

l ocal assets were impacted by local and external factors \mathbb{D} omestically, the positive contribution of \mathbb{D} \mathbb{P} growth (particularly in household consumption and industrial activity) and inflation data did not offset concerns about the slowpace in approving reforms and doubts regarding the government's ability to meet fiscal targets \mathbb{A} Iso, the \mathbb{D} basis points cut in interest rates was considered neutral, due to the fact that was already anticipated \mathbb{A} mong external factors, local prices were affected by the repricing of risk assets and the rise in interest rates. It's noteworthy that the \mathbb{D} \mathbb{A} accumulated gains in september mainly due to the appreciation of \mathbb{P} etrobras - even though the company has been holding back fuel price increases and oil prices continue to rise \mathbb{C} ince \mathbb{P} etrobras accounts for \mathbb{P} of the index and its stocks appreciated by around 9%, its effect on the index was 116 basis points - mere than the IBX itself, which posted an 88 bps increase. In the Equities market, the mainlosses were in the consumer \mathbb{D} is cretionary (\mathbb{C} \mathbb{C} \mathbb{D} and \mathbb{D} is cretionary (\mathbb{C} \mathbb{C} \mathbb{D} and \mathbb{D} is cretionary (\mathbb{C} \mathbb{D} \mathbb{D} is cretionary (\mathbb{C} \mathbb{D} \mathbb{D} in the month with a decline of \mathbb{C} \mathbb{D} \mathbb{D} is \mathbb{D} and \mathbb{D} as a positive in \mathbb{D} into the month with a decline of \mathbb{D} \mathbb{D} is \mathbb{D} and \mathbb{D} into the index was 160 basis points - mere than the IBX itself, which posted an 88 bps increase. In the Equities market, the mainlosses were in the constant in \mathbb{D} is cretionary (\mathbb{C} \mathbb{D} \mathbb{D} \mathbb{D} into the positive contribution from \mathbb{P} etrobras \mathbb{D} mainloss and \mathbb{D} is cretionary (\mathbb{D} \mathbb{D} \mathbb{D} into the positive contribution from \mathbb{P} etrobras \mathbb{D} is a positive contribution from \mathbb{P} etrobras \mathbb{D} is a positive contribution from \mathbb{D} into the positive contribution from \mathbb{D} is interestrates, the local yield curve wentup, impacting the performance of \mathbb{D} is interestrates.

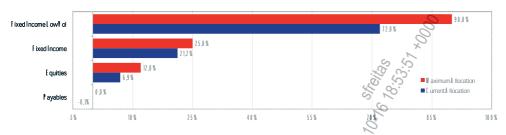
I he <code>II</code> ayapo portfolio returned <code>0.6</code> % mtd, accumulating <code>10.2</code> % in <code>20.23.1</code> he negative highlights of the month were the <code>f</code> ixed <code>Income(-0.7%)</code> and <code>f</code> quities (-0.6%) classes, which were impacted by both domestic and external economic factors <code>0</code> in the other hand, <code>f</code> ixed <code>Incomel owl</code> of continued to perform well, with a return of <code>1.1%</code> for the month and <code>10.3%</code> for the year.

PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE (in Brazilian Reais - R\$)

ASSET CLASS	MTD	YTD	12M	24M	36M
fixedIncomelow/lol	1,1%	10 ,3 %	14,0%	13,0 %	9 ,6 %
FixedIncome	-0 ,7 %	10 ,9 %	11,7 %	9,4%	6,5%
E quities	-0,6%	8,8%	4,0%	-10,5%	-3,4%
P ayables	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Total	0,6%	10,2%	12,5%	10,3%	8,2%

BENCHMARK	MTD	YTD	12M	24M	36M
CDI	1,0 %	9,9%	13 ,4 %	12 ,2 %	9,1%
IRFC omp.	-0 ,6 %	11,4 %	12,2%	9,7%	6,9%
IB X	0,8%	5,5%	5 ,1%	1,8 %	6,9%
Inflation IPCA	0,3%	3,5%	5,2%	6,2%	7,5%
BENCHMARK	0,7%	10,0%	12,7%	11, 1%	8,6%

ASSET ALLOCATION



ASSET CLASS	Allocation (R\$)
Fixed Income LowVol	13 .4 2 5 .19 6
Fixed Income	3.958.877
Equities	1.279.866
Payables	(9.357)
Total	18.654.582

· V													
GROWTH	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	ACC.
N O M IN A L	8 , 4 %	-1,1%	-1,5 %	9,6%	13,6%	-0,8%	2,5%	5,9%	-5,8%	-5,8%	1,3 %	2,3%	30,0%
REAL	3,6%	-6,6%	-7,5%	-1,0 %	6,9%	-3,7%	-1,2 %	1,5 %	-9,9%	-14,5%	-4,2%	-0,9%	-33,0%

CURRENT ACCOUNT	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
IN IT IA L	0	15.469	15 . 2 9 5	15.060	16 .5 0 9	18 . 7 5 6	18 . 5 9 8	19.067	2 0 .18 5	19 .0 17	17.905	18 .14 1
\$ ubscriptions	14 .3 6 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I ithdrawals	0	-729	-1.6 8 1	0	0	-1.9 13	-620	-636	-1.8 9 7	-1.13 7	-1.15 6	-1.115
A ccount(osts	-14 4	-99	-254	-278	-3 4 8	-299	-18 0	-2 10	-15 7	-207	-265	-17 6
R eturn	1.248	6 5 4	1.701	1.727	2.595	2.054	1.269	1.9 6 4	886	2 3 1	1.6 5 7	1.6 9 9
F IN A L	15.469	15 . 2 9 5	15.060	16.509	18.756	18.598	19.067	2 0 .18 5	19.017	17.905	18.141	18 .5 4 9
ACCOUNT COSTS	-0,6%	-1,6%	-1,7%	-1,7%	-1,9%	-1,6%	-1,0%	-1.1%	-0,8%	-1, 1%	-1,5%	-0,9%
SPENDING RATE	-4, 7%	-10, 1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	-9,7%	-3,3%	-3,2%	-9,3%	-6,0%	-6,2%	-5,8%
II ominal II eturn	9 ,5 %	4 ,4 %	11,4 %	11,5 %	15 , 8 %	11,6 %	7,0 %	10 ,6 %	4 ,8 %	4 ,8 %	9 ,7 %	10 ,2 %
Inflation IP (A	5 ,7 %	5,9%	6 ,4 %	10 ,7 %	6 ,3 %	2,9 %	3 ,7 %	4 ,3 %	4 ,5 %	10 ,1%	5 ,8 %	3,2%
R eal R eturn	3,6%	-1,4 %	4 ,7 %	0 ,8 %	9,0%	8 , 4 %	3,1%	6 ,1%	0 ,2 %	-4 ,8 %	3 ,7 %	6 ,7 %

 $The \ difference \ between \ the \ portfolio \ performance \ and \ the \ portfolio \ growth \ is \ that \ the \ latter \ considers \ the \ impacts \ of \ transactions \ and \ taxes.$