Funds Available With Current Product Offerings

- A Snapshot (as on 28th October 2016)

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

Investment Report

The month of October 2016 saw the benchmark indices S&P BSE Sensex and Nifty 50 gain around 0.3%. The Mid-cap index, Nifty Free Float Mid-cap 100 surged 2.8% during the same period.

Equity Funds

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

Fund Performance Asset Allocation 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 Last 3 Months 8638.50 0.43% 29-Jul-16 19.1506 -0.01% securities. 5.78% Last 6 Months 29-Apr-16 17 3289 7849 80 10.98% 10.04% 1.60% 30-Oct-15 17.7014 8065.80 8.65% 7.09% NAV as on 28 October, 16 : ₹19.2323 Last 1 Year 1.14% Last 2 Years 31-Oct-14 17.7268 4.16% 1.88% : Nifty 50 -100% Benchmark Last 3 Years 31-Oct-13 13.0579 6299.15 13.78% 11.10% Last 4 Years 31-Oct-12 91.48% Corpus as on 28 October, 16 : ₹719.32 Crs. 11.3347 5619.70 14.13% 11.35% Last 5 Years 31-Oct-11 10.4694 5326 60 12 93% 10 15% Since Inception 07-Jan-08 10.0000 6279.10 7.70% 3.69% ■Equity Exchange Traded Funds 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. ■Liquid Mutual Funds

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



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

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Fund Details		Fund	Perfo		Asset Allocation			
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	PERIOD	DATE	NAV	S&P BSE 200	NAV Change	INDEX Change	16.13%	
companies. The allocation between Large Cap and Mid Cap companies will be largely a function of the relative valuations of	Last 6 Months	29-Jul-16 29-Apr-16	11.1811 9.8607	3692.08 3321.63	3.56% 17.43%	1.69% 13.03%		
Large Cap companies as against Mid Cap companies. NAV as on 28 October, 16 : ₹11.5792	Last 1 Year Since Inception Note: The investme	30-Oct-15 05-Oct-15	9.9953 9.9996	3404.18 3426.34	15.85% 14.75%	10.29% 8.96%		
Benchmark : S&P BSE 200 – 100%	and returns above "		83.87%					
Corpus as on 28 October, 16 : ₹0.02 Crs.							■Equity ■Cash Bank & Others	

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

Fund Details	Fund Performance					Asset Allocation			
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	PERIOD	DATE	NAV	S&P BSE 200	NAV Change	INDEX Change			
benefit from India's Domestic Consumption growth story. The	Last 3 Months	29-Jul-16	11.0871	3692.08	5.61%	1.69%			
India Consumption Fund could provide an investment opportunity	Last 6 Months	29-Apr-16	9.8780	3321.63	18.54%	13.03%			
in the theme of rising consumption power in India for long term	Last 1 Year	30-Oct-15	9.8826	3404.18	18.49%	10.29%	98.50%	1.50%	
returns.	Since Inception	05-Oct-15	9.9996	3426.34	15.96%	8.96%			
NAV as on 28 October, 16 : ₹11.7094	Note: The investment and returns above "1				l as up. "Sinc	e Inception"			
Benchmark : S&P BSE 200 – 100%	una retarno above	rear are care	anutou us po	i onoit.					
Corpus as on 28 October, 16 : ₹0.02 Crs.							■Equity	Cash Bank & Others	



Funds Available With Current Product Offerings

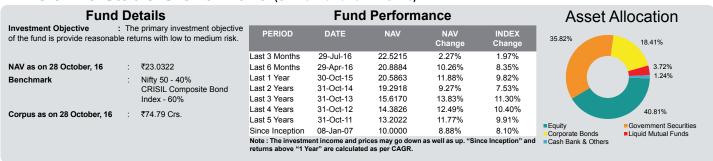
- A Snapshot (as on 28th October 2016)

Balanced Funds

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

Fund Performance Asset Allocation Investment Objective : The primary investment objective ΝΔV of the fund is to maximize the returns with medium to high risk. 11.08% Last 3 Months 29-Jul-16 26 3710 2 13% 1 15% Last 6 Months 29-Apr-16 23 9925 12 25% 9.05% 12.39% NAV as on 28 October, 16 : ₹26.9317 Last 1 Year 30-Oct-15 23.9632 8.69% 2 79% Last 2 Years 31-Oct-14 22.5916 9.18% 5.18% Nifty 50 - 65% Benchmark Last 3 Years 31-Oct-13 17.1737 16.18% 11.22% CRISIL Composite Bond Last 4 Years 31-Oct-12 15.5280 14.76% 10.79% 63.86% Index -35% Last 5 Years 31-Oct-11 14 3471 13 42% 10.01% Corpus as on 28 October, 16 : ₹344.86 Crs. Government Securities Equity Since Inception 08-Jan-07 10.0000 10.63% 8.21% Corporate Bonds Cash Bank & Others Note : The investment income and prices may go down and returns above "1 Year" are calculated as per CAGR s well as up. "Since Inception" Liquid Mutual Funds

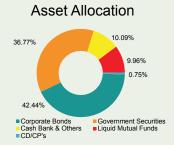
Whole Life Stable Growth Fund (ULIF 011 04/01/07 WLS 110)



Fixed Income Funds

Whole I ife Income Fund (III IF 012 04/01/07 WI I 110)

VVIIOLE LITE IT COTTLE I CITA (OLIF 012 04/01/07 WLI 110)									
Fund Details		Fur	nd Pe	rformance	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	PERIOD					INDEX Change	36.77%	10.09%	
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.		29-Jul-16 29-Apr-16 30-Oct-15	20.4134	2661.64 2564.04 2462.42	3.38% 8.18% 11.78%	3.28% 7.22% 11.64%		9.96%	
NAV as on 28 October, 16 : ₹22.0831	Last 2 Years Last 3 Years	31-Oct-14 31-Oct-13	15.7956	2219.05 1986.44	11.84% 11.82%	11.30% 11.44%			
Benchmark : CRISIL Composite Bond Index -100%	Last 4 Years Last 5 Years Since Inception	31-Oct-12 31-Oct-11	13.3245	1893.77 1725.98 1298.79	10.32% 10.63% 8.41%	9.76% 9.76% 7.94%		Government Securities	
Corpus as on 28 October, 16 : ₹260.70 Crs.		nent income a	nd prices	may go down as well a			■ Cash Bank & Others ■ CD/CP's	■Liquid Mutual Funds	



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 33 57% income securities having shorter maturity periods. Under normal circumstances, the average maturity of the Fund may be in the Last 3 Months 29-Jul-16 20.2446 2731.10 2.12% 2.34% range of 1-3 years. Last 6 Months 3.96% 29-Apr-16 19.7938 2659.45 4.45% 5.10% 2555.26 8.38% 9.38% Last 1 Year 30-Oct-15 19.0750 2.43% NAV as on 28 October, 16 : ₹20.6737 Last 2 Years 31-Oct-14 17.5310 2336.77 8.59% 9.37% 16.0462 31-Oct-13 2124.14 8.81% 9.58% Last 3 Years **Benchmark** CRISIL Short Term Bond 8.69% Last 4 Years 31-Oct-12 14.8131 1961.50 9.26% 60.04% Index -100% 13.4952 31-Oct-11 1795.08 8.90% 9.26% Last 5 Years Corpus as on 28 October, 16 . ₹124 71 Crs. ■Government Securities ■Corporate Bonds Since Inception 08-Jan-07 10.0000 1281 09 7 68% 8 28% Cash Bank & Others Note: The investment income and prices may go down and returns above "1 Year" are calculated as per CAGR. up. "Since Inception'

Equity Outlook

The month of October 2016 saw the benchmark indices S&P BSE Sensex and Nifty 50 gain around 0.3%. The Mid-cap index, Nifty Free Float Mid-cap 100 surged 2.8% during the same period. The FII's were net sellers to the tune of USD 0.75 bn in the month of October after being net buyers for the prior seven months.

The equity markets in the month of October saw favourable cues such as the RBI nudging the repo rate lower in its monetary policy review, sustained easing of inflationary pressures in India as indicated by the benign September CPI inflation print, US Fed's minutes reiterating a gradual increase in interest rates and the easing of regional geopolitical tensions. However, weak capex outlook as indicated by muted new projects announcements, tepid order books and low capacity utilization were negative cues.

Early trends indicate that the second quarter FY 2017 earnings season saw a positive earnings surprise in sectors such as energy and consumer discretionary while sectors such as financials and IT have largely delivered muted results thus far. Some companies in the consumer staples sector reported marginally weak results on lower volume growth but market watchers expect the recovery in their volume growth led by good monsoons, which should support rural demand.



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The GST Council has proposed GST tax slabs for various goods and services at 0% for essential goods and services including some food items, 5% as threshold rate for goods such as textiles, 12% as a lower rate for goods and services, 18% as the standard GST rate, 28% as rate for luxury items including some consumer durables and additional cess above 28% for ultra-luxury items and demerit goods including luxury cars, SUVs, aerated drinks and tobacco products. Around 50% of the CPI basket is expected to fall in the 0% rate category even as most of the items in the CPI basket is likely to be taxed at a rate close to their current levels except for some services which could move to 18% tax bracket from the existing 15%.

The Centre will compensate states for any revenue loss for a period of 5 years from the revenues it generates largely due to the cess imposed on "sin" goods, where the difference between their current tax rate and the highest tax rate under GST of 28% will be charged in the form of a cess. Moreover the revenues from the clean energy cess will further augment the compensation pool.

The next steps in the GST implementation roadmap would be to pass the CGST and IGST bills in the winter session of Parliament, scheduled to start on November 16th and the SGST bill in state assemblies in their winter sessions. It is expected that the IT infrastructure will be in place in time for testing and integration of GST infrastructure so that the deadline of the April 1st 2017 rollout would be met. The GST is expected to result in meaningful efficiency benefits across sectors by streamlining the supply chain and improving the ease of compliance.

While the robust core sector print for the month of September indicates an uptick in economic activity, the Purchasing manager indices of manufacturing & services for the month of October signal a sustained momentum in the economy in the near term. The 7th central pay commission awards and a nascent revival in the rural demand on the back of better monsoon could support consumption growth. However, the recovery in the investment cycle would need a prolonged boost from the consumption demand which would then help absorb existing unutilized capacities. This trigger for a higher level of consumption demand could be from the states implementing their version of the 7th pay commission over the next fiscal.

Going forward, domestic factors such as a revival in earnings growth as well as global factors such as liquidity and central bank's policy action would shape the trajectory of the Indian equity markets. Given the improving macro-economic backdrop, we believe that the equity market offers a reasonable entry point for a long-term investor with a 3-5 year view.

Debt Outlook

Debt market in the month of October 2016 saw the benchmark 10 year Government security (G-sec) close the month at 6.89%, easing by 7bps over the month even as the 30 year G-sec hardened by 2 bps during the same period. The new 10-year G-sec closed the month at 6.79%, easing by 2 bps over the month. On the corporate bond side, the 10 year AAA corporate bond closed the month at around 7.51%, easing by 2 bps over the month. In the month of October, the Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) turned sellers of Indian debt.

The minutes of the Monetary policy committee (MPC) of the RBI in October largely signaled a dovish outlook with members indicating abating near-term inflation risks amid tepid growth as the rationale for the 25 bps repo rate cut in the fourth bi-monthly monetary policy review of the RBI. The MPC expected inflationary pressures to largely remain contained going forward on the back of a good monsoon, low capacity utilization in manufacturing sector holding back corporate pricing power and the effective supply management measures by the government even as some members highlighted the need to be vigilant around the upturn in inflation They noted that the economic activity remained subdued on weak private investments and trade, even though there were signs of a gradual recovery in growth which needed to be further supported.

The MPC noted that the liquidity conditions had remained comfortable in the near term, with the RBI absorbing liquidity on a net basis through variable rate reverse repo auctions of varying tenors. Simultaneously, the RBI has also been injecting liquidity through open market purchases in line with the system's requirements. The MPC observed that the weighted average call money rate (WACR) remained tightly aligned with the policy repo rate and, in fact, traded with a soft bias. Additionally, the interest rates on commercial paper (CP) and certificates of deposit (CD) had also eased.

The MPC minutes indicate that the October policy reflected a balancing act between inflation and growth even as the RBI still saw some upside risk to 5% inflation by March 2017. There could be further space for the RBI to nudge interest rates lower if the CPI inflation is contained especially if the MPC undertakes a flexible approach to inflation targeting and is comfortable with lower real interest rates in the economy.

The government announced repurchase of government securities worth ₹200 bn due to mature in the January-August 2017 period by the reverse auction process. This initiative will utilize the surplus cash balances of the government as well as lower the redemption pressures in the subsequent years.

We remain constructive on the fixed income market and believe that the sustained fall in the CPI inflation for the month of September as well as mitigation of inflationary pressures in food, especially pulses, opens up more space for the RBI to nudge the repo rate lower in the medium term, especially if the CPI inflation for the second half of fiscal FY 2017 undershoots the RBI's estimate of 5%. With FCNR outflows continuing and higher demand for currency in the festival season, market watchers expect RBI to undertake more open market purchases.

We continue to believe that the RBI's effort to speed up the monetary transmission in the banking system as well as keeping liquidity at near neutral levels on a sustained basis will remain an important factor for bringing down interest rates in the economy.

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