Funds Available With Current Product Offerings - A Snapshot (as on 29th May 2015)

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

Investment Report

The month of May 2015 saw the benchmark index BSE Sensex and CNX Nifty gain 3.03% and 3.08% respectively. The Mid-cap index, CNX Mid-cap gained 3.87% 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.

NAV as on 29 May, 15 : ₹18.5697

Benchmark : CNX Nifty-100%

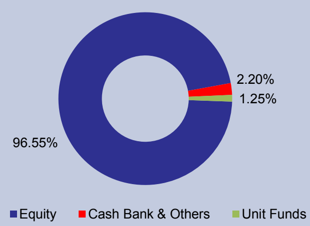
Corpus as on 29 May, 15 : ₹934.00 Crs.

Fund Performance

PERIOD	DATE	NAV	CNX Nifty	NAV Change	INDEX Change
Last 3 Months	28-Feb-15	19.1285	8901.85	-2.92%	-5.26%
Last 6 Months	28-Nov-14	18.3245	8588.25	1.34%	-1.80%
Last 1 Year	30-May-14	15.2905	7229.95	21.45%	16.65%
Last 2 Years	31-May-13	12.1819	5985.95	23.47%	18.70%
Last 3 Years	31-May-12	9.8346	4924.25	23.60%	19.64%
Last 4 Years	31-May-11	11.0814	5560.15	13.78%	10.98%
Last 5 Years	31-May-10	9.9696	5086.30	13.25%	10.64%
Since Inception	07-Jan-08	10.0000	6279.10	8.73%	4.07%

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



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.

NAV as on 29 May, 15 : ₹32.5494

Benchmark : NSE CNX MIDCAP-100%

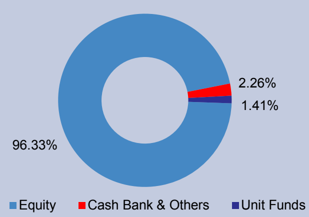
Corpus as on 29 May, 15 : ₹2,130.46 Crs.

Fund Performance

PERIOD	DATE	NAV	NSE CNX MIDCAP	NAV Change	INDEX Change
Last 3 Months	28-Feb-15	31.3820	13117.50	3.72%	0.48%
Last 6 Months	28-Nov-14	28.1491	12389.25	15.63%	6.39%
Last 1 Year	30-May-14	20.9140	10141.05	55.63%	29.97%
Last 2 Years	31-May-13	16.0586	7821.80	42.37%	29.81%
Last 3 Years	31-May-12	12.7313	6898.40	36.74%	24.09%
Last 4 Years	31-May-11	13.8617	8064.80	23.79%	13.07%
Last 5 Years	31-May-10	12.8488	7755.95	20.43%	11.19%
Since Inception	08-Jan-07	10.0000	5156.45	15.10%	11.83%

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.

NAV as on 29 May, 15 : ₹23.9719

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

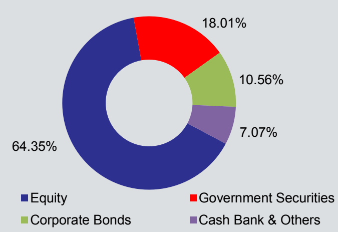
Corpus as on 29 May, 15 : ₹391.07 Crs.

Fund Performance

PERIOD	DATE	NAV	NAV Change	INDEX Change
Last 3 Months	28-Feb-15	24.6033	-2.57%	-2.89%
Last 6 Months	28-Nov-14	23.4617	2.17%	0.56%
Last 1 Year	30-May-14	19.7698	21.26%	15.09%
Last 2 Years	31-May-13	16.7777	19.53%	14.73%
Last 3 Years	31-May-12	14.0448	19.51%	15.95%
Last 4 Years	31-May-11	14.7557	12.90%	10.30%
Last 5 Years	31-May-10	13.5789	12.04%	9.73%
Since Inception	08-Jan-07	10.0000	10.98%	8.78%

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.

NAV as on 29 May, 15 : ₹20.4191

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

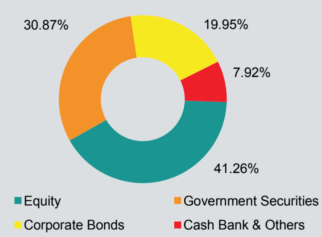
Corpus as on 29 May, 15 : ₹84.04 Crs.

Fund Performance

PERIOD	DATE	NAV	NAV Change	INDEX Change
Last 3 Months	28-Feb-15	20.6804	-1.26%	-1.19%
Last 6 Months	28-Nov-14	19.8885	2.67%	2.24%
Last 1 Year	30-May-14	17.4042	17.32%	13.98%
Last 2 Years	31-May-13	15.5738	14.50%	11.89%
Last 3 Years	31-May-12	13.2858	15.40%	13.31%
Last 4 Years	31-May-11	13.2882	11.34%	9.82%
Last 5 Years	31-May-10	12.4201	10.45%	9.08%
Since Inception	08-Jan-07	10.0000	8.88%	8.25%

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



TATA AIA LIFE

Funds Available With Current Product Offerings - A Snapshot (as on 29th May 2015)

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.

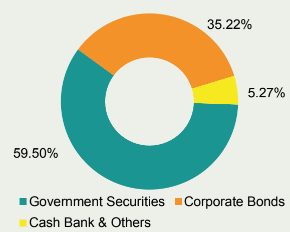
NAV as on 29 May, 15	:	₹18.9509
Benchmark	:	CRISIL Composite Bond Index -100%
Corpus as on 29 May, 15	:	₹246.76 Crs.

Fund Performance

PERIOD	DATE	NAV	Crisil Composite Bond Fund Index	NAV Change	INDEX Change
Last 3 Months	28-Feb-15	18.7641	2330.28	1.00%	1.52%
Last 6 Months	28-Nov-14	17.9714	2254.22	5.45%	4.94%
Last 1 Year	30-May-14	16.7037	2108.45	13.45%	12.20%
Last 2 Years	31-May-13	16.2666	2052.61	7.94%	7.35%
Last 3 Years	31-May-12	14.2264	1822.28	10.03%	9.09%
Last 4 Years	31-May-11	12.9271	1673.27	10.04%	9.04%
Last 5 Years	31-May-10	12.3409	1607.49	8.96%	8.03%
Since Inception	08-Jan-07	10.0000	1298.79	7.92%	7.41%

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 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.

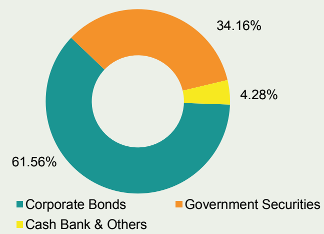
NAV as on 29 May, 15	:	₹18.4020
Benchmark	:	CRISIL Short Term Bond Index -100%
Corpus as on 29 May, 15	:	₹126.81 Crs.

Fund Performance

PERIOD	DATE	NAV	CRISIL Short- Term Bond Index	NAV Change	INDEX Change
Last 3 Months	28-Feb-15	18.0825	2412.61	1.77%	2.15%
Last 6 Months	28-Nov-14	17.6731	2357.70	4.12%	4.53%
Last 1 Year	30-May-14	16.8837	2244.44	8.99%	9.80%
Last 2 Years	31-May-13	15.5714	2068.02	8.71%	9.16%
Last 3 Years	31-May-12	14.1705	1886.09	9.10%	9.32%
Last 4 Years	31-May-11	13.0072	1730.34	9.06%	9.24%
Last 5 Years	31-May-10	12.3971	1647.89	8.22%	8.38%
Since Inception	08-Jan-07	10.0000	1281.09	7.54%	8.11%

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 May 2015 saw the benchmark index BSE Sensex and CNX Nifty gain 3.03% and 3.08% respectively. The Mid-cap index, CNX Mid-cap gained 3.87% during the same period.

The FIIs were net sellers with outflows of around USD 0.07 bn in the month of May 2015 and the DIIs were net buyers to the tune of USD 1.7 bn with insurance companies net buyers to the tune of USD 0.98 bn and domestic mutual funds, net buyers to the tune of USD 0.72 bn. FIIs have bought Indian equities to the tune of USD 7 bn in the first five months of the calendar year even as the DIIs have been net buyers of around USD 2.7 bn in the same period, with insurance companies selling around USD 0.65 bn even as domestic mutual funds bought around USD 3.3 bn.

The fourth quarter earnings disappointed with the aggregate earnings for the companies in the BSE Sensex contracting by 6.4% year on year as against the expectation of around 1% growth. The positive surprises in the earnings were concentrated in a few sectors. Robust results were seen from some private sector banks, which continued to deliver impressive performance on margins and asset quality as compared to the PSU banks. Other pockets of earnings strength were from telecom companies on the back of strong revenue growth in the data segment. Some investment linked sectors such as industrials and utilities surprised positively, albeit on extremely low expectations. Overall, the aggregate EBITDA margins for the companies in the BSE Sensex nudged lower by 50bps year on year as against estimates of an increase of 150 bps.

India's GDP growth in fiscal FY 2015 has rebounded to 7.3% but this does not seem to be reflected by high frequency indicators like auto production, PMIs, credit growth, exports etc. and has not percolated into corporate earnings as yet. Moreover, the rural demand has faced headwinds from muted increases in Minimum support prices (MSPs) of crops, unseasonal rains early this year impacting the Rabi (winter crop) output as well as the prospect of below normal south west monsoon affecting the Kharif (summer crop) output. Additionally, the uptick in private sector capex is constrained by high levels of leverage in the infrastructure sector as well as elevated non-performing assets of PSU banks that have made them more risk averse to lend in the near term.

There are early signs of a sharp pick up in government spending this fiscal as the government expenditure in April 2015 was at 9% of the budgeted amount, highest in the last 18 years, indicating a front loading of government expenditure. Moreover, the quality of spending has been encouraging with a thrust in Plan expenditure, especially in the segments of roads and rural development.

On the legislative front, the budget session of the parliament concluded in May but the government could not ensure passage of the GST bill as well as the land acquisition bill as both the bills were referred to parliamentary committees in order to evolve a consensus on contentious clauses. The passage of GST bill and land acquisition bill in the monsoon session of the parliament would signal the determination of the government to pursue the reform agenda.

The market would like to see a concrete plan from the government to adequately capitalize the state owned banks to ensure sufficient funds to productive sectors of the economy. The government also needs to address the long pending issues plaguing the power distribution sector, particularly the finances of the state electricity boards so that the off take of the power generated can be improved. These measures, along with a robust plan to contain food inflation on the back of a possible deficient monsoon would help reduce supply bottlenecks and open up more space for the RBI to nudge interest rates lower in the medium term.

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 Available With Current Product Offerings - A Snapshot (as on 29th May 2015)

Debt Outlook

Debt market in the month of May 2015 saw the new benchmark 10 year Government security (G-sec) close the month at 7.64% levels. The erstwhile benchmark 10 year G-sec closed the month at 7.82% levels, easing by 4 bps from April levels. On the corporate bond side, the 10 year AAA corporate bonds closed the month at around 8.39% levels, hardening by 3 bps over the month.

The foreign portfolio investors (FPIs) have sold Indian debt to the tune of USD 1.4 bn in the month of May 2015. However, they have bought Indian debt to the tune of USD 6 bn in the first five months of the calendar year 2015.

In the month of May, the Indian debt markets continued to face headwinds such as the sub-par monsoon forecast from the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), depreciation bias of the INR as well as hardening of the global bond yields.

The RBI, in its second Bi-monthly monetary policy review, reduced the repo rate by 25bps to 7.25%, on expected lines, on the back of contained inflation and subdued growth. The RBI explained that its rate action was in response to a favourable set of circumstances such as the banks starting to pass through some of the past rate cuts into their lending rates, headline inflation evolving along the projected path, moderate inflationary impact of unseasonal rains thus far, as well as the push back in the timing of normalization of US monetary policy. Additionally, low domestic capacity utilization, continued mixed indicators of recovery, and subdued investment and credit growth further contributed to the RBI's decision to reduce interest rates.

The RBI reiterated the key risks to inflation it had identified in the month of April. These were the IMD's sub-par southwest monsoon, firming up of crude oil prices amidst considerable volatility and geo-political risks as well as the volatility in the external environment. The RBI ideally would have preferred a conservative strategy to wait, especially for more certainty on both the monsoon outturn as well as the effects of government responses if the monsoon turns out to be weak. However, the still weak investment scenario and the need to reduce supply constraints over the medium term to stay on the proposed disinflationary path of 4 % in early 2018 nudged the RBI to front-load a rate cut and then wait for data that clarify uncertainty.

The RBI guided that assuming reasonable food management; the CPI inflation was expected to be pulled down by base effects till August but start rising thereafter to about 6% by January 2016. The RBI stated that putting more weight on the IMD's monsoon projections than the more optimistic projections of private forecasters as well as accounting for the possible inflationary effects of the increases in the service tax rate to 14 %, the risk to the central trajectory of CPI inflation was tilted to the upside.

The RBI concluded that a strong food policy and food management would be important to help keep inflation and inflationary expectations contained over the near term. Moreover, they conceded that monetary easing could only create the enabling conditions for a fuller government policy thrust that hinged around a step up in public investment in several areas that could also crowd in private investment. They believed that this would be important to relieve supply constraints and aid disinflation over the medium term. The RBI noted that a targeted infusion of bank capital into scheduled public sector commercial banks, especially those that implemented concerted strategies to clean up stressed assets, was also warranted so that adequate credit flows to the productive sectors as investment picks up.

The bond markets expect the front loaded rate cut in RBI's second Bi-monthly policy to be followed by an extended pause as the RBI had limited space at this juncture to nudge the interest rates lower. Subsequent monetary policy would take cues from the onset and progress of the monsoon and the trajectory of the international crude oil prices, among other factors. Additionally, the government's policies to contain food inflation, especially if the monsoon is at sub-par levels as well as commentary on interest rate action from the US Federal Reserve would be other factors which would continue to determine the trajectory of yields in the Indian fixed income market in the near term.

Tata AIA Life Insurance Company Ltd. (IRDA of India Regn. No. 110) CIN: U66010MH2000PLC128403.

Registered and Corporate Office: 14th Floor, Tower A, Peninsula Business Park, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai 400013

Unique Reference Number: L&C/Advt/2015/Jun/281

TATA AIA LIFE