(Funds with AUM of more than ₹125 crores as on 30th June 2015)

IN THIS POLICY. THE INVESTMENT RISK IN INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO IS BORNE BY THE POLICYHOLDER.

Investment Report

The month of June 2015 saw the benchmark index BSE Sensex and CNX Nifty shed 0.2% and 0.8% respectively. The Mid-cap index, CNX Mid-cap shed 1.3% during the same period.

Equity Funds

Equity Fund (ULIF 001 04/02/04 TEL 110)

Fund Details		Fund	Perfo	rmance)		Asset Allocation
Investment Objective : The primary investment objective of the Fund is to generate long term capital appreciation from a portfolio that is invested predominantly in equity and equity linked	PERIOD	DATE	NAV	S&P BSE Sensex	NAV Change	INDEX Change	
securities.	Last 3 Months	31-Mar-15	49.9858	27957.49	-0.91%	-0.63%	
	Last 6 Months	31-Dec-14	48.3973	27499.42	2.34%	1.02%	0.80%
NAV as on 30 June, 15 : ₹49,5319	Last 1 Year	30-Jun-14	44.8646	25413.78	10.40%	9.31%	0.57%
Benchmark : S&P BSE Sensex - 100%	Last 2 Years	28-Jun-13	33.9572	19395.81	20.77%	19.68%	
	Last 3 Years	29-Jun-12	30.2869	17429.98	17.82%	16.81%	
Corpus as on 30 June, 15 : ₹1,751.65 Crs.	Last 4 Years	30-Jun-11	33.3737	18845.87	10.37%	10.19%	98.63%
	Last 5 Years	30-Jun-10	31.3934	17700.90	9.55%	9.43%	90.03%
	Since Inception	02-Mar-04	10.0000	5823.17	15.16%	14.78%	■Equity ■Unit Funds ■Cash Bank & Others
	Note : The investment and returns above "1"				II as up. "Sind	ce Inception"	Equity Unit Funds Cash Bank & Others

Whole Life Mid-Cap Equity Fund (ULIF 009 04/01/07 WLE 110)



Large Cap Equity Fund (ULIF 017 07/01/08 TLC 110)

Fund Details		Fund	Perfo	Asset Allocation			
Investment Objective : The primary investment objective of the Fund is to generate long term capital appreciation from a portfolio that is invested predominantly in equity and equity linked	PERIOD	DATE	NAV	CNX Nifty	NAV Change	INDEX Change	
securities.	Last 3 Months Last 6 Months	31-Mar-15 31-Dec-14	18.5280 17.7225	8491.00 8282.70	-0.67% 3.85%	-1.44% 1.04%	0.57%
NAV as on 30 June, 15 : ₹18.4046	Last 1 Year Last 2 Years	30-Jun-14 28-Jun-13	16.1266 11.9332	7611.35 5842.20	14.13% 24.19%	9.95% 19.68%	0.24%
Benchmark : CNX Nifty-100% Corpus as on 30 June, 15 : ₹910.20 Crs.	Last 3 Years Last 4 Years	29-Jun-12 30-Jun-11	10.5546	5278.90 5647.40	20.36%	16.60% 10.33%	99.19%
Conpac ac on oc came, 10 1 1 1010.20 016.	Last 5 Years Since Inception	30-Jun-10 07-Jan-08	10.4100	5312.50 6279.10	12.07% 8.49%	9.51%	
	Note : The investment and returns above "1"	income and p	rices may go	down as we			■Equity ■Unit Funds ■Cash Bank & Others

Future Equity Pension Fund (ULIF 020 04/02/08 FEP 110)

Fund Details		Fund	Perfo	rmance	•		Asset Allocation
Investment Objective : The primary investment objective of the Fund is to generate long term capital appreciation from a portfolio that is invested predominantly in equity and equity linked	PERIOD	DATE	NAV	CNX Nifty	NAV Change	INDEX Change	
securities. NAV as on 30 June, 15 : ₹20.3790 Benchmark : CNX Nifty-100% Corpus as on 30 June, 15 : ₹171.33 Crs.	Last 3 Months Last 6 Months Last 1 Year Last 2 Years Last 3 Years Last 4 Years Last 5 Years Since Inception	31-Mar-15 31-Dec-14 30-Jun-14 28-Jun-13 29-Jun-12 30-Jun-11 30-Jun-10 04-Feb-08	19.5735 17.4885 13.0871	8491.00 8282.70 7611.35 5842.20 5278.90 5647.40 5312.50 5463.50	-0.97% 4.12% 16.53% 24.79% 19.94% 12.27% 11.41% 10.09%	-1.44% 1.04% 9.95% 19.68% 16.60% 10.33% 9.51% 5.93%	1.12% 1.07% 97.81% "Equity Cash Bank & Others" Unit Funds
	Note : The investment and returns above "1"				ell as up. "Sind	e Inception"	Equity Cash bank & Others Only Pullus



(Funds with AUM of more than ₹125 crores as on 30th June 2015)

Select Equity Fund (ULIF 024 06/10/08 TSE 110)



Super Select Equity Fund (ULIF 035 16/10/09 TSS 110)



Top 200 Fund (ULIF 027 12/01/09 ITT 110)

Fund Details		Fu	nd Pe	Asset Allocation			
Investment Objective : The Top 200 fund will invest primarily in select stocks and equity linked instruments which are a part of BSE 200 Index with a focus on generating long term	PERIOD	DATE	NAV	S&P BSE 200	NAV Change	INDEX Change	99.65%
capital appreciation. The fund will not replicate the index but aim	ast 3 Months	31-Mar-15	33.3447	3537.55	-0.92%	-1.08%	
	ast 6 Months	31-Dec-14	31.1804	3428.09	5.96%	2.08%	
a defensive strategy arising out of market conditions, the scheme	Last 1 Year	30-Jun-14	26.9262	3124.40	22.70%	12.01%	0.61%
may also invest in debt and money market instruments.	ast 2 Years	28-Jun-13	19.5382	2323.83	30.04%	22.72%	-0.26%
L. Company of the Com	ast 3 Years	29-Jun-12	17.8514	2138.10	22.78%	17.85%	
NAV as on 30 June, 15 : ₹33.0390	Last 4 Years	30-Jun-11	19.2021	2314.65	14.53%	10.89%	
Benchmark : S&P BSE 200 - 100%	Last 5 Years	30-Jun-10	18.1956	2248.06	12.67%	9.25%	
	Since Inception	12-Jan-09	10.0000	1091.37	20.30%	19.75%	-Facility - Hall Francis - Oach Bank & Others
	Note : The investm returns above "1 Y			ay go down as well as r CAGR.	up. "Since In	ception" and	■Equity ■Unit Funds ■Cash Bank & Others

Balanced Funds

Aggressive Growth Fund (ULIF 006 01/07/06 TAL 110)

Fur	Fund Details			Fund Performance							
Investment Objective the fund is to maximize the	: The primary investment objective of returns with medium to high risk.	PERIOD	DATE	NAV	NAV Change	INDEX Change	63,67%				
NAV as on 30 June. 15	: ₹23.9366	Last 3 Months	31-Mar-15	24.2072	-1.12%	-0.19%	00.01 /0				
Benchmark	: S&P BSE Sensex - 65%.	Last 6 Months	31-Dec-14	23.5969	1.44%	1.88%	15.56%				
BellCilliark	CRISIL Composite Bond	Last 1 Year	30-Jun-14	21.2792	12.49%	9.94%					
	Index - 35%	Last 2 Years	28-Jun-13	16.8774	19.09%	15.52%					
		Last 3 Years	29-Jun-12	15.5679	15.42%	13.99%	2.17%				
Corpus as on 30 June, 15	: ₹187.92 Crs.	Last 4 Years	30-Jun-11	16.1077	10.41%	9.68%	2.17%				
		Last 5 Years	30-Jun-10	15.4330	9.17%	8.90%	Equity Corporate Bonds				
		Since Inception	01-Jul-06	10.0000	10.18%	9.86%	Government Securities Unit Funds				
		Note : The investme returns above "1 Ye			ı as well as up. "Sir	nce Inception" and	■Cash Bank & Others				

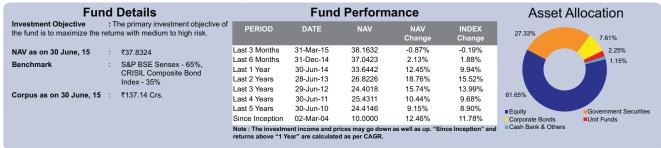
Whole Life Aggressive Growth Fund (ULIF 010 04/01/07 WLA 110)

Tittoro Eno riggi coorto Grotto	ii i aiia	(010	J-1/0 1/07 111	-~ 110)		
Fund Details		Fund	Perform	ance		Asset Allocation
Investment Objective : The primary investment objective of the fund is to maximize the returns with medium to high risk.	PERIOD	DATE	NAV	NAV Change	INDEX Change	19.40%
NAV as on 30 June. 15 : ₹23.8320	Last 3 Months	31-Mar-15	24.1368	-1.26%	-0.72%	
	Last 6 Months	31-Dec-14	23.2030	2.71%	1.89%	
	Last 1 Year	30-Jun-14	20.6923	15.17%	10.35%	10.66%
CRISIL Composite Bond Index -35%	Last 2 Years	28-Jun-13	16.4335	20.42%	15.52%	
	Last 3 Years	29-Jun-12	14.7250	17.41%	13.86%	67.31%
Corpus as on 30 June, 15 : ₹382.76 Crs.	Last 4 Years	30-Jun-11	14.9425	12.38%	9.78%	1.19%
	Last 5 Years	30-Jun-10	14.0652	11.12%	8.95%	
	Since Inception	08-Jan-07	10.0000	10.78%	8.61%	■Equity ■Government Securities ■Unit Funds
	Note : The investme returns above "1 Ye			ı as well as up. "Sir	nce Inception" and	



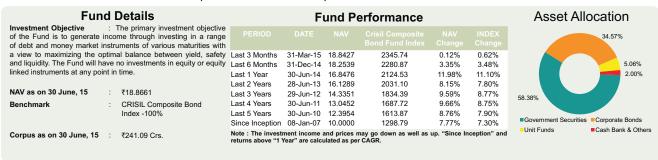
(Funds with AUM of more than ₹125 crores as on 30th June 2015)

Growth Fund (ULIF 004 04/02/04 TGL 110)



Fixed Income Funds

Whole Life Income Fund (ULIF 012 04/01/07 WLI 110)



Whole Life Short Term Fixed Income Fund (ULIF 013 04/01/07 WLF 110)



Guaranteed NAV Funds

The fund would be predominantly invested in equity at inception, wherein the dynamic asset allocation mechanism allocates the portfolio between equity and debt. This dynamic asset allocation is based on the performance of equity markets and movements in interest rates. The equity allocation may be reallocated to debt if the equity markets or interest rates fall, to safeguard the guarantee.

Overtime, the asset mix will predominantly shift to debt to protect the guarantee. This dynamic asset allocation process will drive the returns generated by the Apex ReturnLock-in Fund. The dynamic asset allocation shifts the allocation of the fund from an equity bias to a debt bias, overtime. This would mean that the Guaranteed NAV would not mimic the highest level of the equity market, over the period the guarantee is applicable. Any unexpected and sharp falls in equity market and/or interest rates, during the period the guarantee is applicable, may trigger the allocation to completely move towards debt, to protect the highest NAV achieved prior to the fall. Overall, it is an ideal fund for an investor who wants to take advantage of high returns in a positive market scenario while safe-guarding the investment during any downturn.

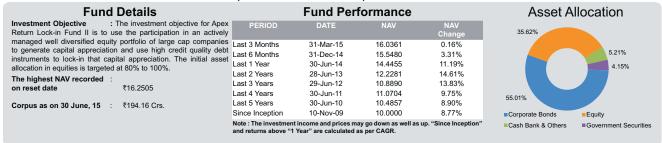
APEX Return Lock-In Fund (III IE 032 18/02/09 ARI 110)

Fund	Details		Fund Perf	Asset Allocation			
Return Lock-in Fund is to us	The investment objective for Apex e the participation in an actively	PERIOD	DATE	NAV	NAV Change	32.32%	
	y portfolio of large cap companies n and use high credit quality debt	Last 3 Months	31-Mar-15	17.0394	-0.04%		6.13%
	ital appreciation. The initial asset	Last 6 Months	31-Dec-14	16.5501	2.91%		0.13%
allocation in equities is targeted		Last 1 Year	30-Jun-14	15.3511	10.95%		4.75%
The highest NAV recorded :		Last 2 Years	28-Jun-13	13.0732	14.14%		
on reset date	₹17.2876	Last 3 Years	29-Jun-12	11.6634	13.45%		
Corpus as on 30 June, 15	₹266.56 Crs.	Last 4 Years	30-Jun-11	11.7977	9.61%	56.80%	
sorpus as on oo cane, ro	(200.00 010.	Last 5 Years	30-Jun-10	11.3104	8.53%		
		Since Inception	10-Jun-09	10.0000	9.19%	■ Corporate Bonds	=Equity
		Note: The investment and returns above "1			up. "Since Inception"	Government Securities	Cash Bank & Others



(Funds with AUM of more than ₹125 crores as on 30th June 2015)

APEX Return Lock-In Fund II (ULIF 033 03/08/09 AR2 110)



Apex Plus Return Lock-in-Fund (ULIF 047 01/02/10 RA1 110)



Equity Outlook

The month of June 2015 saw the benchmark index BSE Sensex and CNX Nifty shed 0.2% and 0.8% respectively. The Mid-cap index, CNX Mid-cap shed 1.3% during the same period.

The FIIs were net sellers with outflows of around USD 0.97 bn in the month of June 2015 and the DIIs were net buyers to the tune of USD 1.8 bn with insurance companies net buyers to the tune of USD 0.3 bn and domestic mutual funds, net buyers to the tune of USD 1.5 bn. FIIs have bought Indian equities to the tune of USD 6 bn in the first six months of the calendar year even as the DIIs have been net buyers of around USD 4.2 bn in the same period, with insurance companies selling around USD 0.6 bn even as domestic mutual funds bought around USD 4.8 bn. While FII selling has reduced their over-weight in the India portfolio from 430bps to 300bps as against the MSCI benchmark EM weight over the last four months, the DII flows have remained robust during this time and have supported the equity market.

The Indian equity markets faced headwinds of a sub-par monsoon forecast, RBI's commentary in the monetary policy indicating an extended pause in interest rates as well as global uncertainties at the start of June 2015. However, during the month, the equity markets recovered on positive cues on the monsoon front as the cumulative rainfall in the month of June has been around 16% above the long period average. Policy announcements on urbanization as well as the government's muted increase in minimum support prices of summer crops have been additional positives.

The economic indicators at the micro level have continued to remain mixed with the high frequency indicators largely indicating weak demand albeit with some pockets of relative strength. Aggregate credit growth has been muted near its two-decade lows as banks remain risk averse. Broad consumption growth indicators remain weak despite some recent uptick in the demand for passenger cars and commercial vehicles. The capital goods segment has shown a pick up as signaled by the recent IIP data.

The Union Government launched its Smart Cities Mission for 100 cities and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) for 500 cities with outlays of ₹480bn and ₹500bn, respectively. These initiatives focus on the holistic development of core infrastructure services, efficient urban mobility & public transportation, health & education in a backdrop of a sustainable urban environment.

RBI's Financial Stability Report highlighted its concern regarding the corporate sector's ability to service existing high levels of debt and its impact on monetary policy transmission. The report noted that the total stressed assets in the banking system inched up in FY15 to reach 11.1% with the stress mainly residing in the books of PSU banks, where an overall 13.5% of total advances are classified as stressed assets as compared to a modest 4.6% for private sector banks.

In a significant move to address the asset quality issues, the RBI approved the Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) scheme, which empowers banks to initiate recovery, take management control and change promoters if they so desire. The SDR is expected to tilt the balance in favour of the banks as they can now be more aggressive while tackling chronic NPL cases and enable relatively faster resolution.

The Finance Minister initiated the formation of a committee to facilitate GST implementation which would monitor progress of IT preparedness of tax authorities and drafting of laws and rules for GST. There was another committee constituted to recommend possible tax rates under GST under various scenarios of economic growth & compliance levels.



(Funds with AUM of more than ₹125 crores as on 30th June 2015)

Indian parliament's monsoon session will commence on 21st July and conclude on 13th August. This session is crucial for market sentiment as it is hoping for passage of the GST bill. In addition, the market would like to see a concrete plan from the government to adequately capitalize the state owned banks to ensure sufficient funds for the productive sectors of the economy. However, we believe that the equity markets continue to offer comfort of reasonable valuations for a long-term investor with a 3-5 year view

Debt Outlook

Debt market in the month of June 2015 saw the new benchmark 10 year Government security (G-sec) close the month at 7.86% levels, hardening by 22 bps. On the corporate bond side, the 10 year AAA corporate bonds closed the month at around 8.57% levels, hardening by 18bps over the month.

The foreign portfolio investors (FPIs) have been buyers in the Indian debt to the tune of USD 0.18 bn in the month of June 2015. The FPIs have bought Indian debt to the tune of USD 6.3 bn in the first six months of the calendar year 2015.

In the month of June, the Indian debt markets continued to face headwinds of a global risk off sentiment even as it was tracking the satisfactory onset as well as the progress of the monsoon. The last auction scheduled for the month of June saw a partial rejection of bids to the tune of `9,000 cr reflecting the determination of the government to borrow only at reasonable yields.

The domestic liquidity situation improved further as the three month commercial paper eased to 8% levels. The banks continue to announce marginal cuts in deposit and lending rates, thereby helping the transmission of the monetary policy into the real economy.

The minutes of the consultation with the Technical Advisory Committee of the RBI indicated that of the seven external members, four members sought a reduction of 25 bps, two members suggested a reduction of 50 bps and one member advocated a reduction of 75 bps. The members were of the view that more monetary accommodation would support the growth process as they opined that the domestic economic activity was weak even as corporate earnings remained subdued. They noted that the growth in industrial production was muted and the investment indicators had not signaled a rebound as yet. They expressed concern that the credit growth had not shown an up- tick, manufacturing growth was muted even as exports declined.

So far, the Indian bond markets have been largely immune to the heightened global risk due to the unprecedented and chaotic developments in Greece. The INR has been particularly resilient as the RBI has built up record forex reserves which could cover imports to the tune of ten months. Improved Indian macro indicators such as benign twin deficits as well as contained inflation have provided additional comfort to the bond market investors.

The bond markets expect the front loaded rate cut in RBI's second Bi-monthly policy to be followed by an extended pause as the RBI had limited space at this juncture to nudge the interest rates lower. There was some reason to believe that the satisfactory onset and progress of the monsoon, muted rise in MSPs of Kharif (summer) crops and the benign trajectory of the international crude oil prices would open up some space for the RBI in future.

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