(Funds with AUM of more than ₹125 crores as on 28th February 2015)

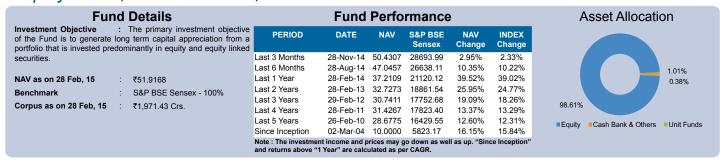
IN THIS POLICY, THE INVESTMENT RISK IN INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO IS BORNE BY THE POLICYHOLDER.

Investment Report

The month of February 2015 saw the benchmark index BSE Sensex and CNX Nifty gain a modest 0.61% and 1.06% respectively. The Mid-cap index, CNX Mid-cap shed 0.05% during the same period.

Equity Funds

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



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



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



Future Equity Pension Fund (ULIF 020 04/02/08 FEP 110)

Fund Details		Fund	Perfo	Asset Allocation			
Investment Objective : The primary of the Fund is to generate long term capital portfolio that is invested predominantly in ed		DATE	NAV	CNX Nifty	NAV Change	INDEX Change	
securities.	Last 3 Months	28-Nov-14	20.1024	8588.25	5.13%	3.65%	
	Last 6 Months	28-Aug-14	18.2948	7954.35	15.51%	11.91%	
NAV as on 28 Feb, 15 : ₹21.1327	Last 1 Year	28-Feb-14	14.3139	6276.95	47.64%	41.82%	0.16%
Benchmark : CNX Nifty-	100% Last 2 Years	28-Feb-13	12.7653	5693.05	28.67%	25.05%	0.11%
Corpus as on 28 Feb, 15 : ₹203.92 Cr	Last 3 Years	29-Feb-12	12.1062	5385.20	20.41%	18.24%	
Corpus as on 20 Feb, 15 . \$203.92 Cr	s. Last 4 Years	28-Feb-11	12.0873	5333.25	14.99%	13.66%	99.73%
	Last 5 Years	26-Feb-10	10.8289	4922.30	14.31%	12.58%	
	Since Inception	04-Feb-08	10.0000	5463.50	11.16%	7.15%	■Equity ■Cash Bank & Others ■Unit Funds
	Note : The investment and returns above				ell as up. "Sin	ce Inception"	, ,



(Funds with AUM of more than ₹125 crores as on 28th February 2015)

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

Fund Performance Asset Allocation Fund Details Investment Objective: The primary investment objective of the fund is to provide income distribution over a period of medium **PERIOD** DATE NAV CNX India 500 NAV INDEX Change Shariah Index Change to long term while at all times emphasizing the importance of capital 2111.49 28-Nov-14 31.3538 6.78% 2.50% iation. The fund will invest significant amount in equity Last 3 Months and equity linked instruments specifically excluding companies Last 6 Months predominantly dealing in Gambling, Lotteries/Contests, Animal Produce, Liquor, Tobacco, Entertainment (Films, TV etc) Hotels, Last 2 Years 28-Aug-14 28.5901 1944.65 17.10% 11.29% 28-Feb-14 21.5572 1538.85 55.30% 40.64% 28-Feb-13 18.5010 1328.61 34.52% 27.63% Banks and Financial Institutions Last 3 Years 29-Feb-12 17.2317 1273.24 24.78% 19.34% 28-Feb-11 16.7812 1241.55 18.85% 14.90% NAV as on 28 Feb, 15 : ₹33.4794 Last 5 Years 26-Feb-10 15.3632 1206.40 16.86% 12.40% Benchmark CNX India 500 Shariah Index - 100% 95.37% Since Inception 06-Oct-08 10,0000 844.46 20.78% 15.84% eption" and Note: The investment income and prices may go down returns above "1 Year" are calculated as per CAGR. Equity Corpus as on 28 Feb, 15 : ₹204.25 Crs. Cash Bank & Others (Non Interest Bearing)

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



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

100 200 Fulla (ULIF 027 12/01/09 ITT 1	10)						
Fund Details		Fu	nd Pe	rformance			Asset Allocation
Investment Objective : The Top 200 fund will invest primarily in select stocks and equity linked instruments which are a part of BSE 200 Index with a focus on generating long term	PERIOD	DATE	NAV	S&P BSE 200	NAV Change	INDEX Change	99.10%
a part of DSZ 200 index wind a locus of generating long term capital appreciation. The fund will not replicate the index but aim to attain performance better than the performance of the Index. As a defensive strategy arising out of market conditions, the scheme may also invest in debt and money market instruments.	Last 3 Months Last 6 Months Last 1 Year Last 2 Years	28-Nov-14 28-Aug-14 28-Feb-14 28-Feb-13	28.4015 21.5312	3510.28 3233.65 2494.74 2307.98	6.13% 18.01% 55.66% 32.02%	4.68% 13.63% 47.29% 26.18%	0.59% 0.30%
NAV as on 28 Feb, 15 : ₹33.5159 Benchmark : S&P BSE 200 - 100%	Last 3 Years Last 4 Years Last 5 Years Since Inception	29-Feb-12 28-Feb-11 26-Feb-10	18.2338 17.9969 16.5508	2190.92 2185.86 2071.72 1091.37	22.50% 16.82% 15.16% 21.80%	18.81% 13.87% 12.14% 21.90%	■Equity ■Unit Funds ■Cash Bank & Others
	Note : The investment returns above "1"			ay go down as well as r CAGR.	s up. "Since In	ception" and	= Equity = Onici unus = Cash Bank & Others

Balanced Funds

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

Fund Details			Fund	Perform	Asset Allocation		
Investment Objective the fund is to maximize the re	: The primary investment objective of eturns with medium to high risk.	PERIOD	DATE	NAV	NAV Change	INDEX Change	16.11%
NAV as on 28 Feb, 15	. 124.7 103	Last 3 Months	28-Nov-14	23.9564	3.18%	2.69%	16.08%
Benchmark	: S&P BSE Sensex - 65%, CRISIL Composite Bond	Last 6 Months Last 1 Year Last 2 Years	28-Aug-14 28-Feb-14 28-Feb-13	22.1274 17.8562 16.6187	11.71% 38.43% 21.96%	9.58% 30.80% 19.34%	2.13%
Corpus as on 28 Feb, 15	: ₹209.14 Crs.	Last 3 Years Last 4 Years Last 5 Years	29-Feb-12 28-Feb-11 26-Feb-10	15.6681 15.3352 14.2889	16.41% 12.68% 11.58%	15.08% 11.78% 10.86%	65.68%
		Since Inception	01-Jul-06	10.0000	11.00%	10.67%	Equity Corporate Bonds
		Note : The investme returns above "1 Ye			ı as well as up. "Sin	ce Inception" and	Government Securities Cash Bank & Others

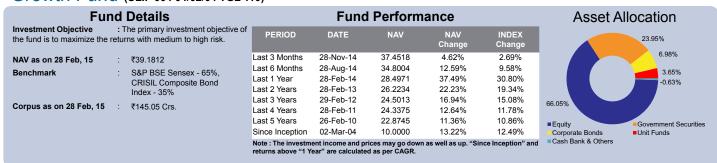
Whole Life Aggressive Growth Fund (ULIF 010 04/01/07 WLA 110)

	55		•					
Fun		Fund	Perform	Asset Allocation				
Investment Objective the fund is to maximize the r	: The primary investment objective of returns with medium to high risk.	PERIOD	DATE	NAV	NAV Change	INDEX Change		19.31%
NAV as on 28 Feb, 15	: ₹24.6033	Last 3 Months	28-Nov-14	23.4617	4.87%	3.55%		8.78%
Benchmark	: Nifty - 65%	Last 6 Months	28-Aug-14	21.6215	13.79%	10.68%		
Belicilliark	CRISIL Composite Bond	Last 1 Year	28-Feb-14	17.4236	41.21%	32.62%		2.52%
	Index -35%	Last 2 Years	28-Feb-13	15.9356	24.25%	19.52%		0.10%
		Last 3 Years	29-Feb-12	14.7250	18.66%	15.07%		
Corpus as on 28 Feb, 15	: ₹420.41 Crs.	Last 4 Years	28-Feb-11	14.2406	14.65%	12.02%	69.28%	
		Last 5 Years	26-Feb-10	13.0083	13.59%	11.03%	- Faults	Government Securities
		Since Inception	08-Jan-07	10.0000	11.69%	9.46%	■ Equity ■ Corporate Bonds	Unit Funds
		Note : The investme returns above "1 Ye			as well as up. "Sin	ce Inception" and	Cash Bank & Others	



(Funds with AUM of more than ₹125 crores as on 28th February 2015)

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

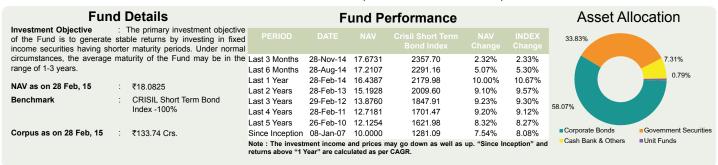


Fixed Income Funds

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)



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)

Fund Details		Fund Perf	ormance		Asset A	llocation
Investment Objective : The investment objective for Apex Return Lock-in Fund is to use the participation in an actively		DATE	NAV	NAV Change	38.73%	
managed well diversified equity portfolio of large cap companies to generate capital appreciation and use high credit quality debt	Last 3 Months	28-Nov-14	16.7835	2.59%		
instruments to lock-in that capital appreciation. The initial asset	Last 6 Months	28-Aug-14	15.8288	8.78%		3.82%
allocation in equities is targeted at 80% to 100%.	Last 1 Year	28-Feb-14	13.6912	25.76%		
The highest NAV recorded :	Last 2 Years	28-Feb-13	12.5713	17.03%		1.89%
on reset date ₹16.9108	Last 3 Years	29-Feb-12	11.6543	13.89%		
Corpus as on 28 Feb, 15 : ₹291.84 Crs.	Last 4 Years	28-Feb-11	11.4049	10.85%	55.56%	
. (20.10 / 616.	Last 5 Years	26-Feb-10	10.6042	10.18%		
	Since Inception	10-Jun-09	10.0000	9.96%	Corporate Bonds	=Equity
	Note: The investment and returns above "1			ир. "Since Inception"	Cash Bank & Others	Government Securities



(Funds with AUM of more than ₹125 crores as on 28th February 2015)

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



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



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

Fund Details			Fund Perf		Asset Allocation	
Pension 10 Return Lock-in Fund	he investment objective for Apex is to use the participation in an	PERIOD	DATE	NAV	NAV Change	41.62%
ompanies to generate capital a	ed equity portfolio of large cap appreciation and use high credit	Last 3 Months Last 6 Months	28-Nov-14 28-Aug-14	15.5907 14.6350	3.25% 9.99%	4.34%
uality debt instruments to lock- nitial asset allocation in equities is	in that capital appreciation. The stargeted at 80% to 100%.	Last 1 Year Last 2 Years	28-Feb-14 28-Feb-13	12.4006 11.3041	29.81% 19.33%	3.56%
he highest NAV recorded :	₹15.7515	Last 3 Years	29-Feb-12	10.5166	15.24%	
orpus as on 28 Feb, 15	₹136.93 Crs.	Last 4 Years Since Inception	28-Feb-11 10-May-10	10.3581 10.0000	11.65% 10.41%	50.48%
,		Note : The investment and returns above "1			up. "Since Inception"	Equity Corporate Bonds Government Securities Cash Bank & Oth

Equity Outlook

The month of February 2015 saw the benchmark index BSE Sensex and CNX Nifty gain a modest 0.61% and 1.06% respectively. The Mid-cap index, CNX Mid-cap shed 0.05% during the same period.

FIIs were net buyers with inflows of around USD 1.1 bn in the month of February 2015 and the DIIs were net buyers to the tune of around USD 0.4 bn, with insurance companies' net sellers of around USD 0.15 bn and domestic mutual funds, net buyers to the extent of around USD 0.54 bn over the same period. FIIs have bought Indian equities to the tune of USD 4 bn in the first two months of the calendar year even as the DIIs have been net sellers of around USD 0.9 bn in the same period, with insurance companies selling around USD 1.6 bn even as domestic mutual funds bought around USD 0.7 bn.

The third quarter FY 2015 earnings season has been subpar with the improving macro situation not flowing through into corporate earnings. The results largely signaled weak revenue growth and the continued asset quality pressures in the financial system. Aggregate PAT of companies making up the BSE Sensex contracted 0.7% year on year even as aggregate Sensex EBITDA margins missed market estimates to remain flat on a year on year basis. Companies linked to consumption and exports fared relatively better even as revenue growth for domestic investment linked sectors and commodity sectors remained weak.

The Union budget provided a much needed boost to the infrastructure sector through robust allocation, predominantly to the railways and roads and provided a roadmap for higher spending in the power sector, especially in renewable energy. The roads sector saw the outlay in the budget increasing by 54% year on year in FY 2016. The Railway budget outlined a 5-year plan targeting aggressive investments of ₹8.5tn. The plan outlay for FY2016 has been budgeted at ₹1.0 tn, 52% higher than the outlay for FY2015 revised estimates.

The capex cycle is expected to be driven by state owned companies with the government augmenting fund availability by announcing setting up of the National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF), which will leverage an annual ₹200bn contribution for investments in infra projects. In addition, tax-free infrastructure bonds for projects in the rail, road and irrigation sectors have also been introduced.

There were a slew of proposals to boost sentiment by easing policy bottlenecks and promoting a positive investment climate. In an effort to address the issue of non-performing loans, the government proposed to create a new bankruptcy law to replace the Sick Industrial Companies Act and the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction.

In a welcome move, the finance ministry deferred the applicability of General Anti Avoidance Rule (GAAR) by two years and clarified that when implemented, GAAR would apply prospectively to investments made on or after April 2017.

In the Union budget, the finance minister announced key changes in the tax laws governing Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) in India which include exemption of capital gains tax on listing of REIT units by the sponsor, and pass through status for rental income arising to the REIT from property directly held by it.

The Union budget proposed to introduce a gold monetization scheme to bring in efficiency in gold consumption, encourage a shift from physical to financial assets as well as moderate gold imports. The government seeks to facilitate the Indian households in monetizing its large gold holdings estimated at 20,000 tons.



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The first round of coal block bidding has been completed for 18 mines and the state governments are expected to get revenues of `1.1tn over the next 30 years. The aggressive bidding in the first round of auctions for coal mines clearly indicates that the companies have given priority to long-term coal supply over near term pricing issues.

The announcements in the Union budget to kick start public spend; simplify tax laws as well as improve the investment climate have been well received by the global investors. Focus now shifts to the legislative agenda of the government, especially the important economic bills which need to be passed in the budget session of the parliament. A productive budget session could act as a near term catalyst to sustain the investor sentiment.

Going forward, the transmission of rate cuts by the banks will be a positive for domestic consumption as well as a tailwind for corporate earnings. 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 February 2015 saw the 10 year Government security (G-sec) close the month at 7.72% levels, hardening by 3 bps from the January levels. The muted performance of the benchmark 10 year G-sec did not reflect the positive sentiments seen in the G-sec market over the month of February as the market was in anticipation of the issuance of the new 10 year government security. On the corporate bond side, the 10 year AAA corporate bonds closed the month at around 8.27% levels, hardening by 3 bps over the month. The foreign portfolio investors (FPIs) have bought Indian debt to the tune of USD 1.7 bn in the month of February 2015 taking the cumulative purchase to around USD 5.5 bn in the first two months of the calendar year 2015.

In a landmark event expected to shape the Indian fixed income market in the long term, the RBI and the government have finalized the monetary policy framework, where the CPI inflation target has been set at 4% (+/-) 2% for FY2017 and beyond after aiming to bring inflation below 6% by January 2016. The RBI, every six months, shall publish documents explaining the sources of inflation and the inflation forecasts for a period of 6-18 months from publication of the document. The framework details that the RBI will have failed to meet the inflation target either if inflation is more than 6%, or if inflation is less than 2% for three consecutive quarters in FY2016 and subsequent years. The framework mandates the RBI to report to the central government the reasons for failure to achieve target, remedial action proposed to be taken by the RBI and estimate of time period within which the target would be achieved pursuant to timely implementation of the proposed remedial actions if the RBI fails to meet the inflation target.

The government has expressed its intention to amend the RBI Act, in order to provide for a Monetary Policy Committee to formalize inflation targeting. In addition, it announced the creation of a public debt management agency, bringing external and domestic borrowings under one roof for better coordination. The government's net borrowing in FY 2016 is estimated at `4,564 bn, around FY 2015 levels.

The pro-growth budget committed to high quality fiscal consolidation over the next three years is expected to form a backdrop for sustained easing in interest rates over the next fiscal. The RBI has nudged the repo rate downwards by 25 bps to 7.5% by acting outside the policy review cycle in response to the quality of the fiscal consolidation in the Union budget.

The RBI stated that the need to act outside the policy review cycle was prompted by two factors: First, while the next bi-monthly policy statement would be issued on April 7th, 2015 the still weak state of certain sectors of the economy as well as the global trend towards easing suggested that any policy action should be anticipatory once sufficient data support the policy stance. Second, with the release of the agreement on the monetary policy framework, it was appropriate for the RBI to offer guidance on how it will implement the mandate.

Going forward, the RBI will seek to bring the inflation rate to the mid-point of the band of 4 +/- 2 % provided for in the agreement, i.e., to 4% by the end of a two year period starting fiscal year 2016-17.

The guidance on policy action given in the fifth Bi-monthly monetary policy statement of December 2014 was kept largely unchanged. The RBI stated that further monetary actions will be conditioned by incoming data, especially on the easing of supply constraints, improved availability of key inputs such as power, land, minerals and infrastructure, continuing progress on high-quality fiscal consolidation, the pass through of past rate cuts into lending rates, the monsoon outturn and developments in the international environment.

The bond markets have reacted positively to the repo rate cut as well as the guidance from the RBI.

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