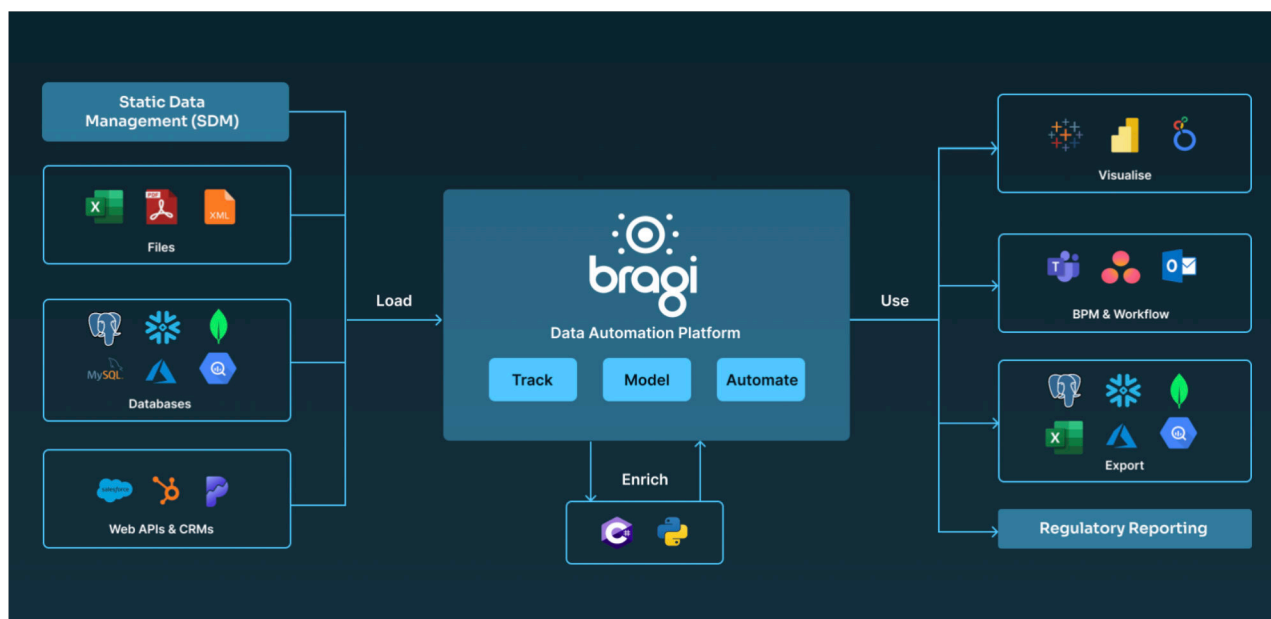




CASE STUDY

Unifying multi- entity data for CRS & FATCA with Bragi



ABOUT BRAGI

Data automation platform built for modern business

Bragi is an end-to-end data automation platform built by data engineers to optimise the process of acquiring, modelling and leveraging your business data.

In this case study, we explore how Bragi helped a multi-entity financial institution unify client data from several disparate applications, giving them a holistic view of its entire client base.

Highlights

- Unified client data, consistent classification, automated data-quality checks
- Daily exception reports directly to business teams and management dashboards for visibility
- Automated generation of tax reporting submissions for CRS / FATCA

Introduction

With data consolidated in a structured model, ensuring it was ready for regulatory tax reporting duties such as CRS and FATCA moved from a resource-intensive scramble to remediate data quality issues as reporting deadlines approached, to a continuous exceptions-led process. Data issues (such as missing or incorrect tax identification numbers) are surfaced directly to the tax and operations teams to resolve as they occur as part of business as usual.

With the data now in good shape, tax reporting submissions are prepared, checked and made well in advance of the annual deadlines.

About the client

The client is a financial institution (FI) which had grown through multiple acquisitions. Each acquisition brought its own line-of-business (LoB) system, and whilst some were migrated, over time the FI ended up running five separate client administration applications.

The result was a highly fragmented dataset with no unified definition of a client, relationship types, and multiple classifications for accounts and product types.

The challenge

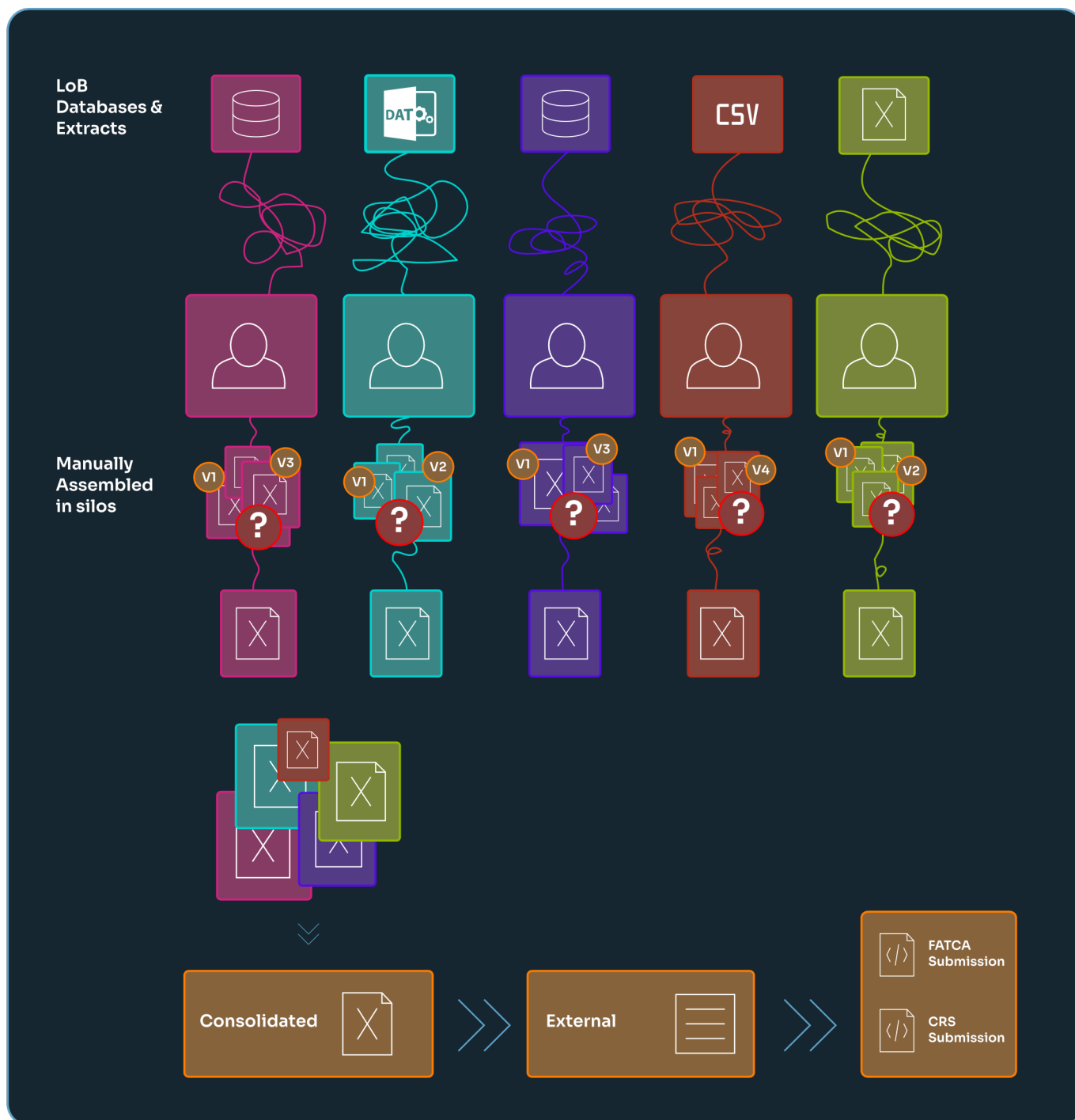
Preparing submissions for CRS and FATCA was manual and time consuming, since it had to be performed manually five distinct times with limited scope for reusing parts of the process.

The tax team struggled with:

- inconsistent or incomplete tax-relevant fields
- difficulty determining which clients and accounts were in scope
- mismatched relationship information across systems
- no easy way to trace reporting outcomes back to source data
- having to liaise with multiple different business application owners to identify and fix issues
- complexity in managing which products and relationship types were relevant
- complexity in managing other data such as the reportable countries list for CRS

The process was dependent upon key individuals from each of the 5 source Line of Business applications.

Assembling the annual submissions required significant manual work, and data issues were often discovered late in the cycle when they were hardest to resolve. With review cycles taking weeks, the client data being reviewed was often out of date with what was held at source.



The core problems were not the CRS and FATCA rules themselves but disparate data of varying data quality. Each system captured information differently (e.g. country name was stored differently by system: 'US', 'USA' or free-form text 'United States'.)

Most of these applications pre-dated FATCA which exacerbated data quality issues with client data that may previously have not been required or complete.

The tax team could not reliably identify in-scope clients to narrow down the set of clients that needed to be reviewed and where necessary corrected. This created recurring yearly pressure, operational risk, and limited confidence in the output.

WHERE BRAGI FIT IN

Data ingestion and common model

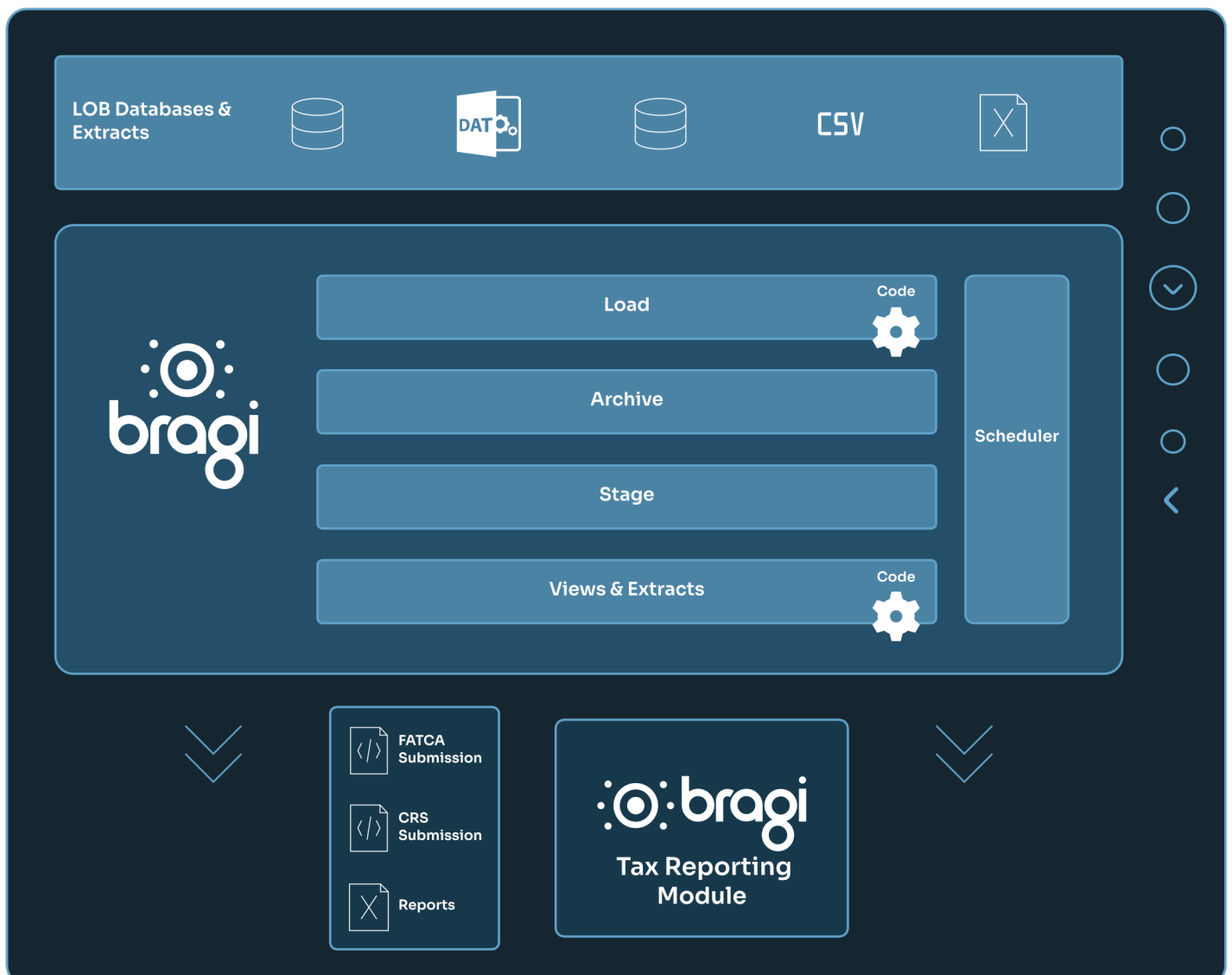
Bragi was used to build a daily ingestion pipeline that extracted and archived data from all five LOB systems. Each run produced a time-stamped snapshot, giving the business a full audit trail and the ability to trace any reporting question back to the original record.

All feeds were transformed into a single, consistent schema: a common data model covering clients, accounts, products, relationships, and tax attributes.

Once data had been translated into this model, it could leverage a centralised core tax logic, such as:

- determining in-scope clients
- classifying reportable account and product types
- resolving relationships across systems
- identifying missing or inconsistent data

This removed the need to interpret five different data structures and created one stable foundation for all reporting rules.



Data quality and exception management

With a unified view in place, the team introduced systematic data-quality checks across all records. These verified, for example:

- whether tax residency was captured;
- whether indicia fields were populated;
- whether TINs were present and valid;
- whether account classifications aligned with reporting logic.

The solution ingested data daily, surfacing new issues early and feeding them into an exception report that refreshed each morning.

This gave the business a live, continually shrinking list of gaps to remediate, while management dashboards showed overall issue volumes, the pace of resolution and could resource remediation activities accordingly.

This allowed the team to:

- verify mappings early;
- test rules against real data;
- begin remediation before the full estate was integrated;
- avoid a large-scale “big bang” data migration.

This sequence reduced risk and gave the organisation confidence in the stability of the model.

- ❗ 00864420 Account '00864420' (Nancy Hollie Harding): The TIN '23 73 645 33 4563' is not a valid value or format for the jurisdiction 'FR' and entity type 'Individual':
Pattern Mismatch: The provided TIN did not match the expected pattern: XX XX XXX XXX XXX, where X is a digit and the first X must be one of 0, 1, 2 or 3

❗ 81121474 Account '81121474' (Catherine Dickinson): The TIN '062.3390.5342.4Z' is not a valid value or format for the jurisdiction 'CH' and entity type 'Individual':
Pattern Mismatch: The provided TIN did not match the expected pattern: XXX.XXXX.XXXX.XX, where X is a digit

TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION

Staged onboarding

The integration followed a staged approach. The first LOB system was mapped to the common model, validated, and stabilised before onboarding the next.

Business-managed static data

Mappings, product classifications, and in-scope criteria were moved into Bragi's Static Data Management module.

This allowed tax and operations teams to maintain:

- Which product/account types were reportable;
- Which relationship types are in scope;
- How each LOB system mapped into the model.

Changes were version controlled and four-eye approved by other members of team, meaning that timely rule changes could be made efficiently, whilst removing a dependency on IT release cycles.

Validation, reporting, and year-end handling

With the core model built, tested and rebuilding on a daily basis, the final step was to deliver the tax-specific outputs:

- FATCA and multi-jurisdiction CRS submissions in schema-compliant XML format;
- 'human-readable' internal validation reports;
- relationship manager packs for due-diligence support.

The first two of these were delivered via Bragi's Tax Reporting Module, with the latter being produced separately for the business via a custom report.

CRS Relevant Countries			
Jurisdiction	JurisdictionName	Country	ReportingYear
GGY	Guernsey	Andorra	
GGY	Guernsey	United Arab Emirates	
GGY	Guernsey	Antigua and Barbuda	
GGY	Guernsey	Anguilla	
GGY	Guernsey	Albania	
GGY	Guernsey	Argentina	
GGY	Guernsey	Austria	
GGY	Guernsey	Australia	
GGY	Guernsey	Aruba	
GGY	Guernsey	Azerbaijan	

Fatca Substantial Owner Relationship Types	
RelationshipType	NabuStatus
Personal - Director	Approved
Personal - Shareholder	Approved
Personal - Trustee - Personal	Approved
Personal - Settlor	Approved
Personal - Beneficiary	Approved
Personal - Protector	Approved
Personal - Partner	Approved
Personal - General Partner	Approved
Personal - Substantial Owner (Other)	Approved

Tax Relevant Relationship Types	
RelationshipType	NabuStatus
Enterprise - Account Holder	Approved
Personal - Joint Account Holder	Approved
Personal - Account Holder	Approved

bragi

Tax Reporting

Dashboard

FATCA

CRS

Submission

Corrections

Compare

Reportable Countries

Admin

Modules

Bragi

Static Data Management

Cortex

Report Genie

Tax Reporting Module

CRS Submission Generator

START OVER

Submission Envelope

SUBMISSION XML

Reporting Period

31-12-2024

Receiving Jurisdiction

GG

Identification No.

G382689

Message Type

CRS701

New Information

Validation Messages (2 Errors, 0 Warnings, 0 Advisory, 1 Info)

Search

Name Search

Account Filter

TIN Search

Missing TINs

Reporting FI

Name

TideRockLtd

Identification No.

G382689

Message Type

OECD1

New Data

Address

Harbour View Lane, The Anchor Building, GY1 1FP, St Peter Port

City

St Peter Port

Country

GG

84 Reportable Accounts

EXPORT TO EXCEL

Name	Account	Closed?	Ccy	Balance	Payment	DoB	City of Birth	Country of Birth	TINs	Address	City	CPs
<div> <div></div> <div>Tony Langley</div> </div>	88139522	No	GBP	100,000.00	<div> <div></div> <div>GBP 3,378.08 (CRS502)</div> </div>	25/03/1995			<div> <div></div> <div>RV372792D (GB)</div> <div>13688334 (AU)</div> </div>	26a North Street, DERBY, Derbyshire, DE1 3AZ		
<div> <div></div> <div>Timothy Lloyd</div> </div>	39237168	No	GBP	42,140.00	<div> <div></div> <div>GBP 277.95 (CRS502)</div> </div>	21/02/1987			<div> <div></div> <div>XS015676A (GB)</div> </div>	103 St Marks Road, Easton, BRISTOL, Avon, BS5 6HY		

Since the model was updated continuously throughout the year (e.g., daily data loads from source systems, regular review and maintenance of regulatory rules), year-end values and other reference-date balances (including FATCA's 30-day pre-closure requirement) were readily available. This compared favourably with the existing process which often required backdated extracts, year-end system backups or re-keying data.

Impacts and benefits

The end-to-end solution provided the client with a stable, repeatable reporting process.

Key outcomes included:

- an auditable ingestion and transformation pipeline;
- a single, trusted view of client, account, and relationship data from across the business;
- significant reduction in manual processes, freeing up key resources to focus on priority issues;
- visibility of data issues as they arise and progress on remediation;
- business ownership of classification rules and mappings;
- automated CRS and FATCA submissions.

Tax reporting was the beginning. The organisation is now able to rely on its underlying data not only for tax reporting but for wider compliance and operational processes.

Get in touch for a personalised demo

Speak directly to Bragi's co-founders for a personalised demo and learn more about Bragi's capabilities. Get in touch via info@bragi.gg or contact us on +44 1481 716633.