

ENTITY SELF-CERTIFICATION FORM



The Great Eastern Life Assurance Company Limited (“GE”) is collecting information regarding the tax residency status of each Account Holder in order to comply with the Income Tax Act (Chapter 35) of Brunei and related regulations (collectively, the “Brunei Laws on International Tax Compliance”). The Brunei Laws on International Tax Compliance implement the standard for automatic exchange of financial account information in tax matters developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”), commonly known as the Common Reporting Standard.

Pursuant to the Brunei Laws on International Tax Compliance, GE may be legally obliged to share the information provided by an Account Holder and other financial information with respect to the financial accounts of an Account Holder with the Collector of Income Tax. The Collector of Income Tax may exchange such information with the tax authorities of another jurisdiction pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement to exchange financial account information.

Each jurisdiction has its own rules for defining tax residence. If you have any questions on how to determine your tax residency status or complete this form, you should consult your tax adviser or the information at the OECD automatic exchange of information portal [<http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/automaticexchangeofinformation.htm>]. GE will not be in a position to provide assistance beyond the information contained within the instructions set out here.

INSTRUCTIONS (Please read these instructions before completing the form)

- Capitalized terms used in this form are defined in the Appendix.
- This form will remain valid unless there is a change in circumstances relating to information, such as the Account Holder’s tax status or other mandatory field information that makes this form incorrect or incomplete. In that case, you must notify us and provide an updated self-certification.
- Fields or Sections marked with an asterisk (*) are mandatory.
- This form is only applicable when you need to self-certify on behalf of an Entity Account Holder.
- Do not use this form if:
 - You are an individual Account Holder or sole trader or sole proprietor. Please complete an “Individual Tax Residency Self-Certification” form.
 - You are a controlling person of an Entity. Please complete a “Controlling Person Tax Residency Self-Certification” form.
- For joint or multiple Account Holders, use a separate form for each individual person.
- If the Account Holder is a U.S. tax resident under U.S. law, you should indicate that the Account Holder is a U.S. tax resident on this form and you may also need to fill in an IRS W-9 form.
- You should indicate the capacity in which you have signed in Part 4. For example you may be the custodian or nominee of an account on behalf of the Account Holder, or you may be completing the form under a signatory authority or power of attorney.

ENTITY SELF-CERTIFICATION FORM

Please complete parts 1 to 5 in BLOCK CAPITALS. Fields or sections marked with an asterisk (*) are mandatory.

PART 1 – IDENTIFICATION OF ACCOUNT HOLDER

A. Legal Name of Entity/Branch:*	
B. Entity Unique/ Business Registration No.:*	
C. Country of Incorporation:*	
D. Policy No.: (Provide at least one policy number)	
E. Business Registered Address	
Line 1 (e.g. Building Name, Number, Street, if any)*	
Line 2 (e.g. Town/City/Province/County/ State)*	
Country:*	<input type="checkbox"/> Brunei Darussalam <input type="checkbox"/> Singapore <input type="checkbox"/> Malaysia <input type="checkbox"/> Indonesia <input type="checkbox"/> Other : _____
Postal Code/ZIP Code (if any):*	
F. Business Mailing Address: (please only complete if different to the address shown in Section E)	
Line 1 (e.g. House/Apt/Suite Name, Number, Street)	
Line 2 (e.g. Town/City/Province/County/State)	
Country:	<input type="checkbox"/> Brunei Darussalam <input type="checkbox"/> Singapore <input type="checkbox"/> Malaysia <input type="checkbox"/> Indonesia <input type="checkbox"/> Other : _____
Postal Code/ZIP Code:	

PART 2 – ENTITY TYPE* (Please provide the Account Holder’s Status by ticking one of the following boxes.)

✓	Entity Description
	(a) Financial Institution – An Investment Entity located in a Non-Participating Jurisdiction and managed by another Financial Institution
	(b) Financial Institution – Other Investment Entity
	(c) Financial Institution – Depository Institution, Custodial Institution or Specified Insurance Company
	(d) Active NFE – a corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on an established securities market or a corporation which is a Related Entity of such a corporation
	(e) Active NFE – a Government Entity or Central Bank
	(f) Active NFE – an International Organisation
	(g) Active NFE – other than (d)-(f) (for example a start-up NFE or a non-profit NFE)
	(h) Passive NFE

Additional Requirements:

- (1) If you have ticked **(a)** or **(b)** or **(c)** above, please provide, if held, the Account Holder’s Global Intermediary Identification Number (“GIIN”) obtained for FATCA purposes.

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- (2) If you have ticked **(d)**, please provide the name of the established securities market on which the corporation is regularly traded:

If you are a Related Entity of a regularly traded corporation, please provide the name of the regularly traded corporation that the Entity in **(d)** is a Related Entity of:

- (3) If you have ticked **(a)** or **(h)** above, please:

A. Indicate the name of any Controlling Person(s) of the Account Holder:

S/N	Name of Controlling Person(s)

B. Complete “Controlling Person Tax Residency Self-Certification Form” for each Controlling Person.

PART 3 – COUNTRY/JURISDICTION OF RESIDENCE FOR TAX PURPOSES AND RELATED TAXPAYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OR FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENT (“TIN”)* (see Appendix for definition)

Please complete the following table indicating:

- (i) Where the Entity is a tax resident; and
- (ii) The Entity’s TIN for each country/jurisdiction indicated.

The Entity is not a tax resident in any country/jurisdiction (e.g. because it is fiscally transparent) If so, please provide its place of effective management or jurisdiction in which its principal office is located in the table below

Country of Tax Residence	TIN	If TIN is not available, please indicate Reason Code A/B/C (refer to Table 3.1 below)	If Reason Code B has been selected, please indicate why TIN is not available
		A / B / C	
		A / B / C	
		A / B / C	
		A / B / C	
		A / B / C	

Please duplicate this page if the Entity is a tax resident in more than five countries/jurisdictions.

Table 3.1

Reason Code	Description
A	The country/jurisdiction where the Entity is resident does not issue TINs to its residents **
B	The Entity is otherwise unable to obtain a TIN or equivalent number (Please explain why you are unable to obtain a TIN in the above table if you have selected this reason)
C	No TIN is required. Only select this reason if the domestic law of the relevant jurisdiction does not require the collection of the TIN issued by such jurisdiction **

** Please refer to <https://www.greataeasternlife.com/sg/en/other-policies-and-notice/common-reporting-standard.html> for a list of applicable countries.

PART 4 – COUNTRY OF ADDRESS OUTSIDE COUNTRY OF TAX RESIDENCY (where relevant)

Please help us to understand why your country of address differs from the country of tax residency.

Reason:

Please also provide supporting document of the country(s) you are tax resident of.

PART 5 – DECLARATION AND SIGNATURE*

I certify that I am authorized to sign on behalf of the Account Holder in respect of all the accounts to which this form relates. I acknowledge that the information contained in this form, including information regarding the Account Holder and any Reportable Account(s) may be reported to the Collector of Income Tax and exchanged with the tax authorities of another country or countries in which the Account Holder may be tax resident, pursuant to intergovernmental agreements to exchange financial account information.

I declare that all statements made in this form are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct and complete. I undertake to inform GE within 30 days if there is a change in circumstances that affects the tax residency status of the Account Holder or causes the information in this form to be incorrect or incomplete (including any changes to the information on controlling persons where the Account Holder is a Passive NFE / FI- Financial Institution – An Investment Entity located in a Non-Participating Jurisdiction and managed by another Financial Institution). I shall provide GE with an updated self-certification form within 90 days of such change in circumstances.

I understand that it is an offence under the Brunei Laws on International Tax Compliance for a person to provide information regarding his tax residency status which is false or misleading in any material respect, if he knows or has reason to believe that such information is false or misleading. I am also aware that such offence is punishable with a fine not exceeding B\$10,000 or imprisonment for up to 2 years or to both.

Signature:* _____

Name:* _____

Contact No.:* _____

Date:* (dd/mm/yyyy) _____

Note: Please indicate the capacity in which you are signing the form (for example 'Authorised Officer'). If signing under a power of attorney please also attach a certified copy of the power of attorney.

Capacity: * _____

APPENDIX – Summary Descriptions of Defined Terms

Note: These are selected summaries of defined terms provided to assist you with the completion of this form. Further details can be found within the OECD “*Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information*” (the “CRS”), the associated “*Commentary*” to the CRS, and domestic guidance. This can be found at the [OECD automatic exchange of information portal](#).

Term	Description
Account Holder	<p>The “Account Holder” is the person listed or identified as the holder of a Financial Account by the Financial Institution that maintains the account. This is regardless of whether such person is a flow-through Entity. Thus, for example, if a trust or an estate is listed as the holder or owner of a Financial Account, the trust or estate is the Account Holder, rather than the trustee or the trust’s owners or beneficiaries. Similarly, if a partnership is listed as the holder or owner of a Financial Account, the partnership is the Account Holder, rather than the partners in the partnership. A person, other than a Financial Institution, holding a Financial Account for the benefit or account of another person as agent, custodian, nominee, signatory, investment advisor, or intermediary, is not treated as holding the account, and such other person is treated as holding the account.</p>
Active NFE	<p>An NFE is an Active NFE if it meets any of the criteria listed below. In summary, those criteria refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ active NFEs by reason of income and assets; ▪ publicly traded NFEs; ▪ Governmental Entities, International Organisations, Central Banks, or their wholly owned Entities; ▪ holding NFEs that are members of a nonfinancial group; ▪ start-up NFEs; ▪ NFEs that are liquidating or emerging from bankruptcy; ▪ treasury centres that are members of a nonfinancial group; or ▪ non-profit NFEs. <p>An Entity will be classified as Active NFE if it meets any of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) less than 50% of the NFE’s gross income for the preceding calendar year or other appropriate reporting period is passive income and less than 50% of the assets held by the NFE during the preceding calendar year or other appropriate reporting period are assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income; b) the stock of the NFE is regularly traded on an established securities market or the NFE is a Related Entity of an Entity the stock of which is regularly traded on an established securities market; c) the NFE is a Governmental Entity, an International Organisation, a Central Bank, or an Entity wholly owned by one or more of the foregoing; d) substantially all of the activities of the NFE consist of holding (in whole or in part) the outstanding stock of, or providing financing and services to, one or more subsidiaries that engage in trades or businesses other than the business of a Financial Institution, except that an Entity does not qualify for this status if the Entity functions (or holds itself out) as an investment fund, such as a private equity fund, venture capital fund, leveraged buyout fund, or any investment vehicle whose purpose is to acquire or fund companies and then hold interests in those companies as capital assets for investment purposes; e) the NFE is not yet operating a business and has no prior operating history, (a “ start-up NFE”) but is investing capital into assets with the intent to operate a business other than that of a Financial Institution, provided that the NFE does not qualify for this exception after the date that is 24 months after the date of the initial organisation of the NFE; f) the NFE was not a Financial Institution in the past five years, and is in the process of

Term	Description
	<p>liquidating its assets or is reorganising with the intent to continue or recommence operations in a business other than that of a Financial Institution;</p> <p>g) the NFE primarily engages in financing and hedging transactions with, or for, Related Entities that are not Financial Institutions, and does not provide financing or hedging services to any Entity that is not a Related Entity, provided that the group of any such Related Entities is primarily engaged in a business other than that of a Financial Institution; or</p> <p>h) the NFE meets all of the following requirements (a “non-profit NFE”) :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. it is established and operated in its jurisdiction of residence exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, artistic, cultural, athletic, or educational purposes; or it is established and operated in its jurisdiction of residence and it is a professional organisation, business league, chamber of commerce, labour organisation, agricultural or horticultural organisation, civic league or an organisation operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare; ii. it is exempt from income tax in its jurisdiction of residence; iii. it has no shareholders or members who have a proprietary or beneficial interest in its income or assets; iv. the applicable laws of the NFE’s jurisdiction of residence or the NFE’s formation documents do not permit any income or assets of the NFE to be distributed to, or applied for the benefit of, a private person or non-charitable Entity other than pursuant to the conduct of the NFE’s charitable activities, or as payment of reasonable compensation for services rendered, or as payment representing the fair market value of property which the NFE has purchased; and v. the applicable laws of the NFE’s jurisdiction of residence or the NFE’s formation documents require that, upon the NFE’s liquidation or dissolution, all of its assets be distributed to a Governmental Entity or other non-profit organisation, or escheat to the government of the NFE’s jurisdiction of residence or any political subdivision. <p>Note: Certain entities (such as U.S. Territory NFFEs) may qualify for Active NFFE status under FATCA but not Active NFE status under the CRS.</p>
Control	<p>“Control” over an Entity is generally exercised by the natural person(s) who ultimately has a controlling ownership interest (typically on the basis of a certain percentage (e.g. 25%)) in the Entity. Where no natural person(s) exercises control through ownership interests, the Controlling Person(s) of the Entity will be the natural person(s) who exercises control of the Entity through other means. Where no natural person(s) is/are identified as exercising control of the Entity through ownership interests, then under the CRS the Reportable Person is deemed to be the natural person who hold the position of senior managing official.</p>
Controlling Person(s)	<p>“Controlling Persons” are the natural person(s) who exercise control over an Entity.</p> <p>Where that Entity is treated as a Passive Non-Financial Entity (“Passive NFE”) then a Financial Institution is required to determine whether or not these Controlling Persons are Reportable Persons. This definition corresponds to the term “beneficial owner” described in Recommendation 10 and the Interpretative Note on Recommendation 10 of the Financial Action Task Force Recommendations (as adopted in February 2012).</p> <p>In the case of a trust, the Controlling Person(s) are the settlor(s), the trustee(s), the protector(s) (if any), the beneficiary(ies) or class(es) of beneficiaries, or any other natural person(s) exercising ultimate effective control over the trust (including through a chain of control or ownership). Under the CRS the settlor(s), the trustee(s), the protector(s) (if any), and the beneficiary(ies) or class(es) of beneficiaries, are always treated as Controlling Persons of a trust, regardless of whether or not any of them exercises control over the activities of the trust.</p>

Term	Description
	<p>Where the settlor(s) of a trust is an Entity then the CRS requires Financial Institutions to also identify the Controlling Persons of the settlor(s) and when required report them as Controlling Persons of the trust.</p> <p>In the case of a legal arrangement other than a trust, "Controlling Person(s) means persons in equivalent or similar positions.</p>
Custodial Institution	The term "Custodial Institution" means any Entity that holds, as a substantial portion of its business, Financial Assets for the account of others. This is where the Entity's gross income attributable to the holding of Financial Assets and related financial services equals or exceeds 20% of the Entity's gross income during the shorter of: (i) the three-year period that ends on 31 December (or the final day of a non-calendar year accounting period) prior to the year in which the determination is being made; or (ii) the period during which the Entity has been in existence.
Depository Institution	The term "Depository Institution" means any Entity that accepts deposits in the ordinary course of a banking or similar business.
FATCA	FATCA stands for the U.S. provisions commonly known as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, which were enacted into U.S. law as part of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment (HIRE) Act on March 18, 2010. FATCA creates a new information reporting and withholding regime for payments made to certain non-U.S. financial institutions and other non-U.S. entities.
Entity	The term "Entity" means a legal person or a legal arrangement, such as a corporation, organisation, partnership, trust or foundation. This term covers any person other than an individual (i.e. a natural person).
Financial Institution	The term "Financial Institution" means a "Custodial Institution", a "Depository Institution", an "Investment Entity", or a "Specified Insurance Company". Please see the relevant domestic guidance and the CRS for further classification definitions that apply to Financial Institutions.
Investment Entity	<p>The term "Investment Entity" includes two types of Entities:</p> <p>(i) An Entity that primarily conducts as a business one or more of the following activities or operations for or on behalf of a customer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trading in money market instruments (cheques, bills, certificates of deposit, derivatives, etc.); foreign exchange; exchange, interest rate and index instruments; transferable securities; or commodity futures trading; ▪ Individual and collective portfolio management; or ▪ Otherwise investing, administering, or managing Financial Assets or money on behalf of other persons. <p>Such activities or operations do not include rendering non-binding investment advice to a customer.</p> <p>(ii) The second type of "Investment Entity" ("Investment Entity managed by another Financial Institution") is any Entity the gross income of which is primarily attributable to investing, reinvesting, or trading in Financial Assets where the Entity is managed by another Entity that is a Depository Institution, a Custodial Institution, a Specified Insurance Company, or the first type of Investment Entity.</p>
Investment Entity located in a Non-Participating Jurisdiction and managed by another Financial Institution	The term "Investment Entity located in a Non-Participating Jurisdiction and managed by another Financial Institution" means any Entity the gross income of which is primarily attributable to investing, reinvesting, or trading in Financial Assets if the Entity is (i) managed by a Financial Institution and (ii) not a Participating Jurisdiction Financial Institution.
Investment Entity managed by another	An Entity is "managed by" another Entity if the managing Entity performs, either directly or through another service provider on behalf of the managed Entity, any of the activities or operations

Term	Description
Financial Institution	described in clause (i) above in the definition of ‘Investment Entity’. An Entity only manages another Entity if it has discretionary authority to manage the other Entity’s assets (either in whole or part). Where an Entity is managed by a mix of Financial Institutions, NFEs or individuals, the Entity is considered to be managed by another Entity that is a Depository Institution, a Custodial Institution, a Specified Insurance Company, or the first type of Investment Entity, if any of the managing Entities is such another Entity.
NFE	An “NFE” is any Entity that is not a Financial Institution.
Non-Reporting Financial Institution	A “Non-Reporting Financial Institution” means any Financial Institution that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a Governmental Entity, International Organisation or Central Bank, other than with respect to a payment that is derived from an obligation held in connection with a commercial financial activity of a type engaged in by a Specified Insurance Company, Custodial Institution, or Depository Institution; ▪ a Broad Participation Retirement Fund; a Narrow Participation Retirement Fund; a Pension Fund of a Governmental Entity, International Organisation or Central Bank; or a Qualified Credit Card Issuer; ▪ an Exempt Collective Investment Vehicle; or ▪ a Trustee-Documented Trust: a trust where the trustee of the trust is a Reporting Financial Institution and reports all information required to be reported with respect to all Reportable Accounts of the trust; ▪ any other defined in a countries domestic law as a Non-Reporting Financial Institution.
Participating Jurisdiction	A “Participating Jurisdiction” means a jurisdiction with which an agreement is in place pursuant to which it will provide the information required on the automatic exchange of financial account information set out in the Common Reporting Standard and that is identified in a published list.
Participating Jurisdiction Financial Institution	The term “Participating Jurisdiction Financial Institution means (i) any Financial Institution that is tax resident in a Participating Jurisdiction, but excludes any branch of that Financial Institution that is located outside of that jurisdiction, and (ii) any branch of a Financial Institution that is not tax resident in a Participating Jurisdiction, if that branch is located in such Participating Jurisdiction.
Passive NFE	Under the CRS a “Passive NFE” means any NFE that is not an Active NFE. An Investment Entity located in a Non-Participating Jurisdiction and managed by another Financial Institution is also treated as a Passive NFE for purposes of the CRS.
Related Entity	An Entity is a “Related Entity” of another Entity if either Entity controls the other Entity, or the two Entities are under common control. For this purpose control includes direct or indirect ownership of more than 50% of the vote and value in an Entity.
Reportable Account	The term “Reportable Account” means an account held by one or more Reportable Persons or by a Passive NFE with one or more Controlling Persons that is a Reportable Person.
Reportable Jurisdiction	A Reportable Jurisdiction is a jurisdiction with which an obligation to provide financial account information is in place and that is identified in a published list.
Reportable Jurisdiction Person	A Reportable Jurisdiction Person is an Entity that is tax resident in a Reportable Jurisdiction(s) under the tax laws of such jurisdiction(s) - by reference to local laws in the country where the Entity is established, incorporated or managed. An Entity such as a partnership, limited liability partnership or similar legal arrangement that has no residence for tax purposes shall be treated as resident in the jurisdiction in which its place of effective management is situated. As such if an Entity certifies that it has no residence for tax purposes it should complete the form stating the address of its principal office. Dual resident Entities may rely on the tiebreaker rules contained in tax conventions (if applicable) to determine their residence for tax purposes.
Reportable Person	A “Reportable Person” is defined as a “Reportable Jurisdiction Person”, other than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities

Term	Description
	<p>markets;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any corporation that is a Related Entity of a corporation described in clause (i); • a Governmental Entity; • an International Organisation; • a Central Bank; <i>or</i> • a Financial Institution (except for an Investment Entity described in Sub Paragraph A(6) b) of the CRS that are not Participating Jurisdiction Financial Institutions. Instead, such Investment Entities are treated as Passive NFE's.)
Resident for tax purposes	<p>Each jurisdiction has its own rules for defining tax residence, and jurisdictions have provided information on how to determine whether an Entity is tax resident in the jurisdiction on the OECD automatic exchange of information portal. Generally, an Entity will be resident for tax purposes in a jurisdiction if, under the laws of that jurisdiction (including tax conventions), it pays or should be paying tax therein by reason of his domicile, residence, place of management or incorporation, or any other criterion of a similar nature, and not only from sources in that jurisdiction. Dual resident Entities may rely on the tiebreaker rules contained in tax conventions (if applicable) to solve cases of double residence for determining their residence for tax purposes. An Entity such as a partnership, limited liability partnership or similar legal arrangement that has no residence for tax purposes shall be treated as resident in the jurisdiction in which its place of effective management is situated. For additional information on tax residence, please talk to your tax adviser or see the OECD automatic exchange of information portal.</p>
Specified Insurance Company	<p>The term “Specified Insurance Company” means any Entity that is an insurance company (or the holding company of an insurance company) that issues, or is obligated to make payments with respect to, a Cash Value Insurance Contract or an Annuity Contract.</p>
TIN (including “functional equivalent”)	<p>The term “TIN” means Taxpayer Identification Number or a functional equivalent in the absence of a TIN. A TIN is a unique combination of letters or numbers assigned by a jurisdiction to an individual or an Entity and used to identify the individual or Entity for the purposes of administering the tax laws of such jurisdiction. Further details of acceptable TINs can be found at the OECD automatic exchange of information portal.</p> <p>Some jurisdictions do not issue a TIN. However, these jurisdictions often utilise some other high integrity number with an equivalent level of identification (a “functional equivalent”). Examples of that type of number include, for Entities, a Business/company registration code/number.</p>