(Funds with AUM of more than ₹125 crores as on 30th August 2013)

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

Investment Report

The month of August 2013 saw the benchmark indices; BSE Sensex and CNX Nifty losing around 3.75% and 4.71% respectively, even as the Mid-cap index, CNX Mid-cap shed 4.12% during the same period.

Equity Funds

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

Fund Details	Fund Performance						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	BSE Sensex	NAV Change	INDEX Change	
securities.	Last 6 Months	28-Feb-13 31-Aug-12	32.7273	18861.54 17429.56	-0.97% 7.90%	-1.28% 6.83%	4.37%
Fund Manager : Mr. Saravana Kumar	Last 2 Years	30-Aug-11	29.4154	16676.75	4.97%	5.66%	1.23%
NAV as on 30 August, 13 . 32.4111	Last 3 Years Last 4 Years	31-Aug-10 31-Aug-09		17971.12 15666.64	-0.30% 4.43%	1.19% 4.41%	94.40%
0 00 4 1 10 70 100 70 0	Last 5 Years Since Inception	29-Aug-08 02-Mar-04	26.6740 10.0000	14564.53 5823.17	3.97% 13.17%	5.04% 13.01%	
	Note : The investment and returns above "1"	income and p	rices may g	■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 6 Months Last 1 Year	28-Feb-13 31-Aug-12	11.4758 10.5689	5693.05 5258.50	-0.47% 8.07%	-3.89% 4.06%	5,23%
Fund Manager : Mr. Saravana Kumar	Last 2 Years	30-Aug-11	9.9934	5001.00	6.91%	4.60%	1.75%
NAV as on 30 August, 13 : ₹11.4223	Last 3 Years Last 4 Years	31-Aug-10 31-Aug-09	10.6922 8.9640	5402.40 4662.10	2.23% 6.25%	0.43% 4.08%	93.02%
Benchmark : CNX Nifty-100%	Last 5 Years	29-Aug-08	8.3830	4360.00 6279.10	6.38% 2.38%	4.65% -2.41%	
Corpus as on 30 August, 13: ₹888.22 Crs.	Since Inception Note: The investmer and returns above "1			■Equity ■Unit Funds ■ Cash Bank & Others			

Future Equity Pension Fund (ULIF 020 04/02/08 FEP 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 6 Months	28-Feb-13	12.7653	5693.05	-2.08%	-3.89%			
	Last 1 Year	31-Aug-12	11.7238	5258.50	6.62%	4.06%			2.84%
Fund Manager : Mr. Saravana Kumar	Last 2 Years	30-Aug-11	11.3836	5001.00	4.79%	4.60%			
NAV as on 30 August, 13 : ₹12.4998	Last 3 Years	31-Aug-10	12.3581	5402.40	0.38%	0.43%			0.47%
····· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· · · · · · ·	Last 4 Years	31-Aug-09	10.1740	4662.10	5.28%	4.08%	96.69%		
	Last 5 Years	29-Aug-08	9.2870	4360.00	6.12%	4.65%			
Corpus as on 30 August, 13: ₹207.66 Crs.	Since Inception	04-Feb-08	10.0000	5463.50	4.09%	0.03%			
	Note : The investment and returns above "1			■ Equity	■Unit Funds	Cash Bank & Others			

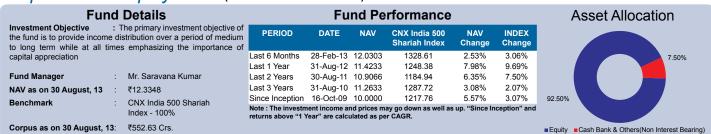
Select Equity Fund (ULIF 024 06/10/08 TSE 110)

Fund Details		Fu	nd Pei	formance			Asset Allocation
Investment Objective : The primary investment objective of the fund is to provide income distribution over a period of medium to long term while at all times emphasizing the importance of capital	PERIOD	DATE	NAV	CNX India 500 Shariah Index	NAV Change	INDEX Change	
appreciation. The fund will invest significant amount in equity	Last 6 Months	28-Feb-13	18.5010	1328.61	2.09%	3.06%	
and equity linked instruments specifically excluding companies		31-Aug-12	17.5326	1248.38	7.72%	9.69%	
predominantly dealing in Gambling, Lotteries/Contests, Animal	Last 2 Years	30-Aug-11	16.5962	1184.94	6.68%	7.50%	
	Last 3 Years	31-Aug-10	17.1558	1287.72	3.26%	2.07%	95.32%
Banks and Financial Institutions.	Last 4 Years	31-Aug-09	14.2000	1135.80	7.39%	4.79%	
	Since Inception	06-Oct-08	10.0000	844.46	13.85%	10.36%	
				y go down as well as	up. "Since In	ception" and	4.68%
NAV as on 30 August, 13 : ₹18.8868	returns above "1 \	'ear" are calcu	lated as per	CAGR.			
Benchmark : CNX India 500 Shariah Index - 100%							■Equity ■Cash Bank & Others(Non Interest Bearing)
Corpus as on 30 August, 13: ₹208.00 Crs.							



(Funds with AUM of more than ₹125 crores as on 30th August 2013)

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



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



Balanced Funds

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



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

	Details		Fund	Perform	Asset Allocation			
Investment Objective : 1 the fund is to maximize the return to the fund is the fun	The primary investment objective of irns with medium to high risk.	PERIOD	DATE	NAV	NAV Change	INDEX Change	1	9.36% 8.58%
Fund Manager :	Mr. Saravana Kumar	Last 6 Months	28-Feb-13	15.9356	-2.86%	-3.04%		5.95%
NAV as on 30 August, 13	₹15.4806	Last 1 Year	31-Aug-12	14.7335	5.07%	3.77%		1.13%
• ,		Last 2 Years	30-Aug-11	13.9471	5.35%	5.07%		1.10%
Benchmark :	Nifty - 65%	Last 3 Years	31-Aug-10	14.4199	2.39%	2.35%		
	CRISIL Composite Bond	Last 4 Years	31-Aug-09	12.3490	5.81%	4.71%	64.99%	
	Index -35%	Last 5 Years	29-Aug-08	10.8820	7.30%	5.35%		
Corpus as on 30 August, 13:	₹347.36 Crs.	Since Inception	08-Jan-07	10.0000	6.80%	5.44%	■ Equity	Corporate Bonds
		Note : The investme returns above "1 Ye			as well as up. "Sin	ice Inception" and	■ Cash Bank & Others	■Unit Funds

Fixed Income Funds

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

Fund Details		F	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	PERIOD						34.65%	10.65%
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.	Last 1 Year Last 2 Years		14.5966 13.2758	1951.91 1862.92 1713.36	-0.34% 5.34% 7.62%	-1.46% 3.25% 5.95%		6.59% 4.77% 3.70%
Fund Manager : Mr. Saravana Kumar NAV as on 30 August, 13 : ₹15.3761	Last 3 Years Last 4 Years Last 5 Years		11.6670 10.3280	1618.71 1530.92 1393.70	7.46% 7.14% 8.28%	5.92% 5.87% 6.66%		39.64%
Benchmark : CRISIL Composite Bond Index -100%		ment income a		1298.79 nay go down as well as CAGR.	6.69% up. "Since In	6.09% ception" and	Government SecuritiesUnit FundsCD/CP's	Corporate Bonds Fixed Deposit Cash Bank & Others
Corpus as on 30 August, 13 : ₹217.04 Crs.								



(Funds with AUM of more than ₹125 crores as on 30th August 2013)

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 Return Lock-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 (ULIF 032 18/02/09 ARL 110)



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

Fund Details		Fund Perf	Asset Allocation			
Investment Objective : The investment objective for Apex Return Lock-in Fund II is to use the participation in an actively managed well diversified equity portfolio of large cap companies	PERIOD	DATE	NAV	NAV Change	44.10%	
to generate capital appreciation and use high credit quality debt		28-Feb-13	11.7780	-0.85%		
instruments to lock-in that capital appreciation. The initial asset	Last 1 Year	31-Aug-12	10.9687	6.47%	2.65%	
allocation in equities is targeted at 80% to 100%.	Last 2 Year	30-Aug-11	10.3966	5.98%		
Fund Manager : Mr. Saravana Kumar	Last 3 Year	31-Aug-10	10.7005	2.96%		
The highest NAV recorded :	Since Inception	10-Nov-09	10.0000	4.16%		
on reset date ₹12.4226		tincome and prices ma Year" are calculated a		up. "Since Inception"	53.26%	
Corpus as on 30 August, 13: ₹225.05 Crs.					■Equity ■Corporate Bonds ■Cash Bank & Others	

Equity Outlook

he month of August 2013 saw the benchmark indices; BSE Sensex and CNX Nifty losing around 3.75% and 4.71% respectively, even as the Mid-cap index,CNX Mid-cap shed 4.12% during the same period.

FIIs were net sellers with outflows of around USD 0.9 billion in August 2013 even as the DIIs were net buyers to the tune of around USD 1.1 billion, with Insurance companies' net buyers of around USD 0.94 billion and domestic mutual funds, net buyers to the extent of around USD 0.17 billion over the month. In the eight months of the calendar year 2013, the FIIs have been net buyers to the tune of USD 11.5 billion with the DIIs net sellers to the tune of USD 6.7 billion, Insurance companies and mutual funds selling Indian equities to the tune of USD 4.3 billion and USD 2.4 billion respectively.

The performance of companies in the first quarter FY 2014 was muted with net profit of the BSE-30 stocks declining 2%. Consensus earnings estimates for the broad market (MSCI India) were revised down by 1.7% for FY2014 (E) and 1.3% for FY2015 (E) to10% and 16% respectively over the month.

The GDP growth in the first quarter FY14 printed 4.4% on the back of a sharp slowdown in industrial growth. The service sector saw the mixed performance of its sub-sectors as the growth of 'trade, hotels, transport and communication' fell to 3.9%, reflecting poor consumption demand. However, there was a pick-up in 'community, social and personal services', which grew 9.4%, reflecting enhanced Government expenditure.

Going forward, the robust monsoon could trigger a rebound in agricultural growth, increasing rural incomes and thereby consumption demand. A weak INR will act as a growth catalyst in some export competitive sectors like textiles & garments. The biggest headwind to industrial growth is elevated interest rates due to a sharp rupee depreciation. Banking & finance sector have seen lower credit and deposit growth even as the concerns of overshooting the fiscal deficit target would cap government spending, weighing down the growth in community, social and personal services segment.

During the month, Cabinet committee on economic affairs (CCEA) has cleared the relaxation in multi-brand retail FDI norms. The Parliament passed the Companies Bill, aimed at protecting the interest of small investors and help increase transparency. In an effort to get the investment cycle re-started, the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) has cleared 36 projects envisaging an investment of around INR 1.8 trillion.

The Parliament has passed the LandAcquisition, Relief and Rehabilitation (LARR) Bill in an attempt to put in place an organized mechanism of land use and transfer, as well as address land related governance issues. The Bill integrates provisions related to relief and rehabilitations, thus substantially reducing the scope for legal disputes. However, the Bill may raise the input and transaction costs for large projects in infrastructure.

The Parliament also passed the National Food Security Bill (NFSB), covering two third of the population under defined entitlement of 5kg of cereals per person per month at prices not exceeding Rs.3, Rs.2 and Re1 per kg for rice, wheat and coarse grains respectively. The cost of implementation of NFSB is estimated at around Rs.1.3 trillion over a full year. The impact on the fiscal deficit might be muted if the petroleum subsidy is scaled down to accommodate higher food subsidy. Besides the immediate burden on the fisc would be much lesser as the Food security programme would take time to scale up.

The Indian equity market offers the comfort of reasonable valuations. We believe that the Indian equities offer an attractive entry point for a long term investor with a 3-5 year view.



(Funds with AUM of more than ₹125 crores as on 30th August 2013)

Debt Outlook

August 2013 saw the 10 year Government securities (G-sec) harden by around 43 bps to close the month at 8.60% levels. The yields of the 30 year G-sec over the 10 year G-sec was at 69 bps in August 2013 as against 58 bps, seen in the prior month.

The corporate bonds hardened during August 2013, in line with the G-sec market to close the month at around the 9.80% levels in the 10 year bonds, 30 bps higher than the July 2013 levels of 9.50%. As a consequence, the corporate bond spread over the erstwhile benchmark 10 year G-sec stood at around 100 bps in August 2013, contracting from 120 bps in the prior month.

The RBI announced a slew of measures to limit the collateral damage of its July 15th decision of tightening liquidity on bank balance sheets as well as addressed the spike in bond yields at the longer end of the yield curve. In a bid to offset the pressures on the banking system, the RBI allowed banks to retain Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) holdings in the Held to Maturity (HTM) category at 24.5%, transfer SLR securities to the HTM category from Available-for-sale (AFS) categories up to 24.5% as a one-time measure and spreading the net depreciation, if any, over the rest of the current financial year, in equal installments. In an effort to bring down yields in the long end, the RBI committed to calibrated OMOs. These measures provided relief to the G-sec market as we saw the yields soften from the elevated 9.45% levels seen during the month to close August 2013 at 8.60% levels

The RBI in its annual report commentary focused on India's external sector vulnerability and the currency risks stemming from the global economy. The RBI highlighted the fact that the external sector vulnerability indicators signal the need to reduce the Current account deficit (CAD) and encourage non-debt creating flows to finance the CAD in a sustainable way. The RBI expressed concern over the deteriorating asset quality of banks and observed that Indian banking sector faced a challenging task in the near term to support recovery in the economy through improved credit off-take, while at the same time needing to reverse the asset quality deterioration. In a study, the RBI established the correlation between infrastructure growth and the growth in industrial output and expected that the action taken by the Cabinet Committee on Investments (CCI) in recent months would have a visible impact later this year, given the mobilization time between project approval and actual investments.

The first quarter GDP data reflects a prolonged industrial slowdown. So far, only the expectation of a robust Kharif (summer) crop output on the back of a 11% above average cumulative monsoon rainfall in the June-August 2013 period, acts as a tailwind for GDP growth. The window of opportunity for reforms is narrow given the packed election schedule and the RBI's recent move to tighten liquidity has had an adverse impact on growth.

Going forward, the RBI may be inclined to continue its tight liquidity stance until the INR stabilises, keeping short-end interest rates elevated. Further there are upside risks to WPI inflation as the fast depreciating INR keeps imported inflation at elevated levels.

The G-sec market has been weighed down by the heavy first half government borrowing calendar and the possibility of a higher government borrowing in the second half due to lower tax revenues on account of lower growth, lower non-tax revenues on account of weak market appetite for PSU divestment programme and higher subsidy bill on account of elevated crude prices and currency depreciation. This has increased the risk of the achieving the fiscal deficit target of 4.8% unless there is a sharp upward adjustment to diesel prices.

The 10 year benchmark G-sec would remain volatile and the near term direction of the Gsec yields would largely depend on the trajectory of the INR and the extent of OMO support from the RBI.

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