

Funds Available With Current Product Offerings

- A Snapshot (as on 30th June 2016)

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

Investment Report

The month of June 2016 saw the benchmark index S&P BSE Sensex gain 1.24% while Nifty 50 gained 1.56%. The Mid-cap index, Nifty Free Float Mid-cap 100 surged 3.94% 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.

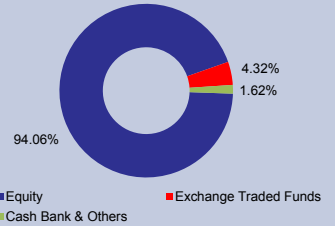
NAV as on 30 June, 16 : ₹18.3167
Benchmark : Nifty 50 -100%
Corpus as on 30 June, 16 : ₹734.78 Crs.

Fund Performance

PERIOD	DATE	NAV	Nifty 50	NAV Change	INDEX Change
Last 3 Months	31-Mar-16	17.1528	7738.40	6.79%	7.10%
Last 6 Months	31-Dec-15	17.4955	7946.35	4.69%	4.30%
Last 1 Year	30-Jun-15	18.4046	8368.50	-0.48%	-0.96%
Last 2 Years	30-Jun-14	16.1266	7611.35	6.57%	4.35%
Last 3 Years	28-Jun-13	11.9332	5842.20	15.35%	12.36%
Last 4 Years	29-Jun-12	10.5546	5278.90	14.78%	11.94%
Last 5 Years	30-Jun-11	11.1994	5647.40	10.34%	7.97%
Since Inception	07-Jan-08	10.0000	6279.10	7.39%	3.33%

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.

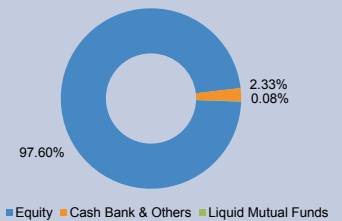
NAV as on 30 June, 16 : ₹34.0496
Benchmark : Nifty Free Float Midcap 100 -100%
Corpus as on 30 June, 16 : ₹1,902.56 Crs.

Fund Performance

PERIOD	DATE	NAV	Nifty Free Float Midcap 100	NAV Change	INDEX Change
Last 3 Months	31-Mar-16	30.7856	12752.60	10.60%	8.34%
Last 6 Months	31-Dec-15	32.2989	13396.70	5.42%	3.13%
Last 1 Year	30-Jun-15	32.3267	13009.65	5.33%	6.20%
Last 2 Years	30-Jun-14	22.9153	11096.90	21.90%	11.58%
Last 3 Years	28-Jun-13	15.3060	7342.40	30.54%	23.46%
Last 4 Years	29-Jun-12	13.3416	7351.80	26.39%	17.08%
Last 5 Years	30-Jun-11	13.7871	7971.50	19.82%	11.63%
Since Inception	08-Jan-07	10.0000	5156.45	13.79%	10.95%

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.

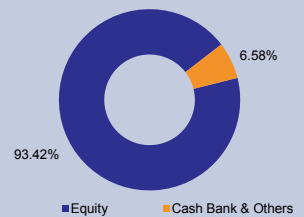
NAV as on 30 June, 16 : ₹10.5016
Benchmark : S&P BSE 200 - 100%
Corpus as on 30 June, 16 : ₹0.01 Crs.

Fund Performance

PERIOD	DATE	NAV	S&P BSE 200	NAV Change	INDEX Change
Last 3 Months	31-Mar-16	9.7097	3259.37	8.16%	7.81%
Last 6 Months	31-Dec-15	9.7602	3377.51	7.60%	4.04%
Since Inception	05-Oct-15	9.9996	3426.34	6.87%	3.48%

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.

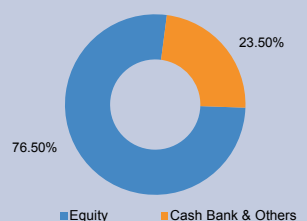
NAV as on 30 June, 16 : ₹10.2466
Benchmark : S&P BSE 200 - 100%
Corpus as on 30 June, 16 : ₹0.02 Crs.

Fund Performance

PERIOD	DATE	NAV	S&P BSE 200	NAV Change	INDEX Change
Last 3 Months	31-Mar-16	9.7136	3259.37	5.49%	7.81%
Last 6 Months	31-Dec-15	10.1018	3377.51	1.43%	4.04%
Since Inception	05-Oct-15	9.9996	3426.34	3.37%	3.48%

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		Fund Performance					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		
NAV as on 30 June, 16	: ₹25.2397	Last 3 Months	31-Mar-16	23.5891	7.00%	5.47%		
Benchmark	: Nifty 50 - 65% CRISIL Composite Bond Index -35%	Last 6 Months	31-Dec-15	23.7042	6.48%	4.53%		
Corpus as on 30 June, 16	: ₹345.68 Crs.	Last 1 Year	30-Jun-15	23.8320	5.91%	2.94%		
		Last 2 Years	30-Jun-14	20.6923	10.44%	6.55%		
		Last 3 Years	28-Jun-13	16.4335	15.38%	11.04%		
		Last 4 Years	29-Jun-12	14.7250	14.42%	10.95%		
		Last 5 Years	30-Jun-11	14.9425	11.05%	8.34%		
		Since Inception	08-Jan-07	10.0000	10.26%	7.97%		

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.

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

Fund Details		Fund Performance					Asset Allocation	
Investment Objective	: The primary investment objective of the fund is provide reasonable returns with low to medium risk.	PERIOD	DATE	NAV	NAV Change	INDEX Change		
NAV as on 30 June, 16	: ₹21.6930	Last 3 Months	31-Mar-16	20.5986	5.31%	4.30%		
Benchmark	: Nifty 50 - 40% CRISIL Composite Bond Index -60%	Last 6 Months	31-Dec-15	20.5001	5.82%	4.70%		
Corpus as on 30 June, 16	: ₹72.66 Crs.	Last 1 Year	30-Jun-15	20.2996	6.86%	5.73%		
		Last 2 Years	30-Jun-14	17.8804	10.15%	8.13%		
		Last 3 Years	28-Jun-13	15.3306	12.27%	10.10%		
		Last 4 Years	29-Jun-12	13.7174	12.14%	10.25%		
		Last 5 Years	30-Jun-11	13.4587	10.02%	8.61%		
		Since Inception	08-Jan-07	10.0000	8.51%	7.83%		

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.

Fixed Income Funds

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

Fund Details		Fund Performance						Asset Allocation	
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.	PERIOD	DATE	NAV	Crissil Composite Bond Fund Index	NAV Change	INDEX Change		
NAV as on 30 June, 16	: ₹20.6913	Last 3 Months	31-Mar-16	20.2241	2539.00	2.31%	2.44%		
Benchmark	: CRISIL Composite Bond Index -100%	Last 6 Months	31-Dec-15	19.7139	2477.75	4.96%	4.97%		
Corpus as on 30 June, 16	: ₹241.23 Crs.	Last 1 Year	30-Jun-15	18.8661	2360.29	9.67%	10.19%		
		Last 2 Years	30-Jun-14	16.8476	2124.53	10.82%	10.64%		
		Last 3 Years	28-Jun-13	16.1289	2031.10	8.66%	8.59%		
		Last 4 Years	29-Jun-12	14.3351	1834.39	9.61%	9.12%		
		Last 5 Years	30-Jun-11	13.0452	1687.72	9.66%	9.03%		
		Since Inception	08-Jan-07	10.0000	1298.79	7.97%	7.60%		

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.

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

Fund Details		Fund Performance						Asset Allocation	
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.	PERIOD	DATE	NAV	CRISIL Short-Term Bond Index	NAV Change	INDEX Change		
NAV as on 30 June, 16	: ₹20.0465	Last 3 Months	31-Mar-16	19.6459	2639.60	2.04%	2.20%		
Benchmark	: CRISIL Short Term Bond Index -100%	Last 6 Months	31-Dec-15	19.2587	2582.68	4.09%	4.46%		
Corpus as on 30 June, 16	: ₹126.71 Crs.	Last 1 Year	30-Jun-15	18.5078	2476.46	8.31%	8.94%		
		Last 2 Years	30-Jun-14	16.9886	2260.35	8.63%	9.25%		
		Last 3 Years	28-Jun-13	15.6423	2077.40	8.62%	9.10%		
		Last 4 Years	29-Jun-12	14.2806	1900.63	8.85%	9.15%		
		Last 5 Years	30-Jun-11	13.1312	1746.69	8.83%	9.08%		
		Since Inception	08-Jan-07	10.0000	1281.09	7.61%	8.17%		

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.

Equity Outlook

The month of June 2016 saw the benchmark index S&P BSE Sensex gain 1.24% while Nifty 50 gained 1.56%. The Mid-cap index, Nifty Free Float Mid-cap 100 surged 3.94% during the same period.

The FII's were net buyers with inflows of around USD 0.72 bn in the month of June 2016 and the DII's were net sellers to the tune of USD 0.32 bn with insurance companies' net sellers to the tune of around USD 0.36 bn even as domestic mutual funds were net buyers to the tune of USD 0.04 bn.

In the month of June, the Indian equity market took the key global event, 'Brexit' in its stride and scaled higher levels on the back of domestic triggers such as 7th pay commission, a pickup in monsoons after a slow start and a slew of reforms announced by the government. Going forward, the markets will react to the Q1 FY 2017 earnings season, legislative activity in the monsoon session of parliament around the possible passage of the key GST Bill, the announcement of the new RBI governor as well as further progress of the monsoons in the crucial sowing months of July and August.

In an effort to open up the Indian aviation sector, the government announced the National Civil Aviation Policy, where it eased the norms for domestic carriers to fly international routes. The policy outlined guidelines to make flying more affordable by capping airfares and increase regional connectivity by creating a 'viability funding mechanism' to support airlines on unviable routes.

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The Union Cabinet has approved the Bill to allow malls, local markets, restaurants and movie theatres, not covered under the Factories Act 1948 with more than 10 employees, to remain open for 24 hrs and 7 days a week. Once the Bill is passed, the retail industry expects higher footfalls, open new avenues of growth, and a level-playing field with e-commerce players in addition to generating jobs and increasing consumer convenience.

The Union Cabinet approved a special package for the textile and apparels sectors with the aim of generating 10 mn jobs in these sectors over the next three years. The package includes various measures which are labour friendly, promote employment generation, economies of scale and boost exports. In a bid to attract private sector investment into exploration of non-fuel and non-coal minerals, the Union Cabinet approved the National Mineral Exploration Policy (NMEP) which allows acreages to be auctioned to private companies for mining on a revenue-sharing model.

The RBI released the Financial Stability Report (FSR), reflecting the overall assessment on the stability of India's financial system and its resilience to risks where it noted the sharp rise in the GNPA's to 7.6 % from 5.1% between September 2015 and March 2016, largely reflecting the NPA recognition due to asset quality review (AQR). Moreover, the profitability of scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) declined significantly with the public sector banks (PSBs) recording losses during FY 2016. While the credit and deposit growth of SCBs slowed significantly during FY 2016, their overall capital to risk-weighted assets ratio (CRAR) level increased between September 2015 and March 2016. Going forward, a slew of measures taken by the Government to address the issues related to distressed industrial sectors is expected to improve the credit growth.

The RBI introduced 'Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets' for resolution of large borrower accounts, differentiating the sustainable and unsustainable lending to the company, allowing banks to convert only the unsustainable debt to equity. This will accelerate the process of placing real assets back on track by reworking the financial structure of entities facing genuine difficulties, while providing the possibility of upside to the lenders when the borrower turns around.

The recent uptick in the monsoons, the announcement of the 7th Pay commission as well as the sustained reforms momentum of the government are positive for corporate earnings in the medium term while the low earnings base is favorable for the FY 2017 corporate earnings .

Given the improving macro economic backdrop, we believe that 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 June 2016 saw the benchmark 10 year Government security (G-sec) close the month at 7.45%, easing by 2 bps over the month. On the corporate bond side, the 10 year AAA corporate bond closed the month at around 8.21%, easing by 2 bps over the month.

In the month of June, the Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) were sellers of Indian debt to the extent of USD 0.88 bn.

The government has notified the relevant amendments to the RBI Act thereby enabling the formation of a monetary policy committee (MPC) along expected lines. The six-member MPC will have three RBI personnel, including the Governor (chairperson) and the Deputy Governor for macro-inputs. The government will appoint the remaining three members following a search and selection panel. The RBI Governor will have a casting vote in case of a tie.

The minutes of RBI's technical committee prior to the second bi-monthly monetary policy revealed that three of the five members recommended no change in the policy rate while two members sought a 25 bps reduction in the repo rate.

The members noted that the global economic recovery was struggling to gain momentum as strong decelerating forces persisted in inhibiting growth in key emerging market economies (EMEs) even as growth in some key advanced economies (AEs) had moderated. Deflation fears remained on account of subdued global trade, weak growth prospects in EMEs and still low commodity prices.

On domestic economic growth, the members were concerned on account of the sustained weakness of industrial production and low capacity utilization numbers reflecting demand shortfall. However, they noted the improvement in corporate sector activity with double digit growth in EBIDTA.

Most of the members expressed concern on the inflation outlook since food inflation had risen by 100 bps, headline inflation inched up by 60 bps as well as core inflation has remained sticky in recent months. They also noted upside risks to inflation associated with a rebound in international crude oil prices and opined that further upside risks to inflation could arise from the implementation of the 7th pay commission, one-rank-one-pension recommendations and adverse supply shocks.

For the second bi-monthly monetary policy, three of the five members who recommended no change in the policy rate, wanted to see substantially lower inflation relative to the FY 2017 target of 5% on a durable basis; assess the effect of the monsoon in the next couple of months and get further clarity on the US Federal Reserve's stance on the Fed funds rate.

Two members recommended a policy repo rate reduction by 25 bps as they opined that the shortfall of demand in the economy called for some stimulus consistent with flexible inflation targeting as well as anchoring of inflation expectation and expected the effect of the predicted good monsoon to keep food prices under check. One of these two members was of the view that, given the fragmentation and incompleteness of India's financial markets, the repo rate had proved to be a much less effective instrument of monetary policy and hence, the RBI needs to ensure that there is ample liquidity and that reserve money expands by 12-14% if the effects of previous repo rate changes are to be transmitted to the markets.

We remain constructive on the fixed income market and believe that the delay in the interest rate hike from the US Federal Reserve due to concerns surrounding Brexit has eased pressures on the Indian fixed income space. A recent pick up in the south west monsoon augurs well for the fall in food inflation trajectory in the medium term. This would open up more space for the RBI to nudge the repo rate lower and trigger the next leg of easing in G-sec yields.

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