(Funds with AUM of more than ₹125 crores as on 30th January 2015)

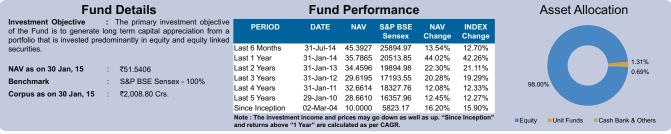
IN THIS POLICY, THE INVESTMENT RISK IN INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO IS BORNE BY THE POLICYHOLDER.

Investment Report

The month of January 2015 saw the benchmark index BSE Sensex and CNX Nifty surge 6.12% and 6.35 % respectively. The Mid-cap index, CNX Mid-cap gained 4.29% during the same period.

Equity Funds

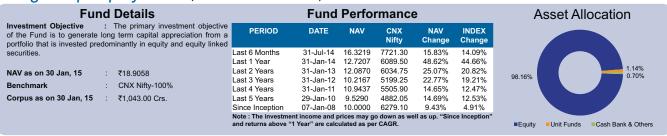
Equity Fund (ULIF 001 04/02/04 TEL 110)



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 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	CNX Nifty	NAV Change	INDEX Change			
securities. NAV as on 30 Jan. 15 : ₹20.8491	Last 6 Months Last 1 Year Last 2 Years	31-Jul-14 31-Jan-14 31-Jan-13	17.6402 13.8096 13.5072	7721.30 6089.50 6034.75	18.19% 50.98% 24.24%	14.09% 44.66% 20.82%		1.00%	
Benchmark : CNX Nifty-100% Corpus as on 30 Jan, 15 : ₹209.07 Crs.	Last 3 Years Last 4 Years	31-Jan-12 31-Jan-11	11.6384 12.5848	5199.25 5505.90	21.45% 13.45%	19.21% 12.47%	98.61%	0.38%	
	Last 5 Years Since Inception Note: The investmen	29-Jan-10 04-Feb-08	10.0000	4882.05 5463.50	14.11% 11.08%	12.53% 7.07%	`		
	and returns above "1				m as up. Sim	e inception	■ Equity	■Unit Funds ■Cash Bank & Others	

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

Fund Details		Fu	nd Pe	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		31-Jul-14	27.3565	1883.82	21.32%	14.57%	
and equity linked instruments specifically excluding companies		31-Jan-14	21.0113	1510.18	57.95%	42.92%	
predominantly dealing in Gambling, Lotteries/Contests, Animal	Last 2 Years	31-Jan-13	19.2028	1374.11	31.46%	25.33%	
	Last 3 Years	31-Jan-12	16.5919	1214.33	26.00%	21.13%	99.81%
Banks and Financial Institutions.	Last 4 Years	31-Jan-11	17.5919	1294.22	17.20%	13.64%	
	Last 5 Years	29-Jan-10	15.1660	1198.63	16.96%	12.48%	
NAV as on 30 Jan, 15 : ₹33.1882	Since Inception	06-Oct-08	10.0000	844.46	20.90%	16.01%	
Benchmark : CNX India 500 Shariah Index - 100%	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.						0.19% Equity Cash Bank & Others (Non Interest Bearing)
Corpus as on 30 Jan, 15 : ₹209.59 Crs.							



(Funds with AUM of more than ₹125 crores as 30th January 2015)

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)



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

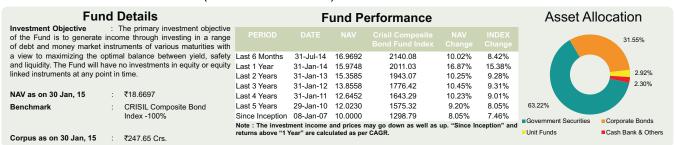
Fur	nd Details		Fund	l Perform	ance		Asset A	llocation
Investment Objective the fund is to maximize the	: The primary investment objective of returns with medium to high risk.	PERIOD	DATE	NAV	NAV Change	INDEX Change		21.66%
NAV as on 30 Jan, 15 Benchmark Corpus as on 30 Jan, 15	: ₹38.9726 : S&P BSE Sensex - 65%, CRISIL Composite Bond Index - 35% : ₹145.43 Crs.	Last 6 Months Last 1 Year Last 2 Years Last 3 Years Last 4 Years Last 5 Years Since Inception Note: The investmereturns above "1 Years			15.16% 40.27% 19.52% 17.91% 11.75% 11.23% 13.27%	11.20% 32.85% 16.97% 15.79% 11.17% 10.80% 12.54% nce Inception" and	63.65% Equity Corporate Bonds Cash Bank & Others	7.24% 4.26% 3.19% Government Securities Unit Funds



(Funds with AUM of more than ₹125 crores as on 30th January 2015)

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 Performance				Asset Allocation		
Investment Objective : The investment objective for Apex Return Lock-in Fund is to use the participation in an actively	LIMOD	DATE	NAV	NAV Change		40.65%	
managed well diversified equity portfolio of large cap companies to generate capital appreciation and use high credit quality debt		31-Jul-14	15.5235	10.41%			
instruments to lock-in that capital appreciation. The initial asset		31-Jan-14	13.4269	27.65%		3.47%	
allocation in equities is targeted at 80% to 100%.	Last 2 Years	31-Jan-13	12.9498	15.05%		3.08%	
The highest NAV recorded :	Last 3 Years	31-Jan-12	11.3753	14.64%			
on reset date ₹16.6309	Last 4 Years	31-Jan-11	11.6297	10.18%			
Corpus as on 30 Jan, 15 : ₹295.98 Crs.	Last 5 Years	29-Jan-10	10.5700	10.15%	52.80%		
. \250.50 015.	Since Inception	10-Jun-09	10.0000	10.02%			
	Note: The investment		■Corporate Bonds	Equity			
	and returns above "1	Year" are calculated a	s per CAGR.		Cash Bank & Others	■Government Securities	

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

Fund	Details	Fund Performance				Asset Allocation		
Return Lock-in Fund II is to us	The investment objective for Apex se the participation in an actively	1 214102	DATE	NAV	NAV Change	42.53%		
	portfolio of large cap companies and use high credit quality debt	Last 6 Months	31-Jul-14	14.6332	10.26%			
	ital appreciation. The initial asset	Last 1 Year	31-Jan-14	12.6648	27.40%			
	on in equities is targeted at 80% to 100%.		31-Jan-13	12.1450	15.26%	5.37%		
The highest NAV recorded :	at 50 /0 to 100 /0.	Last 3 Years	31-Jan-12	10.5940	15.05%			
on reset date	₹15.6401	Last 4 Years	31-Jan-11	10.8639	10.39%			
713.0401	Last 5 Years	29-Jan-10	9.8290	10.42%	52.09%			
Corpus as on 30 Jan, 15	₹216.80 Crs.	Since Inception	10-Nov-09	10.0000	9.59%	32.0370		
			income and prices ma Year" are calculated a		up. "Since Inception"	Corporate Bonds Equity Cash Bank & Others		



(Funds with AUM of more than ₹125 crores as on 30th January 2015)

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)



Equity Outlook

The month of January 2015 saw the benchmark index BSE Sensex and CNX Nifty surge 6.12% and 6.35 % respectively. The Mid-cap index, CNX Mid-cap gained 4.29% during the same period.

FIIs were net buyers with inflows of around USD 1.9 bn in the month of January 2015 and the DIIs were net sellers to the tune of around USD 1.3 bn, with insurance companies' net sellers of around USD 1.34 bn and domestic mutual funds, marginal net buyers to the extent of around USD 0.04 bn over the same period. FII holding in BSE-200 companies stood at an all-time high of 24.8%. while DII holding was at 11.1% in the quarter ending December 2014.

The third quarter earnings season has been rather disappointing thus far with more companies missing market estimates than surpassing them. Asset quality concerns have impacted the banking sector even as the domestic manufacturing sector has been weighed down by anemic volume growth albeit cushioned by improvement in margins. IT Services companies have had to contend with a volatile currency but managed to deliver an acceptable performance.

The capital markets were comforted by the positive signals from the government reiterating its commitment to providing a non-adversarial tax regime to improve the investment climate. The government of India also promulgated an ordinance aimed at regularizing the mining allocation and renewal process which could eliminate subjectivity and improve transparency by ensuring allocation through public auctions.

Large private sector conglomerates have applied for payment bank licenses, indicating an emerging convergence between banking and businesses such as retail and telecom. According to the guidelines, payment banks can provide payment and remittance services through channels such as internet, branches, business correspondents and mobile banking. Meanwhile, non-banking finance companies and microfinance companies have sought licenses to start small banks, which will need to ensure 75% of its loans are to priority sectors.

The government has provided an impetus to the divestment programme by raising ₹223 bn by selling 10% stake in Coal India. In an effort to meet the divestment target this fiscal, market watchers expect the government to divest stake in a slew of state owned entities by the end of this fiscal.

The government announced that its flagship financial inclusion scheme had added around 117mn new bank accounts between August 2014 and January 2015, achieving its target of 100% household penetration of bank accounts. The financial inclusion scheme is a key enabling mechanism for targeting subsidy better through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme.

Indian equity markets have been among the top performing global equity markets in CY 2014 on the back of higher growth expectations, falling inflation trend and expectations of lower interest rates in the medium term. The government's economic reform agenda has received endorsement from the foreign institutional investors through sustained inflows over the year as well as from the domestic institutional investors through robust inflows in the past six months.

The union budget would be a key trigger for the equity market in the near term as there are expectations that the government would provide an enabling policy for labour intensive manufacturing, raise the infrastructure spend in key areas as well as curtail expenses by targeting subsidies.

We believe that the equity markets continue to offer comfort of reasonable valuations for a long-term investor with a 3-5 year view.



(Funds with AUM of more than `125 crores as on 30th January 2015)

Debt Outlook

Debt market in the month of January 2015 saw the 10 year Government security (G-sec) close the month at 7.69% levels, easing by 17 bps from the December 2014 levels. On the corporate bond side, the 10 year AAA corporate bonds closed the month at around 8.24% levels, easing by 34bps over the month

The foreign portfolio investors (FPIs) have bought Indian debt to the tune of USD 3.3 bn in the month of January 2015 expressing confidence in the improving macro outlook. The investment limit in government securities by FPIs is currently capped at USD 30 bn of which USD 5 bn is reserved for long term investors. The investment limit in government securities is now fully utilized. As a measure to incentivize long term investors, the RBI has decided to enable reinvestment of coupons in government securities even when the existing limits are fully utilized.

FPIs are currently permitted to invest in government securities with a minimum residual maturity of three years. However, no such condition has been stipulated for their investments in corporate bonds. To harmonize requirements, the RBI decided that all future investment by FPIs in the debt market in India will be required to be made with a minimum residual maturity of three years. Furthermore, FPIs will not be allowed to invest incrementally in short maturity liquid or money market mutual fund schemes. There will, however, be no lock-in period and FPIs shall be free to sell the securities, including those that are presently held with less than three years residual maturity to domestic investors.

The RBI in its sixth Bi-monthly policy on 3rd February kept the repo rate unchanged at 7.75% and reduced the statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) of scheduled commercial banks by 50 bps from 22.% to 21.5 %. Earlier, in January, the RBI had surprised the market by reducing the repo rate from 8% to 7.75% in response to the benign December inflation prints.

The RBI noted that the revision in the base year for GDP and GDP calculation methods would mean some revision in GDP growth numbers for 2014-15 as well as in GDP forecasts. They noted that the outlook for growth had improved modestly on the back of disinflation, real income gains from decline in oil prices, easier financing conditions and some progress on stalled projects. Accordingly, the baseline projection for growth using the old GDP base had been retained at 5.5 % for FY 2015.

The RBI stated that its projections for FY 2016 were inherently contingent upon the outlook for the south-west monsoon and the balance of risks around the global outlook. The RBI was satisfied that domestically, conditions for growth were slowly improving with easing input cost pressures, supportive monetary conditions and recent measures relating to project approvals, land acquisition, mining, and infrastructure. Accordingly, the RBI guided that the central estimate for real GDP growth in FY 2016 is expected to rise to 6.5 % with risks broadly balanced at this point.

The RBI noted that the upside risks to inflation stem from the unlikely possibility of significant fiscal slippage, uncertainty on the spatial and temporal distribution of the monsoon during 2015 as also the low probability but highly influential risks of reversal of international crude prices due to geo-political events. Moreover, heightened volatility in global financial markets, including through the exchange rate channel, constituted a significant risk to RBI's inflation assessment. The RBI guided that inflation was likely to be around the target level of 6 % by January 2016. As regards the path of inflation in 2015-16, the RBI stated that it will keenly monitor the revision in the CPI, which will rebase the index to 2012 and incorporate a more representative consumption basket along with methodological improvements.

While the RBI had not explicitly provided guidance for further policy actions, subsequent comments from the RBI's suggest that its guidance, post the rate cut in January still holds. In January, the RBI had guided that further easing of policy rates would be contingent on continued disinflationary pressures, sustained high quality fiscal consolidation as well as in response to government's actions to overcome supply constraints and assure availability of key inputs such as power, land, minerals and infrastructure. This implies that further rate actions from the RBI will be contingent on continued fiscal consolidation as well as sustained benign inflation prints.

Given that there had been no substantial new developments on the disinflationary process or on the fiscal outlook since January, the RBI had considered it appropriate for to await them and maintain the current interest rate stance in its sixth Bi-monthly policy.

The yields of government securities and corporate bonds have seen a decline of over 50 bps in the last three months on the back of easing inflationary pressures and comfortable liquidity conditions. The fixed income markets would be keenly watching the upcoming budget. If the government manages to deliver credible high quality fiscal consolidation, other tailwinds such as lower commodity prices, sharp deceleration in domestic wage growth and the sustained moderation in inflation would open up sufficient space for the RBI to nudge the repo rates lower in the next fiscal.

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