Stifel Financial Corp.
Market Risk Rule Disclosures
For the Quarterly Period ended September 30, 2026

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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 ("FRB"), the 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, 2026 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, 2026 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, 2026 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 60 months.

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

2026-Q3 99% 10-Day VaR	High	Low	Daily Average[(1)]	As of Sept. 30, 2026	As of June 30, 2026
Fixed Income	10,835,463	6,050,765	8,307,914	9,311,159	7,739,423
Equity	4,478,266	1,606,917	2,531,700	4,478,266	2,549,440
Diversification	N/A[(2)]	N/A[(2)]	-1,502,011	-1,973,252	-1,673,643
Total	**11,816,173**	**7,539,998**	**9,337,604**	**11,816,173**	**8,615,220**

(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.

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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 April 15, 2019, to April 15, 2020. 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:

2026-Q3 99% 10-Day SVaR	High	Low	Daily Average[1]	As of Sept. 30, 2026	As of June 30, 2026
Fixed Income	44,719,006	28,280,466	36,192,281	44,719,006	37,042,106
Equity	12,600,287	4,577,588	8,138,100	12,600,287	7,054,455
Diversification	N/A[2]	N/A[2]	-1,956,702	-2,299,674	-1,835,849
Total	**55,019,620**	**33,788,069**	**42,373,679**	**55,019,620**	**42,260,712**

(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.

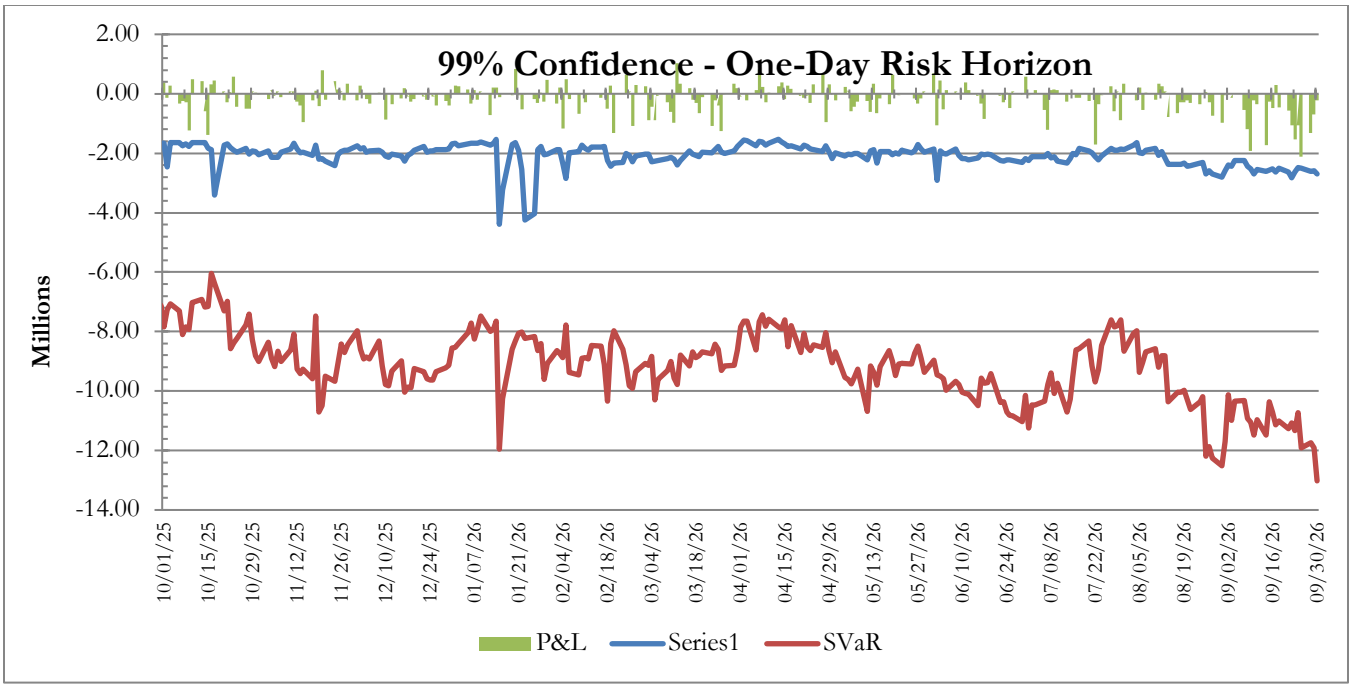
Modeling Overview

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 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, 2026, there were zero days our trading portfolios had losses that exceeded our total covered portfolio VaR, utilizing a one-day holding period.

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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	Risk Factor Adjustment
1	Bond Sell Off	Designed to simulate a potential loss created by a sudden jump up in interest rates. All rates assume the same increase. Designed to produce losses on long positions without breaking correlations.	All interest rate curves increase by 30%.
2	Equity Sell Off	Designed to simulate a potential loss created by a sudden decrease in all equity prices. All equities assume the same decrease. Designed to produce losses on long positions without breaking correlations.	All equity prices decrease by 40%.

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3	Combined Sell Off	Designed to simulate a potential loss created by a sudden jump up in interest rates and a decrease in all equity prices All rates and prices assume the same increase and decrease. Designed to produce losses on long positions without breaking correlations.	All interest rate curves increase by 30%. All equity prices decrease by 40%.
4	Flight to Quality	Designed to simulate a potential loss created by a sudden jump up in credit interest rates, a decrease in all equity prices and a drop in treasury interest rate. All rates and prices assume the same increase and decrease. Designed to produce losses on long credit positions and short treasury positions.	All credit interest rate curves increase by 30%. Treasury interest rate curves decrease by 30%. All equity prices decrease by 40%.
5	Corona Virus	Designed to simulate losses produced by the initial market reaction to the corona virus in early 2020.	Assumes losses generated between the dates of February 14, 2020, and March 23, 2020.
6	Mortgage Crisis	Designed to simulate losses produced by the mortgage crisis in 2008.	Assumes losses generated between the dates of September 19, 2008, and November 20, 2008.

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.

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Excluding mortgage-backed pass-through securities guaranteed by government-sponsored entities, SF holds $53.2 million of securitizations considered covered positions as of September 30, 2026. SF's securitization positions consisted of residential mortgage-backed securities and other asset-backed securities as presented in Note 5 – Financial Instruments Owned and Financial Instruments Sold But Not Yet Purchased, in our September 30, 2026 10-Q.

Further information on securitization positions can also be found in our September 30, 2026 10-Q Note 4 – Fair Value Measurements and Item 3 – Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

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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, including its Eaton Partners business division, Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc., and non-affiliate introducing firm Stifel Independent Advisors, LLC, each of which is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC and members of FINRA. Stifel Financial Corp. has the following regulated non-U.S. subsidiaries: Stifel Nicolaus Europe Limited ("**SNEL**"), which is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("**FCA**") (FRN 190412) and is a member of the London Stock Exchange; and Stifel Europe Securities SAS ("**SES**"), which is authorised and regulated by the French Prudential Supervision and Resolution Authority ("**ACPR**") and the Autorité des marchés financiers ("**AMF**"). SNEL and SES also trade under the name Keefe, Bruyette & Woods ("**KBW**"). In India, Stifel Nicolaus India, LLP. In Canada, Stifel Nicolaus Canada Inc. is authorized and regulated by the Canadian Investment Regulatory Organization ("**CIRO**") and trades under the name "Stifel Canada." For a list of Stifel affiliates and associated local regulatory authorisations, please see here: stifel.com/disclosures/emaildisclaimers.

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 and Stifel Bank & Trust offer a full range of consumer and commercial banking solutions. Stifel Trust Company, N.A. and Stifel Trust Company Delaware, N.A. offer trust and related services. To learn more about Stifel, please visit the Company's website at 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, 2025 and updated in subsequent Form 10-Q's and our other filings with the SEC, which are available on Stifel.com and 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.