claims are secured by designated assets, directly correlating to the liabilities arising from these policies.

2. **Matching Cover**: The assets used to cover unit-linked contracts must correspond to the investments upon which the contracts are based. This principle ensures that the fluctuations in the value of the assets match those of the liabilities, minimizing the insurer's exposure to additional investment risks.

3. **Valuation at Market Value**: Investments used to secure claims from unit-linked life insurance policies must be valued at no more than their market value. This valuation must be consistent with the underlying asset fluctuations and maintain transparency in asset reporting.

4. **Admissible Assets**: In the case of unit-linked contracts, permissible assets include open-ended collective investment schemes under the Collective Investment Schemes Act. For contracts linked to internal investment portfolios or other reference values, permissible values must comply with specific articles outlined in the FINMA Circular.

5. **Compliance with Investment Limits**: The general investment limits of the Circular do not apply to separate tied assets for unit-linked life insurance. This flexibility allows for tailored investment strategies that align closely with the nature of the liabilities provided these are sufficiently covered and reported.

6. **Reporting and Compliance**: Insurance companies must regularly report on these assets to FINMA and ensure continuous compliance with the regulatory frameworks. This includes documenting and justifying the alignment of assets with the corresponding insurance liabilities.