Funds Available With Current Product Offerings

- A Snapshot (as on 28th November 2014)

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

Investment Report

The month of November 2014 saw the benchmark index BSE Sensex and CNX Nifty gain 2.97% and 3.20% respectively. The Mid-cap index, CNX Mid-cap surged 4.63% during the same period.

Equity Funds

Large Cap Equity Fund (ULIF 017 07/01/08 TLC 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 28 Nov, 14 : ₹18.3245	Last 6 Months Last 1 Year Last 2 Years	30-May-14 29-Nov-13 30-Nov-12		7229.95 6176.10 5879.85	19.84% 42.20% 24.00%	18.79% 39.06% 20.86%	1.00%		
Benchmark : CNX Nifty-100% Corpus as on 28 Nov, 14 : ₹1,051.17 Crs.	Last 3 Years Last 4 Years Last 5 Years	30-Nov-11 30-Nov-10 30-Nov-09	9.5909 11.6172 9.7610	4832.05 5862.70 5032.70	24.09% 12.07% 13.42%	21.13% 10.01% 11.28%	98.46%		
	Since Inception 07-Jan-08 10.0000 6279.10 9.18% 4.65% 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.						■Equity ■Unit Funds ■Cash Bank & Others		

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



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



Balanced Funds

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

Fund Details			Fund	Asset Allocation				
Investment Objective of the fund is to maximize the	: The primary investment objective returns with medium to high risk.	PERIOD	DATE	NAV	NAV Change	INDEX Change		20.24%
		Last 6 Months Last 1 Year	30-May-14 29-Nov-13	19.7698 16.9759	18.67% 38.21%	14.63% 30.13%		7.75%
NAV as on 28 Nov, 14	: ₹23.4617	Last 2 Years	30-Nov-12	16.0882	20.76%	16.62%		3.86%
Benchmark	: Nifty - 65% CRISIL Composite Bond	Last 3 Years Last 4 Years	30-Nov-11 30-Nov-10	13.6617 15.2127	19.75% 11.44%	16.89% 9.42%		1.36%
	Index -35%	Last 5 Years	30-Nov-09	13.1950	12.20%	9.97%	66.80%	
Corpus as on 28 Nov, 14		Since Inception Note : The investmand returns above				9.29% "Since Inception"	Equity Corporate Bonds Cash Bank & Others	Government Securities Unit Funds

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	Asset Allocation					
			PERIOD	DATE	NAV	NAV Change	INDEX Change	28.87%	21.78%
			Last 6 Months	30-May-14	17.4042	14.27%	11.66%		
NAV as on 28 Nov, 14	:	₹19.8885	Last 1 Year	29-Nov-13	15.5061	28.26%	23.75%		3.78%
enchmark		Nifty - 40%	Last 2 Years	30-Nov-12	14.7348	16.18%	13.59%		1.52%
	•	CRISIL Composite Bond	Last 3 Years	30-Nov-11	12.8072	15.80%	13.86%		
		Index - 60%	Last 4 Years	30-Nov-10	13.3331	10.51%	8.99%		
Corpus as on 28 Nov, 14		: ₹90.99 Crs.	Last 5 Years	30-Nov-09	12.0520	10.54%	9.03%		44.04%
	•		Since Inception	08-Jan-07	10.0000	9.10%	8.50%	"	
			Note : The investment returns above "1 Y		Corporate Bonds Cash Bank & Others	Government Securities Unit Funds			

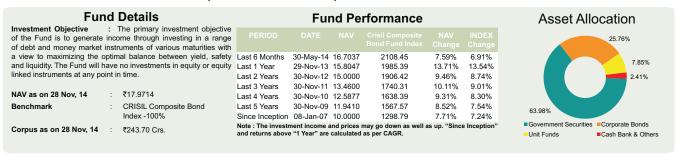


Funds Available With Current Product Offerings

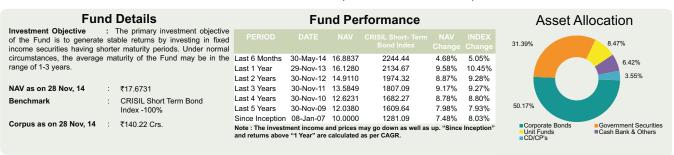
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Fixed Income Funds

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)



Equity Outlook

The month of November 2014 saw the benchmark index BSE Sensex and CNX Nifty gain 2.97% and 3.20% respectively. The Mid-cap index, CNX Mid-cap surged 4.63% during the same period.

FIIs were net buyers with inflows of around USD 2.07 bn in the month of November 2014 and the DIIs were net sellers to the tune of around USD 1.1 bn, with insurance companies' net sellers of around USD 1.3 bn and domestic mutual funds, net buyers to the extent of around USD 0.2 bn over the same period. In the first eleven months of the calendar year 2014, the FIIs had been net buyers to the tune of USD 16 bn with the DIIs net sellers to the tune of USD 5.9 bn, insurance companies' net sellers to the tune of USD 8.5 bn and mutual funds buying Indian equities to the tune of USD 2.6 bn.

September quarter was the eighth consecutive quarter of positive inflows from the FIIs in the Indian equity market. The domestic mutual funds have also seen inflows on a consistent basis post-elections and they have been net buyers in Indian equities over the recent months.

The second quarter results disappointed with earnings growth of only 8.1%, the slowest in 5 quarters and below estimates of 12%. Aggregate Sensex EBITDA margins missed market estimates even as margins registered sixth consecutive quarter of year on year gains. Underlying parameters such as loan growth, credit quality for banks and volume growth for consumer and cement companies remained weak. Further export related sectors also witnessed slowdown. However, on the positive side, the order inflows of industrial companies picked up sharply, indicating a potential recovery in the investment cycle in a few quarters. Going ahead, lower commodity prices should aid profitability although sluggish demand remains a concern.

In a move aimed at deepening financial inclusion and boosting saving habits, RBI issued final norms for payment banks and small finance banks that would allow a range of players such as telecom companies, micro finance lenders and existing NBFC's to enter the banking arena to cater to individuals as well as small businesses.

RBI notified the new prudential norms for NBFCs effectively removing the regulatory arbitrage between Banks and NBFCs starting FY 2018. As per the new norms the NBFCs would need to transition towards aggressive NPL recognition norms, increase their provisioning levels as well as adhere to the Tier 1 Capital of 10%.

There has been some concrete action on the ground as seen by a slew of critical approvals on the back of faster decision making from the government. The Government approved two key schemes in the power sector to strengthen the urban transmission and distribution network worth ₹326 bn and initiate a feeder separation scheme for agriculture supply worth ₹430 bn.

The Defense Acquisition Council (DAC), has cleared the much delayed artillery guns under the 'Buy and Make' program. The DAC has given its nod to float Request for Proposal (RFP) for 814 artillery guns estimated at around ₹156bn, 100 guns to be bought off-the-shelf and the rest to be made in India.

Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC), a key big ticket infrastructure project has awarded two contracts cumulatively worth ₹77bn. Further, the pre-qualification process is already underway for award of multiple contracts and could kick start the construction activity as the award pipeline gathers pace.

Indian equity markets have been the recipients of robust FII flows of USD 16 billion over the calendar year 2014, thus far. The global investors would be keenly watching the passage of key legislation in the winter session of parliament as well as the trajectory of key macroeconomic indicators such as inflation and fiscal deficit. We believe that the equity markets continue to offer comfort of reasonable valuations for a long-term investor with a 3-5 year view.



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Debt Outlook

Debt market in the month of November 2014 saw the 10 year Government security (G-sec) close the month at 8.09% levels, easing by 19 bps from the October levels. On the corporate bond side, the 10 year AAA corporate bonds closed the month at around 8.55% levels.

The FIIs continued to be buyers of Indian debt to the tune of USD 1.8 bn over the month of November and the cumulative FII inflows in the Indian debt stood at around USD 24.3 bn in the first eleven months of the calendar year 2014.

The continued easing of G-sec yields in November 2014 was due to positive factors such as a sustained fall in global crude oil prices as well as significantly lower October CPI inflation.

In its Bi-monthly monetary policy, the RBI noted that the headline inflation had been receding steadily and current readings were below the January 2015 target of 8 % as well as the January 2016 target of 6 % and the RBI expected further easing in the inflation reading for November 2014. However, they expected the favourable base effect, which had been driving down headline inflation to dissipate and inflation for December to rise above current levels.

Over the next 12-month period, the RBI expected the inflation to retain some momentum and hover around 6%, except for seasonal movements, as the disinflation momentum works through the economy. Accordingly, they opined that the risks to the January 2016 target of 6% appeared evenly balanced under the current policy stance.

The RBI summarized that there was still some uncertainty about the evolution of base effects in inflation, the strength of the on-going disinflationary impulses, the pace of change of the public's inflationary expectations, as well as the success of the government's efforts to hit deficit targets. The RBI stated that a change in the monetary policy stance at the current juncture was premature. However, if the current inflation momentum and changes in inflationary expectations continue, and fiscal developments were encouraging, a change in the monetary policy stance was likely early next year, including outside the policy review cycle.

The RBI has linked the nudging of interest rates to incoming data on inflation as well as made it contingent upon the government continuing its policy of credible fiscal consolidation.

With the visibility of retail inflation at around 6% by March 2015, a section of the market believes that the RBI is holding rates for now, as it wants to see the fiscal deficit numbers achieved for FY 2015E as well as the fiscal deficit projections for FY 2016E to be presented in the Union budget.

The RBI has started the discussion on looking beyond the near-term target of 6% by January 2016 and laying a long-term monetary policy framework in conjunction with the government so that the initial range of this target could be a broad band of 4% (+/- 2%).

The fixed income markets saw a further easing in rates post the RBI policy as the markets factored in the dovish policy statement as well as the guidance suggesting a easing in policy rates early next year.

The fixed income markets have continued to benefit in the month of November on the back of favourable macro situation. Strong foreign portfolio investor's flows in the Indian debt market have been sustained in November, enabling easing in yields. The RBI's commentary in its Bi-monthly monetary policy review on 2nd December does offer clarity on the trajectory of the interest rates in the medium term and has been the key event shaping the direction of the fixed income markets.

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