

Funds Available With Current Product Offerings

- A Snapshot (as on 31st December 2016)

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

Investment Report

The month of December 2016 saw the benchmark indices S&P BSE Sensex and Nifty 50 shed around 0.1% and 0.5% respectively. The Mid-cap index, Nifty Free Float Mid-cap 100 shed 3.7% during the same period.

Equity Funds

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

Fund Details

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 securities.

NAV as on 31 December, 16 : ₹18.2283

Benchmark : Nifty 50 -100%

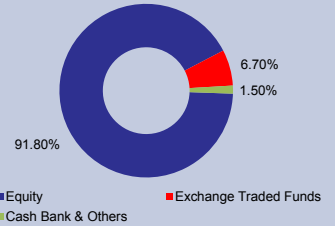
Corpus as on 31 December, 16 : ₹676.10 Crs.

Fund Performance

PERIOD	DATE	NAV	Nifty 50	NAV Change	INDEX Change
Last 3 Months	30-Sep-16	19.1585	8611.15	-4.86%	-4.94%
Last 6 Months	30-Jun-16	18.3167	8287.75	-0.48%	-1.23%
Last 1 Year	31-Dec-15	17.4955	7946.35	4.19%	3.01%
Last 2 Years	31-Dec-14	17.7225	8282.70	1.42%	-0.59%
Last 3 Years	31-Dec-13	13.0891	6304.00	11.67%	9.10%
Last 4 Years	31-Dec-12	11.9717	5905.10	11.08%	8.51%
Last 5 Years	30-Dec-11	9.1397	4624.30	14.81%	12.10%
Since Inception	07-Jan-08	10.0000	6279.10	6.91%	2.99%

Note : The investment income and prices may go down as well as up. "Since Inception" and returns above "1 Year" are calculated as per CAGR.

Asset Allocation



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

Fund Details

Investment Objective : The primary investment objective of the Fund is to generate long term capital appreciation from a portfolio that is invested predominantly in Mid Cap Equity and Mid Cap Equity linked securities.

NAV as on 31 December, 16 : ₹34.6601

Benchmark : Nifty Free Float Midcap 100 -100%

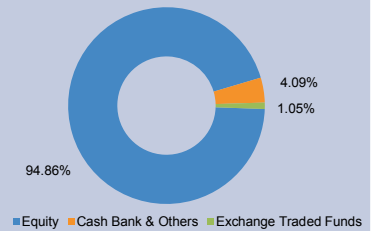
Corpus as on 31 December, 16 : ₹1,887.46 Crs.

Fund Performance

PERIOD	DATE	NAV	Nifty Free Float Midcap 100	NAV Change	INDEX Change
Last 3 Months	30-Sep-16	37.8293	15413.10	-8.38%	-6.89%
Last 6 Months	30-Jun-16	34.0496	13816.45	1.79%	3.87%
Last 1 Year	31-Dec-15	32.2989	13396.70	7.31%	7.13%
Last 2 Years	31-Dec-14	29.3318	12583.85	8.70%	6.79%
Last 3 Years	31-Dec-13	16.8069	8071.30	27.29%	21.15%
Last 4 Years	31-Dec-12	15.7086	8505.10	21.88%	13.97%
Last 5 Years	30-Dec-11	11.2593	6111.85	25.22%	18.62%
Since Inception	08-Jan-07	10.0000	5156.45	13.25%	10.79%

Note : The investment income and prices may go down as well as up. "Since Inception" and returns above "1 Year" are calculated as per CAGR.

Asset Allocation



Multi Cap Fund (ULIF 060 15/07/14 MCF 110)

Fund Details

Investment Objective : The primary investment objective of the Fund is to generate capital appreciation in the long term by investing in a diversified portfolio of Large Cap and Mid Cap companies. The allocation between Large Cap and Mid Cap companies will be largely a function of the relative valuations of Large Cap companies as against Mid Cap companies.

NAV as on 31 December, 16 : ₹10.8070

Benchmark : S&P BSE 200 - 100%

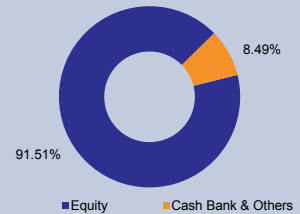
Corpus as on 31 December, 16 : ₹0.02 Crs.

Fund Performance

PERIOD	DATE	NAV	S&P BSE 200	NAV Change	INDEX Change
Last 3 Months	30-Sep-16	11.3798	3719.56	-5.03%	-5.61%
Last 6 Months	30-Jun-16	10.5016	3513.80	2.91%	-0.08%
Last 1 Year	31-Dec-15	9.7602	3377.51	10.73%	3.95%
Since Inception	05-Oct-15	9.9996	3426.34	6.46%	1.99%

Note : The investment income and prices may go down as well as up. "Since Inception" and returns above "1 Year" are calculated as per CAGR.

Asset Allocation



India Consumption Fund (ULIF 061 15/07/14 ICF 110)

Fund Details

Investment Objective : The primary investment objective of the Fund is to generate capital appreciation in the long term by investing in a diversified portfolio of companies which would benefit from India's Domestic Consumption growth story. The India Consumption Fund could provide an investment opportunity in the theme of rising consumption power in India for long term returns.

NAV as on 31 December, 16 : ₹10.7077

Benchmark : S&P BSE 200 - 100%

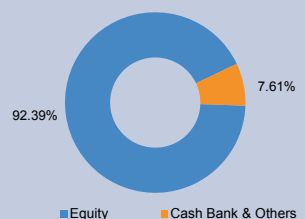
Corpus as on 31 December, 16 : ₹0.02 Crs.

Fund Performance

PERIOD	DATE	NAV	S&P BSE 200	NAV Change	INDEX Change
Last 3 Months	30-Sep-16	11.5823	3719.56	-7.55%	-5.61%
Last 6 Months	30-Jun-16	10.2466	3513.80	4.50%	-0.08%
Last 1 Year	31-Dec-15	10.1018	3377.51	6.00%	3.95%
Since Inception	05-Oct-15	9.9996	3426.34	5.67%	1.99%

Note : The investment income and prices may go down as well as up. "Since Inception" and returns above "1 Year" are calculated as per CAGR.

Asset Allocation



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Balanced Funds

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

Fund Details

Investment Objective : The primary investment objective of the fund is to maximize the returns with medium to high risk.

NAV as on 31 December, 16 : ₹26.1478

Benchmark : Nifty 50 - 65%
CRISIL Composite Bond Index -35%

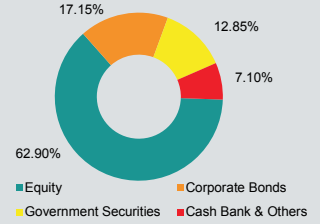
Corpus as on 31 December, 16 : ₹331.66 Crs.

Fund Performance

PERIOD	DATE	NAV	NAV Change	INDEX Change
Last 3 Months	30-Sep-16	26.7125	-2.11%	-2.32%
Last 6 Months	30-Jun-16	25.2397	3.60%	1.86%
Last 1 Year	31-Dec-15	23.7042	10.31%	6.49%
Last 2 Years	31-Dec-14	23.2030	6.16%	3.39%
Last 3 Years	31-Dec-13	17.2803	14.81%	10.09%
Last 4 Years	31-Dec-12	16.2719	12.59%	8.97%
Last 5 Years	30-Dec-11	13.2851	14.50%	11.28%
Since Inception	08-Jan-07	10.0000	10.10%	7.75%

Note : The investment income and prices may go down as well as up. "Since Inception" and returns above "1 Year" are calculated as per CAGR.

Asset Allocation



Whole Life Stable Growth Fund (ULIF 011 04/01/07 WLS 110)

Fund Details

Investment Objective : The primary investment objective of the fund is provide reasonable returns with low to medium risk.

NAV as on 31 December, 16 : ₹22.6868

Benchmark : Nifty 50 - 40%
CRISIL Composite Bond Index - 60%

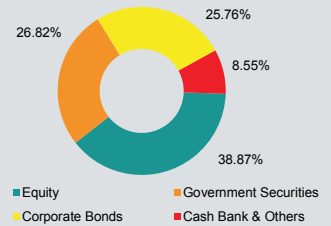
Corpus as on 31 December, 16 : ₹72.96 Crs.

Fund Performance

PERIOD	DATE	NAV	NAV Change	INDEX Change
Last 3 Months	30-Sep-16	22.8749	-0.82%	-0.45%
Last 6 Months	30-Jun-16	21.6930	4.58%	4.07%
Last 1 Year	31-Dec-15	20.5001	10.67%	8.97%
Last 2 Years	31-Dec-14	19.7812	7.09%	6.23%
Last 3 Years	31-Dec-13	15.6843	13.09%	10.80%
Last 4 Years	31-Dec-12	14.8929	11.10%	9.31%
Last 5 Years	30-Dec-11	12.6451	12.40%	10.69%
Since Inception	08-Jan-07	10.0000	8.55%	7.84%

Note : The investment income and prices may go down as well as up. "Since Inception" and returns above "1 Year" are calculated as per CAGR.

Asset Allocation



Fixed Income Funds

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

Fund Details

Investment Objective : The primary investment objective of the Fund is to generate income through investing in a range of debt and money market instruments of various maturities with a view to maximizing the optimal balance between yield, safety and liquidity. The Fund will have no investments in equity or equity linked instruments at any point in time.

NAV as on 31 December, 16 : ₹22.4860

Benchmark : CRISIL Composite Bond Index -100%

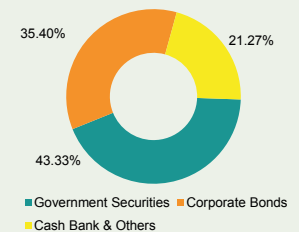
Corpus as on 31 December, 16 : ₹265.51 Crs.

Fund Performance

PERIOD	DATE	NAV	Crisil Composite Bond Fund Index	NAV Change	INDEX Change
Last 3 Months	30-Sep-16	21.9759	2728.94	2.32%	2.55%
Last 6 Months	30-Jun-16	20.6913	2600.84	8.67%	7.60%
Last 1 Year	31-Dec-15	19.7139	2477.75	14.06%	12.94%
Last 2 Years	31-Dec-14	18.2539	2280.87	10.99%	10.77%
Last 3 Years	31-Dec-13	15.8357	1995.39	12.40%	11.93%
Last 4 Years	31-Dec-12	15.1679	1922.61	10.34%	9.84%
Last 5 Years	30-Dec-11	13.6449	1757.68	10.51%	9.75%
Since Inception	08-Jan-07	10.0000	1298.79	8.45%	7.99%

Note : The investment income and prices may go down as well as up. "Since Inception" and returns above "1 Year" are calculated as per CAGR.

Asset Allocation



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

Fund Details

Investment Objective : The primary investment objective of the Fund is to generate stable returns by investing in fixed income securities having shorter maturity periods. Under normal circumstances, the average maturity of the Fund may be in the range of 1-3 years.

NAV as on 31 December, 16 : ₹20.9702

Benchmark : CRISIL Short Term Bond Index -100%

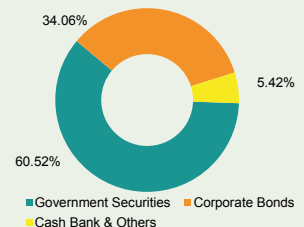
Corpus as on 31 December, 16 : ₹124.02 Crs.

Fund Performance

PERIOD	DATE	NAV	CRISIL Short-Term Bond Index	NAV Change	INDEX Change
Last 3 Months	30-Sep-16	20.5178	2777.04	2.20%	2.16%
Last 6 Months	30-Jun-16	20.0465	2697.79	4.61%	5.16%
Last 1 Year	31-Dec-15	19.2587	2582.68	8.89%	9.85%
Last 2 Years	31-Dec-14	17.8053	2376.94	8.52%	9.25%
Last 3 Years	31-Dec-13	16.2447	2151.70	8.88%	9.65%
Last 4 Years	31-Dec-12	15.0140	1987.31	8.71%	9.31%
Last 5 Years	30-Dec-11	13.6838	1820.74	8.91%	9.28%
Since Inception	08-Jan-07	10.0000	1281.09	7.70%	8.29%

Note : The investment income and prices may go down as well as up. "Since Inception" and returns above "1 Year" are calculated as per CAGR.

Asset Allocation



Equity Outlook

The month of December 2016 saw the benchmark indices S&P BSE Sensex and Nifty 50 shed around 0.1% and 0.5% respectively. The Mid-cap index, Nifty Free Float Mid-cap 100 shed 3.7% during the same period. The FIIs were net sellers to the tune of USD 1.2 bn in the month of December while DIIs were net buyers to the tune of USD 1.35 bn with insurance companies net buyers to the tune of USD 0.4 bn and mutual funds net buyers to the tune of USD 0.95 bn.

In the month of December, the Indian equity markets had to grapple with continued FII outflows, early signals reflecting domestic demand slowdown post demonetization, RBI's monetary policy review which maintained interest rates on hold despite a steep fall in CPI inflation, a possible delay in the implementation of GST as well as an unproductive winter session of Parliament with limited legislative activity.

The high frequency economic data for November turned out to be better than initially estimated as reflected by robust growth in power generation, rail freight and fuel consumption. Moreover, strong domestic fund flows, falling CPI inflation as well as an expected surge in banking deposits have sustained in the month of December as well. However mixed automobile data, weak capex announcements and muted manufacturing and services PMIs indicate lingering effects of

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demonetization on certain segments of economic activity.

The budget session of Parliament is expected to start on 31st January and could see the passage of the CGST and IGST bills paving the way for the GST rollout. The GST would be a key enabler to boost the ease of doing business through simpler tax administration and improved logistical efficiencies apart from increasing compliance and the Tax/GDP ratio. The GST along with the digitization push should formalize some large sectors of the economy such as apparels, home improvement products and food services.

The Financial stability report (FSR) of the RBI highlighted that the risks to the banking sector remained elevated due to the continuous deterioration in asset quality, low profitability and liquidity. The FSR highlighted that the asset quality of banks deteriorated further between March and September 2016 with the GNPA ratio increasing to 9.1% in September 2016 from 7.8% in March 2016, pushing the overall stressed advances ratio to 12.3% from 11.5%. The FSR noted that the state owned banks could record the highest GNPA ratio and lowest capital to risk-weighted asset ratio (CRAR) among bank-groups although the CRAR at the system as well as bank-group levels is expected to remain above the regulatory required minimum.

Going forward, the market watchers would be analyzing high frequency data points such as core sector growth and auto sales data as well as dissecting the Q3 earnings data and management commentary to get a sense of the impact of the withdrawal of specified bank notes (SBNs) on the demand conditions in the economy. The trajectory of the equity markets in the near term will also be determined by global factors such as the announcements pertaining to the US fiscal policy by the new administration, the policy meetings of the global central banks such as ECB and BoJ as well as domestic factors such as India's Union Budget FY 2018 as well as the sixth Bi monthly monetary policy of the RBI.

Given the positive impact of far reaching reforms on the macro economy in the long term, we believe that any correction in the equity market offers an attractive entry point for a long-term investor with a 3-5 year view.

Debt Outlook

Debt market in the month of December 2016 saw the benchmark 10 year Government security (G-sec) close the month at 6.52%, hardening by 27bps over the month even as the 30 year G-sec hardened by 43 bps during the same period. On the corporate bond side, the 10 year AAA corporate bond closed the month at around 7.46%, hardening by 40 bps over the month. In the month of December, the Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) were sellers of Indian debt.

The minutes of the RBI's Monetary policy committee (MPC) meeting prior to the fifth Bi-monthly monetary policy review reiterated RBI's concerns on the downward inflexibility of core inflation with an increased focus on the long-term inflation outlook. The MPC members opined that the effect of the withdrawal of the specified bank notes (SBNs) should be transitory and it would be prudent for the MPC to 'wait-and-watch' before further policy action. On the inflation front, the MPC was concerned with the upside risks in the form of firmness in prices of several food items barring vegetables, hardening of international commodity prices, especially crude oil, the full cost-push effects of higher allowances under the 7th central pay commission's award and the implementation of the goods and services tax.

The MPC opined that the cumulative reduction in the policy rate by 175 bps since January 2015 should create conditions conducive for further transmission to lending rates by banks. They expected the recent developments on SBNs and related policies to flood the banking sector with liquidity and exert a greater influence on the lending rates of banks than the repo rate. The MPC also noted the possibility of global financial conditions posing a threat to macroeconomic and financial stability, with large fluctuations in capital flows and asset prices imparting volatility which in turn gets transmitted into inflation. They expected this uncertainty to get accentuated in the coming year as US macroeconomic and trade policies realign. The MPC highlighted that even though the growing credibility in the disinflation process in India had lowered households' inflation expectations from double digits prevailing until December 2015, it still remained elevated and fed into the services component of inflation. The MPC wanted to stay focused on the medium-term and strive to achieve, on a durable basis, the middle of the notified inflation target range of 4%.

Bond yields in India had seen a stellar rally after the announcement of the demonetization by the government on the back of a surge in liquidity with the banks. However, the RBI's decision to hold rates in its fifth Bi-monthly monetary policy review as well as the firming up of yield in the US has led to some hardening of the yields in the month of December.

Subsequently, there has been a major impetus to monetary transmission as many banks cut their lending rates following the end of demonetization period due to a surge in liquidity in the banking system. The lending rate cuts were across various tenors bringing down interest rates in the economy.

The government has reduced its market borrowing by ₹18,000 crores from the sale of government securities. It will now borrow ₹66,000 crores as against ₹84,000 crores announced earlier between January first week and February second week.

Many market experts still expect the CPI inflation to undershoot the RBI's projection of 5% by March 2017, opening up some space for the RBI to nudge the repo rate lower in the coming months. They opine that further policy action from the RBI will be shaped by the inflation trajectory moving towards 4% on a sustained basis, more clarity on the extent and durability of demand slowdown from the withdrawal of SBNs and the degree of volatility in the global financial markets.

We believe that the data points on growth and inflation in the coming months will remain key factors in shaping the monetary policy of the RBI.

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Unique Reference Number: L&C/Adv/2017/Jan/010