Specific provisions that must be followed when dealing with tied assets in relation to unit-linked life insurance policies, according to the FINMA Circular 2016/5, include the following:

1. **Separate Tied Assets Requirement**: Separate tied assets must be established for unit-linked life insurance and capitalization transactions. This ensures that the policyholder 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 secured and reported.

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