(Funds with AUM of more than ₹125 crores as on 31st December 2014)

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

Investment Report

The month of December 2014 saw the benchmark index BSE Sensex and CNX Nifty shed 4.16% and 3.56% respectively. The Mid-cap index, CNX Mid-cap gained 1.57% 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 6 Months Last 1 Year	30-Jun-14 31-Dec-13	44.8646 36.9864	25413.78 21170.68	7.87% 30.85%	8.21% 29.89%	
NAV as on 31 Dec, 14 : ₹48.3973 Benchmark : S&P BSE Sensex - 100%	Last 2 Years Last 3 Years Last 4 Years	31-Dec-12 30-Dec-11 31-Dec-10	26.3427	19426.71 15454.92 20509.09	19.57% 22.48% 7.52%	18.98% 21.18% 7.61%	0.78% 0.40%
Corpus as on 31 Dec, 14 : ₹1,928.24 Crs.	Last 5 Years Since Inception	31-Dec-10 31-Dec-09 02-Mar-04		17464.81 5823.17	9.96% 15.66%	9.50% 15.40%	
	Note : The investment and returns above "1				ll as up. "Sind	ce Inception"	■ Equity ■ Cash Bank & Others ■ Unit Funds

Whole Life Mid-Cap Equity Fund (ULIF 009 04/01/07 WLE 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 Mid Cap Equity and Mid	PERIOD	DATE	NAV	NSE CNX MIDCAP	NAV Change	INDEX Change		
Cap Equity linked securities.	_ast 6 Months _ast 1 Year	30-Jun-14 31-Dec-13	22.9153 16.8069	11096.90 8071.30	28.00% 74.52%	13.40% 55.91%		
Benchmark : NSE CNX MIDCAP-100% Corpus as on 31 Dec, 14 : ₹2,119.39 Crs.	Last 3 Years Last 4 Years Last 5 Years	30-Dec-11 31-Dec-10	11.2593	8505.10 6111.85 8857.20 7432.80 5156.45	36.65% 37.60% 18.47% 19.24% 14.43%	21.64% 27.22% 9.18% 11.10% 11.82%	99.68%	0.32%
N	Note : The investment and returns above "1 \	income and pr	rices may g	o down as wel			■Equity	Cash Bank & Others

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

Large Cap Equity Fund (ULIF 01	7 07/01/08 TL	C 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.	Last 6 Months Last 1 Year	30-Jun-14 31-Dec-13		7611.35 6304.00	9.90% 35.40%	8.82% 31.39%			
NAV as on 31 Dec, 14 : ₹17.7225 Benchmark : CNX Nifty-100%	Last 2 Years Last 3 Years Last 4 Years	31-Dec-12 30-Dec-11 31-Dec-10	11.9717 9.1397 11.9900	5905.10 4624.30 6134.50	21.67% 24.70% 10.26%	18.43% 21.44% 7.79%	99.13%	0.87%	
Corpus as on 31 Dec, 14 : ₹995.63 Crs.	Last 5 Years Since Inception	31-Dec-10 31-Dec-09 07-Jan-08	9.9790 10.0000	5201.05 6279.10	12.17% 8.54%	9.75% 4.04%			
	Note : The investment and returns above "				II as up. "Sind	ce Inception"	■Equity	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			
NAV as on 31 Dec, 14 : ₹19.5735 Benchmark : CNX Nifty-100% Corpus as on 31 Dec, 14 : ₹202.65 Crs.	Last 6 Months Last 1 Year Last 2 Years Last 3 Years Last 4 Years Last 5 Years Since Inception Note: The investment				11.92% 37.31% 21.44% 23.64% 9.16% 11.52% 10.21%	8.82% 31.39% 18.43% 21.44% 7.79% 9.75% 6.21% te Inception"	99.14%		0.78% 0.08%
	and returns above "1"	Year" are calcu	ılated as per	r CAGR.			■ Equity	■Cash Bank & Others	Unit Funds

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

Sciect Equity	y	1 4114 (ULIF 024 06/10	1/00 ISE 110)					
Fun	d	Details		Fu	nd Pei	rformance			Asset Allocation
the fund is to provide income	e dis	the primary investment objective of stribution over a period of medium phasizing the importance of capital	PERIOD	DATE	NAV	CNX India 500 Shariah Index	NAV Change	INDEX Change	
		rest significant amount in equity		30-Jun-14	26.8898	1847.86	16.52%	11.04%	
		specifically excluding companies		31-Dec-13	21.4236	1541.72	46.25%	33.09%	
predominantly dealing in C	3am	bling, Lotteries/Contests, Animal	Last 2 Years	31-Dec-12	18.9771	1334.09	28.49%	24.02%	
		rtainment (Films, TV etc) Hotels,	Last 3 Years	30-Dec-11	15.4673	1130.46	26.53%	21.98%	98.12%
Banks and Financial Institution	ons.		Last 4 Years	31-Dec-10	19.0738	1436.15	13.21%	9.33%	
NAV en en 24 Dec 44		304 0040	Last 5 Years	31-Dec-09		1269.50	14.59%	10.08%	
NAV as on 31 Dec, 14	•	₹31.3318	Since Inception			844.46	20.09%	15.29%	1.88%
Benchmark	:	CNX India 500 Shariah Index - 100%	Note: The investment returns above "1 Y			y go down as well as CAGR.	up. "Since In	ception" and	Equity Cash Bank & Others (Non Interest Bearing)
Corpus as on 31 Dec, 14	:	₹210.55 Crs.							

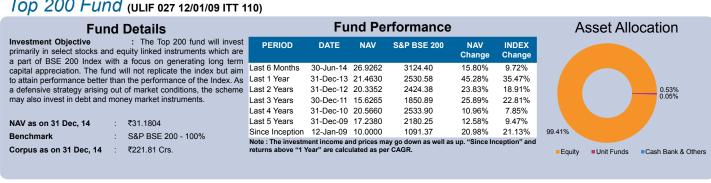


(Funds with AUM of more than ₹125 crores as 31st December 2014)

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)

	.99.000.00		,		-,			
Fur	nd Details		Fund	Perform	ance		Asset Al	location
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		20.78%
NAV as on 31 Dec, 14	: ₹23.2030	Last 6 Months	30-Jun-14	20.6923	12.13%	8.31%		8.85%
Benchmark	: Nifty - 65%	Last 1 Year	31-Dec-13	17.2803	34.27%	25.41%		3.20%
Benchinark		Last 2 Years	31-Dec-12	16.2719	19.41%	15.10%		0.70%
	CRISIL Composite Bond Index -35%	Last 3 Years	30-Dec-11	13.2851	20.43%	17.11%		
		Last 4 Years	31-Dec-10	15.5748	10.48%	8.05%		
Corpus as on 31 Dec, 14	: ₹413.30 Crs.	Last 5 Years	31-Dec-09	13.3750	11.65%	9.07%	66.47%	
		Since Inception	08-Jan-07	10.0000	11.12%	8.91%	■ Equity	Government Securities
		Note : The investme returns above "1 Ye			n as well as up. "Sir	nce Inception" and	Corporate Bonds Cash Bank & Others	■Unit Funds

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

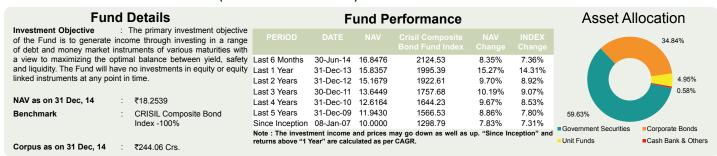
Fund Details		Fund	l Perform	ance		Asset A	llocation
Investment Objective : The primary investment the fund is to maximize the returns with medium to		DATE	NAV	NAV Change	INDEX Change		23.79%
NAV as on 31 Dec, 14 : ₹37.0423 Benchmark : S&P BSE Sense: CRISIL Composit Index - 35% Corpus as on 31 Dec, 14 : ₹139.74 Crs.	Last 2 Years Last 3 Years Last 4 Years Last 5 Years Since Inception Note: The investr	30-Jun-14 31-Dec-13 31-Dec-12 30-Dec-11 31-Dec-10 31-Dec-09 02-Mar-04 ment income and pi		10.10% 30.22% 17.73% 19.24% 8.31% 9.38% 12.84%	7.91% 24.44% 15.46% 16.94% 7.93% 8.91% 12.17% nce Inception" and	65.34% Equity Corporate Bonds Cash Bank & Others	7.43% 2.82% 0.61% Government Securities Unit Funds



(Funds with AUM of more than ₹125 crores as on 31st December 2014)

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)

Fun	d I	Details		F	und Pe	erformance			Asset Al	location
	stal	The primary investment objective ble returns by investing in fixed r maturity periods. Under normal	PERIOD							32.07%
circumstances, the average range of 1-3 years.	mat	turity of the Fund may be in the	Last 6 Months Last 1 Year Last 2 Years	30-Jun-14 31-Dec-13 31-Dec-12		2260.35 2151.70 1987.31	4.81% 9.61% 8.90%	5.16% 10.47% 9.36%		7.26%
NAV as on 31 Dec, 14		₹17.8053	Last 3 Years	30-Dec-11		1820.74	9.17%	9.29%		3.85%
Benchmark	:	CRISIL Short Term Bond Index -100%	Last 4 Years Last 5 Years	31-Dec-10 31-Dec-09	12.0450	1688.32 1612.52	8.95% 8.13%	8.93% 8.07%		
Corpus as on 31 Dec, 14	:	₹137.66 Crs.	Since Inception Note: The investr returns above "1"	ment income a	nd prices n	1281.09 nay go down as well as CAGR.	7.49% up. "Since In	8.05% ception" and	56.81% Corporate Bonds Unit Funds	Government Securities Cash Bank & Others

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)

AT LX NCLUITI LOCK-III I UITU	ULIF 032 10/02	US ARL IIU)					
Fund Details		Fund Peri	formance		Asset Allocation		
Investment Objective : The investment objective for Ape Return Lock-in Fund is to use the participation in an active	ly	DATE	NAV	NAV Change		39.11%	
managed well diversified equity portfolio of large cap companie to generate capital appreciation and use high credit quality de	ot Last 6 Months	30-Jun-14 31-Dec-13	15.3511 13.5946	7.81% 21.74%		3.36%	
instruments to lock-in that capital appreciation. The initial ass allocation in equities is targeted at 80% to 100%.	Last 2 Years	31-Dec-12	12.7292	14.02%		3.06% 2.08%	
The highest NAV recorded : on reset date ₹ 16.5979	Last 3 Years Last 4 Years	30-Dec-11 31-Dec-10	10.6734 12.4951	15.74% 7.28%			
Corpus as on 31 Dec, 14 : ₹294.91 Crs.	Last 5 Years Since Inception	31-Dec-09 10-Jun-09	11.0130 10.0000	8.49% 9.48%	52.39%		
	Note: The investment and returns above "1	income and prices ma Year" are calculated a		up. "Since Inception"	Corporate Bonds Unit Funds Cash Bank & Others	■Equity ■Government Securities	

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

Fund D	etails		Fund Perf	ormance		Asset A	llocation
Return Lock-in Fund II is to use		PERIOD	DATE	NAV	NAV Change		41.46%
managed well diversified equity po to generate capital appreciation a	nd use high credit quality debt	Last 6 Months Last 1 Year	30-Jun-14 31-Dec-13	14.4455 12.8047	7.63% 21.42%		
instruments to lock-in that capital allocation in equities is targeted at 8	appreciation. The initial asset 80% to 100%.	Last 2 Years Last 3 Years	31-Dec-12 30-Dec-11	11.9075 9.9237	14.27% 16.14%		3.05% 2.44%
The highest NAV recorded : on reset date ₹	F15 6221	Last 4 Years	31-Dec-10	11.6579	7.46%		
Corpus as on 31 Dec, 14 : ₹	214.17 Crs.	Last 5 Years Since Inception	31-Dec-09 10-Nov-09	10.2500 10.0000	8.69% 8.96%	53.06%	
·		Note : The investment in and returns above "1 Ye			up. "Since Inception"	Corporate BondsUnit Funds	■ Equity ■ Cash Bank & Others



(Funds with AUM of more than ₹125 crores as on 31st December 2014)

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

Fu	und Details		Fund Perf	ormance		Asset Allocation	
	: The investment objective for Apex d is to use the participation in an actively	i Lidob	DATE	NAV	NAV Change	38.31%	
	l equity portfolio of large cap companies	Last 6 Months	30-Jun-14	14.0647	8.54%		
	eciation and use high credit quality debt	Last 1 Year	31-Dec-13	12.3468	23.64%		7.82%
	ents to lock-in that capital appreciation. The initial asse on in equities is targeted at 80% to 100%.		31-Dec-12	11.5433	15.00%		
•		Last 3 Years	30-Dec-11	9.5709	16.84%		5.00%
he highest NAV record	led : ₹15.3333	Last 4 Years	31-Dec-10	11.5155	7.30%		
n reset date	(15.3333	Since Inception	10-May-10	10.0000	9.53%		
Corpus as on 31 Dec, 14	4 : ₹150.40 Crs.	Note: The investment and returns above "1			up. "Since Inception"	48.87%	
						■Equity	Corporate Bonds
						Government Securities	■Cash Bank & Othe

Apex Pension 10 Return Lock-in Fund (ULIF 043 20/01/10 PR2 110)

Fund	Details		Fund Perf	ormance		Asset Allocation	
Pension 10 Return Lock-in Fur	The investment objective for Apex and is to use the participation in an		DATE	NAV	NAV Change	36.53%	
companies to generate capital	appreciation and use high credit k-in that capital appreciation. The	Last 6 Months Last 1 Year Last 2 Years	30-Jun-14 31-Dec-13 31-Dec-12	14.0879 12.2928 11.5144	8.82% 24.71% 15.39%		9.26%
The highest NAV recorded : on reset date	₹15.4066	Last 3 Years Last 4 Years Since Inception	30-Dec-11 31-Dec-10 10-May-10	9.5206 11.5536 10.0000	17.21% 7.33% 9.63%		4.27% 0.46%
Corpus as on 31 Dec, 14	₹136.84 Crs.	Note : The investment and returns above "1			up. "Since Inception"	49.48% ■ Equity ■ Government Securities	Corporate Bonds Cash Bank & Others

Equity Outlook

The month of December 2014 saw the benchmark index BSE Sensex and CNX Nifty shed 4.16% and 3.56% respectively. The Mid-cap index, CNX Mid-cap gained 1.57% during the same period.

FIIs were net sellers with outflows of around USD 0.16 bn in the month of December 2014 and the DIIs were net buyers to the tune of around USD 0.86 bn, with insurance companies' net sellers of around USD 0.25 bn and domestic mutual funds, net buyers to the extent of around USD 1.1 bn over the same period. In the calendar year 2014, the FIIs had been net buyers to the tune of USD 16 bn with the DIIs net sellers to the tune of USD 5.2 bn, insurance companies' net sellers to the tune of USD 8.9 bn and mutual funds buying Indian equities to the tune of USD 3.7 bn.

The Union Cabinet approved dilution of the government's stake in public sector banks to 52% in a phased manner, thereby enabling public sector banks to raise more equity to meet Basel III capital requirements. The government also allowed 100% FDI in the medical devices market, to help boost manufacturing in the country.

The Union Cabinet has approved setting up of 25 solar parks of 500MW capacity each, as Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects, across the country over five years in collaboration with state governments. The scheme will have a mandatory condition that all PV cells and modules used in solar plants set up under this scheme will have to be made in India.

The government announced final modalities for auctioning coal blocks and issued a list of coal mines categorizing them into those to be utilized for power sector, non-power sector and PSUs. These norms are expected to result in lower competition in the power sector as well as result in greater consolidation.

The winter session of Parliament saw the passage of Apprentices (Amendment) Bill, 2014, facilitating employers to hire apprentices and impart job-relevant skills to labour market entrants. The passage of the Labour Laws Amendment Bill, 2011 freed small factories from the burdensome requirement of providing multiple labour returns. These two laws are the initial steps to boost the ease of doing business in the manufacturing segment.

At the banking summit attended by the prime minister, finance minister and the RBI governor, heads of the PSU banks suggested reforms in the banking sector and discussed issues such as ensuring greater autonomy for banks, strengthening risk management practices, bank's recapitalization, improving asset quality and curbing black money. They stressed the need for greater freedom in hiring decisions, stronger debt recovery laws and lesser interference from the government in the form of market-distorting debt waivers or interest rate caps.

In an effort to tackle asset quality issues, the RBI classified those borrowers as "non-cooperative borrowers who, despite having the ability to pay, stonewall lenders by not providing information sought and by denying them access to the collateral. The RBI mandated banks to disclose such accounts to the Central repository of information on large credits and instructed banks to make higher provisioning as applicable to substandard assets with respect to new loans sanctioned to such borrowers as also new loans sanctioned to any other company that has on its board any of the whole time directors or promoters of a non-cooperative borrowing company.

RBI has allowed lenders to refinance the existing infrastructure project loans in 5-7 year intervals to improve project viability and debt servicing capacity of borrowers. These guidelines are expected to bring the projects back on track as loan repayment would be coterminous with cash flows and incentivize banks to find solutions for their existing NPAs. It would ensure long-term viability of existing infrastructure projects by aligning the debt repayment obligations with cash flows generated.



(Funds with AUM of more than ₹125 crores as on 31st December 2014)

The improving data in recent weeks point to a nascent economic recovery as well as presence of some green shoots in select sectors. The manufacturing PMI in December rose to a two year high even as the auto production bounced back in the last two months. This suggests a modest underlying revival in demand, which could sustain on the back of a series of economic reforms undertaken by the government.

The global investors would be keenly watching the economic reform agenda, the news flow around the budget as well as the RBIs commentary on the key macroeconomic indicators such as inflation and fiscal deficit. 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 December 2014 saw the 10 year Government security (G-sec) close the month at 7.86% levels, easing by 23 bps from the November levels. On the corporate bond side, the 10 year AAA corporate bonds closed the month at around 8.58% levels, hardening by 3bps over the month.

The FIIs continued to be buyers of Indian debt to the tune of USD 1.89 bn over the month of December and the cumulative FII inflows in the Indian debt stood at over USD 26 bn in the calendar year 2014. Government securities attracted more than half the FII inflows in CY2014, even though the total government debt limits were largely exhausted via the auction route towards the second half of the calendar year. Moreover, the corporate bond limits for foreign investors had also been used extensively with 59% of the total limit utilized. Foreign mutual funds and investment managers accounted for a substantial part of the CY2014 debt inflows. Some market experts view these inflows as more volatile due to the uncertain investment horizon of these active market participants. This could explain the reluctance on the part of the RBI to increase government debt limits for the foreign portfolio investors.

The government, in its mid-year economic review, pushed for counter-cyclical fiscal and monetary policies. The review highlighted that recent pro-cyclical public investment had been driven by fiscal target constraints. The review called for increasing public investment to revive the capex cycle, going forward. However, they cautioned against keeping real rates too high in the light of easing inflation outlook and nascent stages of recovery. It is widely believed that the government could retain some flexibility regarding its FY 2016 fiscal deficit target of 3.6%, given the weak economic growth.

Fiscal deficit for the first eight months of the fiscal 2015 stood at ₹5.25tn or 99% of the entire FY 2015 budget estimate as compared to ₹5.1tn or 94% for the same period prior year. With government in striking distance of breaching its FY 2015 fiscal deficit number in the third quarter itself, we could expect sharp spending cuts to meet the 4.1% fiscal deficit target for FY 2015. In this regard, the government announced a 10% reduction in non-plan expenditure for current fiscal, excluding obligatory spending such as debt servicing, salaries, pension & grants. Market experts expect the government to meet its fiscal deficit target by pruning the plan expenditure and by requesting higher dividends from the cash rich PSUs.

The RBIs Bimonthly monetary policy in February would factor in the December CPI print, widely expected to be higher than the prior month, as favourable base effects wane. The RBI expects the inflation to be around the 6% level in the medium term if the international oil prices remain at current levels and if there is a normal monsoon.

Indian debt markets have seen robust inflows from foreign portfolio investors in CY 2014 leading to a sustained easing in yields. In the medium term, we expect the yields to ease further on the back of a reduction in inflationary pressures, providing more space to the RBI to move decisively on interest rates.

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