### **Funds Available With Current Product Offerings**

- A Snapshot (as on 31st July 2012)

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



### Message from CIO's Desk

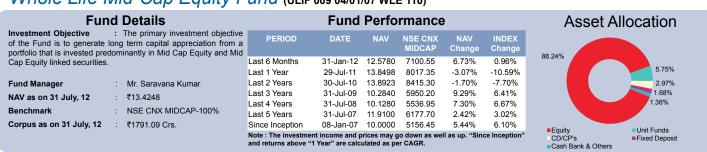
The month of July 2012 saw the benchmark indices, BSE Sensex and CNX Nifty shed 1.11% and 0.95% respectively even as the Mid-cap index CNX Midcap lost 2.49% during the same period.

Saravana Kumar Chief Investment Officer

# 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	S&P CNX Nifty	NAV Change	INDEX Change				
securities	Last 6 Months Last 1 Year	31-Jan-12 29-Jul-11	10.2167 10.9588	5199.25 5482.00	3.17% -3.81%	0.57% -4.62%	0.74%			
Fund Manager : Mr. Saravana Kumar  NAV as on 31 July, 12 : ₹10.5408  Benchmark : S&P CNX Nifty-100%  Corpus as on 31 July, 12 : ₹847.65 Crs.	Last 2 Years Last 3 Years Last 4 Years Since Inception Note: The investmen	30-Jul-10 31-Jul-09 31-Jul-08 07-Jan-08	10.6060 8.8260 8.2260 10.0000 prices may g	5367.60 4636.45 4332.95 6279.10 to down as wel	-0.31% 6.10% 6.39% 1.16%	-1.30% 4.09% 4.81% -3.93%	1.72% 6.49% 91.05%			
	and returns above "1	Year" are calc	ulated as pe	r CAGR.			■Equity ■Unit Funds ■Cash Bank & Others ■CD/CP's			

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



### Super Select Equity Fund (ULIF 035 16/10/09 TSS 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	PERIOD	DATE	NAV	S & P India 500 Shariah Index	NAV Change	INDEX Change	88.70%
capital appreciation	Last 6 Months Last 1 Year	31-Jan-12 29-Jul-11		1214.33 1275.35	2.05% -4.05%	0.12% -4.67%	11.30%
Fund Manager : Mr. Saravana Kumar	Last 2 Years	30-Jul-10	11.1416	1298.75	0.02%	-3.24%	
NAV as on 31 July, 12 : ₹11.1458	Since Inception	16-Oct-09		1217.76	3.96%	-0.06%	
Benchmark : S & P India 500 Shariah Index - 100%	Note: The investment returns above "1"			ay go down as well as r CAGR.	up. "Since In	ception" and	
Corpus as on 31 July, 12 : ₹418.44Crs.							■Equity ■Cash Bank & Others (Non interest bearing)
	_						

### Balanced Funds

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

	d Details		Fund	Perform	Asset Allocation			
	: The primary investment objective of eturns with medium to high risk.	PERIOD	DATE	NAV	NAV Change	INDEX Change	24.23%	5.10%
		Last 6 Months	31-Jan-12	14.3389	2.45%	1.82%		4.52%
		Last 1 Year	29-Jul-11	14.7743	-0.57%	0.09%		3.29% 1.77%
Fund Manager	: Mr. Saravana Kumar	Last 2 Years	30-Jul-10	14.2751	1.44%	1.63%		1.77%
NAV as on 31 July, 12	: ₹14.6897	Last 3 Years	31-Jul-09	12.2660	6.19%	4.84%		1.55%
Benchmark		Last 4 Years	31-Jul-08	10.6660	8.33%	5.77%		
Бенсинагк	: Nifty - 65%	Last 5 Years	31-Jul-07	11.2060	5.56%	4.18%	59.54%	
	CRISIL Composite Bond	Since Inception	08-Jan-07	10.0000	7.16%	5.71%	■Equity	Corporate Bonds
Corpus as on 31 July, 12		Note : The investmand returns above			Government Securities CD/CP's Unit Funds	Fixed Deposit Cash Bank & Others		

### Whole Life Stable Growth Fund (III IF 011 04/01/07 WIS 110)

Willow Ello		able Glowth i u	IIG (OLII U	11 04/01/01	WLS 110)				
Fund Details				Fund	l Perform		Asset Allocation		
Investment Objective the fund is provide reasonal		The primary investment objective of eturns with low to medium risk.	PERIOD	DATE	NAV	NAV Change	INDEX Change	33.54%	
Fund Manager	:	Mr. Saravana Kumar	Last 6 Months	31-Jan-12	13.3310	3.23%	2.71%		15.43%
NAV as on 31 July, 12	:	₹13.7616	Last 1 Year	29-Jul-11	13.3625	2.99%	3.45%		
Benchmark	:	Nifty - 40% CRISIL Composite Bond Index - 60%	Last 2 Years Last 3 Years Last 4 Years Last 5 Years	30-Jul-10 31-Jul-09 31-Jul-08 31-Jul-07	12.7945 11.4930 10.0710 10.2940	3.71% 6.19% 8.12% 5.98%	3.73% 5.37% 6.45% 5.08%	37.34%	5.33% 4.66% 3,70%
Corpus as on 31 July, 12	:	₹75.07 Crs.	Since Inception Note: The investme returns above "1 Ye	08-Jan-07 ent income and pr	10.0000 rices may go down	5.91%	6.04%	<ul><li>Equity</li><li>Government Securities</li><li>Unit Funds</li></ul>	Corporate Bonds Fixed Deposit Cash Bank & Others



## **Funds Available With Current Product Offerings**

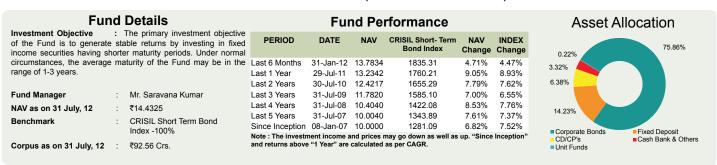
- A Snapshot (as on 31st July 2012)

### Fixed Income Funds

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

	Details		Fui	nd Pe	Asset Allocation					
	inco	The primary investment objective one through investing in a range uments of various maturities with	PERIOD	DATE	NAV	Crisil Composite Bond Fund Index	NAV Change	INDEX Change	23.86%	18.23%
		al balance between yield, safety	Last 6 Months	31-Jan-12	13.8558	1776.42	4.47%	4.14%		
		no investments in equity or equity	Last 1 Year	29-Jul-11	13.1511	1699.88	10.07%	8.83%		
linked instruments at any po	linked instruments at any point in time.		Last 2 Years	30-Jul-10	12.3580	1613.57	8.23%	7.08%		8.14%
			Last 3 Years	31-Jul-09	11.6830	1543.10	7.40%	6.23%		2.91%
Fund Manager	:	Mr. Saravana Kumar	Last 4 Years	31-Jul-08	10.2660	1382.84	8.97%	7.55%		2.16%
NAV as on 31 July, 12	:	₹14.4753	Last 5 Years	31-Jul-07	10.0020	1349.23	7.67%	6.52%	44.70%	2.10%
Benchmark		CRISIL Composite Bond	Since Inception	08-Jan-07	10.0000	1298.79	6.87%	6.56%	■Corporate Bonds	Government Securities
Donomium		Index -100%	Note : The investment and returns above			Fixed Deposit  Cash Bank & Others	CD/CP's Unit Funds			
Corpus as on 31 July, 12	:	₹185.30 Crs.							Substituting Offices	- Onit i unus

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



### **Equity Outlook**

The month of July 2012 saw the benchmark indices, BSE Sensex and CNX Nifty shed 1.11% and 0.95% respectively even as the Mid-cap index CNX Midcap lost 2.49% during the same period. MSCI India lost 0.7% in US dollar terms over the month and underperformed the MSCI EM index, which had notched up gains of 1.6% in the same period.

The FIIs were net buyers of Indian equity over the month of July 2012 to the tune of around USD 1.85 billion and have invested USD 10.3 billion in Indian equities, calendar year to date. The DIIs sold USD 952 million over the month with insurance companies and domestic mutual funds being net sellers to the tune of USD 617 million and USD 335 million respectively. The insurance companies and mutual funds have sold USD 3.3 billion and USD 1.6 billion respectively, this calendar year to date.

First quarter earnings season has been a mixed bag so far reflecting the reduced pricing power of corporate India on the back of the moderating demand in the economy. The EBITDA margins contracted on a year on year basis with the net profit margins under pressure due to higher borrowing costs. However, there are early indications of exporters benefiting from the INR depreciation. Consensus earnings estimates for the broad market (MSCI India) were revised down marginally over the month to an estimated earnings growth of 13% and 14% for FY13 (E) and FY14 (E) respectively.

The equity markets have been waiting for some policy actions from the government such as increasing diesel and urea prices, clearing key investment projects and increasing FDI in Retail and Aviation. These actions on the policy front are crucial for the fiscal situation and balance of payments position to improve.

While the impact of weak monsoons on growth may not be substantial, food inflation could spike up due to lower agriproduction. Cumulative rainfall deficit is at around 20% below normal for the months of June and July raising the possibility of a moderation in rural consumption, which to some extent can be offset by increased government spends on rural employment generation schemes and higher minimum support prices of Kharif crops.

Going forward, some credible fiscal consolidation efforts by the government and a modest decline in interest rates by RBI in response to the same, can offer some positive trigger for the equity markets. However, the possibility of fiscal slippage due to weak monsoons and higher subsidy bill can weigh on the Indian market in the near term. In the medium term, the lower policy interest rates, high savings rates, competitive exports and import substitution from the INR depreciation can help in putting a floor on the GDP growth.

The market has largely priced in the weak macro-fundamentals and does offer comfort of reasonable valuations at around 13 times one year forward price earnings. That said, the government's policy stance over the next few months would be crucial in determining market direction as the window for reforms has narrowed considerably given a packed state elections calendar in 2013.

We believe that the Indian equities offer an attractive entry point for a long term investor with a 3-5 year view.



## **Funds Available With Current Product Offerings**

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#### **Debt Outlook**

he month of July 2012 saw the erstwhile benchmark 10 year Government security (G-sec) trading flat, opening at 8.38% levels and closing the month at around 8.36% levels post the RBI first quarter monetary policy. The new 10 year G-sec hardened by around 11 bps during the month to close around 8.25% levels.

The G-sec market had built up some gains during the month on a lesser than consensus June WPI inflation number but once the RBI kept the policy rates on hold even as it unexpectedly decreased the statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) by 100 bps in its first quarter monetary policy, the G-sec market gave up most of the monthly gains. The corporate bond yield eased by around 10 basis points during the month to close the month of July 2012 at 9.20-9.30% levels. As a consequence, the corporate bond spread over the new benchmark 10 year G-sec stood at 85-95 Bps.

On the liquidity front, the Liquidity Adjustment Facility -LAF continued to be the primary mode of liquidity injection, maintaining an average shortfall of around Rs.0.3-0.5 trillion during the month of July 2012, well within the RBIs comfort zone of 1% of the NDTL (Net demand and time liabilities).

On the GDP growth front the RBI revised the projected GDP growth for 2012-13 downwards from 7.3 % to 6.5% on the back of a deficient and uneven monsoon, weak industrial activity, reduced global growth & trade volume and a slowdown in the services sector growth. On the inflation front, the RBI increased the baseline projection of WPI inflation for March 2013 of 6.5 % to 7% due the adverse impact on food inflation on account of a deficient monsoon, high levels of suppressed inflation in the system and a possible increase in imported inflation due to INR depreciation.

The RBI clarified that keeping in view the slowdown in growth, they had front loaded the policy rate reduction in April 2012 with an unexpected cut of 50 basis points in the repo rate. Subsequent developments suggested that even as growth moderated, inflation remained sticky, which was the main reason for the RBI to pause in the mid-quarter review of June 2012, even in the face of slowing growth.

The RBI guided that the primary focus of monetary policy remained inflation control in order to secure a sustainable growth path over the medium-term. They conceded that monetary actions over the past two years may have contributed to the growth slowdown, an unavoidable consequence of their fight against persistent inflation. The RBI opined that in the current circumstances, lowering policy rates would only aggravate inflationary impulses without necessarily stimulating growth. The RBI assured that as and when the multiple constraints to growth are addressed, they would stand ready to act appropriately.

The RBIs decision to cut the statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) by 100 bps is broadly in line with their objective of maintaining adequate liquidity for the productive sectors. The immediate impact of the SLR cut will be limited as the credit pick up in the economy has been only modest of late but nevertheless, the RBI wanted to signal the shift in the direction of liquidity flow in the medium term.

The RBI expects the policy actions to anchor inflation expectations based on the commitment of monetary policy to inflation control as well as maintain liquidity to facilitate smooth flow of credit to productive sectors to support growth. Going forward, we could see rate cuts from the RBI only as a response to credible steps taken for fiscal consolidation and not solely on the basis of moderating economic activity.

Considering the measures taken by RBI on the liquidity front which may lead to a receding possibility of OMOs in the near term as well as a busy government borrowing calendar over the next four weeks, we could expect the new 10 year benchmark G-sec to be under pressure and trade in a range of 8.10-8.35% in the near term.

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