Funds Available With Current Product Offerings - A Snapshot (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

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

Fund Details

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 securities.

Fund Manager : Mr. Saravana Kumar

NAV as on 30 August, 13 : ₹11.4223

Benchmark : CNX Nifty-100%

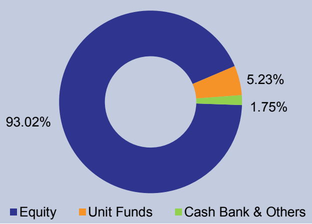
Corpus as on 30 August, 13: ₹888.22 Crs.

Fund Performance

PERIOD	DATE	NAV	CNX Nifty	NAV Change	INDEX Change
Last 6 Months	28-Feb-13	11.4758	5693.05	-0.47%	-3.89%
Last 1 Year	31-Aug-12	10.5689	5258.50	8.07%	4.06%
Last 2 Years	30-Aug-11	9.9934	5001.00	6.91%	4.60%
Last 3 Years	31-Aug-10	10.6922	5402.40	2.23%	0.43%
Last 4 Years	31-Aug-09	8.9640	4662.10	6.25%	4.08%
Last 5 Years	29-Aug-08	8.3830	4360.00	6.38%	4.65%
Since Inception	07-Jan-08	10.0000	6279.10	2.38%	-2.41%

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.

Asset Allocation



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

Fund Details

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 Cap Equity linked securities.

Fund Manager : Mr. Saravana Kumar

NAV as on 30 August, 13 : ₹13.9771

Benchmark : NSE CNX MIDCAP-100%

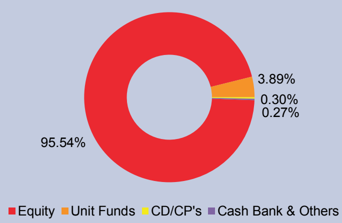
Corpus as on 30 August, 13 : ₹1,471.05 Crs.

Fund Performance

PERIOD	DATE	NAV	NSE CNX MIDCAP	NAV Change	INDEX Change
Last 6 Months	28-Feb-13	14.7890	7540.35	-5.49%	-12.61%
Last 1 Year	31-Aug-12	13.5671	7065.85	3.02%	-6.74%
Last 2 Years	30-Aug-11	12.9666	7294.75	3.82%	-4.95%
Last 3 Years	31-Aug-10	14.1704	8679.85	-0.46%	-8.77%
Last 4 Years	31-Aug-09	10.5560	6117.90	7.27%	1.87%
Last 5 Years	29-Aug-08	10.4420	5698.95	6.01%	2.95%
Since Inception	08-Jan-07	10.0000	5156.45	5.17%	3.76%

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.

Asset Allocation



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

Fund Details

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 appreciation.

Fund Manager : Mr. Saravana Kumar

NAV as on 30 August, 13 : ₹12.3348

Benchmark : CNX India 500 Shariah Index - 100%

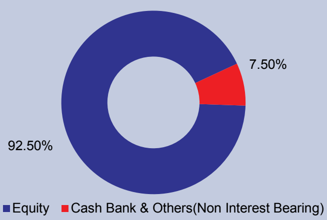
Corpus as on 30 August, 13 : ₹552.63 Crs.

Fund Performance

PERIOD	DATE	NAV	CNX India 500 Shariah Index	NAV Change	INDEX Change
Last 6 Months	28-Feb-13	12.0303	1328.61	2.53%	3.06%
Last 1 Year	31-Aug-12	11.4233	1248.38	7.98%	9.69%
Last 2 Years	30-Aug-11	10.9066	1184.94	6.35%	7.50%
Last 3 Years	31-Aug-10	11.2633	1287.72	3.08%	2.07%
Since Inception	16-Oct-09	10.0000	1217.76	5.57%	3.07%

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.

Asset Allocation



Balanced Funds

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.

Fund Manager : Mr. Saravana Kumar

NAV as on 30 August, 13 : ₹15.4806

Benchmark : Nifty - 65%
CRISIL Composite Bond Index -35%

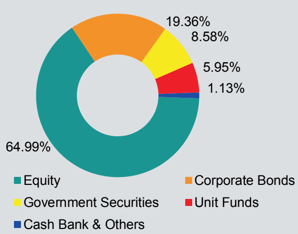
Corpus as on 30 August, 13 : ₹347.36 Crs.

Fund Performance

PERIOD	DATE	NAV	NAV Change	INDEX Change
Last 6 Months	28-Feb-13	15.9356	-2.86%	-3.04%
Last 1 Year	31-Aug-12	14.7335	5.07%	3.77%
Last 2 Years	30-Aug-11	13.9471	5.35%	5.07%
Last 3 Years	31-Aug-10	14.4199	2.39%	2.35%
Last 4 Years	31-Aug-09	12.3490	5.81%	4.71%
Last 5 Years	29-Aug-08	10.8820	7.30%	5.35%
Since Inception	08-Jan-07	10.0000	6.80%	5.44%

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.

Asset Allocation



Whole Life Stable Growth Fund (ULIF 011 04/01/07 WLS 110)

Fund Details

Investment Objective : The primary investment objective of the fund is provide reasonable returns with low to medium risk.

Fund Manager : Mr. Saravana Kumar

NAV as on 30 August, 13 : ₹14.5290

Benchmark : Nifty - 40%
CRISIL Composite Bond Index - 60%

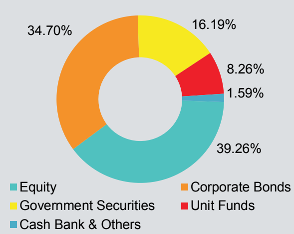
Corpus as on 30 August, 13: ₹78.72 Crs.

Fund Performance

PERIOD	DATE	NAV	NAV Change	INDEX Change
Last 6 Months	28-Feb-13	14.8087	-1.89%	-2.43%
Last 1 Year	31-Aug-12	13.8398	4.98%	3.57%
Last 2 Years	30-Aug-11	12.9378	5.97%	5.41%
Last 3 Years	31-Aug-10	12.8643	4.14%	3.72%
Last 4 Years	31-Aug-09	11.5380	5.93%	5.16%
Last 5 Years	29-Aug-08	10.2200	7.29%	5.85%
Since Inception	08-Jan-07	10.0000	5.78%	5.69%

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.

Asset Allocation



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Funds Available With Current Product Offerings - A Snapshot (as on 30th August 2013)

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.

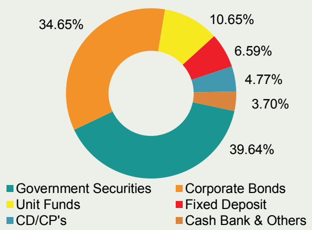
Fund Manager	:	Mr. Saravana Kumar
NAV as on 30 August, 13	:	₹15.3761
Benchmark	:	CRISIL Composite Bond Index -100%
Corpus as on 30 August, 13	:	₹217.04 Crs.

Fund Performance

PERIOD	DATE	NAV	Crisil Composite Bond Fund Index	NAV Change	INDEX Change
Last 6 Months	28-Feb-13	15.4282	1951.91	-0.34%	-1.46%
Last 1 Year	31-Aug-12	14.5966	1862.92	5.34%	3.25%
Last 2 Years	30-Aug-11	13.2758	1713.36	7.62%	5.95%
Last 3 Years	31-Aug-10	12.3900	1618.71	7.46%	5.92%
Last 4 Years	31-Aug-09	11.6670	1530.92	7.14%	5.87%
Last 5 Years	29-Aug-08	10.3280	1393.70	8.28%	6.66%
Since Inception	08-Jan-07	10.0000	1298.79	6.69%	6.09%

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.

Asset Allocation



Whole Life Short Term Fixed Income Fund (ULIF 013 04/01/07 WLF 110)

Fund Details

Investment Objective : The primary investment objective of the Fund is to generate stable returns by investing in fixed income securities having shorter maturity periods. Under normal circumstances, the average maturity of the Fund may be in the range of 1-3 years.

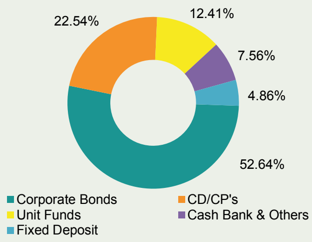
Fund Manager	:	Mr. Saravana Kumar
NAV as on 30 August, 13	:	₹15.6632
Benchmark	:	CRISIL Short Term Bond Index -100%
Corpus as on 30 August, 13	:	₹107.02Crs.

Fund Performance

PERIOD	DATE	NAV	CRISIL Short- Term Bond Index	NAV Change	INDEX Change
Last 6 Months	28-Feb-13	15.1928	2009.60	3.10%	2.57%
Last 1 Year	31-Aug-12	14.5577	1931.78	7.59%	6.70%
Last 2 Years	30-Aug-11	13.3398	1774.44	8.36%	7.78%
Last 3 Years	31-Aug-10	12.4726	1662.57	7.89%	7.43%
Last 4 Years	31-Aug-09	11.7760	1583.39	7.39%	6.82%
Last 5 Years	29-Aug-08	10.4680	1431.80	8.39%	7.56%
Since Inception	08-Jan-07	10.0000	1281.09	6.98%	7.42%

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.

Asset Allocation



Equity Outlook

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.

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.

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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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