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State Bank of India (UK) Limited is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority (Financial Services Register number: 757156). SBI (UK) Ltd is registered in England and Wales (Registered no. 10436460), with a registered office at 15-17 King Street, London EC2V 8EA. Your eligible deposits with State Bank of India (UK) Limited are protected up to a total of £85,000 by the Financial Services Compensation Scheme, the UK's deposit protection scheme. For further information please visit www.fscs.org.uk. SBI UK Ltd. is a wholly owned subsidiary of State Bank of India. With a legacy of over 200 years, State Bank of India (SBI), the parent bank of SBI UK Ltd., traces its ancestry to the Bank of Calcutta founded in 1806. Today SBI is an Indian multinational, public sector banking and financial services statutory body, fostering India's US\$2.6 trillion economy and serving the hopes of its vast population. The bank is a member of the Fortune 500 and the largest commercial bank in India alone in terms of assets, deposits, branches, customers and employees. The Government of India is the largest shareholder of the bank, holding a 57.13% stake. It has over 430 million customers worldwide, with 208 offices in 32 countries. It also has over 22,000 State Bank Group branches and over 58,000 ATMs. In the UK, SBI has been active since 1921, and has grown to become the largest Indian bank in the UK. Whilst SBI's operations in the UK began in wholesale banking, it has now expanded to include a subsidised, ring-fenced retail offering as well. The bank's retail-focused subsidiary, State Bank of India (UK) Limited, was established in April 2018, with 11 branches across the UK. Its products and services include - Commercial Lending, Buy to let Mortgages, Cash ISA's, Safe Deposit Lockers, Instant Access Savings Account, Business Account and Fixed Deposits. This year, SBI UK launched the YONO app, its versatile digital banking app. This is part of the bank's plans to expand its digital offerings in the coming years. YONO SBI UK aims to provide customers with a seamless, convenient, easy-to-use mobile app for their banking needs. Having proudly served the UK community for almost 100 years, SBI remains committed to both its corporate, business and individual customers. State Bank of India (UK) Limited is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority (Financial Services Register number: 757156). SBI (UK) Ltd is registered in England and Wales (Registered no. 10436460), with a registered office at 15-17 King Street, London EC2V 8EA. Your eligible deposits with State Bank of India (UK) Limited are protected up to a total of £85,000 by the Financial Services Compensation Scheme, the UK's deposit protection scheme. For further information please visit www.fscs.org.uk. Our Commitments and Supply Chain Management Modern Slavery Statement of Compliance - State Bank of India UK Ltd (SBIUK) supports the Modern Slavery Act 2015 and the Government, by upholding human rights principles to ensure that slavery and human trafficking is not taking place within our directly employed workforce, or any of our outsourced providers. We promote best practice in our supply chain and ensure that all our current and prospective outside providers, working on behalf of State Bank of India UK Ltd, are conscious of our values and act in accordance with them. We work closely with external suppliers, to purchase the goods and services required to run our business. More about money transfers Invest or refinance a buy to let mortgage British Pound Euro US Dollar Indian Rupee (upto *) ₹ 115.9 Home Loan Personal Loan Pension Loan SB Account Gold Loan NRE SB Account Education Loan Auto Loan Fixed Deposit PM Surya Char Loan Against MF What is OnlineSBI? OnlineSBI is the Internet banking service provided by the State Bank of India, India's largest and premier commercial Bank. What is special about Internet banking? You will discover it yourself. It is the most convenient way to bank- anytime, anywhere, at your convenience. It is like SBI at your fingertips, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. But, I do not have a PC? No problem. You can access it from any computer having Internet connectivity. How do I get access to OnlineSBI service? You need to have an account at a branch, which is Internet banking enabled. Then you need to register for the Internet banking service with the branch. After receipt of both user-id and password, please logon to www.onlinesbi.com using the user-id and password in your possession to access your account information. During the first login, you need to go through a small process of initialization. You will be guided step by step in this process by our Net banking assistant on the site. But I do not have an account with SBI? You are welcome to open it now. It is very easy to open an account with SBI. Just walk in to any of our branches nearby. Our staff would be pleased to assist you. I am an Indian Resident. How do I open an account? Please follow these three simple steps -1.Please collect an account opening form from a branch or download it from the site and fill it up. 2.Go to a branch of SBI of your choice or convenience with passport size photographs, an introduction from a respectable person / a customer of the branch known to you or your passport. 3.Tender your cash deposit and your account is opened I am a Non-resident Indian. How do I open an account? If you are on a visit to India, please follow the procedure described for a resident Indian. Please carry your passport also. If you want to open the account when you are outside India, 1.Collect and fill in the application form. 2.Get your application attested by an official from SBI at your center or Indian consulate at your center or have your signature on the application form notarized locally. 3.Submit your application form with a copy of your passport and initial remittance to a branch of your convenience offering INB service in India. Alternatively, you could also hand over your documents to the branch of SBI nearby if available with instructions to get your account opened at the branch of your choice in India. I have no account at an online branch. What do I do? You have three options. 1.Wait till your branch goes online. 2.Open an account at an OnlineSBI branch. 3.Ask for transfer of your existing account from a non online branch to an OnlineSBI branch. Can my school going daughter open such account? Of course yes. Children of any age can have joint accounts with SBI with their guardian. Children above 10 years of age can have their own bank accounts, subject to certain financial limits. I want to register for OnlineSBI now. What do I do? Kindly download the registration form, fill in the details and submit it to your branch. After authentication of your particulars your registration formalities will be completed. How do I get User-id and Password for the Internet banking service? User-id and password will be generated in a secure environment and couriered to you by separate mails to ensure that they reach you safely. Why are the User-id and Password so cryptic? The machine generates User-id and Passwords for your first time access randomly and we have no control over it. You will be given an option at the first login to define your own Username and Password. Can I change the couriered User-id and Password? Yes. It is mandatory for you to change the machine generated User-id and Password with your convenient Username and Password. Later on at any time, you can change your Password but not the Username defined by you. Can I change Passwords? Passwords can be changed any time and any number of times. In fact we recommend it should be changed often to secure your access to your account information. What are the good practices for creating a password? You are requested to choose a password that is not a dictionary word and not guessable from your personal information known to others such names in the family, vehicle numbers etc. You should change your password frequently. Please commit the password to memory and do not write it down or paste it somewhere. Last but not least do not divulge your password to anybody even if they claim to be from the bank. What happens if I forgot my logon password? Do not bother. Just click on the "Forgot password" link in the site and provide the requested information. A new password will sent to you soon. What happens if I forgot my Username for Internet Banking? If you forget the Username for onlinesbi, kindly contact your branch and re-register yourself. I have received my User-ID for OnlineSBI but not my Password. What do I do? For security reasons, User-ID and Password are sent to you in separate mails. In case you have not received one of these, kindly register your query in the "Customer support" link in the login page. The same will be actioned immediately. I am unable to login with the couriered User-ID and Password. Both User-ID and password are case sensitive. Kindly be a little more careful while typing the system-generated User-ID and password for the first time. In case you still encounter problems, kindly register your query in the "Customer support" link in the login page. I want to know more about State Bank of India? Glad for the interest evnced. Please log into www.sbi.co.in for further details. I want to know more about OnlineSBI? We would be glad to answer any specific queries. Please email your questions to us at sbi@satyam-infoway.com. www.onlinesbi.sbi, the Internet banking portal of our bank, enables its retail banking customers to operate their accounts from anywhere anytime, removing the restrictions imposed by geography and time. It's a platform that enables the customers to carry out their banking activities from their desktop, aided by the power and convenience of the Internet. How Do I Using Internet banking services, you can do the following normal banking transactions online: Funds transfer between our accounts. Third party transfers to accounts maintained at any branch of SBI Inter Bank Transfers to accounts with other Banks Online standing instructions for periodical transfer for the above Credit PPF accounts across branches Request for Issue of Demand Draft Request for opening of new accounts Request for closure of Loan Accounts Request for Issue of Cheque Book Earn reward points for transactions through Internet Banking Apart from these, the other salient value-added features available are: Utility bill payments Online Ticket Booking for travel by Road, Rail and Air SBILLIFE, LIC and other insurance premia payments SBI and other Mutual funds Investments SBI and other Credit Card dues payments Tax Payment Income, Service, State Govt Customs Duty Payment Online Share Trading (eZ-trade@SBI) Online Application for IPO Fee Payment to select educational institutions including ITs and NITs Truly smart services to cover most of your banking transactions. All this and much more, from your desktop. All our branches are enabled for Internet Banking.Contact your branch for availing this service. You can visit www.onlinesbi.sbi for downloading the registration form. On security front, the site is 'VeriSign' certified - indicating that it's absolutely safe and secure for you to transact online. Additional layers of security are available for doing transactions. The www.onlinesbi.sbi registration form(s) should be addressed and sent directly to the Branches where the applicant(s) maintain his/her/their account(s). Separate registration is required in case the accounts are maintained at different branches. Separately registration is allowed for single and joint accounts at the option of the user. Normally the account holders can access his accounts through the www.onlinesbi.sbi only after he/she acknowledges to the respective Branch (es) the receipt of the User-Id and Password sent to him/her. Each account holder in a joint account with Either or Survivor type mode of operation may register himself/ herself as a USER of the www.onlinesbi.sbi facility. All other accounts not listed in the registration form will be available on the www.onlinesbi.sbi for the purpose of enquiry only. The customers may approach Branch for enabling transaction rights on such accounts any time. The www.onlinesbi.sbi service cannot be claimed as a right. The Bank may also convert the Service into a discretionary service anytime, if so warranted, after it has been made available to the USER. A new user driven registration process and re-issue of login password, in the name of 'Green Password' has been developed. Under the URIB (User Driven Registration Process for Internet Banking)/Green Password, retail customers with joint accounts having E or S, F or S, L or S and A or S and Corporate customers can create temporary user name & password after validation of input data in prescribed manner. With the help of SBI Debit Card details customer can himself activate without going to Branch. If customer does not have SBI Debit Card he can visit the Branch for activation after online registration. Bank's Terms All requests received from the USERS are logged and transmitted to the User's Branch for their fulfillment. The requests become effective from the time these are recorded/ registered at the respective branch. While registering the request, the USER is informed about the time normally taken by the Bank for fulfillment of such requests. The rules and regulations applicable to the banking transactions done in the traditional way in India will be applicable mutatis mutandi for the transactions done through the www.onlinesbi.sbi service. Disputes between the registered USER of this service and the Bank with regard to transactions done through www.onlinesbi.sbi will be subject to the jurisdiction of the competent Courts where the branch maintaining the relative account of the user is located and will be governed by Indian Laws in force from time to time. The Bank will take reasonable care to make use of the available technology for ensuring security and preventing unauthorised access to any of the services offered through the www.onlinesbi.sbi. The www.onlinesbi.sbi service is a VeriSign certified secure site. It offers the session user is dealing with web-site of SBI. The two-way communication is secured with 128-bit SSL encryption technology, which ensures the confidentiality of the data during transmission. The access-control methods designed on the site afford a high level of security to the transactions conducted on www.onlinesbi.sbi. It is proposed to implement, in due course, the PKI (Public Key Infrastructure)/Digital Signature technology for the www.onlinesbi.sbi Service. The Bank reserves the right to modify, change, add or cancel any of the services offered through www.onlinesbi.sbi or the Terms of Service listed in this Document without prior notice to the Users. The changes will be notified to the users / customers through a notification on the site. USER's Obligations The Username and the Password given by the Bank must be replaced by Username and Password of the USER at the time of FIRST log-in. This is Mandatory. The registered USER is free to choose a User Name and Password of his choice as per the guidelines on the site. However, he/she is advised to avoid choosing a password that is generic in nature, guessable/inferable from the personal data such as name, date of birth, address, telephone number, driving license/car number etc. The USER is welcome to access www.onlinesbi.sbi from anywhere anytime. However, as a matter of precaution and safety, he should avoid using PCs with public access. There is no way to retrieve the Password from the system. In case the USER forgets his/her Password, he/she will have to use the Trouble Logging In option in the site or approach the branch for getting a new password. The USER must keep the user name and Password strictly confidential and known only to himself/herself. It is a good practice to commit the password to memory rather than write it down somewhere. Bank will not be responsible for any loss sustained by the USER due to breach of this condition. The Bank presupposes that log-in using valid user name and Password is a valid session initiated by none other than the USER to whom the said username and the Password belongs. All transactions executed through a valid session as defined above will be construed to have been emanated from the registered USER and will be legally binding on him/her. The USER is cautioned against leaving the computer unattended during a valid session. Should the USER notice that any information relating to his/her account(s) is incorrect or discrepant, the same should be immediately brought to the notice of the Branch (es) by e-mail or letter. The USER will not attempt or permit others to attempt accessing www.onlinesbi.sbi through any unlawful means. Change your Password at regular intervals Help SBI in preventing frauds (phishing) by reporting such incidents to report.phishing@sbi.co.in Access postal by typing www.onlinesbi.sbi Do not click on any shortcuts/links Avoid accessing your account from public places like cyber cafes Use virtual keyboard to enter user ID and Password Avoid entering sensitive info in pop-ups Track your transactions and usage history regularly Use latest and genuine software on your system with secure settings Last Updated On : Monday, 15-07-2024 State Bank of India (SBI) a Fortune 500 company, is an Indian Multinational, Public Sector Banking and Financial services statutory body headquartered in Mumbai. The rich heritage and legacy of over 200 years, accredits SBI as the most trusted Bank by Indians through generations. We are the largest banking and financial services organization in India, with an asset base of over Rs. 61 trillion. We serve over 50 crore customers through our vast network of over 22,500 branches, 63,580 ATMs/ADWMs, 82,900 BC outlets, with an undeterred focus on innovation, and customer centricity, which stems from the core values of the Bank - Service, Transparency, Ethics, Politeness and Sustainability. The Bank has successfully diversified businesses through its various subsidiaries i.e SBI General Insurance, SBI Life Insurance, SBI Mutual Fund, SBI Card, etc. It has spread its presence globally and operates across time zones through 241 offices in 29 foreign countries. Growing with times, SBI continues to redefine banking in India, as it aims to offer responsible and sustainable Banking solutions. The origin of the State Bank of India goes back to the first decade of the nineteenth century with the establishment of the Bank of Calcutta in Calcutta on 2 June 1806. Three years later the bank received its charter and was re-designed as the Bank of Bengal (2 January 1809). A unique institution, it was the first joint-stock bank of British India sponsored by the Government of Bengal. The Bank of Bombay (15 April 1840) and the Bank of Madras (1 July 1843) followed the Bank of Bengal. These three banks remained at the apex of modern banking in India till their amalgamation as the Imperial Bank of India on 27 January 1921. Primarily Anglo-Indian creations, the three presidency banks came into existence either as a result of the compulsions of imperial finance or by the felt needs of local European commerce and were not imposed from outside in an arbitrary manner to modernise India's economy. Their evolution was, however, shaped by ideas culled from similar developments in Europe and England, and was influenced by changes occurring in the structure of both the local trading environment and those in the relations of the Indian economy to the economy of Europe and the global economic framework. Bank of Bengal H.O. Establishment The establishment of the Bank of Bengal marked the advent of limited liability, joint-stock banking in India. So was the associated innovation in banking, viz. the decision to allow the Bank of Bengal to issue notes, which would be accepted for payment of public revenues within a restricted geographical area. This right of note issue was very valuable not only for the Bank of Bengal but also its two siblings, the Banks of Bombay and Madras. It meant an accretion to the capital of the banks, a capital on which the proprietors did not have to pay any interest. The concept of deposit banking was also an innovation because the practice of accepting money for safekeeping (and in some cases, even investment on behalf of the clients) by the indigenous bankers had not spread as a general habit in most parts of India. But, for a long time, and especially upto the time that the three presidency banks had a right of note issue, bank notes and government balances made up the bulk of the investible resources of the banks. The three banks were governed by royal charters, which were revised from time to time. Each charter provided for a share of the profits to be divided among the shareholders, and the rest to be used for the improvement of the country. The Bank of Bengal was the only one of whom was elected as the president of the board. Group Photograph of Central Board (1921) Business The business of the banks was initially confined to discounting of bills of exchange or other negotiable private securities, keeping cash accounts and receiving deposits and issuing and circulating cash notes. Loans were restricted to Rs one lakh and the period of accommodation conked for three months only. The security for such loans was public securities, commonly called Company's Paper, bullion, treasure, plate, jewels, or goods 'not of a perishable nature' and no interest could be charged beyond a rate of twelve per cent. Loans against goods like opium, indigo, salt woollens, cotton, cotton piece goods, mule twist and silk goods were also granted but such finance by way of cash credits gained momentum only from the third decade of the nineteenth century. All commodities, including tea, sugar and jute, which began to be financed later, were either pledged or hypothecated to the bank. Demand promissory notes were signed by the borrower in favour of the guarantor, which was in turn endorsed to the bank. Lending against shares of the banks or on the mortgage of houses, land or other real property was, however, forbidden. Indians were the principal borrowers against deposit of Company's paper, while the business of discounts on private as well as salary bills was almost the exclusive monopoly of individuals Europeans and their partnership firms. But the main function of the three banks, as far as the government was concerned, was to help the latter raise loans from time to time and also provide a degree of stability to the prices of government securities. Old Bank of Bengal Major change in the conditions A major change in the conditions of operation of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras occurred after 1861. With the passing of the Paper Currency Act of 1861, the right of note issue of the presidency banks was abolished and the Government of India assumed from 1 March 1862 the sole power of issuing paper currency within British India. The task of management and circulation of the new currency notes was sustained by the presidency banks and the Government undertook to transfer the Treasury balances to the banks at places where the banks would open branches. None of the three banks had till then any branches (except the sole attempt and that too a short-lived one by the Bank of Bengal at Mirzapore in 1839) although the charters had given them such authority. But as soon as the three presidency bands were assured of the free use of government Treasury balances at places where they would open branches, they embarked on branch expansion at a rapid pace. By 1876, the branches, agencies and sub agencies of the three presidency banks covered most of the major parts and many of the inland trade centres in India. While the Bank of Bengal had eighteen branches including its head office, seasonal branches and sub agencies, the Banks of Bombay and Madras had fifteen each. Bank of Madras Note Dated 1861 for Rs.10 The presidency Banks Act, which came into operation on 1 May 1876, brought the three presidency banks under a common statute with similar restrictions on business. The proprietary connection of the Government was, however, terminated, though the banks continued to hold charge of the public debt offices in the three presidency towns, and the custody of a part of the government balances. The Act also stipulated the creation of Reserve Treasuries at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras into which sums above the specified minimum balances promised to the presidency banks at their head offices were to be lodged. The Government could lend to the presidency banks from such Reserve Treasuries but the latter could look upon them more as a favour than as a right. Bank of Madras Bank of Madras The decision of the Government to keep the surplus balances in Reserve Treasuries outside the normal control of the presidency banks and the connected decision not to guarantee minimum government balances at new places where branches were to be opened effectively checked the growth of new branches after 1876. The pace of expansion witnessed in the previous decade fell sharply although, in the case of the Bank of Madras, it continued on a modest scale as the profits of that bank were mainly derived from trade dispersed among a number of port towns and inland centres of the presidency. India witnessed rapid commercialisation in the last quarter of the nineteenth century as its railway network expanded to cover all the major regions of the country. New irrigation networks in Madras, Punjab and Sind accelerated the process of conversion of subsistence crops into cash crops, a portion of which found its way into the foreign markets. Tea and coffee plantations transformed large areas of the eastern Terais, the hills of Assam and the Nilgiris into regions of estate agriculture par excellence. All these resulted in the expansion of India's international trade more than six-fold. The three presidency banks were both beneficiaries and promoters of this commercialisation process as they became involved in the financing of practically every trading, manufacturing and mining activity in the sub-continent. While the Banks of Bengal and Bombay were engaged in the financing of large modern manufacturing industries, the Bank of Madras went into the financing of large modern manufacturing industries, the Bank of Madras went into the financing of small-scale industries in a way which had no parallel elsewhere. But the three banks were rigorously excluded from any business involving foreign exchange. Not only was such business considered risky for these banks, which held government deposits, it was also feared that these banks enjoying government patronage would offer unfair competition to the exchange banks which had by then arrived in India. This exclusion continued till the creation of the Reserve Bank of India in 1935. Bank of Bombay The presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras with their 70 branches were merged in 1921 to form the Imperial Bank of India. The triad had been transformed into a monolith and a giant among Indian commercial banks had emerged. The new bank took on the triple role of a commercial bank, a banker's bank and a banker to the government. But this creation was preceded by years of deliberations on the need for a 'State Bank of India'. What eventually emerged was a 'half-way house' combining the functions of a commercial bank and a quasi-central bank. The establishment of the Reserve Bank of India as the central bank of the country in 1935 ended the quasi-central banking role of the Imperial Bank. The latter ceased to be bankers to the Government of India and instead became agent of the Reserve Bank for the transaction of government business at centres at which the central bank was not established. But it continued to maintain currency chests and small coin depots and operate the remittance facilities scheme for other banks and the public on terms stipulated by the Reserve Bank. It also acted as a bankers' bank by holding their surplus cash and granting them advances against authorised securities. The management of the bank clearing houses also continued with it at many places where the Reserve Bank did not have offices. The bank was also the biggest tenderer at the Treasury bill auctions conducted by the Reserve Bank on behalf of the Government. The establishment of the Reserve Bank simultaneously saw important amendments being made to the constitution of the Imperial Bank converting it into a purely commercial bank. The earlier restrictions on its business were removed and the bank was permitted to undertake foreign exchange business and executor and trustee business for the first time. The Imperial Bank during the three and a half decades of its existence recorded an impressive growth in terms of offices, reserves, deposits, investments and advances, the increases in some cases amounting to more than six-fold. The financial status and security inherited from its forerunners no doubt provided a firm and durable platform. But the lofty traditions of banking which the Imperial Bank consistently maintained and the high standard of integrity it observed in its operations inspired confidence in its depositors that no other bank in India could perhaps then equal. All these enabled the Imperial Bank to acquire a pre-eminent position in the Indian banking industry and also secure a vital place in the country's economic life. Stamp of Imperial Bank of India When India attained freedom, the Imperial Bank had a capital base (including reserves) of Rs.11.85 crores, deposits and advances of Rs.275.14 crores and Rs.72.94 crores respectively and a network of 172 branches and more than 200 sub offices extending all over the country. In 1951, when the First Five Year Plan was launched, the development of rural India was given the highest priority. The commercial banks of the country including the Imperial Bank of India had till then confined their operations to the urban sector and were not equipped to respond to the emergent needs of economic regeneration of the rural areas. In order, therefore, to serve the economy in general and the rural sector in particular, the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee recommended the creation of a state-partnered and state-sponsored bank by taking over the Imperial Bank of India, and integrating with it, the former state-owned or state-associate banks. An act was accordingly passed in Parliament in May 1955 and the State Bank of India was constituted on 1 July 1955. More than a quarter of the resources of the Indian banking system thus passed under the direct control of the State. Later, the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act was passed in 1959, enabling the State Bank of India to take over eight former State-associated banks as its subsidiaries (later named Associates). The State Bank of India was thus born with a new sense of social purpose aided by the 480 offices comprising branches, sub offices and three Local Head Offices inherited from the Imperial Bank. The concept of banking as mere repositories of the community's savings and lenders to creditworthy parties was soon to give way to the concept of purposeful banking subserving the growing and diversified financial needs of planned economic development. The State Bank of India was destined to act as the pacesetter in this respect and lead the Indian banking system into the exciting field of national development. SBI honoured with India's Best Annual Report Awards-2022 by Free Press Journal. SBI honoured with three Gold Awards at ET Human Capital Awards HR Leader of the Year - Large Scale Organisations Excellence in Business Continuity Planning & Management Most Valuable Employer During COVID-19 SBI won two Awards from NASSCOM -DSCI Best Security Operations Centre of the Year Cyber Security Awareness Gold & Silver awards in The ET HR World Future Skill Awards SBI awarded "Issuer of the Year - Private Placement" at the 5th National Summit & Awards on Corporate Bond Market 2022 by ASSOCHAM SBI won Gold category in Public Sector Bank in Outlook Money Awards 2022. Archives and Museums Last Updated On : Friday, 11-10-2024 By clearing your logon details in OnlineSBI is the Internet banking portal for State Bank of India. The portal provides anywhere, anytime, online access to accounts for State Bank's Retail and Corporate customers. The application is developed using the latest cutting edge technology and tools. The infrastructure supports unified, secure access to banking services for accounts in over 15,000 branches across India. The Retail Internet Banking offers a plethora of products and services, to cater to all your banking demands online: Transfer funds to own and third party accounts A suite of completely online deposit products (Fixed, Recurring, Flexi, Tax Saving etc.) Airline, Rail, Bus and hotel ticket booking Online Shopping and instant recharge features. IMPS Funds Transfer Western Union Service Credit beneficiary accounts using RTGS/NEFT feature Generate account statements Setup Standing Instructions and Scheduling payments Configure profile settings E-Tax for online tax payment E-Pay for automatic bill payments Avail DEMAT and IPO services Pay bill of Visa Credit Card issued by any Bank. Other Value added Services State Bank of India offers world class Internet Banking services to its Corporate Customers through the portal www.onlinesbi.sbi. The Corporate Internet Banking (CINB) facility of SBI enables the corporate customer to carry out banking activities anywhere and anytime aided with the power and convenience of the internet. Convenience banking - Operate your account from the comfort of home or office. Maker - Checker model to ensure security and integrity in the transactions. Anytime Banking - Enquire/transaction on your account on a 24 x 7 basis. Save time and costs- No need to go to the bank branch for routine transactions. Promote Green Banking - No hassle of paper work Pay your Bills, taxes and statutory dues online- Beat the queues. File upload facility: Facilitates bulk payment of salary, tax, pre-paid card top up, utility bills, remittances etc. Transfer money to other bank and SBI accounts. Supplier Payment - Make online, instantaneous payments to registered suppliers. Merchant Payments by using Merchant pre-approved limit to different merchants like telecom, electricity, municipal corporations etc., ASBA, Apply to IPOs online, MIS / Reverse file - Convenience of easy reconciliation. State Bank collect - For collecting and remitting various fees, collections, etc. Govt Tax Payments/Merchant Payments EPF Payments Online Prepaid Cards TopUp/Salary Payment Supplier Payment Direct Debit MIS Report Generation E-Collection/State Bank Collect For the purpose of Internet Banking, all non-individual customers, viz., small business enterprises, firms, trusts, institutions, Government organizations or large conglomerates are treated as Corporates. So irrespective of whether you are sole proprietor or partner of a small firm or managing the accounts of a large corporate or Government department with complex financial requirements, SBI has the right solution for you under Corporate Internet Banking. Non-Agency Banks Charitable Institutions Government Departments Public Sector Undertakings Large Corporates Sole Proprietors Small & Medium Enterprises Educational Institutions If slowness is observed during Login Page loading, please refresh the page for better experience. SBI never asks for confidential information such as PIN and OTP from customers. Any such call can be made only by a fraudster. Please do not share personal info.