Stifel Financial Corp.

Market Risk Rule Disclosures

For the Quarterly Period ended September 30, 2017

Market Risk Disclosure Overview

Stifel Financial Corp. ("SF") is required to provide this market risk disclosure in accordance with the "Risk-Based Capital Guidelines: Market Risk" rule ("MRR") jointly released by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, that Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. In addition to our Value-at-Risk ("VaR") disclosure in the September 30, 2017 10-Q Item 3 – Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk, SF is required to disclose 10-day VaR and 10-day Stressed VaR ("SVaR"). Please refer to our September 30, 2017 10-Q for further details.

This disclosure may differ from similar disclosures in SF's Annual Reports on Form 10-K and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q since such reports are based on SEC and U.S. GAAP reporting requirements, which may differ from requirements under the MRR. The MRR specifies that an asset or liability categorized as "trading" under U.S. GAAP would not on its own determine whether the assets or liability meets the covered position definition for purposes of the MRR. A covered position is defined under the MRR as:

1) Trading assets or trading liabilities (whether on- or off balance sheet) meeting the following criteria:
    - The position is a trading position
    - The position is a hedge for another covered position
    - The position is free of any restrictive covenants on its tradability or SF is able to hedge the material risk elements of the position in a two-way market
2) Foreign exchange or commodity positions, regardless of whether the position is a trading asset or trading liability, excluding any structural foreign currency positions that SF chooses to exclude with prior supervisory approval.

VaR and SVaR

To measure, monitor and manage trading risks arising from equity, volatility and interest rate sensitive instruments, SF calculates VaR and SVaR for all covered positions on a daily basis. SF incorporates VaR and SVaR results in the calculation of Risk Weighted Assets in accordance with Bank Holding Company capital requirements. Both calculations are performed using the VaR model described in the September 30, 2017 10-Q and are subject to periodic independent validation of modeling assumptions, conceptual soundness, limitations and uncertainties. SF's portfolio of covered positions is primarily comprised of equity and fixed income instruments.

SF calculates VaR calibrated to a 99% confidence level, over a 10-day period, utilizing historical simulation based on daily market data for the previous 36 months.

The following table set forth the high, low, daily average, and period-end 10 day VaR for all trading portfolios as of the reporting period and dates indicated:

2017-Q3 99% 10-Day VaR	High	Low	Daily Average [(1)]	As of Sept. 30, 2017	As of Jun. 30, 2017
Fixed Income	5,816,266	2,132,312	3,635,361	3,214,565	4,937,586
Equity	3,987,530	1,066,568	2,028,669	2,566,766	1,101,441
Diversification	N/A [(2)]	N/A [(2)]	-1,162,995	-345,296	-209,832
Total	**7,430,936**	**2,736,842**	**4,501,035**	**5,436,035**	**5,829,194**

(1) The daily average shown is calculated over the entire quarter. Per regulatory requirements, the daily average of the previous 60 business days from the period end date is utilized in the capital calculations.

(2) As the high end and low end occur on different days for the different risk types, it is not meaningful to calculate a portfolio diversification effect.

SVaR is a measure of the potential loss in value of inventory positions during a period of significant market stress. SVaR is calculated at the 99% confidence level over a 10-day period utilizing daily market data from a continuous 12-month period that we've determined would be particularly stressful for our current trading inventories. SVaR is currently calculated using the period from December 3, 2007 to December 2, 2008. The following table sets forth the high, low, daily average, and period-end 10-day SVaR for all of our trading portfolios as of the reporting period and dates indicated:

2017-Q3 99% 10-Day SVaR	High	Low	Daily Average [(1)]	As of Sept. 30, 2017	As of Jun. 30, 2017
Fixed Income	15,755,781	8,357,744	11,644,035	8,357,744	11,187,369
Equity	6,754,427	863,735	2,861,036	3,412,518	1,082,396
Diversification	N/A [(2)]	N/A [(2)]	-3,111,047	-4,047,355	-2,308,393
Total	**15,831,052**	**7,172,286**	**11,394,024**	**7,722,907**	**9,961,372**

(1) The daily average shown is calculated over the entire quarter. Per regulatory requirements, the daily average of the previous 60 business days from the period end date is utilized in the capital calculations.

(2) As the high end and low end occur on different days for the different risk types, it is not meaningful to calculate a portfolio diversification effect.

Modeling Overview

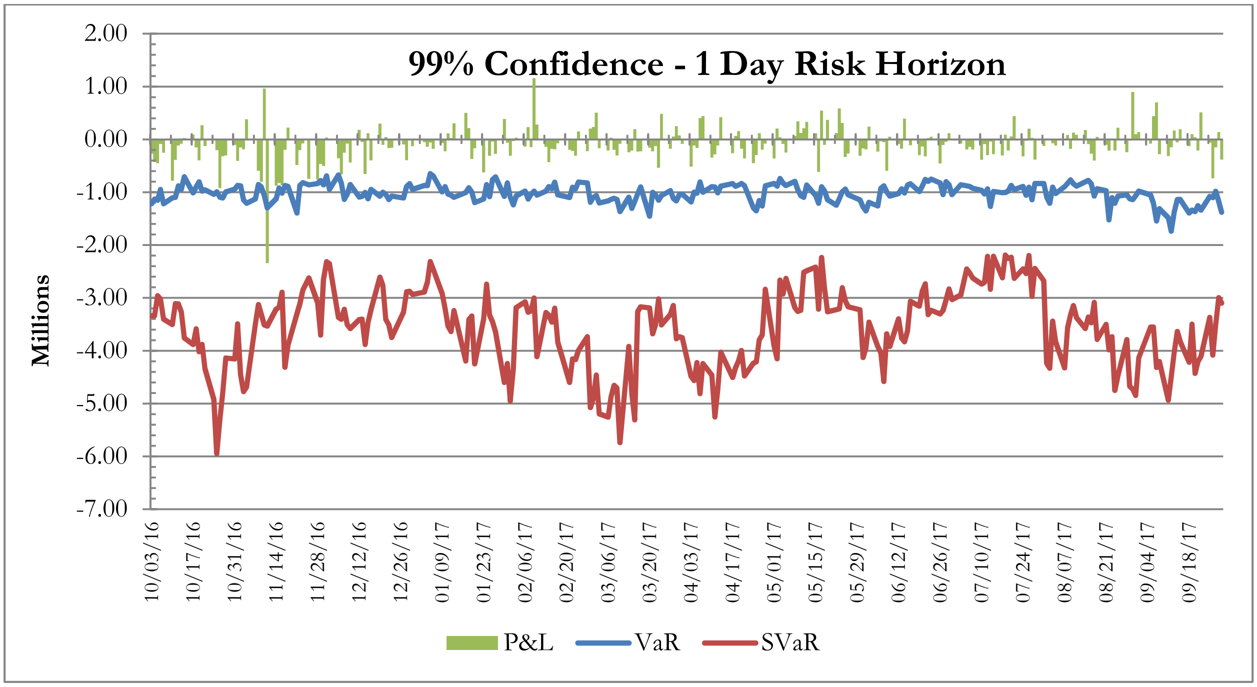
SF utilizes a historical VaR model. This approach is a standard amongst industry peers and, although computationally intensive, can incorporate more complex exposure as it arises. SF also runs the following models in parallel to our historical model:

- Historical EWMA
- Parametric
- EWMA Parametric
- Monte Carlo
- EWMA Parametric

SF utilizes the results of its VaR model to calculate Risk Weighted Assets in accordance with Bank Holding Company capital requirements. The model is subject to periodic independent validation with regards to modeling assumptions, conceptual soundness, limitations and uncertainties and has been externally validated by a third party consultant. Further, SF has created internal policies and procedural documents that provide a full description of the model and mathematical disciplines utilized.

Backtesting

Backtesting compares the previous day's projected VaR results to regulatory-defined daily trading profits or losses, which excludes fees, commissions, reserves, net interest income, and intraday trading, as required by the MRR. SF monitors the number of times that regulatory-defined trading losses exceed VaR ("VaR exception") to ensure consistency with our expectations at a 99% confidence level. During the twelve month period ended September 30, 2017, our trading portfolios produced one VaR exception.



Date	VaR Break	SVaR Break	Break #
11/11/2016	Yes	No	1

We utilize stress testing to complement our VaR analysis to measure the trading portfolio's risk under historical and hypothetical adverse scenarios. SF's Enterprise Risk Management department conducts stress tests on a regular basis for changes in volatility expectations, interest rate spreads, and general increases in interest rates.

Stress Testing

Stress testing is accomplished by utilizing either specific historical events with a given portfolio or by assuming large correlated and uncorrelated standard deviation moves on the portfolio's risk factors. Beyond the exercise of replicating and identifying "worst case" losses, the exercise will also help identify any potential modeling concerns. Occasionally, a security can be utilizing a valuation model that will only reveal errors under extreme market movements.

#	Scenario Name	Description	Market Factors
1	Bond Sell Off Equity Sell Off	• Representative of a shift from fixed income securities to equity securities and vice versa • Reflective of a period of strong equity returns with weak fixed income returns and vice versa • Bond Sell Off shifts risk free LIBOR 300 bp causing correlated shift across all FI risk factor curves while Equity positions are left unchanged • Equity Sell Off shifts S&P by -40% causing correlated shift across all equities while FI positions are left unchanged	300 basis point shift in risk free yield curves with a correlated response in all credit curves. 40% shift in the S&P 500 with correlated response for all individual credits.
2	Correlated Sell Off	• Representative of a positively correlated decline in both the equity and fixed income market • Shift risk free LIBOR of 300 bp causing correlated shift across all FI risk factor curves while independently shifting all equities -40%	300 basis points upward shift in risk free yield curves with a correlated response in all credit curves. 40% decline in all Equities.
3	Corporate Spread Shift	• The spread of corporate securities over their risk free curves is shifted upwards as investors move away from rated securities • Shift in spread of corporate securities over their risk free while holding equities and risk free curves constant	All corporate security spreads over their corresponding risk free curves shifted upwards by 300 basis points.
4	Flight to Quality Test	• Yields of rated securities rise because of a perceived decrease in their credit quality while yields of US government issued securities decline • Shift risk free LIBOR of 300 bp causing correlated shift across all FI risk factor curves while independently shifting the risk free curve down by 300 bp and equities by -40%	300 basis point upward shift in corporate security spreads. 300 basis point downward shift in risk free curves. 40% decline in all equities.
5	Non-Parallel Credit Shift	• Credit curve shift for investment and non-investment grade securities, independently	300 basis point upward shift in non-investment grade corporates with 300 basis point downward shift in investment grade corporates
6	September 11, 2001	• Representative of the market movements of September 11, 2001	Run portfolio through the five day periods before and

		• Calibrated shift of Treasuries, corporates, and equities based on historical period	after September 11, inclusive of the date.
7	Fall 08	• Representative of market movements during the financial crisis of 2008 • Calibrated shift of Treasuries, corporates, and equities based on historical period	Run portfolio through the fall of 2008 time frame.

Securitizations

Securitizations or re-securitization positions, as defined by the MRR, include a transaction in which all or a portion of the credit risk of one or more underlying exposures is transferred to one or more third parties; the credit risk associated with the underlying exposures has been separated into at least two tranches that reflect different levels of seniority; performance of the securitization exposures depends upon the performance of the underlying exposures; and all or substantially all of the underlying exposures are financial exposures such as loans, commitments, guarantees, receivables, asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, other debt securities, or equity securities. A re-securitization is a securitization in which one or more of the underlying exposures is a securitization position.

Excluding mortgage-backed pass through securities guaranteed by government sponsored entities, SF holds $78.2 million of securitizations considered covered positions as of September 30, 2017. All of SF’s securitization positions consisted of residential mortgage backed securities as presented in Note 5 – Financial Instruments Owned and Financial Instruments Sold But Not Yet Purchased, in our September 30, 2017 10-Q.

Further information on securitization positions can also be found in our September 30, 2017 10-Q Note 4 - Fair Value Measurements and our September 30, 2017 10Q Item 3 – Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Company Information

Stifel Financial Corp. (NYSE: SF) is a financial services holding company headquartered in St. Louis, Missouri, that conducts its banking, securities, and financial services business through several wholly owned subsidiaries. Stifel's broker-dealer clients are served in the United States through Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated; Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc.; Miller Buckfire & Co., LLC; and Century Securities Associates, Inc. and through Stifel Nicolaus Europe Limited and Keefe, Bruyette & Woods Limited in the United Kingdom and Europe. The Company's broker-dealer affiliates provide securities brokerage, investment banking, trading, investment advisory, and related financial services to individual investors, professional money managers, businesses, and municipalities. Stifel Bank & Trust offers a full range of consumer and commercial lending solutions. Stifel Trust Company, N.A. offers trust and related services. To learn more about Stifel, please visit the Company's web site at www.stifel.com.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements made in this disclosure document may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including statements regarding our VaR-based models. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements. Those results or outcomes could occur as a result of a number of factors, some of which are beyond our control. Factors that could result in our actual results differing materially from those described in forward-looking can be found in the "risk factors" section of our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 and updated in subsequent Form 10-Q's and our other filings with the SEC, which are available on www.stifel.com and www.sec.gov. We expressly disclaim any obligation to update any forward-looking statements in the event it later turns out to be inaccurate, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.