

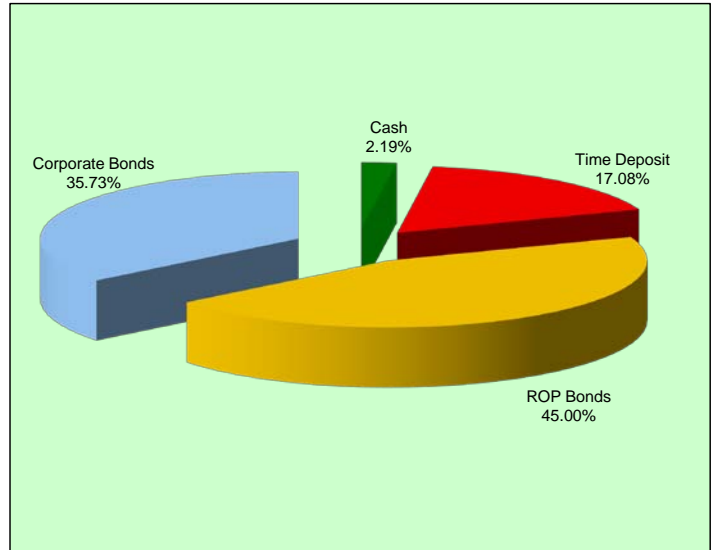


Cocolife Dollar Fund Builder, Inc. is a growth and income-oriented mutual fund, which aims to provide investors with long-term capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to generate long-term total returns from interest income and capital growth by investing in a diversified portfolio of US Dollar denominated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

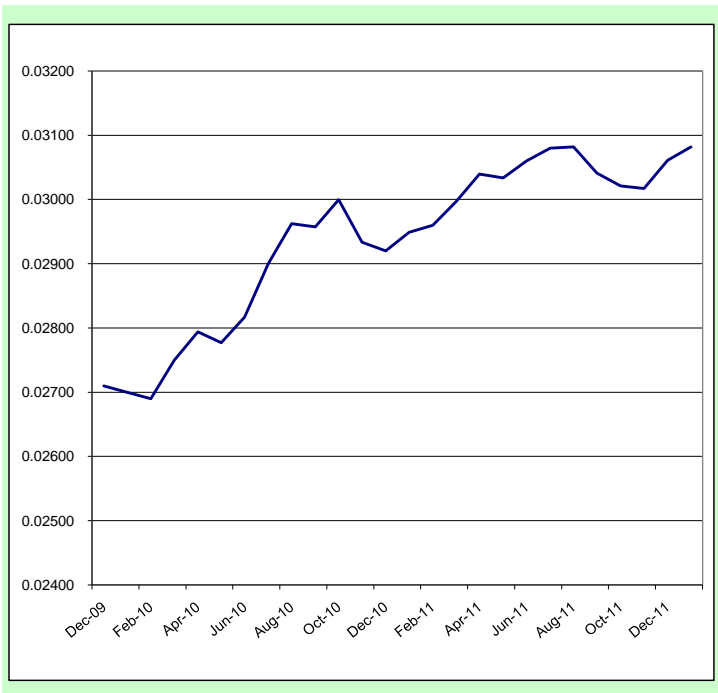
FUND FACTS AND FIGURES

Launch	August 2010
Structure	Mutual Fund
Domicile	Republic of the Philippines
Currency	US Dollar
Minimum Initial Investment	US\$ 1,000.00
Minimum Additional Investment	US\$ 500.00
Sales Load	0.5% of the NAVPS
Redemption Fee	
< 1 yr from purchase date	1.5% of NAVPS
Fund Manager	Cocolife Asset Management Co., Inc.
Custodian Bank	Deutsche Bank AG Manila Branch
Transfer Agent	Deutsche Bank AG Manila Branch
External Auditor	SGV & Co.

PORTFOLIO ALLOCATION



FUND PERFORMANCE



FUND MANAGER'S REPORT

For the month of January, the Philippine sovereign US dollar denominated bond (ROP) prices ended with mixed results, with the short to medium tenors decreasing by an average of 0.63% while the longer tenors increasing by an average of 0.67%. The overall change was positive, with prices increasing by an average of 0.15%. This could be attributed to the Fed's decision to keep interest rates at near-zero levels of 0% to 0.25% until 2014 in order to hit its inflation target and support the recovering US economy. In addition, expectation of the Philippine's credit rating upgrade to investment grade by Moody's, S&P and Fitch as a result of the country's better financial position added to the investors' upbeat mood.

In turn, the fund registered a positive year-to-date return of 0.69% and a year-on-year return of 4.52%.

In the coming weeks, ROP prices are expected to continue its upward movement due to the decline in US Treasury yields, tighter credit spread and risk appetite in emerging market bonds. Expectations of an upcoming investment grade status from international credit agencies will also keep foreign investors interested in the Philippines.

NAVPS 1/31/2012	Year-to-Date Return	One-year Return
0.030820	0.69%	4.52%

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 of 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. .



BSP sees January inflation at 3.6-4.5%. Year-on-year headline inflation for the whole year of 2011 averaged 4.4% (based on 2000 prices) and 4.8% (based on 2006 prices), well within the government's target range of 3-5% for the year. But according to BSP Governor Amando Tetangco, the BSP has started using the consumer price index (CPI) with year 2006 as basis for computing the rate of inflation. Thus, inflation will no longer be computed using the 2000-based CPI and the Monetary Board is now reviewing inflation targets for this year and next year in line with the decision to change the base year of inflation report. Meanwhile, the BSP forecasted inflation in January to average 3.6-4.5% as increases in the prices of selected fruits and vegetables were likely to offset by reductions in utility charges.

BSP cuts policy rates by 25 basis points. The overnight borrowing and lending rates of the BSP were reduced to 4.25% and 6.25%, respectively, during the first Monetary Board meeting held last January 19. This is the first rate cut since July 2009. The BSP decided to reduce interest rates to help boost economic activity and support market confidence amid doubts over the pace of the global economic recovery. Further, according to BSP Governor Amando Tetangco, the BSP was open to another interest-rate cut should the external environment remain unfavorable to the country's growth prospects and as long as inflationary pressures remain within manageable levels.

Fourth quarter GDP at 3.7%. The country's gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 3.7% in the last quarter of 2011, missing the government's revised target of 4.5-5.5% for the year and much lower than the 7.6% recorded in 2010. However, the fourth quarter GDP figure is slightly higher than the 3.2% growth posted in the third quarter of 2011. The catch up government spending in the last quarter and the robust performance of the service sector helped cushion the impact of the slowdown in the Eurozone, the weak US economy and the typhoons towards the end of the year.

2011 BOP surplus down 29% to \$10.18 billion. The country's balance of payments (BOP) surplus in 2011 plunged to \$10.18 billion, down by 29% from \$14.31 billion in 2010 brought by a reversal in foreign capital inflows from September to December given the risk aversion amid EU and US concerns. In December alone, the country posted a \$114-million deficit in the BOP, a reversal of the \$1.23-billion surplus in the same month of the previous year. Still, the 2011 BOP position has surpassed the revised full-year target of \$10 billion from the original target of \$6.7 billion.

November imports growth slows to 0.6%. Data from the NSO showed that the country's merchandise imports for the month of November grew by 0.6% to \$4.985 billion, the slowest pace over the last 2 years due to the continued decline in inward shipments of electronics and transport products, an indication that economic activity was sluggish as 2011 ended. On a monthly basis, imports dropped by 0.7% from the \$5.019 billion registered in October. However, year-on-year, imports rose by 11% at \$55.506 billion.

Exports decline for 7th straight month in November but expected to pick up in 2012. The country's export earnings fell for the seventh consecutive month in November, it plummeted by 19.4% to \$3.342 billion from the \$4.146 billion recorded in the same month last year, owing to sharp decline in outbound shipments of electronic products which constituted 46% of total export revenue during the period. Likewise, year-to-date export receipts dropped by 5.6% to \$44.636 billion compared to \$47.3 billion in the same period a year ago. On a monthly basis, exports were also down by 18.2% compared to \$4.088 billion posted in October. Still, despite the continued decline in the export earnings in 2011, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) is confident that the country will hit the \$80.2 billion export revenue target for 2012 as the expected recovery in the US will once again boost the demand for our export products.

OFW remittances reach \$18.317 billion in eleven months. Remittances from overseas Filipino workers grew by 10.6% in November to a new record high of \$1.783 billion attributed to the continued demand for skilled Filipino workers abroad as well as to the additional funds sent by overseas Filipino workers to their families for holiday spending. For the first eleven months of the year, cumulative remittances rose by 7.3% to \$18.317 billion compared to the \$17.068 billion posted in the same period last year. With the double-digit growth in remittance flows during the month, many analysts believe that OFW remittances would most likely exceed the government's annual target of \$20 billion for 2011.

Unemployment rate in 2011 drops to 7%. According to the Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics (BLES), the country's unemployment rate in 2011 averaged 7% from 7.4% in the previous year. Further BLES data showed that the number of Filipinos without job settled at 2.814 million from the 2.859 million jobless in 2010. BLES attributed the improvement to the growth in job creation outpacing the growth in the labor force. Job-generation grew faster in 2011 at 3.2% year-on-year with 1.156 million new jobs compared to the 2.8% with 974,000 new jobs in 2010. The labor force now breached the 40-million mark.

Budget deficit may exceed the 2012 ceiling. The budget deficit for 2011 was seen at P190 billion by the Development Budget Coordination Committee, lower than the original target of P300 billion and the revised target of P260 billion for the year, indicating that the government was unable to fully catch up for the lackluster state spending in the first half of last year. Meanwhile, for 2012, the budget deficit could go beyond the P286 billion programmed for the year as government accelerates its spending to protect the economy from the adverse impact of the European crisis.

"Hot Money" inflows down by 11.5% in 2011. The net inflows of foreign portfolio investments, also known as "hot money" fell by 11.5% to P4.08 billion in 2011 as investors stayed away from perceivably risky assets, such as those from emerging markets given the uncertain outlook on the global economy brought by the Eurozone debt crisis and US economic concerns. For the month of December, hot money yielded net inflows of \$140 million, lower by 71.5% from the \$490 million level in November and by 67.4% from the \$428 million recorded last year. The year-end drop in foreign portfolio investments reversed the trend seen at the start of 2011, when hot money inflows were surging amid optimism of foreign investors in emerging markets.

Peso closed at 42.85, 2.26% stronger than previous month. For the first month of the year, the local currency closed at 42.85 against the greenback, or 2.26% stronger than the previous month's close of 43.84 supported by investors' appetite for risky assets after the US Federal Reserve kept its key rate unchanged until 2014 to support the recovering US economy. The peso is expected to further gain its strength against the dollar amid expectations of a credit rating upgrade for the country.