



Fund Objective

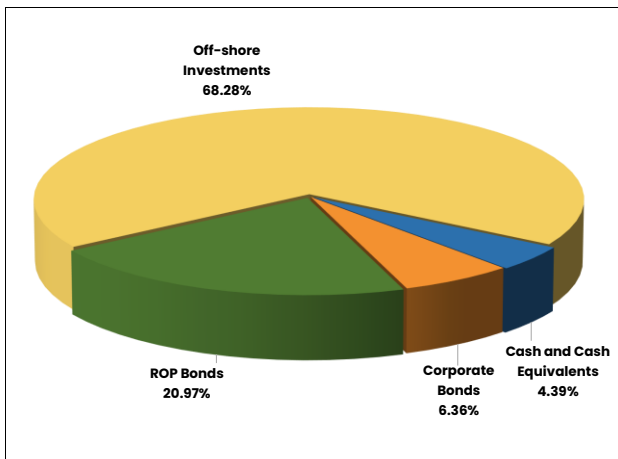
Cocolife Dollar Fund Builder, Inc. is a growth and income-oriented mutual fund, which aims to provide investors with long-term capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to generate long-term total returns from interest income and capital growth by investing in a diversified portfolio of US Dollar denominated fixed-income and equity investments.

FACTS & FIGURES

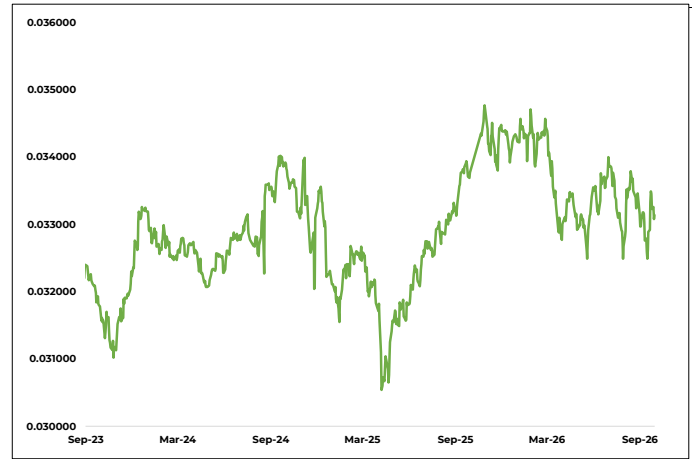
Launch Date	2010
Structure	Mutual Fund
Asset Class	Balanced
Domicile	Republic of the Philippines
Currency	US Dollar
Minimum Initial Investment	US\$ 1,000.00
Minimum Additional Investment	US\$ 500.00

Fund Size	\$ 1.15 M
Sales Load	not to exceed 1% of the NAVPS
Early Redemption Charge	1% of the NAVPS
Minimum Holding Period	180 calendar days
Fund Manager	Cocolife Asset Management Co., Inc.
Custodian Bank	Landbank of the Philippines
External Auditor	Punongbayan & Araullo

Portfolio Allocation



NAVPS Graph



FUND PERFORMANCE

September 30, 2026 NAVPS	Year-to-date Return
0.03314	-3.38%

	Compounded Annual Return	Cumulative Return
One-year	-1.87%	-1.87%
Three-year	1.41%	4.28%
Five-year	-2.76%	-13.04%

* Figures of the funds' performance were based on the fund's actual returns as of September 30, 2026. Note, however, that historical performance is not a guarantee of future results.

Market Recap and Outlook

Prices of Philippine sovereign US dollar-denominated bonds (ROP bonds) declined from end-2025 levels as yields rose by 119 basis points (bps) year-to-date, alongside a 95-bps increase in U.S. Treasury (UST) yields over the same period. ROP yields remained elevated throughout September as global bond markets faced pressure from persistent inflation concerns, elevated oil prices, renewed geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, and the Federal Reserve's rate hike during the month. Movements in UST yields remained a key influence on the market, with shifts in monetary policy expectations and economic data contributing to volatility throughout the month.

Geopolitical tensions and oil price movements remained key drivers of market volatility throughout September. UST yields initially rose as renewed US-Iran tensions pushed oil prices higher and raised concerns over potential disruptions to global energy supplies. Treasuries saw periods of recovery as oil prices eased and softer economic data supported expectations for a less restrictive monetary policy stance, but gains were later reversed as stronger economic activity, elevated oil prices, and fiscal concerns pushed yields higher. By late September, the 10-year UST yield reached its highest level in more than two decades, as persistent inflation concerns, elevated oil prices, and resilient US economic activity kept upward pressure on global bond yields.

On the monetary policy front, the Federal Reserve's rate hike and subsequent guidance kept interest rate expectations uncertain. While the rate hike reinforced concerns over tighter financial conditions, softer inflation data and more dovish signals from some Fed officials provided intermittent support to Treasuries. However, resilient economic activity and persistent inflation risks continued to limit the recovery in bond prices, keeping ROP yields elevated toward month-end.

In global equities, technology and semiconductors powered market gains as ongoing investments in artificial intelligence, cloud capacity, and data center hardware pushed performance higher. Meanwhile, healthcare followed a flatter, range-bound path, advancing early on before giving back gains and leveling off as strength in biotech was counterbalanced by operational and margin headwinds across traditional hospital systems.

Moving into October 2026, US Treasury yields are expected to remain volatile as markets balance resilient economic activity against signs of a gradual cooling in the labor market. Upcoming economic data will be closely watched for their implications for the Federal Reserve's policy path. A weaker economic backdrop could provide support for Treasuries, while stronger-than-expected activity or renewed inflation concerns could push yields higher, particularly at the longer end of the curve. Meanwhile, technology and semiconductors are expected to remain on a growth-oriented path, led by sustained artificial intelligence and data center demand, though performance may consolidate as markets evaluate earnings and capital spending efficiency. On the other hand, healthcare is likely to stay steady and rangebound, as defensive interest and subsector strength are balanced by persistent margin and cost pressures.

RISK DISCLOSURE. The value of investments in mutual funds is not guaranteed and will vary from day to day depending on the market value of the individual securities in its portfolio. Factors that can affect the value of these securities include economic conditions, interest rates, government regulations and taxations, and corporate performance.

RISK MANAGEMENT. Equity risk will be managed through prudent selection and avoidance of speculative and doubtful securities as well as portfolio diversification to reduce the impact of possible risks. The company shall manage interest rate risk by actively monitoring the prevailing interest rates. The fund maintains sufficient liquidity in the form of short term deposits which may be withdrawn anytime at minimal cost. Loans to private corporations will be limited only to high credit quality Philippine companies that meet the set standards.

The Philippine Economy at a Glance

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	FOREIGN EXCHANGE	INFLATION RATE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	BSP POLICY RATES	CREDIT RATINGS
 2.80% 1Q2026	September 2026  P62.64/\$ (0.59% weaker FTM) (6.55% weaker YTD)	7.2% (AUGUST 2026) (based on 2018 prices) 	 6.0% (JUNE 2026)	5.50% (lending rate) 5.0% (borrowing rate) 4.50% (overnight deposit) 	 BBB+ (Standard and Poor's) BBB (Fitch Ratings) Baa2 (Moody's Investor)

Macroeconomic Updates

Inflation accelerates sharply in September. The Philippines' inflation rate rose to 7.2% in September from 6.1% in August, ending a four-month easing streak as faster increases in food and utilities costs pushed overall price pressures higher. Food and non-alcoholic beverages inflation accelerated to 6.7%, while the year-to-date average inflation reached 5.4%, remaining above the government's 2%–4% target range.

Unemployment rises sharply in July. The Philippines' unemployment rate climbed to 6.0% in July from 4.9% in June, reaching its highest level since 2022 as more Filipinos entered the labor force than could be absorbed by the job market. The number of unemployed rose to 3.14 million, while the underemployment rate also increased to 12.9% from 12.1%, reflecting continued weakness in labor market conditions amid subdued economic growth.

BSP considers another rate hike. The Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) may deliver another 25-basis-point rate hike as it responds to persistent inflation and external pressures. The potential move reflects concerns over a weaker peso, elevated oil prices, and global financial volatility, while the BSP also weighs the impact of higher borrowing costs on economic growth. With the policy rate already at 5.0%, further tightening would depend on how inflation and external risks develop.

BOP remains in deficit in August. The Philippines' balance of payments (BOP) swung to a \$596-million deficit in August 2026 from a \$359-million surplus a year earlier, bringing the January-August deficit to \$5.94 billion. The shortfall was driven by the persistent trade-in-goods deficit and net foreign portfolio investment outflows amid global financial market volatility, particularly geopolitical uncertainty. These were partly offset by sustained personal remittances, government external borrowings, trade in services, and foreign direct investments.

GIR rises in August. The Philippines' gross international reserves (GIR) increased by 1.4% month-on-month to \$104.8 billion in August from \$103.3 billion in July, supported by higher gold prices and income from the BSP's foreign investments. Despite the increase, reserves remained below the \$107.1 billion recorded a year earlier and the record-high \$113.3 billion reached in February 2026, partly due to foreign exchange market intervention and external debt payments. The August GIR level was equivalent to 6.8 months of imports and 3.7 times the country's short-term external debt, remaining above the BSP's three-month adequacy benchmark and providing a buffer against external shocks.

FDI inflows decline in June. The Philippines' net foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows fell to \$447 million in June from \$638 million in May, although they remained higher than the \$331 million recorded a year earlier. The decline reflected weaker net investments in debt instruments and a shift to net equity outflows, partly offset by increased reinvestment of earnings. This brought first-half FDI inflows to \$3.38 billion, down 17.8% from a year earlier, with investments mainly coming from Japan, the United States, and Singapore and directed toward manufacturing, financial and insurance, and real estate.

Remittances strengthen in July. The Philippines' cash remittances from overseas Filipinos rose to a seven-month high of \$3.24 billion in July 2026, up from \$3.04 billion in June and \$3.18 billion a year earlier. This brought year-to-date cash remittances to \$20.39 billion, a 2.3% increase from the same period in 2025, with the United States remaining the largest source. Personal remittances likewise increased to \$3.60 billion, supporting household consumption and domestic economic activity.

Peso ends weaker in September. The Philippine peso closed at ₱62.64 per US dollar on September 30, weakening from ₱62.27 at the end of August. The currency remained under pressure as elevated US Treasury yields, oil prices, and geopolitical tensions supported the US dollar and raised concerns over imported inflation. Although the peso recovered at times as oil prices and geopolitical risks eased, renewed tensions toward month-end kept the currency under pressure.

RISK DISCLOSURE. The value of investments in mutual funds is not guaranteed and will vary from day to day depending on the market value of the individual securities in its portfolio. Factors that can affect the value of these securities include economic conditions, interest rates, government regulations and taxations, and corporate performance.

RISK MANAGEMENT. Equity risk will be managed through prudent selection and avoidance of speculative and doubtful securities as well as portfolio diversification to reduce the impact of possible risks. The company shall manage interest rate risk by actively monitoring the prevailing interest rates. The fund maintains sufficient liquidity in the form of short term deposits which may be withdrawn anytime at minimal cost. Loans to private corporations will be limited only to high credit quality Philippine companies that meet the set standards.