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

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

Investment Report

The month of September 2013 saw the benchmark indices; BSE Sensex and CNX Nifty gaining around 4.08% and 4.82% respectively, even as the Mid-cap index, CNX Mid-cap surged 6.19% 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)

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. NAV as on 30 Sept, 13 : ₹11.9466 Benchmark : CNX Nifty-100% Corpus as on 30 Sept, 13 : ₹916.95 Crs.	Last 6 Months Last 1 Year Last 2 Years Last 3 Years Last 4 Years Last 5 Years Since Inception	31-Mar-13 30-Sep-12 30-Sep-11 30-Sep-10 30-Sep-09 30-Sep-08 07-Jan-08	11.5466 11.3770 9.8931 11.7142 9.6290 7.6260 10.0000	5682.55 5703.30 4943.25 6029.95 5083.95 3921.20 6279.10	3.46% 5.01% 9.89% 0.66% 5.54% 9.39% 3.15%	0.93% 0.56% 7.71% -1.66% 3.06% 7.90% -1.57%	95.00% 3.45% 1.55%
	Note : The investmen and returns above "1				as up. "Sind	ce inception.	■Equity ■Unit Funds ■ Cash Bank & Others



3.81%

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. NAV as on 30 Sept, 13 : ₹13.0352	Last 6 Months Last 1 Year Last 2 Years	31-Mar-13 30-Sep-12 30-Sep-11	12.6758 12.6909 11.2304	5682.55 5703.30 4943.25	2.84% 2.71% 7.74%	0.93% 0.56% 7.71%	2.41%
Benchmark : CNX Nifty-100% Corpus as on 30 Sept, 13 : ₹213.48 Crs.	Last 3 Years Last 4 Years Last 5 Years Since Inception	30-Sep-09 30-Sep-08	13.4828 10.8870 8.4460 10.0000	6029.95 5083.95 3921.20 5463.50	-1.12% 4.60% 9.07% 4.80%	-1.66% 3.06% 7.90% 0.86%	96.74%
	Note : The investment and returns above "1				ll as up. "Sind	ce Inception"	Equity Unit Funds Cash Bank & Others

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

Fund Details	Fund Performance					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 and equity linked instruments specifically excluding companies predominantly dealing in Gambling, Lotteries/Contests, Animal Produce, Liquor, Tobacco, Entertainment (Films, TV etc) Hotels, Banks and Financial Institutions.	Last 6 Months Last 1 Year Last 2 Years Last 3 Years Last 4 Years Since Inception		18.4337 16.3002 18.4039 14.8980 10.0000	1322.85 1322.78 1184.71 1396.81 1210.84 844.46 y go down as well as	6.73% 7.39% 10.20% 2.46% 7.36% 14.68%	6.23% 6.23% 8.91% 0.20% 3.79% 10.75%	93.86%
• /	returns above "1 Y				up. "Since in	cepuon" and	Equity Cash Bank & Others (Non Interest Bearing)



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

PERIOD

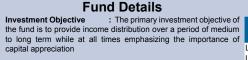
Last 3 Years

Last 4 Years

PERIOD

Last 6 Months

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



NAV as on 30 Sept, 13 : ₹12.9004

Benchmark CNX India 500 Shariah

Corpus as on 30 Sept, 13 : ₹581.64 Crs.

PERIOD NAV CNX India 500 NAV DATE **INDEX** Change 7.09% Last 6 Months 31-Mar-13 12.0459 1322.85 6.23% 1322.78 7.58% 6.23% Last 1 Year 30-Sep-12 11.9909 Last 2 Years 30-Sep-11 10.7236 1184.71 9.68% 8.91% Last 3 Years 30-Sep-10 11.9622 1396.81 2.55% 0.20% Since Inception 16-Oct-09 10.0000 6 64% 3 68% 1217.76 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.

Fund Performance



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

Fund Details 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 capital appreciation. The fund will not replicate the index but aim Last 6 Months to attain performance better than the performance of the Index. As Last 1 Year a defensive strategy arising out of market conditions, the scheme Last 2 Years may also invest in debt and money market instruments.

NAV as on 30 Sept, 13 : ₹19.1909 Corpus as on 30 Sept, 13 : ₹161.07 Crs.

Fund Performance NAV DATE **BSE 200** NAV INDEX Change 31-Mar-13 19.0692 2287.96 0.64% -0.26% 30-Sep-12 19.1684 2307.58 0.12% -1.11% 30-Sep-11 16.9617 2028.27 6.37% 6.07% -3.39% 30-Sep-10 20.2636 2530.47 -1.80% 30-Sep-09 16.3580 2094 94 4 07% 2 16%

Since Inception 12-Jan-09 10,0000 1091.37 14.82% 16.92% Note: The investment income and prices may go down as returns above "1 Year" are calculated as per CAGR.



Balanced Funds

DATE

DATE

31-Mar-13

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

Fund Details Fund Performance

Investment Objective	: The primary investment objective of
the fund is to maximize the	returns with medium to high risk.

NAV as on 30 Sept. 13 Benchmark

₹16.5407

BSE Sensex - 65%. CRISIL Composite Bond Index - 35% Corpus as on 30 Sept, 13 : ₹239.61 Crs.

16.5899 1.63% Last 6 Months 31-Mar-13 -0.30% Last 1 Year 30-Sep-12 16.3889 0.93% 3.35% 14.7543 5.88% 7.80% Last 2 Years 30-Sep-11 Last 3 Years 30-Sep-10 16.9211 -0.76% 1.40% Last 4 Years 30-Sep-09 14 3590 3 60% 4 14% 11.4290 Last 5 Years 30-Sep-08 7.67% 7.93% Since Inception 01-Jul-06 10.0000 7.18% 7.79%

NAV

INDEX

0.36%



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

Fund Details

Investment Objective : The primary investment objective of the fund is to maximize the returns with medium to high risk.

NAV as on 30 Sept, 13

₹16.0124 Nifty - 65%

Benchmark

Index -35%

Corpus as on 30 Sept, 13 : ₹355.14 Crs.

CRISIL Composite Bond

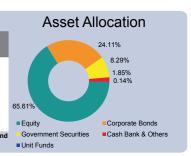
30-Sep-12 2.54% 1.57% Last 2 Years 30-Sep-11 13.8228 7 63% 7.27% Last 3 Years 30-Sep-10 15 3922 1 33% 1.08% Last 4 Years 30-Sep-09 12.9850 5.38% 4.08% 10.3110 9.20% 7.51% Last 5 Years 30-Sep-08 Since Inception 08-Jan-07 10.0000 7.24% 5.92% Note: The investment income and prices may go do returns above "1 Year" are calculated as per CAGR well as up.

Fund Performance

NAV

15.9299

0.52%



Fixed Income Funds

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

Fund Details 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 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.

NAV as on 30 Sept, 13

₹15.4546

Benchmark

CRISIL Composite Bond

Index -100%

Corpus as on 30 Sept. 13 : ₹224.03 Crs

PERIOD					
Last 6 Months	31-Mar-13	15.5121	1961.97	-0.37%	-0.71%
Last 1 Year	30-Sep-12	14.8155	1883.05	4.31%	3.45%
Last 2 Years	30-Sep-11	13.3098	1718.92	7.76%	6.46%
Last 3 Years	30-Sep-10	12.4617	1628.02	7.44%	6.16%
Last 4 Years	30-Sep-09	11.7500	1543.70	7.09%	5.99%
Last 5 Years	30-Sep-08	10.3870	1403.15	8.27%	6.78%
Since Inception	08-Jan-07	10.0000	1298.79	6.68%	6.21%
Note : The investr	ment income a	and prices n	nay go down as well as	up. "Since In	ception" and

Fund Performance

returns above "1 Year" are calculated as per CAGR.

Asset Allocation 35.90% 9.37% 3.42% 3.38% 41.54% ■ Government Securities Corporate Bonds Unit Funds Fixed Deposit Cash Bank & Others CD/CP's



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

Fu	nd Details		Fund Perf	Asset Allocation		
	: The investment objective for Apex to use the participation in an actively equity portfolio of large cap companies	PERIOD	DATE	NAV	NAV Change	40.96%
	iation and use high credit quality debt		31-Mar-13	11.8352	2.01%	
	capital appreciation. The initial asset		30-Sep-12	11.5559	4.48%	2.02%
allocation in equities is targ	eted at 80% to 100%.	Last 2 Year	30-Sep-11	10.3052	8.24%	2.5276
The highest NAV recorde	d :	Last 3 Year	30-Sep-10	11.5024	1.63%	
on reset date	₹12.4226	Since Inception	10-Nov-09	10.0000	4.96%	
Corpus as on 30 Sept, 13	: ₹229.11 Crs.		income and prices ma Year" are calculated a		up. "Since Inception"	57.02%
						■Equity ■Corporate Bonds ■Cash Bank & Others

Equity Outlook

he month of September 2013 saw the benchmark indices; BSE Sensex and CNX Nifty gaining around 4.08% and 4.82% respectively, even as the Mid-cap index, CNX Mid-cap surged 6.19% during the same period.

FIIs were net buyers with inflows of around USD 2.1 billion in September 2013 even as the DIIs were net sellers to the tune of around USD 1.4 billion, with Insurance companies' net sellers of around USD 1 billion and domestic mutual funds, net sellers to the extent of around USD 0.4 billion over the month. In the nine months of the calendar year 2013, the FIIs have been net buyers to the tune of USD 13.5 billion with the DIIs net sellers to the tune of USD 8.1 billion, Insurance companies and mutual funds selling Indian equities to the tune of USD 5.3 billion and USD 2.8 billion respectively.

The month of September saw some progress on the infrastructure front as the Cabinet committee on Economic affairs (CCEA) approved the methodology for auctioning coal blocks, enabling the government to allot coal mining licenses through competitive bidding. The CCEA also approved shale gas and oil exploration programme to boost domestic output, allowing national oil companies to carry out exploration and exploitation of unconventional hydrocarbon resources. The Department of Telecommunications is planning a third round of auction for 2G spectrum by January 2014.

South west monsoon rains at 5% above average during the monsoon season increased the expectations of a robust Kharif (summer) crop output, which in turn could act as a catalyst to drive rural incomes resulting in sustained rural consumption.

Some green shoots in exports were visible as the August 2013 exports grew by 13%, to USD 26.1 billion, while imports were down by 0.7% to USD 37bn, resulting in a trade deficit of USD 10.9bn.

Core sector, which comprise key infrastructure sectors grew to a 7 month high of 3.7% in August 2013, albeit lower than the 6.1% expansion in the same month, a year ago. Core sector makes up around 38% of the IIP.

The RBI relaxed norms to raise funds abroad in order to import capital goods not exceeding USD 20 mn up to a maximum period of five years in all sectors as against the earlier norm of allowing the facility only to the infrastructure sector. The RBI has directed banks to withdraw zero percent schemes for purchase of consumer goods through credit cards, a move aimed at protecting consumers.

The industrial growth remains sub-par as India's Manufacturing PMI continued to print sub 50 reading in September, although the pace of contraction was slower as compared to the prior month.

Export orders surprisingly contracted at a faster pace during the month even as domestic orders rebounded after a weak August. Input prices of the manufacturers rose sharply on the back of the weaker exchange rate even as the output price inflation eased as demand conditions remained muted. Services sector activity disappointed as it decelerated further in September on account of poor order flows and weaker business confidence.

The second quarter earnings season could see sub-par revenue growth of companies comprising the Sensex along with muted profit growth. A weak INR would act as a tailwind for a recovery in export sectors on the back of increased export competitiveness and import substitution. However, elevated interest rates in the economy could impact margins of highly leveraged companies on account of higher interest expenses.

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 September 2013)

Debt Outlook

September 2013 saw the 10 year Government securities (G-sec) harden by around 17 bps to close the month at 8.77% levels. The yields of the 30 year G-sec over the 10 year G-sec was at 53 bps in September 2013 as against 69 bps, seen in the prior month.

The corporate bonds rallied during September 2013, unlike the G-sec market to close the month at around the 9.73% levels in the 10 year bonds, 7 bps lower than the August 2013 levels of 9.80%. As a consequence, the corporate bond spread over the erstwhile benchmark 10 year G-sec stood at around 85 bps in September 2013, contracting from 100 bps in the prior month.

In its Mid-quarter monetary policy review, RBI lowered the Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) rate by 75bp to 9.5% but raised the Repo rate by 25bp to 7.5%. It eased operational guidelines by reducing the norm of maintaining daily CRR balance to 95% of the fortnightly requirement, from the earlier norm of 99%. The RBI expected these measures to reduce the effective policy rate and nudge the cost of funds for banks downwards. The RBI is expected to mobilize around USD10bn each under the FCNR (B) and bank borrowing route and plans to withdraw the swap facility to OMCs as and when INR stabilizes.

The RBIs policy actions are broadly positive for the fixed income space as weighted average cost of LAF borrowing would decline and money market rates would fall, flattening the yield curve. RBI cautioned that the deferment of the taper by Fed acts as a breather for the RBI to bullet proof the balance sheet from external shocks in the future. Further reduction of the MSF rate in the second quarter monetary review will depend on the stabilization of the INR.

RBI expects some growth in the economy based on improved outlook on agriculture and de-bottlenecking of big ticket infrastructure projects due to the decisions of the Cabinet committee on investments (CCI). The inflation scenario is helped by a negative output gap and a robust harvest, even as high retail inflation and suppressed inflation stemming from INR depreciation keep the inflation pressures at elevated levels.

Fiscal deficit concerns have emerged as the expenditure has increased 17% year on year (yoy) during April-August 2013, albeit marginally less than the 18% yoy, largely driven by lower growth in plan expenditure even as the tax collections are significantly below target. The central government's gross tax collections grew 9% yoy during April-August 2013, below the budget estimate (BE) of 19% yoy. The government has expressed its intention of maintaining the fiscal deficit at 4.8% of the GDP and that might require further cuts to the plan expenditure given the muted trend in revenue collection and divestment.

The Current account deficit (CAD) for the first quarter at USD 21.8bn, 4.9% of GDP annualised, does not fully reflect the expected improvement in the Current account. A sharp decrease in trade deficit led by muted gold imports will paint a more favourable picture on the current account in the second quarter.

It is widely believed that the CAD for FY 2014 will be significantly below the elevated USD 88 bn at 4.8% of the GDP registered for FY 2013 but there is a risk of lower capital flows on account of QE taper though the delay in the QE tapering has given some temporary monetary policy space to the Emerging market central banks. INR depreciation as well as elevated crude oil level adds pressures on the import bill and consequently the trade deficit. This makes it imperative for the RBI to focus on the evolving CAD trajectory and the movement of the INR while shaping its monetary policy.

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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Unique Reference Number: L&C/Misc/2013/Oct/250

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