September 30, 2024 Commercial and Industrial \$556Δ \$336Δ (\$279)Δ \$46Δ \$659Δ Commercial real estate: Real estate " commercial mortgage 41Δ (41) (22)Δ 238Δ Real estate " construction 52Δ 12Δ "Δ 64Δ Total commercial real estate loans 471Δ (29) (22)Δ 422Δ Commercial lease financing 33Δ (3) (6)Δ 29Δ Total commercial loans 1,060Δ 304Δ (307)Δ 53Δ 1,110Δ Real estate " residential mortgage 162Δ (53) (2) 4Δ 111Δ Home equity loans 86Δ (14) (2)Δ 72Δ Other consumer loans 122Δ 49Δ (49)Δ 128Δ Credit cards 78Δ 26Δ (35)Δ 74Δ 73Δ Total consumer loans 448Δ 8Δ (88)Δ 16Δ 384Δ Total ALLL " continuing operations 1,508Δ 312Δ (a) (395)Δ 69Δ 1,494Δ Discontinued operations 16Δ (1) (3)Δ 13Δ Total ALLL " including discontinued operations \$1,524Δ \$311Δ (\$398)Δ \$70Δ \$1,507Δ (a) Excludes a credit for losses on lending-related commitments of \$16Δ million. Nine months ended September 30, 2023: Dollars in millionsDecember 31, 2022 Provision Charge-offs Recoveries September 30, 2023 Commercial and Industrial \$601Δ \$81Δ (\$139)Δ \$33Δ \$576Δ Commercial real estate: Real estate " commercial mortgage 203Δ 171Δ (15)Δ 360Δ Real estate " construction 28Δ 20Δ "Δ "Δ 48Δ Total commercial real estate loans 231Δ 191Δ (15)Δ 408Δ Commercial lease financing 32Δ (4)Δ "Δ 1Δ 32Δ Total commercial loans 864Δ 268Δ (154)Δ 38Δ 1,016Δ Real estate " residential mortgage 196Δ (17) (1)Δ 181Δ Home equity loans 98Δ (6) (4)Δ 3Δ 91Δ Other consumer loans 113Δ 42Δ (37)Δ 125Δ Credit cards 66Δ 32Δ (27)Δ 475Δ Total consumer loans 473Δ 51Δ (69)Δ 174Δ Total ALLL " continuing operations 1,337Δ 319Δ (a) (223)Δ 55Δ 1,488Δ Discontinued operations 21Δ (2) (3)Δ 17Δ Total ALLL " including discontinued operations \$1,358Δ \$317Δ \$ (226)Δ 56Δ \$1,505Δ (a) Excludes a provision for losses on lending-related commitments of \$68Δ million. As described in Note 1 ("Summary of Significant Accounting Policies"), under the heading "Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses" beginning on page 109 of our 2023 Form 10-K, we estimate the ALLL using relevant available information, from internal and external sources, relating to past events, current economic and portfolio conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. In our estimation of expected credit losses, we use a two year reasonable and supportable period across all products. Following this two year period in which supportable forecasts can be generated, for all modeled loan portfolios, we revert expected credit losses to a level that is consistent with our historical information by reverting the macroeconomic variables (model inputs) to their long run average. We revert to historical loss rates for less complex estimation methods for smaller portfolios. A 20 year fixed length look back period is used to calculate the long run average of the macroeconomic variables. A four quarter reversion period is used where the macroeconomic variables linearly revert to their long run average following the two year reasonable and supportable period. We develop our reasonable and supportable forecasts using relevant data including, but not limited to, changes in economic output, unemployment rates, property values, and other factors associated with the credit losses on financial assets. Some macroeconomic variables apply to all portfolio segments, while others are more portfolio specific. The following table discloses key macroeconomic variables for each loan portfolio. 58Table of contents Segment Portfolio Key Macroeconomic Variables (a) Commercial and Industrial BBB corporate bond rate (spread), fixed investment, business bankruptcies, GDP, industrial production, unemployment rate, and Producer Price Index Commercial real estate: Property & real estate price indices, unemployment rate, business bankruptcies, GDP, and SOFR Commercial lease financing BBB corporate bond rate (spread), GDP, and unemployment rate Consumer Real estate " residential mortgage: GDP, home price index, unemployment rate, and 30 year mortgage rate Other consumer: Unemployment rate and U.S. household income: Credit cards: Unemployment rate and U.S. household income: Discontinued operations: Unemployment rate (a) Variables include all transformations and interactions with other risk drivers. Additionally, variables may have varying impacts at different points in the economic cycle. In addition to macroeconomic drivers, portfolio attributes such as remaining term, outstanding balance, risk ratings, utilization, FICO, LTV, and delinquency also drive ALLL changes. Our ALLL models were designed to capture the correlation between economic and portfolio changes. As such, evaluating shifts in individual portfolio attributes and macroeconomic variables in isolation may not be indicative of past or future performance. Economic Outlook As of September 30, 2024, the unemployment rate remained at a relatively low level, although job growth has moderated. Inflation has eased, largely due to restrictive monetary policy and a higher interest rate environment. Commercial real estate values continue to be under pressure, with the office class showing the most vulnerability. Economic uncertainty remains elevated, primarily due to geopolitical tensions and uncertainty surrounding the upcoming U.S. presidential election. We used the Moody's August 2024 Consensus forecast as the baseline forecast to estimate expected credit losses as of September 30, 2024. We determined this forecast to be a reasonable view of the economic outlook, based on all available information at quarter end. The baseline scenario reflects continued economic resiliency, but slower growth for the remainder of 2024 and into 2025 as higher rates continue to take their toll. U.S. GDP is expected to grow at an annual rate of approximately 2.6% and 1.8% for 2024 and 2025, respectively, compared to 2.5% in 2023. The National Unemployment Rate was 4.2% in the third quarter of 2024, will remain steady into late-2025 according to the forecast. The forecast also assumes the Federal Funds rate begins to ease in the third quarter 2024, while the U.S. Consumer Price Index is forecasted at 3.0% for all of 2024. The outlook for the National Home Price Index has improved, now reflecting 3.3% growth through 2024, while the Commercial Real Estate Price Index is forecasted to drop 4% by the end of 2024. To the extent we identified credit risk considerations that were not captured by the third-party economic forecast, we addressed the risk through management's qualitative adjustments to the ALLL. As a result of the current economic uncertainty, our future loss estimates may vary considerably from our September 30, 2024 assumptions. Commercial Loan Portfolio The ALLL from continuing operations for the commercial segment decreased by \$50 million, or 4.3%, from June 30, 2024. The overall decrease in the commercial allowance was driven by changes in portfolio activity, including the effects of continuing balance sheet optimization efforts, partly offset by economic changes. The reserve decrease reflects strategic and ongoing loan attrition mostly within the C&I portfolio. The reserve decrease is offset by credit portfolio migration as well as impacts from the extended period of higher interest rates and the current inflationary environment. Consumer Loan Portfolio The ALLL from continuing operations for the consumer segment decreased by \$3 million, or 0.8%, from June 30, 2024. The overall decrease in the consumer allowance was driven by the impact of balance sheet optimization efforts, partly offset by credit quality normalization post-pandemic. 59Table of contents Credit Risk Profile The prevalent risk characteristic for both commercial and consumer loans is the risk of loss arising from an obligor's inability or failure to meet contractual payment or performance terms. Evaluation of this risk is stratified and monitored by the loan risk rating grades assigned for the commercial loan portfolios and the refreshed FICO score assigned for the consumer loan portfolios. The internal risk grades assigned to loans follow our definitions of Pass and Criticized, which are consistent with published definitions of regulatory risk classifications. Loans with a pass rating represent those loans not classified on our rating scale for credits, as minimal credit risk has been identified. Criticized loans are those loans that either have a potential weakness deserving management's close attention or have a well-defined weakness that may put full collection of contractual cash flows at risk. Borrower FICO scores provide information about the credit quality of our consumer loan portfolio as they provide an indication as to the likelihood that a debtor will repay its debts. The scores are obtained from a nationally recognized consumer rating agency and are presented in the tables below at the dates indicated. Most extensions of credit are subject to loan grading or scoring. Loan grades are assigned at the time of origination, verified by credit risk management, and periodically re-evaluated thereafter. This risk rating methodology blends our judgment with quantitative modeling. Commercial loans generally are assigned two internal risk ratings. The first rating reflects the probability that the borrower will default on an obligation; the second rating reflects expected recovery rates on the credit facility. Default probability is determined based on, among other factors, the financial strength of the borrower, an assessment of the borrower's management, the borrower's competitive position within its industry sector, and our view of industry risk in the context of the general economic outlook. Types of exposure, transaction structure, and collateral, including credit risk mitigants, affect the expected recovery assessment. 60Table of contents Commercial Credit Exposure: Credit Risk Profile by Creditworthiness Category and Vintage (a) (b) As of September 30, 2024 Term Loans: Revolving Loans Amortized Cost Basis: Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans Amortized Cost Basis: Amortized Cost Basis by Origination Year and Internal Risk Rating: Dollars in millions 2024 2023 2022 2021 2020 Prior Total Commercial and Industrial Risk Rating: Pass \$4,215Δ \$3,330Δ \$7,612Δ \$4,309Δ \$1,895Δ \$4,090Δ \$22,943Δ \$117Δ \$48,511Δ Criticized (Accruing) 76Δ 22Δ 66Δ 442Δ 261Δ 414Δ 1,779Δ 3,838Δ 3,898Δ Criticized (Nonaccruing) 22Δ 19Δ 106Δ 35Δ 3Δ 43Δ 137Δ "Δ 365Δ Total commercial and industrial 4,313Δ 3,573Δ 8,382Δ 4,786Δ 2,159Δ 4,547Δ 24,859Δ 155Δ 52,774Δ Current year gross write-offs "Δ 6Δ 404Δ 105Δ 44Δ 25Δ 99Δ "Δ 279Δ Real estate " commercial mortgage: Risk Rating: Pass 623Δ 308Δ 3,127Δ 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collateral, where such qualifying agreements exist. We held no additional collateral in the form of securities against this net exposure. We enter into transactions using master netting agreements with clients to accommodate their business needs. In most cases, we mitigate our credit exposure by cross-collateralizing these transactions to the underlying loan collateral. We mitigate our market risk by buying and selling U.S. Treasuries and SOFR futures or entering into offsetting positions. Due to the cross-collateralization to the underlying loan, we typically do not exchange cash or marketable securities collateral in connection with these transactions. To address the risk of default associated with these contracts, we have established a CVA reserve (included in accrued income and other assets) in the amount of \$7A million at September 30, 2024. The CVA is calculated from potential future exposures, expected recovery rates, and market-implied probabilities of default. At September 30, 2024, we had gross exposure of \$192 million to client counterparties and other entities that are not broker-dealers or banks for derivatives that have associated master netting agreements. We had net exposure of \$161 million on our derivatives with these counterparties after the application of master netting agreements, collateral, and the related reserve. Credit Derivatives We are a buyer and, under limited circumstances, may be a seller of credit protection through the credit derivative market. We purchase credit derivatives to manage the credit risk associated with specific commercial lending and swap obligations as well as exposures to debt securities. Our credit derivative portfolio was in a net liability position of \$2 million as of September 30, 2024, and \$1 million as of December 31, 2023. Our credit derivative portfolio consists of traded credit default swap indices and risk participation agreements. Additional descriptions of our credit derivatives are provided in Note 8 (Derivatives and Hedging Activities) beginning on page 142 of our 2023 Form 10-K under the heading "Credit Derivatives." The following table provides information on the types of credit derivatives sold by us and held on the balance sheet at September 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023. The notional amount represents the amount that the seller could be required to pay. The payment/performance risk shown in the table represents a weighted average of the default probabilities for all reference entities in the respective portfolios. These default probabilities are implied from the table of content observed credit indices in the credit default swap market, which are mapped to reference entities based on KeyBank's internal risk rating. At September 30, 2024/December 31, 2023 Dollars in millions Notional Amount Average Term (Years) Payment / Performance Risk Notional Amount Average Term (Years) Payment / Performance Risk Other \$12A 5.242.07% \$4A 10.694.86% Total credit derivatives sold \$12A \$4A \$4A \$4A Credit Risk Contingent Features We have entered into certain derivative contracts that require us to post collateral to the counterparties when these contracts are in a net liability position. The amount of collateral to be posted is based on the amount of the net liability and thresholds generally related to our long-term senior unsecured credit ratings with Moody's and S&P. Collateral requirements also are based on minimum transfer amounts, which are specific to each Credit Support Annex (a component of the ISDA Master Agreement) that we have signed with the counterparties. In a limited number of instances, counterparties have the right to terminate their ISDA Master Agreements with us if our ratings fall below a certain level, usually investment-grade level (i.e., Aa3/Baa3 for Moody's and Aa3/BBB- for S&P). At September 30, 2024, KeyBank's rating was Aa3/Baa1 with Moody's and Aa3/BBB+ with S&P, and KeyCorp's rating was Aa3/Baa2 with Moody's and Aa3/BBB with S&P. Refer to the table below for the aggregate fair value of all derivative contracts with credit risk contingent features held by KeyBank's banking affiliate KeyBank that were in a net liability position. Dollars in millions September 30, 2024/December 31, 2023 Net derivative liabilities with credit-risk contingent features (\$27) (\$45) Collateral posted 26A 42A As of September 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023, the fair value of additional collateral that could be required to be posted as a result of the credit risk related contingent features being triggered was immaterial to KeyBank's consolidated financial statements. At September 30, 2024, only KeyBank held derivative contracts with credit risk contingent features. 8. Mortgage Servicing Assets We originate and periodically sell commercial and residential mortgage loans but continue to service those loans for the buyers. We also may purchase the right to service commercial mortgage loans from other lenders. We record a servicing asset if we purchase or retain the right to service loans in exchange for servicing fees that exceed the going market servicing rate and are considered more than adequate compensation for servicing. Additional information pertaining to the accounting for mortgage and other servicing assets is included in Note 1 (Summary of Significant Accounting Policies) under the heading "Servicing Assets" beginning on page 114 of our 2023 Form 10-K. Commercial Changes in the carrying amount of commercial mortgage servicing assets are summarized as follows: Three months ended September 30, Nine months ended September 30, Dollars in millions 2024/2023/2024/2023 Balance at beginning of period \$612A \$627A \$638A Servicing retained from loan sales 17A 40A 44A 66A Purchases 7A 8A 17A 18A Amortization (30)(30)(93)(92) Temporary (impairments) recoveries 7A 8A 17A 18A Balance at end of period \$606A \$645A \$606A \$645A Fair value at end of period \$816A \$871A \$816A \$871A The fair value of commercial mortgage servicing assets is determined by calculating the present value of future cash flows associated with servicing the loans. This calculation uses a number of assumptions that are based on current market conditions. The range and weighted average of the significant unobservable inputs used to determine the fair value of our commercial mortgage servicing assets at September 30, 2024, and September 30, 2023, along with the valuation techniques, are shown in the following table: September 30, 2024/September 30, 2023 Valuation Technique Significant Unobservable Input Range Weighted Average Range Weighted Average Range Weighted Average Discounted cash flow Expected defaults 1.00A %2.00A %1.01A %1.00A %2.00A %1.01A % Residual cash flows discount rate 7.17A %10.72A %10.38A %7.44A %10.50A %10.13A % Escrow earn rate 4.51A %4.56A %4.51A %5.48A %5.61A %5.49A % Loan assumption rate 7.2A %2.36A %1.99A % A %2.13A %1.96A % If these economic assumptions change or prove incorrect, the fair value of commercial mortgage servicing assets may also change. Expected credit losses, escrow earning rates, and discount rates are critical to the valuation of commercial mortgage servicing assets. Estimates of these assumptions are based on how a market participant would view the respective rates, and reflect historical data associated with the commercial mortgage loans, industry trends, and other considerations. Actual rates may differ from those estimated due to changes in a variety of economic factors. A decrease in the value assigned to the escrow earning rates would cause a decrease in the fair value of our commercial mortgage servicing assets. An increase in the assumed default rates of commercial mortgage loans or an increase in the assigned discount rates would cause a decrease in the fair value of our commercial mortgage servicing assets. Prepayment activity on commercial serviced loans does not significantly affect the valuation of our commercial mortgage servicing assets. Unlike residential mortgages, commercial mortgages experience significantly lower prepayments due to certain contractual restrictions affecting the borrower's ability to prepay the mortgage. The amortization of commercial servicing assets is determined in proportion to, and over the period of, the estimated net servicing income. The amortization of commercial servicing assets for each period, as shown in the table at the beginning of this note, is recorded as a reduction to contractual fee income. The contractual fee income from servicing commercial mortgage loans totaled \$284 million for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2024, and \$234 million for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2023. This fee income was offset by \$93 million of amortization for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2024, and \$92 million for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2023. Both the contractual fee income and the amortization are recorded, net, in the commercial mortgage servicing fees on the income statement. Residential Changes in the carrying amount of residential mortgage servicing assets are summarized as follows: Three months ended September 30, Nine months ended September 30, Dollars in millions 2024/2023/2024/2023 Balance at beginning of period \$106A \$108A \$106A Servicing retained from loan sales 4A 4A 9A 8A Purchases 7A 8A 17A 18A Amortization (3)(3)(8) (7) Temporary (impairments) recoveries (2)A A (1)A A Balance at end of period \$108A \$107A \$108A \$107A Fair value at end of period \$129A \$137A \$129A \$137A The fair value of mortgage servicing assets is determined by calculating the present value of future cash flows associated with servicing the loans. This calculation uses a number of assumptions that are based on current market conditions. The range and weighted-average of the significant unobservable inputs used to fair value our mortgage servicing assets at September 30, 2024, and September 30, 2023, along with the valuation techniques, are shown in the following table: September 30, 2024/September 30, 2023 Valuation Technique Significant Unobservable Input Range Weighted Average Range Weighted Average Range Weighted Average Range Weighted Average Discounted cash flow Prepayment speed 7.08A %53.34A %8.33A %5.24A %36.95A %6.87A % Discount rate 6.50A %8.75A %6.60A %8.75A %6.59A % Servicing costs 70.00A \$3,582A \$75.25A \$70.00A \$4,332A \$74.70A If these economic assumptions change or prove incorrect, the fair value of residential mortgage servicing assets may also change. Prepayment speed, discount rates, and servicing cost are critical to the valuation of residential mortgage servicing assets. Estimates of these assumptions are based on how a market participant would view the respective rates and reflect historical data associated with the residential mortgage loans, industry trends, and other considerations. Actual rates may differ from those estimated due to changes in a variety of economic factors. An increase in the prepayment speed would cause a decrease in the fair value of our residential mortgage servicing assets. An increase in the assigned discount rates and servicing cost assumptions would cause a decrease in the fair value of our residential mortgage servicing assets. The amortization of residential servicing assets for September 30, 2024, as shown in the table above, is recorded as a reduction to contractual fee income. The contractual fee income from servicing residential mortgage loans totaled \$29 million for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2024, and \$25 million for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2023. This fee income was offset by \$8 million of amortization for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2024, and \$7 million for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2023. Both the contractual fee income and the amortization are recorded, net, in consumer mortgage income on the income statement. 9. Leases As a lessee, we enter into leases of land, buildings, and equipment. Our real estate leases primarily relate to bank branches and office space. The leases of equipment principally relate to technology assets for data processing and data storage. As a lessor, we primarily provide financing through our equipment leasing business. For more information on our leasing activity, see Note 10 (Leases) beginning on page 150 of our 2023 Form 10-K. Lessor Equipment Leasing Leases may have fixed or floating rate terms. Variable payments are based on an index or other specified rate and are included in rental payments. Certain leases contain an option to extend the lease term or the option to terminate at the discretion of the lessee. Under certain conditions, lease agreements may also contain the option for a lessee to purchase the underlying asset. Interest income from sales-type and direct financing leases is recognized in "interest income" on the income statement. Income related to operating leases is recognized in operating lease income and other leasing gains on the income statement. The components of equipment leasing income are summarized in the table below: Three months ended September 30, Nine months ended September 30, Dollars in millions 2024/2023/2024/2023 Sales-type and direct financing leases Interest income on lease receivables 17A \$19A \$53A \$58A Interest income related to accretion of unguaranteed residual asset 2A 3A 7A 10A Interest income on deferred fees and costs 5A 2A 15A 2A Total sales-type and direct financing lease income \$24A \$24A \$75A \$70A Operating lease income related to lease payments \$16A \$19A \$53A \$65A Other operating leasing gains 3A 3A 8A 5A Total operating lease income and other leasing gains 16A 22A 61A 70A Total lease income \$40A \$46A \$136A \$140A Goodwill Our annual goodwill impairment testing is performed as of October 1 each year, or more frequently as events occur or circumstances change that would more-likely-than-not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. A quantitative or qualitative testing approach may be used. Additional information pertaining to our accounting policy for goodwill and other intangible assets is summarized in Note 1 (Summary of Significant Accounting Policies) under the heading "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" beginning on page 114 of our 2023 Form 10-K. 83 Table of contents During the first quarter of 2024, Key realigned its real estate capital business from its Commercial Bank reporting unit to its Institutional Bank reporting unit. The move was done to align product-based teams to the client-facing businesses they serve with the goal of reducing overhead and complexity and creating a better client experience. This reorganization was identified as a triggering event. As a result, interim quantitative goodwill impairment tests were performed during the first quarter of 2024 reflecting the reporting units both immediately before and immediately after the realignment, neither of which resulted in impairment. The results of the impairment test reflecting the realignment indicated the fair value of each of the three reporting units, Consumer Bank, Commercial Bank, and Institutional Bank, exceeded their respective carrying values by more than 10%. We monitored events and circumstances through September 30, 2024, including macroeconomic factors, industry and banking sector events, key specific performance indicators, and the sensitivity of the interim quantitative test results to changes in assumptions through September 30, 2024. At the conclusion of this assessment of all reporting units, we determined that as of September 30, 2024, it was more likely than not that the fair value of all reporting units exceeded the respective carrying value of such reporting units. The reporting units at which goodwill is tested for impairment are the Consumer Bank, Commercial Bank and Institutional Bank reporting units. As the Commercial Bank and Institutional Bank reporting units are aggregated within KeyBank's overall Commercial Bank reporting segment, the realignment of real estate capital did not have an impact on our reportable segments, however, goodwill was reallocated from the Commercial Bank reporting unit to the Institutional Bank reporting unit. During the first quarter of 2024, the Commercial Bank and Institutional Bank reporting units were allocated goodwill of \$218A million and \$715A million, respectively. There were no changes to goodwill balances in the third quarter of 2024. The carrying amount of goodwill by reporting segment is presented in the following table: Dollars in millions Consumer Bank Commercial Bank Total BALANCE AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2023 \$1,819A \$933A \$2,752A BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2023 \$1,819A \$933A \$2,752A BALANCE AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2024 \$1,819A \$933A \$2,752A 11. Variable Interest Entities Our significant VIEs are summarized below. Additional information pertaining to the criteria used in determining if an entity is a VIE is included in Note 13 (Variable Interest Entities) beginning on page 154 of our 2023 Form 10-K. LIHTC and NMTC investments We had \$2.2 billion and \$2.3 billion of investments in LIHTC operating partnerships at September 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023, respectively. These investments are recorded in accrued income and other assets on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. We do not have any loss reserves recorded related to these investments because we believe the likelihood of any loss to be remote. For all legally binding, unfunded equity commitments, we increase our recognized investment and recognize a liability. As of September 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023, we had liabilities of \$1.1 billion and \$1.4 billion, respectively, related to investments in qualified affordable housing projects, which are recorded in accrued expenses and other liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. We continue to invest in these LIHTC operating partnerships. The assets and liabilities presented in the table below convey the size of KDCD's direct and indirect investments at September 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023. As these investments represent unconsolidated VIEs, the assets and liabilities of the investments themselves are not recorded on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Additional information pertaining to our LIHTC investments is included in Note 13 (Variable Interest Entities) beginning on page 154 of our 2023 Form 10-K. A Unconsolidated VIEs Dollars in millions Total Assets Total Liabilities Maximum Exposure to Loss September 30, 2024 LIHTC investments \$10,008A \$4,579A \$2,674A December 31, 2023 LIHTC investments \$8,904A \$3,848A \$2,768A 84 Table of contents We had \$29A million and \$25 million in NMTC investments at September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. These investments are recorded in other investments on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. We amortize our LIHTC and NMTC investments over the period that we expect to receive the tax benefits. During the nine months ended September 30, 2024, we recognized \$171 million of amortization, \$166 million of tax credits and \$41 million of other tax benefits associated with these investments within income taxes on our income statement. During the nine months ended September 30, 2023, we recognized \$163 million of amortization, \$151 million of tax credits and \$39 million of other tax benefits associated with these investments within income taxes on our income statement. Principal investments Our maximum exposure to loss associated with indirect principal investments consists of the investments' fair value plus any unfunded equity commitments. The fair value of our indirect principal investments totaled \$16 million and \$17 million at September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. These investments are recorded in other investments on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. The table below reflects the size of the private equity funds in which we were invested as well as our maximum exposure to loss in connection with these investments at September 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023. A Unconsolidated VIEs Dollars in millions Total Assets Total Liabilities Maximum Exposure to Loss September 30, 2024 Direct investments \$2,372A \$3A \$17A December 31, 2023 Indirect investments \$2,741A \$91A \$18A Through our principal investing entities, we have formed and funded operating entities that provide management and other related services to our investment company funds, which directly invest in portfolio companies. These entities had no assets at September 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023, that can be used to settle the entities' obligations. The entities had no liabilities at September 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023, and other equity investors have no recourse to our general credit. Additional information on our indirect and direct principal investments is provided in Note 6 (Fair Value Measurements) beginning on page 130 and in Note 13 (Variable Interest Entities) beginning on page 154 of our 2023 Form 10-K. Other unconsolidated VIEs We are involved with other various entities in the normal course of business which we have determined to be VIEs. We have determined that we are not the primary beneficiary of these VIEs because we do not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact their economic performance or hold a variable interest that could potentially be significant. The table below shows our assets and liabilities associated with these unconsolidated VIEs at September 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023. These assets are recorded in accrued income and other assets, other investments, securities available for sale, held-to-maturity securities, and loans, net of unearned income on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Of the total balance as of September 30, 2024, \$388 million related to the purchase of senior notes from a securitization collateralized by sold indirect auto loans. Additional information pertaining to our other unconsolidated VIEs is included in Note 13



Scotiabank Investment On August 12, 2024, we entered into an Investment Agreement with Scotiabank pursuant to which Scotiabank agreed to make a strategic minority investment in KeyCorp of approximately \$2.8 billion, representing approximately 14.9% pro forma common stock ownership of KeyCorp, for a fixed price of \$17.17 per share. On August 30, 2024, Scotiabank completed the initial purchase of 47,829,359 of KeyCorp's Common Shares with an investment of approximately \$821.4 million in gross proceeds. With this investment, Scotiabank owns approximately 4.9% of KeyCorp's Common Shares. The parties expect to complete the final purchase of approximately \$2.0 billion of KeyCorp's Common Shares in the first quarter of 2025, subject to Federal Reserve approval. The exact number of shares to be issued in connection with the final purchase is dependent on the total shares outstanding at the time of final purchase which precludes equity classification of the Investment Agreement. As such the Investment Agreement is accounted for as a financial instrument at fair value with changes recorded through earnings. As of September 30, 2024, the value of the financial instrument did not have a material impact to our results of operations or financial condition. 91Table of contents in connection with the completion of the initial purchase of the Scotiabank investment, we incurred \$10.4 million in issuance costs, which are classified in shareholders' equity and recorded against the gross proceeds received. Preferred StockThe following table summarizes our preferred stock at September 30, 2024. Preferred stock seriesAmount outstanding (in millions)Book value (net of capital surplus)Shares authorized and outstandingPar valueLiquidation preferenceOwnership interest per depositary shareLiquidation preference per depositary shareThird quarter 2024 dividends paid per depositary share5.000% Fixed-to-Floating Rate Perpetual Noncumulative Series D\$525A \$519A 21,000A \$1A \$25,000A 1/25th\$1,000A \$12.50A 6.125% Fixed-to-Floating Rate Perpetual Noncumulative Series E500A 490A 500,000A 1A 1,000A 1/40th25A .382813A 5.650% Fixed Rate Perpetual Noncumulative Series F425A 412A 425,000A 1A 1,000A 1/40th25A .353125A 5.625% Fixed Rate Perpetual Non-Cumulative Series G450A 435A 450,000A 1A 1,000A 1/40th25A .351563A 6.200% Fixed Rate Reset Perpetual Non-Cumulative Series H600A 590A 600,000A 1A 1,000A 1/40th25A .387500A 20 Business Segment Reporting The following is description of the segments and their primary businesses at September 30, 2024. Consumer BankThe Consumer Bank serves individuals and small businesses throughout our 15-state branch footprint as well as healthcare professionals nationally through our Laurel Road digital brand by offering a variety of deposit and investment products, personal finance and financial wellness services, lending, mortgage and home equity, student loan refinancing, credit card, treasury services, and business advisory services. In addition, wealth management and investment services are offered to assist institutional, non-profit, and high-net-worth clients with their banking, trust, portfolio management, charitable giving, and related needs. Commercial BankThe Commercial Bank is an aggregation of our Institutional and Commercial operating segments. The Commercial operating segment is a full-service corporate bank focused principally on serving the borrowing, cash management, and capital markets needs of middle market clients within KeyCorp's 15-state branch footprint. The Institutional operating segment operates nationally in providing lending, equipment financing, and banking products and services to large corporate and institutional clients. The industry coverage and product teams have established expertise in the following sectors: Consumer, Energy, Healthcare, Industrial, Public Sector, Real Estate, and Technology. It is also a significant, national, commercial real estate lender and third-party servicer of commercial mortgage loans and a special servicer of CMBS. The Institutional operating segment is also a significant, national, commercial real estate lender and third-party master and special servicer of commercial mortgage loans. The operating segment also includes the KBCM platform which provides a broad suite of capital markets products and services including syndicated finance, debt and equity underwriting, fixed income and equity sales and trading, derivatives, foreign exchange, mergers & acquisition and other advisory, and public finance. OtherOther includes various corporate treasury activities such as management of our investment securities portfolio, long-term debt, short-term liquidity and funding activities, and balance sheet risk management, our principal investing unit, and various exit portfolios as well as reconciling items, which primarily represent the unallocated portion of nonearning assets of corporate support functions. Charges related to the funding of these assets are part of net interest income and are allocated to the business segments through noninterest expense. Reconciling items also include intercompany eliminations and certain items that are not allocated to the business segments because they do not reflect their normal operations. 92Table of contentsDeveloping and applying the methodologies that we use to allocate items among our lines of business is a dynamic process. Accordingly, financial results may be revised periodically to reflect enhanced alignment of expense base allocation drivers, changes in the risk profile of a particular business, or changes in our organizational structure. The table below shows selected financial data for our business segments for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2024, and September 30, 2023. Capital is assigned to each business segment based on a combination of regulatory and economic equity. Three months ended September 30, Consumer BankCommercial BankOtherTotal KeyDollars in millions20242023202420232024202320242023SUMMARY OF OPERATIONSNet interest income (TE)\$584A \$534A \$460A \$446A \$80(\$57)964A \$923A Noninterest income230A 241A 408A 363A (907)39A (269)643A Total revenue (TE) (a)814A 775A 868A 809A (987) (18)695A 1,566A Provision for credit losses52A 14A 41A 68A 2A (195A 81A Depreciation and amortization expense17A 21A 18A 21A 18A 13A 53A 55A Other noninterest expense632A 655A 427A 412A (18)(120,041A 1,055A Income (loss) from continuing operations86A 65A 300A 240A (797)(3)(411)302A Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes5A 1A 1A 1A 1A Net income (loss)\$86A \$65A \$300A \$240A (\$796)(2)(\$410)\$303A AVERAGE BALANCES (b)Loans and leases\$38,332A \$41,610A \$67,452A \$75,598A \$460A \$419A \$106,244A \$117,627A Total assets (a)41,188A 44,429A 76,395A 85,930A 70,026A 61,982A 187,609A 192,341A Deposits86,431A 82,683A 58,696A 56,078A 2,644A 6,064A 147,771A 144,825A OTHER FINANCIAL DATA Net loan charge-offs (b)\$54A \$36A \$99A \$35A \$1A \$1A \$154A \$71A Return on average allocated equity (b)10.34A %74.42A %11.98A %9.11A %12.18A %11.90A %10.35A %8.66A %Return on average allocated equity10.34A 7.42A 11.98A 9.11A (125.02)7.93A (10.32)8.69A Average full-time equivalent employees (c)7,388A 7,666A 2,387A 2,549A 7,030A 7,451A 16,805A 17,666A (a)Substantially all revenue generated by our major business segments is derived from clients that reside in the United States. A substantially all long-lived assets, including premises and equipment, capitalized software, and goodwill held by our major business segments, are located in the United States. (b)From continuing operations. (c)The number of average full-time equivalent employees was not adjusted for discontinued operations. Nine months ended September 30, Consumer BankCommercial BankOtherTotal KeyDollars in millions20242023202420232024202320242023SUMMARY OF OPERATIONSNet interest income (TE)\$1,651A \$1,677A \$1,268A \$1,414A \$170(\$76)82,749A \$3,015A Noninterest income689A 709A 1,167A 1,079A (851)72A 1,005A 1,860A Total revenue (TE) (a)2,340A 2,386A 2,435A 2,493A (1,021)(4)3,754A 4,875A Provision for credit losses83A 106A 231A 283A (18)(2)296A 387A Depreciation and amortization expense58A 62A 59A 67A 44A 47A 161A 176A Other noninterest expense1,943A 1,938A 1,258A 1,213A (46)35A 3,155A 3,186A Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes (TE)256A 280A 887A 930A (1,001)(84)142A 1,126A Allocated income taxes and TE adjustments61A 67A 176A 196A (176)(36)61A 227A Income (loss) from continuing operations195A 213A 711A 734A (825)(48)81A 899A Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes5A 1A 1A 1A 1A Net income (loss)\$195A \$213A \$711A \$734A \$(823)(\$45)83A \$902A AVERAGE BALANCES (b)Loans and leases\$39,139A \$42,118A \$69,105A \$76,816A \$494A \$437A \$108,738A \$119,371A Total assets (a)41,966A 44,945A 78,234A 86,727A 66,491A 61,551A 186,691A 193,223A Deposits85,305A 82,535A 53,983A 2,182A 7,198A 144,954A 143,716A OTHER FINANCIAL DATA Net loan charge-offs (b)\$144A \$93A \$200A \$76A (18)(1)326A \$168A Return on average allocated equity (b)7.64A %8.04A %9.50A %9.37A %68.90%0.713.06%0.72A %8.57A %Return on average allocated equity7.64A 8.04A 9.50A 9.37A (68.74)(668.50)0.74A 8.60A Average full-time equivalent employees (c)7,360A 7,850A 2,347A 2,530A 7,027A 7,500A 16,734A 17,880A (a)Substantially all revenue generated by our major business segments is derived from clients that reside in the United States. A substantially all long-lived assets, including premises and equipment, capitalized software, and goodwill held by our major business segments, are located in the United States. (b)From continuing operations. (c)The number of average full-time equivalent employees was not adjusted for discontinued operations. 93Table of contents 21. Revenue from Contracts with Customers The following table represents a disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers, by business segment, for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2024, and September 30, 2023. The development and application of the methodologies that we use to allocate items among our business segments is a dynamic process. Accordingly, financial results may be revised periodically to reflect enhanced alignment of expense base allocations drivers, changes in the risk profile of a particular business, or changes in our organizational structure. Three months ended September 30, 2024 Three months ended September 30, 2023 Dollars in millionsConsumer BankCommercial BankTotal Contract RevenueConsumer BankCommercial BankTotal Contract RevenueNONINTEREST INCOME Trust and investment services income\$114A \$17A \$131A \$104A \$16A \$120A Investment banking and debt placement fees5A 1A 128A 128A 1A 70A 70A Services charges on deposit accounts35A 32A 67A 41A 28A 69A Cards and payments income45A 45A 90A 43A 42A 85A Other noninterest income3A 1A 3A 3A 1A 3A Total revenue from contracts with customers\$197A \$222A \$419A \$191A \$156A \$347A Other noninterest income (a)\$219A \$257A \$304A Total noninterest income from Other(b)(907)39A (269)643A (a)Noninterest income considered earned outside the scope of contracts with customers. (b)Other includes other segments that consists of corporate treasury, our principal investing unit, and various exit portfolios as well as reconciling items which primarily represents the unallocated portion of nonearning assets of corporate support functions. Charges related to the funding of these assets are part of net interest income and are allocated to the business segments through noninterest expense. Reconciling items also includes intercompany eliminations and certain items that are not allocated to the business segments because they do not reflect their normal operations. Refer to Note 20 (â€œBusiness Segment Reportingâ€) for more information. Nine months ended September 30, 2024 Nine months ended September 30, 2023 Dollars in millionsConsumer BankCommercial BankTotal Contract RevenueConsumer BankCommercial BankTotal Contract RevenueNONINTEREST INCOME Trust and investment services income\$334A \$51A \$385A \$306A \$50A \$356A Investment banking and debt placement fees5A 1A 357A 357A 1A 261A 261A Services charges on deposit accounts103A 93A 196A 121A 84A 205A Cards and payments income133A 114A 247A 136A 107A 243A Other noninterest income10A 1A 10A 9A 1A 9A Total revenue from contracts with customers\$580A \$615A \$1,195A \$572A \$502A \$1,074A Other noninterest income (a)\$661A \$714A Noninterest income from Other(b)(851)72A Total noninterest income51,005A \$1,860A We had no material contract assets or contract liabilities as of September 30, 2024, and September 30, 2023. 94Table of contents Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of KeyCorp Results of Review of Interim Financial Statements We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of KeyCorp as of September 30, 2024, the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, the related consolidated statements of cash flows for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the â€œconsolidated interim financial statementsâ€). Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the consolidated interim financial statements for them to be in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. We have previously audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheet of KeyCorp as of December 31, 2023, the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes (not presented herein); and in our report dated February 22, 2024, we expressed an unqualified audit opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2023, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived. Basis for Review Results These financial statements are the responsibility of KeyCorp's management. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to KeyCorp in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the SEC and the PCAOB. We conducted our review in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. A review of interim financial statements consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. A Cleveland, Ohio November 6, 2024 95Table of contents Item 3. A A A Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk The information presented in the â€œMarket risk managementâ€ section of the Managementâ€'s Discussion & Analysis of Financial Condition & Results of Operations is incorporated herein by reference. Item 4. A A A 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 Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the â€œExchange Actâ€)), to ensure that information required to be disclosed by KeyCorp in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SECâ€'s rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to KeyCorp's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure. 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 quarter that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, KeyCorp's internal control over financial reporting. PART II. A OTHER INFORMATION Item 1. A A A Legal Proceedings The information presented in the Legal Proceedings section of Note 17 (â€œContingent Liabilities and Guaranteesâ€) of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited) is incorporated herein by reference. On at least a quarterly basis, we assess our liabilities and contingencies in connection with outstanding legal proceedings utilizing the latest information available. A Where it is probable that we will incur a loss and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated, we record a liability in our consolidated financial statements. A These legal reserves may be increased or decreased to reflect any relevant developments on a quarterly basis. A Where a loss is not probable or the amount of the loss is not estimable, we have not accrued legal reserves, consistent with applicable accounting guidance. A Based on information currently available to us, advice of counsel, and available insurance coverage, we believe that our established reserves are adequate and the liabilities arising from the legal proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition. A We note, however, that in light of the inherent uncertainty in legal proceedings there can be no assurance that the ultimate resolution will not exceed established reserves. A As a result, the outcome of a particular matter or a combination of matters may be material to our results of operations for a particular period, depending upon the size of the loss or our income for that particular period. Item 1A. A A A Risk Factors For a discussion of certain risk factors affecting us, see the section titled â€œSupervision and Regulationâ€ in Part I, Item 1. Business, on pages 11-24 of our 2023 Form 10-K; Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors, on pages 25-41 of our 2023 Form 10-K; the sections titled â€œSupervision and regulationâ€ and â€œStrategic developmentsâ€ in this report; and our disclosure regarding forward-looking statements in this report. The additional risk factor set forth below represents a new risk that has become applicable since the filing of our 2023 Form 10-K. Following the final purchase under the Investment Agreement, Scotiabank will hold a significant equity interest in our business and may exercise influence over us, including through its ability to designate up to two directors to KeyCorp's Board of Directors. In addition, the Investment Agreement is accounted for as a financial instrument at fair value with changes in fair value recorded through earnings, which may have an adverse impact on our results of operations. In August 2024, KeyCorp entered into an Investment Agreement with Scotiabank, pursuant to which Scotiabank agreed to purchase, in two closings, such number of KeyCorp's Common Shares that, taken together with all other Common Shares then owned by Scotiabank and its affiliates, would represent approximately 14.9% of the issued 96Table of contents and outstanding Common Shares of KeyCorp on a post-transaction basis. The first closing occurred in August 2024 and Scotiabank currently holds approximately 4.9% of KeyCorp's outstanding Common Shares. We cannot provide any assurance that the second closing under the Investment Agreement will occur in a timely manner, or at all. Following the second closing, Scotiabank is expected to hold approximately 14.9% of KeyCorp's issued and outstanding Common Shares. In addition, under the Investment Agreement, following the second closing, Scotiabank will be entitled to designate up to two directors to KeyCorp's Board of Directors, subject to specified minimum ownership requirements. As a result of the amount of Common Shares that will be held by Scotiabank, together with its director designation rights, Scotiabank may be able to influence our policies and operations and impact matters requiring shareholder approval. In addition, the existence of a large shareholder may have the effect of deterring hostile takeovers, delaying or preventing changes in control or changes in management, or limiting the ability of our other shareholders to approve transactions that they may deem to be in the best interests of our company. The interests of Scotiabank with respect to matters potentially or actually involving or affecting us and our other shareholders, such as

future acquisitions, financings, and other corporate opportunities and attempts to acquire us, may conflict with the interests of our other shareholders. In addition, because the exact number of shares to be issued by us to Scotiabank at the second closing is dependent on the total shares outstanding at the time of final purchase, equity classification of the Investment Agreement is precluded and, therefore, the Investment Agreement is accounted for as a financial instrument at fair value with changes in fair value recorded through earnings. As of September 30, 2024, the value of the financial instrument did not have a material impact to our results of operations or financial condition. As a result of the potential future volatility in the market price of our Common Shares used in the fair value estimation of the financial instrument, our financial statements and results of operations may fluctuate in future periods, based on various factors, many of which are outside of our control. Accordingly, we may recognize non-cash gains or losses on the financial instrument for each reporting period and the amount of such gains or losses could be material. Item 2.À Á Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of ProceedsFrom time to time, KeyCorp or its principal subsidiary, KeyBank, may seek to retire, repurchase, or exchange outstanding debt of KeyCorp or KeyBank, and capital securities or preferred stock of KeyCorp, through cash purchase, privately negotiated transactions, or otherwise.À Such transactions, if any, depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity and capital requirements, contractual restrictions, and other factors. The amounts involved may be material. We did not complete any open market share repurchases in the third quarter of 2024, and have no Board-approved repurchase authorizations outstanding. During the third quarter of 2024, Key repurchased less than \$1 million of shares related to equity compensation programs. On August 30, 2024, KeyCorp issued 47,829,359 Common Shares for approximately \$821 million in gross proceeds to Scotiabank pursuant to the first closing under the Investment Agreement, which was exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, by virtue of the exemption provided by Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act. The following table summarizes our repurchases of our Common Shares for the three months ended September 30, 2024. Refer to Note 19 (â€œShareholders' Equityâ€) for more information regarding share repurchases made during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024. Calendar monthTotalÀ numberÀ ofÀ sharesrepurchasedÀ (a)AverageÀ priceÀ paidper shareTotalÀ numberÀ ofÀ sharesÀ purchasedÀ as part of publicly announced plans or programsDollar valueÀ ofÀ shares that may yet be purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programsJuly 1 - 31492À \$14.06À â€"À August 1 - 316,711À 17.04À â€"À September 1 -30577À 16.50À â€"À Total7,780À \$16.81À â€"À (a)Includes Common Shares deemed surrendered by employees in connection with our stock compensation and benefit plans to satisfy tax obligations. We did not complete any open market share repurchases in the third quarter of 2024. 97Table of contentsItem 5.À Á Other InformationNo director or officer (as defined in Rule 16a-1(f) of the Exchange Act) of KeyCorp adopted, modified, or terminated any Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement or any non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement (as such terms are defined in Item 408 of Regulation S-K of the Exchange Act) during the quarter ended September 30, 2024, except as may be noted below. We do not permit the use of Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangements by our directors or executive officers. Certain of our directors or officers have made elections to participate in, and are participating in, our KeyCorp Second Amended and Restated Discounted Stock Purchase Plan, our Long-Term Incentive Deferral Plan, our Directorsâ™ Deferred Share Sub-Plan, and the Dividend Reinvestment Plan and dividend reinvestment features under various compensation plans and arrangements, and previously made elections to participate in KeyCorp common stock funds that are now frozen but were previously available as an investment option under our Deferred Savings Plan and KeyCorp 401(k) plan. By participating in these plans or stock funds, the directors or officers have made, and/or may from time to time make, elections involving transactions in KeyCorp Common Shares which may be designed to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of Rule 10b5-1 under the Exchange Act or may constitute non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangements (as such term is defined in Item 408(c) of Regulation S-K of the Exchange Act). 98Table of contentsItem 6.À Á Exhibits10.1Investment Agreement, dated August 12, 2024, by and between KeyCorp and The Bank of Nova Scotia, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K on August 13, 2024.\*\*â€ 15Acknowledgment of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, 22Subsidiary Issuers of Guaranteed Securities, filed as Exhibit 22 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023. ^31.1Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.31.2Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.32.1Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.32.2Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.\*10The following materials from KeyCorpâ™s Form 10-Q Report for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2024, formatted in inline XBRL: (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets; (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Income and Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income; (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity; (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows; and (v) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. 104The cover page from KeyCorpâ™s Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2024, formatted in inline XBRL (contained in Exhibit 101).\*Furnished herewith. ^Incorporated by reference. Copies of these Exhibits have been filed with the SEC. Exhibits that are not incorporated by reference are furnished or filed with this report. Shareholders may obtain a copy of any exhibit, upon payment of reproduction costs, by writing KeyCorp Investor Relations, 127 Public Square, Cleveland, OH 44114-1306.\*\*Schedules have been omitted pursuant to Item 601(a)(5) of Regulation S-K. KeyCorp hereby undertakes to furnish supplemental copies of any of the omitted schedules upon request by the SEC.â€ Certain sensitive personally identifiable information in this exhibit was omitted by means of redacting a portion of the text and replacing it with [\*\*\*]Information Available on WebsiteKeyCorp makes available free of charge on its website, www.key.com, its annual reports 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. We also make available a summary of filings made with the SEC of statements of beneficial ownership of our equity securities filed by our directors and officers under Section 16 of the Exchange Act. Information contained on or accessible through our website or any other website referenced in this report is not part of this report. 99Table of contentsSIGNATUREPursuant to the requirements 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.À KEYCORP(Registerant)November 6, 2024/s/ Stacy L. GilbertBy:À Stacy L. GilbertChief Accounting Officer(Principal Accounting Officer)100DocumentEXHIBIT 15Acknowledgment of Independent Registered Public Accounting FirmNovember 6, 2024 To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of KeyCorpWe are aware of the incorporation by reference in the following Registration Statements (including all amendments thereto) of KeyCorp:Form S-3 No. 333-55959 Form S-3 No. 333-59175 Form S-3 No. 333-64601 Form S-3 No. 333-76619 Form S-3 No. 333-272573Form S-8 No. 333-49609 Form S-8 No. 333-70669 Form S-8 No. 333-107074 Form S-8 No. 333-107075 Form S-8 No. 333-107076Form S-8 No. 333-256086Form S-8 No. 333-112225 Form S-8 No. 333-167093 Form S-8 No. 333-188703Form S-8 No. 333-208272Form S-8 No. 333-231689Form S-8 No. 333-271833of our review report dated November 6, 2024, relating to the unaudited consolidated interim financial statements of KeyCorp that are included in its Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2024.À A Cleveland, OhioDocumentEXHIBIT 31.1CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TOSECTION 302 OF THESARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 20021, Christopher M. Gorman, certify that:1.I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of KeyCorp;2.Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;3.Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;4.The registrantâ™s other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:a)Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;b)Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;c)Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrantâ™s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; andd)Disclosed in this report any change in the registrantâ™s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrantâ™s most recent fiscal quarter (the registrantâ™s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrantâ™s internal control over financial reporting; and5.The registrantâ™s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrantâ™s auditors and the audit committee of the registrantâ™s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):a)All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrantâ™s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; andb)Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrantâ™s internal control over financial reporting.Date: November 6, 2024/s/ Christopher M. GormanChristopher M. GormanChairman and Chief Executive OfficerDocumentEXHIBIT 31.2CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TOSECTION 302 OF THESARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 20021, Clark H. Khayat, certify that:À I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of KeyCorp;2.Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;3.Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;4.The registrantâ™s other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:a)Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;b)Designed such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;c)Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrantâ™s disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; andd)Disclosed in this report any change in the registrantâ™s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrantâ™s most recent fiscal quarter (the registrantâ™s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrantâ™s internal control over financial reporting; and5.The registrantâ™s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrantâ™s auditors and the audit committee of the registrantâ™s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):a)All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrantâ™s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; andb)Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrantâ™s internal control over financial reporting.Date: November 6, 2024/s/ Clark H. KhayatClark H. KhayatChief Financial OfficerDocumentEXHIBIT 32.1CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TOSECTION 906 OF THESARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, the undersigned officer of KeyCorp (the â€œCompanyâ€) hereby certifies that the Companyâ™s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2024 (the â€œReportâ€) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.À Date: November 6, 2024/s/ Christopher M. GormanChristopher M. GormanChairman and Chief Executive OfficerA signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.