



Sublunk



Next Generation

Corporate Family Magazine Of The South Indian Bank Ltd.





Mr. Thomas Joseph K., EVP (Operations) flagging off the 'Run Thrissur Run' marathon where Title Sponsor was South Indian Bank.



Corporate Family Magazine of
South Indian Bank

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Objectives:

- To instil in the bank staff a sense of belonging and involvement in the bank's affairs
- To appreciate and applaud the individual achievements of our members of staff
- To act as a communication medium between management and the staff
- To increase the professional competence of our bank staff

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Regular Features

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Indian Banks' Association (IBA) Technology Awards 2018



Mr. V.G. Mathew, MD and CEO receiving the IBA awards from Mr. Ajay Prakash Sawhney, Secretary (Ministry of Electronics & IT) in the presence of Smt. Usha Ananthasubramanian (Chairman, IBA), Mr. R. Gandhi (Ex-Deputy Governor, RBI), Mr. V.G. Kannan (CEO, IBA), Mr. Raphael T.J., Senior General Manager and CIO.

South Indian Bank Bags South Region (Gold) Award 2015-16 from FIEO (Federation of Indian Export Organization) in the category of Best Financial Services & Foreign Exchange Earner.



Mr. Reghunathan K. N. EVP (Treasury & IBD) receiving the award from Sri .M. Venkaiah Naidu, Hon'ble Vice President of India, in the presence of Hon'ble Governor of Tamil Nadu Sri. Banwarilal Purohit, Dr. A Sakthivel Regional Chairman, FIEO and Dr. Ajay Sahai, Director General & CEO, FIEO.



MD & CEO Message

The Indian Banking industry is going through a period of transformation. The focus of RBI in recent years is on strengthening the Financial system through regulatory reforms and higher compliance culture.

Compliance being the central pillar of any growing organisation, selection of the theme “Compliance in Banks” by the Siblink team is quite apt. Of late many issues arising from non compliance have assumed great significance in the Banking industry.

While there are multiple reasons for the recent spurt in non performing assets in the Indian banking sector, one cannot underestimate the contribution of laxity in monitoring and compliance to the overall NPA problem. It is by now clear that the profitability and survival of some of the banks are threatened by the problem. In a similar vein much is being spoken about multi crore scams and corporate frauds which has affected the image of the banks.

The message from all this for all of us is the urgent need to appreciate the inevitability of a deeply entrenched compliance culture in a bank for its long term growth and sustainability.

Growth and expansion are interesting and even glamorous. Compliance and consolidation are dull and painstaking. That is all the more reason why leaders at all levels, Branches, Regions, Centralisation outfits and Head Office, need to constantly keep their focus on compliance culture and on encouraging their people to imbibe that culture.

I am sure these issues will all be covered in greater detail in the current issue of Siblink.

Wishing you all the best

V.G Mathew

Managing Director & CEO



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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN BANKING SECTOR

Corporate Governance Definition and meaning:

"Corporate Governance is the application of best Management Practices, Compliance of Laws in true letter and spirit and adherence to ethical standards for effective management and distribution of wealth and discharge of social responsibility for sustainable development of all stakeholders." - Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

Corporate Governance is all about openness, integrity and accountability. It is a key element in improving the economic efficiency of any organization. Corporate governance is a set of process, practices, policies, procedures, rules and laws affecting the way of business is directed, managed or controlled. It is a set of systems and process to ensure that a Company is managed to suit the best interest. Ultimately, Corporate Governance is a way life not a set of rules.

Boards of directors are responsible for the governance of their companies. The shareholders' role in governance is to appoint the directors and the auditors and to satisfy themselves that an appropriate governance structure is in place. Corporate governance is intended to increase the accountability of the company and to avoid massive disasters before it occur.

Introduction

With the faster pace of corporatization, the volumes of market capitalization have globally increased at exponential pace. The investors across the globe mainly explore the equity markets for



Jimmy Mathew
DGM &
Company Secretary
HO Secretarial Dept.

investments and profit earning opportunities. However, the Corporates are susceptible to the pitfalls of over leveraging their capital resources resulting in imbalanced exposure and unknown downside risks. Thus the entry of funds into the stock market from various sources has increased the onus of regulators to protect investor interest thereby making the task much more challenging. Ensuring the end use of investor funds are prudent and are in conformity with the global best practices is a tough task for the regulators.

Corporate governance legal framework in India

Corporate governance legal framework in India covers:

- Companies Act, 2013,
- Securities & Exchange Board of India (SEBI),
- The RBI Act, 1934-
- Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI); and
- Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI):

Importance and objectives of Corporate Governance in Banks

Banking constitutes the backbone of growth and development of any nation and its financial system. Banks are large institutions with a range of delivery models with interplay of various products and services. Coming

to the specific aspects of bank dominated Indian financial system; effective financial intermediation is the life line of sustainable development of the economy. Corporate Governance have far reaching implications when its implementation in the bank comes into picture.

Adoption of Corporate Governance practices in banks has begun to reflect changes in the style of governance and their growth pattern. There have been numerous instances of failure of key companies across the globe, more particularly in the last few years exposing the vulnerability of corporate sector to failures in governance. Such failure of companies has multiple ramifications. It affects with the identity of the company, all the stakeholders and even the society at large are forced to bear irreparable loss. Hence establishment of a high standard of corporate governance is necessary for consistency in economic development. The untimely demise of the corporate begins with the break down in adhering to the ethical values, sacrificing good governance and succumbing of the management.

The Indian banking system has made commendable progress in extending its geographical spread and functional reach. The divergent growth of the banking system is also responsible for boosting domestic savings and in expanding credit reach.

Good corporate governance practices are essential to achieve and maintain the public trust and confidence in banking system. Poor corporate governance may contribute to bank failures, which can pose significant public costs and consequences due to their potential impact on any applicable deposit insurance systems and can lead markets to lose confidence in the ability of a bank to properly manage its assets and

liabilities, including deposits, which could in turn trigger liquidity crisis. Indeed, the banks have a responsibility to their depositors also in addition to their shareholders,.

From a banking industry perspective, corporate governance involves the manner in which the business and affairs of banks are governed by their boards of directors and senior management.

Regulators have a keen interest in the sound and adequate corporate governance adopted by the Banks as it is an essential element in the safe and sound functioning of the Bank. Board of directors and senior management are responsible for setting and , implementing of its policies. Monitoring of compliance is also a key element in the control functions of a bank.. Moreover, sound corporate governance practices are very important in situations where a bank is experiencing problems or where significant corrective action is necessary.

Further, Corporate Governance is all about ethical conduct of business. Ethics is concerned with the code of values and principles that enables a

person to choose between right and wrong, and therefore, select from alternative courses of action. In this regard, managers make decisions based on a set of principles influenced by the values, context and culture of the organization. Ethical leadership is good for business as the organization is seen to conduct its business in line with the expectations of all stakeholders.

Corporate governance is beyond the realm of law. It stems from the culture and mindset of management, and cannot be regulated by legislation alone. Corporate Governance deals with conducting the affairs of a company such that there is fairness to all stakeholders and that its actions benefit the greatest number of stakeholders. It is about openness, integrity and accountability

Good Corporate governance requires the application of foresight, knowledge, understanding, judgement and trust. Good governance assumes impartiality, integrity and objectivity, welcomes accountability, accepts transparency and openness and attempts to maximize value for money. The objectives of corporate governance is overall wealth generation and

competitiveness for the benefit of all.

Companies Act and Corporate Governance

The Companies Act, 2013 was enacted on August 30, 2013 which provides for a major overhaul in the Corporate Governance norms for all companies. The rules pertaining to Corporate Governance were notified on March 27, 2014. SEBI decided to review the provisions of the Listing Agreement in this regard with the objectives to align with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, adopt best practices on corporate governance and to make the corporate governance framework more effective. The Companies Act, 2013 empowers independent directors with proper checks and balances so that such extensive powers are not exercised in an unauthorized manner but in a rational and accountable way. The changes are a step forward in the right direction to smoothly run the management and affairs of the companies in the interest of stakeholders. The 2013 Act requires every company to observe secretarial standards specified by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India with respect to general and board meetings.

Second edition of South Indian Bank's merit scholarship scheme 'SIB Scholar'



Students who won the 'SIB Scholar' with Mr. V.G. Mathew, MD & CEO, Mr. Raphael T J, SGM & CIO, Mr. Ajit C. Jacob, DGM (CRD) and Ms. Chithra H, DGM (Regional Head, Kozhikode) during the launch ceremony at Kozhikode.

The Parliament has passed the Companies Act (Amendment) Bill, 2016 in December 2017, upon securing the President's assent, the Act came into effect on January 4, 2018. The Amended Act consists of 93 amendments to the Companies Act, 2013 resulting in changes related to legal definitions, corporate governance, and management compliance. It impacts different aspects of business management in India, including key structuring, disclosure, and compliance requirements.

Role of SEBI in Corporate Governance:

Since its establishment, SEBI has taken initiatives to align Indian corporate governance practices with the global standards adopted in advanced economies. An improved corporate governance is the key objective of the regulatory framework in the securities market. Accordingly, SEBI has made several efforts with a view to evaluate the adequacy of existing corporate governance practices in the country and further improve these practices. It is implementing and maintaining the standards of corporate governance through the use of its legal and regulatory frameworks. In light of various developments in the realm of corporate governance across the globe and in continuation of its role

as a proactive regulator, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Uday Kotak in June 2017 to suggest suitable policy and regulatory changes required to be carried out in order to enhance the efficiency of corporate governance norms for Indian listed entities. The Committee submitted its report on October 5, 2017 after careful and detailed deliberation with various experts and stakeholders. In its board meeting dated March 27, 2018, SEBI, after detailed consideration and due deliberation, accepted several recommendations of the Committee without any modifications and accepted a few other recommendations with certain modifications as to timelines for implementation, applicability thresholds among others.

Initiatives by Reserve Bank of India

The Reserve Bank of India ("RBI") is the gatekeeper of Corporate Governance of Banks in India. RBI is the central bank of India which regulates all the major issues related to currency, foreign exchange reserves etc. In short, RBI is the bank responsible for securing the monetary stability in India.

RBI plays leading role in formulating and implementing corporate governance. The corporate gover-

nance mechanism followed by Reserve Bank of India is based on three categories for governing the banks. They are:

- i. Disclosure and transparency,
- ii. Off-site surveillance,
- iii. Prompt Corrective Action.

Based on the recommendation of various Advisory/Consultative Groups constituted by Reserve Bank of India and the cross-country experience, the Reserve Bank had initiated several measures to strengthen the corporate governance in the Indian banking sector.

Indian banking system consists of Public/Private sector banks having a basic difference between them as far as the Reserve Bank's role in governance matters relevant to banking is concerned. The current regulatory framework ensures, by and large, uniform treatment of private and PSBs in so far as prudential aspects are concerned. However, some of the governance aspects of PSBs, though they have a bearing on prudential aspects, are exempt from applicability of the relevant provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, as they are governed by the respective legislations under which various PSBs were set up. In brief, therefore, the approach of RBI has been to ensure, to the extent possible, uniform

Bankers Club Thrissur Sports & Games Meet 17-18, Kick-Off Inauguration by Sri. V.L. Paul, SGM (Admin.)



Winners of Inter Bank Football team with Sri. V.L. Paul, SGM(Admin.)



treatment of the PSBs and the private sector banks in regard to prudential regulations.

Secretarial Standards for good Corporate Governance

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs accorded its approval under Section 118(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 to the Secretarial Standards (SS-1 relating to Meetings of the Board of Directors and SS-2 relating to General Meetings) specified by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI). Secretarial Standards plays the role of assisting / supplementing the extant company law regulation. Wherever there are issues in practically implementing the provision, i.e. where there is no appropriate solution in Companies Act & Rules, the Secretarial Standard provides an adequate guidance to the corporates and professionals for ensuring compliance of the Companies Act, 2013.

Accounting Standards and Corporate Governance

The good Corporate Governance ensures the better corporate performance and better relationship with stakeholders, where the proper practice of accounting standards leads to the effective disclosure and thereby good Corporate Governance. Accounting Standards are formulated with a view to harmonise different accounting policies and practices in use in a country. The objective of Accounting Standards is, to reduce the accounting alternatives in the preparation of financial statements within the bounds of rationality, thereby ensuring comparability of financial statements of different enterprises with a view to provide meaningful information to various users of financial statements to enable them to make informed economic decisions. Accounting Standards helps the regulatory agencies in benchmarking the

‘Best Performing PLI of HUDCO’



Mr. Sanchay Kumar Sinha, Country Head (Retail Banking) receiving the award for ‘Best Performing PLI of HUDCO’ under CLSS from Mr. Hardeep S Puri, Union Minister of State (Independent Charge). Also seen are Mr. Rakesh Kumar Arora, Director (Finance) HUDCO, Mr. Durga Shanker Mishra, Union Housing & Urban Affairs Secretary, Dr. M Ravi Kanth, Chairman and Managing Director HUDCO and Mr. N. L. Manjoka, Director (Corporate Planning) HUDCO.

accounting accuracy. Financial reporting is required to be complied with various Indian Accounting Standards issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) from time to time.

Conclusion:

The Board of Directors and the Senior Management has a primary role to form the basis for effective implementation of corporate governance in banks. The Code of Conduct for Independent Directors stipulated by the Securities and Exchange Board of India is a guide to professional conduct for independent directors. Adherence to These standards by independent directors and fulfillment of their responsibilities in a professional and faithful manner will promote confidence of the investment community, regulators and other stakeholders. The new Companies Act, SEBI’s LODR regulations and the many committees that have attempted to improve

governance at India Inc have all focussed on expanding board roles, carving out committees and adding to the responsibilities of independent directors. When an organisation achieve excellence, it may move from the status of a good company to the status of a great company.

The recent analysis on post Punjab National Bank Fraud, has revealed that the ‘internal audit’ system and disclosures & transparency are the most important components of Corporate Governance in Banking System. External Audit in any organisation cannot be as robust as it ought to be unless supported by the presence of these two components. The internal audit to be implemented effectively to foster ‘Responsible Corporate Governance’ mechanism in Spirit.

Sources: Various materials published by SEBI, RBI, IIBF, ICSI



At Ahmedabad Region by honouring Mr. & Mrs. Rajnikant Shukla, Mr. & Mrs. E.K. Damodaran by Regional Head Mr. Jeevandas N.B., AGM and Ahmedabad Branch Head & AGM Mr. Vijaykumar Desu.



At Jayanagar Branch, Bangalore Region by honouring Smt. Bharathy by Mr. Jose P. Varghese, DGM & Region Head, Bangalore RO. Mrs. Jacqueline Fernandez, Chief Manager, Jayanagar Br. is also seen.



Honouring legendary dance couple, Padmabhushan Dr. V.P. Dhananjayan and Padmabhushan Santha Dhananjayan by Ms. Biji S.S. DGM and Regional Head, Chennai at their residence.



Mr. Hariharan, IAS, Hon. Dist. Collector honouring Sri. C. Venkatasubramanian & Smt. V. Rajalakshmi in the presence of Ms. Minu Moonjely, DGM & Regional Head, Coimbatore at the inaugural function of New Branch premises of Coimbatore NGGO Colony.



At Delhi Region by honouring Mr. Azad Singh Chaudhary & Mrs. Pushpalata Azad in the presence of Mr. Reji P. Jacob, CM and RSM Delhi Region, Mr. Anand Kuriakose, CM, Rohini Branch



By honoring Mr. Prem Bajaj, Mg. Partner, M/s. Bajaj Electronics in the presence of Mrs. Lakshmi Prabha TM, DGM & Regional Head Hyderabad, Mr. Paulose K.A., CM, RO, Mr. Rehanu Sunny, CM, Secunderabad Br.

IT Compliance as a Corporate Strategy

The word “compliance” is used to refer to the corporate practice of seeking to ensure adherence to and safekeeping of procedures and regulations. It is similar to the terms “good habits” and “corporate behavior” (ethical and honest) being used to refer clear, effective and efficient management of the business. Along these lines, an enterprise’s compliance function is in charge of safeguarding its operations, since it must always be vigilant in identifying any attempts at altering the “right corporate order”. This is highly relevant when the world-class corporations are increasingly demanding of themselves high levels of corporate assurance that rely on people and processes to ensure that the execution of their activities does not follow a random path, but instead conforms to open, ethical and transparent corporate practices.

Information Technology Compliance

Historically, IT departments’ roles in compliance was point-in-time focused or based on some significant event. Compliance efforts did not consider IT risk management as an umbrella framework or these efforts as part of a broader enterprise wide compliance function. Other regulatory requirements and audit activities such as industry-specific certifications like Payment Card Industry [PCI] standards, ISO 27001 or SAS 70 have also been around for some time, but were typically tackled as an annual project and by a narrow set of individuals within IT. The main rationale for the same was that the compliance framework for IT was focused mainly on the engineering, testing or build-related processes of



Archana Venugopal
Senior Manager
DICT

developing applications. This was mainly attributed to the customized nature of enterprise systems, whether purchased and modified significantly, or developed completely in-house. This set of activities usually fell within a specialized group within IT and its coordination did not significantly impact the broader organization. Finance, legal and human resources had always had sustained compliance functions that they managed on an almost daily basis.

Information technology compliance activities have evolved rapidly over the past decade. As the world has moved away from custom applications to non customized packaged and managed applications, including Software as a Service offerings, the emphasis has been placed more on the change control and the operational activities required by IT. Coinciding with this movement was the introduction of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, specifically section 404, which forced companies to formalize controls over the production environments and shifted the burden from the build function to the run function. Arguably, the Sarbanes-Oxley IT general controls requirements have had a direct effect on the increasing success rate of IT outsourcing initiatives. Corporate executives were forced to view IT as a critical link for compliance success and IT staffs were

educated on a rigorous set of control activities that must be designed, operated, tested and audited. With clear policies, standards and process controls in place, the ability for a third-party service provider to deliver services that meet predefined service level agreements (SLAs) as well as to demonstrate effective controls to an evidentiary standard has improved dramatically.

With a new sense of compliance confidence and experience, a variety of IT compliance models emerged to take on other areas of regulatory requirement. The most mature model is the one that has fully adopted an IT department ownership role of technology compliance efforts for the organization. The IT leaders consider compliance functions to be high priority for the department and organization overall and back that philosophy with resources and funding. Other models exist depending on the enterprise’s size, its regulatory compliance maturity and executive sponsorship of IT compliance initiatives. A strong overall corporate risk management function will sometimes enable IT to develop its own program, but comprehensive IT risk management programs are still immature in most public companies today.

Compliance Function and Information Security

The activities associated with the compliance function stem from searching for limitations or restrictions that do not allow for reinforcing behaviors and practices aimed at increasing the level of assurance of an organizational reality. This means understanding the priorities of the business and its value-generation model in order to free the organization from a minimum requirement culture and drive it toward a maximum requirement practice. In this context, compliance



Mr. Ramachandran C., Retd. Scientist, ISRO along with Mr. A. S. Narayana Moorthy, Senior Partner, R.G.N. Price & Co. and our Former Director, Mrs. Thandamma Alex & Mr. Alex N.J., Retd. Dy. Secretary, Cochin Port Trust in the presence of Mr. Shelly Joseph, JGM & Regional Head, Ernakulam, Mr. Johnson Chakkalakal, CM, RO Ernakulam, Mrs. Anju Ashok, Br. Manager, Panampilly Nagar Br. and Mr. John C. George, RSM, Ernakulam Region.



By honouring Cine actor and MP Mr. Innocent and his wife Mrs. Alice Innocent by Mr. Chacko K.J, AGM and Regional Head, Irinjalakuda at their residence in the presence of Mr. Mathews K A, CM & RSM, Mr. Joy PJ, CM, Br. Irinjalakuda and Mr. Francis Joseph K., Retd. CM



Honouring Mr. Mammen Varghese, Malayalam Manorama Publisher & Mrs Ponnamma Dee Cee, Director, DC Books by Mr. Anto George T., GM HO Insp. & Vigil. Dept. Mr. Jojo Antony, DGM & Regional Head, Kottayam, Mr. Baboo Anto, AGM HO Personnel Dept. and Mr. Gopeekrishnan C.K., CM Kanjikuzhy Br. are seen.



Mr. K.K. Seksaria, MD, Uma Plastics Ltd. is honouring Mr. Mahadev Punjabi, Consultant of Ar-Es Travels Pvt. Ltd. in the presence of Mr. Joby M.C., DGM, Kolkata Region. Mr. Viji Yuvaraj, AGM, Mr. Swaroop Kumar Tripathy, CM, Mr. Sooraj Narayanan, CM, Brabourne Road Br., Mr. Jinto M Sebastian, SM, Park Street Br., Mr. Rupak Roy Chowdhury, RSM are seen.



Kannur Region by honouring Mr. Vinod P.P., MD, Sadhoo Group of Companies and Mr. Raghunathan, Retd. Manager, KFC, in the presence of Dr. V. Sudhamini, Gynachologist and Mr. Francis P.J., AGM & RH.



Honouring Mrs. Raji Ramanunni & Mr. K.P. Ramanunni, Administrator, Thunjan Memorial Trust, Tirur in the presence of Mrs. Chithra H., DGM & Regional Head, Kozhikode, Mrs. Mary Sunitha Jose, CM, Calicut Main br., Mr. Ramdas P.S., RSM, Calicut.

functions are vigilant about the risk of noncompliance, enhanced by corporate scenarios related to penalties, errors or omissions, fines, and other measures, and warn the enterprise of the systematic application of bad practices, which may result in incidents destroying enterprise value and deviating the business from its medium- and long-term strategic path. Considering this argument within the framework of information security, it is clear that the information security officer performs a compliance function that requires the five key features described previously to achieve the transformation of the business and increase the level of failure resistance, with a known response to exceptional circumstances.

Thus, when in the development of the information security program, risk is anticipated, a protection-driven culture is promoted, operation is ensured and the basis of the compliance function is founded at the enterprise level. These features of a compliance function seek to strengthen behaviors, practices and actions aimed to safeguard results, protect corporate image and, above all, forecast the future. (figure 1).



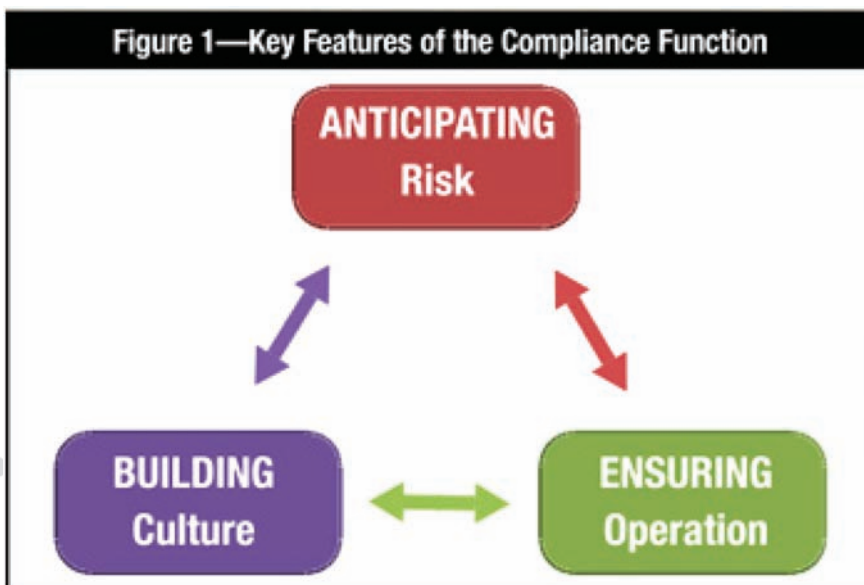
Digital Excellence and innovation award being received for South Indian Bank by Mr. Raphael T.J. (SGM & CIO) and Mr. Shelly Joseph (JGM & Head, RO Ernakulam) at Dhanam Banking Finance and Investment Award Night 2018"

The function of information security need to be understood as a natural enforcement of corporate compliance, as it becomes necessary to walk along the information security path to establish the *potentiality* of non-compliance risk. This helps the enterprise detect future patterns of environmental threats to prepare and respond to these threats and to develop new practices that create

opportunities and unbalancing factors, which change the strategic reality of the company and its context. Developing the enterprise's anticipation *capability* in terms of information insecurity allows it to identify risk synergies, increase monitoring capability, and optimize resources and operational management, so that the enterprise is prepared to act in response to unexpected situations and move confidently, while having the necessary skills to recover from total or partial failures.

Therefore it is very much necessary that information security as a compliance function should be synchronized with the enterprise's normal dynamics and its information flows to ensure security and control practices inherent to current business risk. Also, it is important to keep a constant understanding of inner relationships among operations, clients, processes, and big and ambitious corporate goals.

Figure 1—Key Features of the Compliance Function





Honouring Dr. (Prof). Njanasambandam & Mrs. Njanasambandam, by Mr. N.I. Thomas, AGM, Madurai RO during the launch



At Mumbai Region by honouring Cap. Shashi Jaitly, Mr. Rajiv S. Pereira & Mrs. Rita Pereira by JGM & Regional Head Mr. Ramesh K. and Mr. Kurian Abraham, AGM, RO Mumbai



Mr. Rajeevu M.A., DGM & Head, Muvattupuzha Region honouring Mrs. Lissy Thomas Pallickapparambil & Mr. Thomas Pallickapparambil, Retd. Judge. Mr. Basil Antony, AGM, Mr. Jijo Joseph, BM, Thodupuzha Town are seen.



Mr. Ramesh Venugopal, AGM, NABARD honouring Mr. and Mrs. Raghavan in the presence of Mr. Varghese P.G., AGM, Palakkad RO and Mr. Krishnan M.K., CM, Mr. Bijay Kumar, BM, Chandranagar and Mr. Rajesh Thomas, RSM, Palakkad RO



Honouring Mr. Abraham George, a Veteran Business Man in the presence of Mr. T.P. Joseph (AGM & Head, Pune Region), along with Mr. Debjit Mukherjee (Branch Manager, Bhosari Br.).



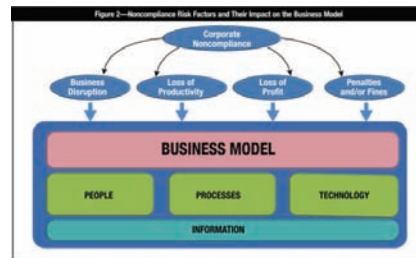
Mr. M. Mukesh, MLA honouring Mr. S.S. Potti and Mrs. Sunitha Joseph in the presence of Mr. Sibi P.M., DGM & Head, Trivandrum RO, Mr. Sunil S.Y., CM, Trivandrum Main Br. and Mr. Sawan Kishore, RSM.

The Non-compliance Risk

The non-compliance risk can be understood as the organization's inability to prevent, detect, correct and maintain an understanding of the current and/or emerging risk affecting corporate operation and/or its medium- and long-term strategic objectives. Along these lines, it becomes necessary to develop a risk management strategy that not only allows for reversing the imminence of the occurrence of risk, but also promotes repair and transformation of the enterprise to anticipate or visualize the situation.

Regardless of the way in which risk management methods set certain execution conditions, Deloitte (one of the big 4 audit firms) proposes a method that seeks to ensure an approach focused on addressing noncompliance risk management, based on international standards, and considering aspects such as context of occurrence, risk requirements or conditions, risk analysis, action prioritization, control effectiveness assessment, monitoring, reporting, and communication. While this approach fosters specific actions, it does not warn of the asymmetry of failure unavoidability and deviates to the cause-effect model that characterizes traditional risk management.

In this context, noncompliance risk, understood as a key factor to information security, requires developing the skill to see, from the perspective of failure opportunities, the structural links among technology, processes and people in order to condense potential threat scenarios. This shows anticipation of exceptional situations and does not merely warn about regulatory noncompliance inherent to certain situations, but also builds on the supporting forecasting capability faced within its business context and



considers the responsibility toward all stakeholders (figure 2).

Thus, information insecurity is the foundation from which non-compliance risk is understood; it is a double benchmark that invites the enterprise to find bad-practice emerging patterns in its everyday practice, which, in time, could erode the privileged position of the enterprise in the industry. That is, an event of greater magnitude than a predictable threat may go unnoticed by the risk matrix, since it is not manifested concretely to allow notice of an obvious hazard.

When noncompliance risk is understood as an item beyond compliance with an enterprise's internal and external regulatory requirements, one makes way for a structural and systemic perspective that allows the enterprise to understand and reveal the hidden laws of economics and psychology

and the link to the business sector, enhancing its capabilities to identify disruptors or unidentified agents that change the way of doing business in its own industry.

Conclusion

Insight over the function of compliance and its link to information security practices means dwelling on the capabilities required by an enterprise to differentiate itself from the competition and ensure a privileged position in its business sector. The compliance function requires that its management breaks the pattern of the surrounding circumstances to find an interconnection of processes, expertise, information technologies and tools, and emerging trends—anticipating its strategies to move forward in valuable areas for its clients and stakeholders. Although the compliance function is linked to a reduced perspective of reliance on the regulatory context and the promotion of an integral and ethical culture, the function must understand the way in which the enterprise generates, attracts and protects value. By enhancing its capabilities and context sensors, it may continue to fulfill its clients' needs, even when they vary over time.

END Notes

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5. Birshan, M.; J. Kar; "Becoming More Strategic: Three Tips for Any Executive," *McKinsey Quarterly*, July 2012, www.mckinseyquarterly.com



Cine Actor Mr. Lishoy honouring Prof. John Cyriac & Mrs. Nalini Teacher, Founder of Harishree School in the presence of Mr. Job P.M., DGM and Regional Head, Thrissur, Mr. John C. Lazar, AGM, Thrissur Main Br, and Mr. Nandakumar V., CM, Thrissur Mission Quarters Br.



Adv. Mathew T. Thomas, Hon. Minister for Water Resources honouring Dr. P.C. Cherian & Dr. Susan Joseph, TMM Hospital in the presence of Smt. Reena Mathew C. Tiruvalla Municipal Councillor, Sri. Regi Sam Cherian, ED, Dewan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese Hospital Trust, Sri. Joly Sebastian, DGM & Regional Head, Tiruvalla, Smt. Renu Abraham BM, Kuttapuzha

Family Meet - Kannur



Basics of Compliance Risk in Banks

In 2000, when I joined the bank, Risk was visible only on the asset side of bank's balance sheet, in Loan book. And the liability side or Deposits portfolio was long assumed to be Risk free.

The next decade saw banks in India venturing aggressively into hitherto un-tapped areas, and the vigorous thrust on profitability lead to an overall change in the way of doing things, and saw the emergence of Risk in other areas, like Operational risk, Market risk and Compliance risk; which were till recently believed to be foreign phenomenon, from which we were insulated.

Not long ago, in-fact in 1995, we saw rogue trader **Nick Leeson**, who with his concealed losses in dummy account 88888 at Singapore Futures trading desk of Barings bank, from where he had earned the bank at times as much as 10% of the bank's profits, brought one of the oldest banks in London to bankruptcy.

The US \$ 1.4 billion loss Nick Leeson made, saw the Barings bank being sold for '1 Pound' ... one must not forget that Barings bank was the British Queen's personal banking bank, and one which had funded the Napoleonic wars.

London Whale sighted in 2012 was a whooping US \$ 9 billion trading loss incurred by rogue trader Bruno Iksil at JP Morgan Chase, and the quantum of the loss is over 4 times the loss in the recent PNB Fraud case.

Year 2008, infamous for the global financial crisis which we all like to forget, had the unique distinction of witnessing two such large trading losses by rogue traders, a US \$ 9 billion trading loss by Howie Hubler



Dan Mani Philip
Chief Manager
BIA Department

at Morgan Stanley and a US \$ 7 billion trading loss by Jerome Kerviel at Societe Generale; which are second only to Bernie Madoff's by quantum.

Barings bank, in 1995, collapsed because of the bank's over dependence on Nick Leeson, due to the windfall profits he was bringing, and its inevitable faith in him while entrusting charge of both trading and settlement to him.

Sub-prime crisis of 2008 started with the hardening interest rate regime, and escalated with the bursting of the real estate bubble ... not to mention the reluctance of traders to book losses and exit, in a falling / failing market.

Take any financial crisis or fraud, or for that matter the above instances; at the grass-root level, it stems from complacent or *laissez faire* monitoring, which is the most fertile breeding grounds for Operational Risk & Frauds.

No wonder that at India's largest private sector bank, major part of IT budget is not hardware or software, but for security and fraud protection.

Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) in Apr 2005, introduced Compliance risk as an extension of Operational risk.

Compliance Risk is defined as the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, financial loss, or loss to reputation, a bank may suffer as a result of its failure to comply with laws, regulations, rules,

standards, and codes of conduct.

Traditionally, banks had 2 lines of defence – Straightforward people as first line of defence and Audit as second line of defence, to manage risk.

Introduction of Core Banking Solution (CBS) and technological innovation has paved way for a much stronger first line of defence with system based Controls and check points to ensure ongoing compliance.

An independent **Compliance Function**, headed by Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) with direct reporting access to bank's Board, as envisaged in RBI circulars dated 20.04.2007 and 04.03.2015, forms a formidable second line of defence; ably supported by Audit as the ever-reliable third line of defence, to effectively manage Compliance risk and prevent Compliance failures / loss.

Compliance Testing is one of the most important tools used by Compliance department, in Compliance Risk Assessment; where representative samples of customer data and transactions are tested / checked for adherence to regulatory and statutory norms, as well as internal guidelines. Decoy Exercise and Mystery Shopping are tools used by Compliance staff in disguise, to assess compliance; such as by posing as a customer.

Compliance Failures can be very costly, as the same could entail both financial as well as reputation loss, as close to 14 major banks have been penalized by RBI in the last one year alone.

During the last one year, **RBI has imposed Penalties** ranging from Rs.0.10 Lac to Rs.58.90 Crore, per instance, on 14 major banks covering Public sector, Private sector, Foreign, Small Finance and Payment bank, for non-compliance identified in areas

MSME Campaign Award Ceremony 2017-18



Winners along with spouses - Green channel branches

such as KYC AML CFT, Cash transactions, Counterfeit notes, Frauds, Customer consent, IRAC, Loan sanctions, Sale from HTM portfolio, Para banking Licence, Delayed reporting, FEMA, etc.

Thus Compliance Risk, or Risk for that matter, is no longer restricted to Loan portfolio, as in old times.

In fact, each and every transaction permitted by / executed through us, has Risk associated with it, requiring us to be thorough and conversant with extant regulatory and statutory norms, as well as internal guidelines.

Knowledge Management Tools (KMT) accessible through Finacle Insight and its Email alert service, is a useful tool to keep ourselves updated with latest changes in regulatory guidelines and statutory norms; and will go a long way in building a strong **Compliance culture** in our bank.

90th Year celebration of Thrissur Main Branch



Mr.V.P.Nandakumar, MD & CEO, Manappuram Finance, Purushothaman A. MD, KSFE, Mr. Raphael T.J. SGM & CIO, Mr.Job P.M. DGM, RO Thrissur, Mr. John C. Lazer, AGM, Thrissur Main Br. are seen in photo

Family Meet - Irinjalakuda RO



Divya Davis Thottan
Asst. Manager
Br. Valasaravakkam

Family Meet - Kottayam RO



Family Meet - Muvattupuzhha RO



Family Meet - Pune RO



Management Information System (MIS) in Advance Portfolio of Bank

Management information system (MIS) is a process of using and managing information systems to revitalize business process, improve business decision making with information technologies and to recover the data required by different authorities (Internal/External). Management Information System (MIS) is a system that helps management in making, carrying out and controlling decisions.

The term is not new to the banking sector. Banks have been using this terminology to refer to the process of generating various reports and analyses at the Corporate/Head offices for their decision making for own use as well as for conveyance to authorities in charge of regulation. MIS in the present context of high availability of voluminous data on electronic media at diverse locations and on diverse platforms, has become more important to banks' decision-making process. The need for building MIS at the corporate level has increased considerably because of the Regulatory requirements indicated by the RBI and other regulators

The MIS of Bank, whose service outlets are so well-spread becomes a critical point as it caters to many segments of the society and offers a diversified portfolio of services. Thus, it becomes absolutely essential for a bank to capture every details of the characteristics, category, occupation, line of business etc of each customer, especially borrowers, whether corporate or otherwise. Account, individual or corporate have their own type of characteristics or category, and these characteristics or category are captured in to the information system through MIS CODES. These codes often decide the priority sector status of the advances



Manu Shajee
Senior Manager
Credit Department

and directly affect the priority sector data reported to the regulators. As the decisions are made or the data are reported on the basis of the data spooled from the database, it becomes very essential that the MIS codes pushed to the data base are correct. In the current context integrity of the data reported to authorities is of paramount importance.

BENEFIT OF MIS

- Time savings and productivity gains
- Data can easily be accessed, analysed and interpreted without manipulation and processing.
- Decisions can be made more quickly and with confidence that the data are accurate.

MIS CODES IN OUR BANK

Considering the above it becomes highly essential that we should understand the importance of the accuracy of MIS Codes captured in our database. The following are the most vital codes which affects the accuracy of our data reporting to Regulatory Authorities:

- ❖ Sector Code
- ❖ Borrower Category Code
- ❖ Occupation Code
- ❖ Commercial Real Estate (CRE) Code

In addition to the above the following codes are significant for in-house analysis and decision making:

- ❖ Type of Advance
- ❖ Nature of Advance

- ❖ Sub-Sector Code
- ❖ Agriculture Direct/Indirect (Agri D/I)
- ❖ Banking Arrangement Code
- ❖ Guarantee Cover Code
- ❖ Takeover

■ SECTOR CODE

The Sector code is used for classifying a particular loan account as Priority Sector or Non Priority Sector. Classification of accounts to Priority Sector is to be done with utmost care, and no ineligible accounts should be classified under priority sector.

The Categories under priority sector are as follows:

- i. Agriculture
- ii. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
- iii. Education
- iv. Renewable Energy
- v. Housing
- vi. Social Infrastructure
- vii. Others

RBI has fixed target for total priority sector advances and within this over all targets, sub target for Agriculture Credit, Credit to Micro Enterprises, Small & Marginal Farmers (within Agriculture Credit Target) etc. Bank has to report on performance against these targets to RBI on quarterly basis, and for any gap in achieving the target, penalties are imposed by RBI in the form of our precious funds locked up in RIDF or similar arrangements with marginal returns. As such, the importance of the data entered in the CBS cannot be overlooked.

■ BORROWER CATEGORY CODE

The use of Borrower Category Code (BCC) comes for the further Granular classification of accounts. For Example: a MSME is further classified as manufacturing or service unit with the help of BCC or an Agriculture loan

to Small & Marginal Farmers or Allied activities is done with the help of BCC. Selection of BCC should be in line with the selected sector code i.e. if sector code is selected as Agri, BCC selected should be in line with Agri only, for which the cross validation is brought in, in the Information Bank module.

■ **OCCUPATION CODE**

Bank needs to regularly monitor the advance portfolio so that concentration of advance in a particular industrial sector is avoided to reduce concentration risk. Further various regulatory authorities also call for Industry wise data. Occupation Code is used to pull the data for these purposes. Occupation code should not be selected on the basis of the occupation or the profession of the individual, but it should be selected on the basis of the nature of activity for which the loan is sanctioned/extended.

For Example: In the case of a Cash Credit Facility extended to a limited company the occupation code should be selected on the basis of the nature of activity of the company. In the case of a housing loan sanctioned to a farmer the occupation code selected should be that applicable to Housing loan to public and not any code related to agricultural activity. In case of a agriculture loan sanction to an Industry/Jewelers, occupation code should be selected in relation to agriculture, as the funds are used for agriculture purpose.

■ **COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE (CRE) CODE**

CRE Code is important for monitoring & reporting the banks' exposure to Commercial Real Estate sector. A loan is classified under CRE when the funds for repayment is directly generated from the immovable asset which was acquired by the borrowed fund. If the Housing loan is allowed for more than two units, the exposure for the third unit onwards may be

treated as CRE Exposure, as the borrower may be renting out these housing units and the rental income would be the primary source of repayment.

Examples of Loans Classified as CRE:

1. Loans extended to builders towards construction of a property which is intended to be sold or given on lease.
2. Exposures to real estate companies

The following Loans should not to be Classified as CRE:

1. Exposures to entrepreneurs for acquiring real estate for the purpose of their carrying on business activities, which would be serviced out of the cash flows generated by those business activities.
2. Loans extended against the security of future rent receivables
3. Credit facilities provided to construction companies for contract work.

■ **TYPE OF ADVANCE**

Type of Advance code is used to classify the account into a particular category of loans i.e. Cash Credit, OD, Housing loan etc. This code is also used to tag the account with certain Govt. schemes such as PMAY, Stand Up India, NORKA etc.

■ **NATURE OF ADVANCE**

Nature of Advance code captures its category with respect to securities. The Code in use are Fully Secured Advance, Partially Secured Advance and Unsecured advance. Loans with 100% or more security coverage is classified as Fully Secured Advance, loans with less than 100% security coverage is classified as Partially Secured Advance and loans without any security is classified as unsecured advance.

■ **SUB SECTOR CODE**

Sub Sector Codes are mainly used to monitor and report the exposure to specific sector such as capital market, MFI and NBFCs. The same code is also used for asset classification of agriculture loans.

■ **AGRICULTURE DIRECT/INDIRECT (AGRI D/I) CODE**

Agri D/I Codes are only applicable for the agriculture loans. This code captures data on different Agricultural Activities i.e. Irrigation, Poultry, Fishing etc. Similar to Sub Sector Codes, this code is also used for asset classification of agriculture loans.

■ **BANKING ARRANGEMENT CODE**

Banking Arrangement Code is use record the information on the banking arrangement of the borrower i.e. Sole

RO Ernakulam at Munnar



Banking or Multiple Banking or Consortium.

■ **GUARANTEE COVER CODE**

A few categories of advances are allowed with Guarantee Cover such as CGTMSE Cover, ECGC Cover, State/ Central Govt. Guaranteed Advances etc. Guarantee Cover Code is used for such classifications.

■ **TAKEOVER**

In the case of accounts taken over from other banks, this information is captured in this field. If a loan is taken over from other bank/NBFCs it should be closely monitored for specific period of time. In case loan of a particular entity is taken over from other bank/NBFCs and a new facility is also allowed to that entity, the new facility allowed need not be treated as "Taken Over". The initial account can only need to be treated as taken over.

MIS makes it possible to get the correct information to correct people in correct time. The Information will be CORRECT only if CORRECT information/data/codes are pushed to the database right from the initial processing of advance.



“Go Green before Green Goes”

Modernization and advancement in life style has made our lives better, it is a fact. But the bitter fact is that, we have avoided foreseeing the consequences of these advancements, and now time has come when we have to take steps for its well being and to improve the present condition of our mother nature. The entire planet suffers from pollution, global warming deforestation, extinction of biological

species etc. It has become extremely important to create awareness regarding this all round the world. It is possible to overcome these problems if the entire humanity changes its approach towards nature, natural resources and the value of nature for its wellbeing.

Our planet suffers from numerous problems, which have been caused by

RO Tiruvalla at Mango meadows ,Kallara, Kaduthuruthy





the result of excessive anthropogenic activity. Going green is a life style change targeted at being consciously aware of the surrounding environment and how the environment is affected by our deeds. Widespread global warming is one of the major problems that earth is facing - a situation which is currently blazing the planet. We should take all possible efforts now in order to save earth for the generation yet to come. Our unwise and extensive activities cause harm to the natural environment. People should change their life style rapidly and take measures to stop deforestation, control pollution etc, which destroy the life on the planet.

Cape Town, a city for ages, a city with a global reputation for its landscapes, culture and diversity, has now turned to be a city that is fast running out of water and the situation seems to be worsening in coming days. Based on current projections, the city may be forced to turn off its taps by May and the days are not far off when the city may be termed locally as "Day Zero - days without water". Three years of drought, inadequate investment in water infrastructure, non preservation of natural resources etc. have played their part in creating water crisis at Cape Town.

We have to increase the natural

resources and go green in order to save the life for future generations. *In simple words, people should 'Go Green' to save Earth.*

Branch Anniversary Celebration with Go Green Initiative

Branch Madurai Anna Nagar celebrated its 7th Branch Anniversary on 15th March 2018 at Branch premises with a noble initiative of "Go Green". Along with Branch Anniversary celebration, we thought of conveying a message to the customers, a thought process to the society and decided to conduct a program to educate the customers explaining the importance of preserving nature and selected the subject "Go Green". The program was designed and executed under the leadership of Mr. Sandeep Palliyath (Senior Manager & Branch Head).

The program was arranged in the branch premises and the same was inaugurated by Sri. N.I. Thomas (AGM and Regional Head – Madurai). Rev. Father Francis Pinto Rector & Correspondent Donbosco ITC Society Madurai attended the function and imparted the importance of preserving nature. Team Anna Nagar also explained about the technological products and services of our bank which provides the customer with comfortable banking, reducing the time and use of paper, which in

turn reduces direct utilization of natural resources and promotes the concept of 'go green'. **In consultation with Tamilnadu Forest Department - Madurai Division, we have collected saplings and also distributed to all our beloved customers attended the function .** The program was attended by large number of customers and our initiative was well accepted and appreciated by all. Extensive media coverage was also available for the function through which the message of "Go Green" and branding of our bank was aired to great heights.

'Let's pledge together to Go Green'

Thomas. N.I.
AGM
Madurai Region





We are Happy to inform that our Bank has launched the National Electronic Toll Collection (NETC) FASTag. Our Bank is the First Kerala Based Bank to issue FASTag with certification from NPCI.

NETC FASTag is a project from National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and the Indian Highways Management Company Ltd (IHMCL) in association with National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI). Through this system, any vehicle with a FASTag (RFID tag) can easily cruise through the Toll gates without making any cash payments. NETC FASTags are Preloaded RFID Tags for making the Toll Payments electronically. When the Vehicle passes through the Toll

South Indian Bank launches National Electronic Toll Collection -FASTag

gate, The RFID reader at the Toll plaza receives information about the vehicle and the Toll amount is deducted automatically from the FASTag, thus saving time and fuel.

Presently, more than 346 Toll plazas across National Highways accept NETC FASTag and these Toll plazas have a specified lane called FASTag lane reserved separately for users with the FASTag. The system is interoperable and the same FASTag can be used across all toll plazas under the National Electronic Toll Collection program.

SIB NETC FASTag:

South Indian Bank NETC FASTags are available for seven vehicle classes for both SIB Customers and Non-customers. The Charges related to

each vehicle class is as below:

Benefits of SIB NETC FASTag

- ▶ Avoid Long queue at the Toll Plaza
- ▶ Forget carrying cash for Toll payments
- ▶ Saves time and Fuel
- ▶ SMS alerts for each toll transaction
- ▶ Online portal for Tag holders
- ▶ Easy recharge options (SIBerNet and Payment Gateway) through Online portal
- ▶ Easy to track toll transactions

Documents required for NETC FASTAG








- ▶ Fastag Application Form Duly Filled by the applicant.
- ▶ Passport size photograph of the vehicle owner.
- ▶ KYC documents as per the category of the vehicle owner



Mr. M. P. Dinesh IPS, City Police Commissioner, Kochi launching South Indian Bank 'National Electronic Toll Collection- FASTag' in the presence of Mr. Sanchay Sinha, Country Head-Retail Banking, SIB and Mr. Shelly Joseph, Joint General Manager & Regional Head, SIB Ernakulam.

Fee Structure

All the amount mentioned below is in INR

Tag Color	Vehicle Class	Vehicle Type	On Boarding Fee	Security Deposit	Threshold Value
	VC4	Car or SUV or MINI LCV	200	200	100
	VC5	LCV	200	300	140
	VC6	3 AXL Truck or Bus	200	400	300
	VC7	Bus or Truck	200	400	300
	VC12	4 to 6 AXL Bus or Truck	200	500	300
	VC15	7 or more AXL Truck	200	500	300
	VC16	HCM or EME like JCB	200	500	300

- ▶ Valid ID proof
- ▶ Valid Address proof
- ▶ Registration Certificate (RC) of the

vehicle or Chassis/VIN Number (for new vehicles where RC is not available).

- ▶ 4 Photographs of the vehicle(Front, Back, left and Right side)
- ▶ Pre-affixation and Post-affixation photographs of the Vehicle.

No more waiting at the toll gate

South Indian Bank
presents



Experience Next Generation Banking

www.southindianbank.com | [f /thesouthindianbank](https://www.facebook.com/southindianbank)



What is FASTag?

FASTag is a simple RFID based toll payment system using a tag placed on the windshield of the vehicle. With FASTag, you need not make any cash payments at the toll. The FASTag can be preloaded with money and this can be utilized for your vehicle toll payments electronically. When the Vehicle passes through the toll gate, The RFID reader at the toll plaza receives information about the vehicle and the toll amount is deducted automatically from the FASTag, thus saving your valuable time.

A project of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and the Indian Highways Management Company Ltd (IHMCL), FASTag - National Electronic Toll Collection is brought to you by South Indian Bank in association with NPCI.

What are the benefits of using FASTag?

- Avoid long queue at the toll plaza
- Forget carrying cash for toll payments
- Saves time and fuel
- SMS alerts for each toll transaction
- Easy recharge options
- Track your toll payments
- Online portal for tag holders

Currently, hundreds of toll plazas across national highways accept FASTag, equipped with a specified lane called FASTag.

How to apply?

Apply for a FASTag by calling our
Customer Care Number: 1800 425 1809
or
"SMS 'FASTAG' to 09840777222"



Experience Next Generation Banking

Toll Free (India): 1800-102-9408, 1800-425-1809 (BSNL), Email: sibcorporate@sib.co.in | CIN : L65191KL1929PLC001017
www.southindianbank.com | [f /thesouthindianbank](https://www.facebook.com/southindianbank)

South Indian Bank is a member of BCSBI and is committed to treating customers in a fair, transparent and non-discriminatory manner.

Do not share your internet banking details, such as, user ID / password or your credit/debit card number /CVV/OTP with anyone – either over phone or through email.

Know your Branch & Know your Bank



Branch Name
Date of Opening
No. of ATM
Specialty of the Location

NEMMARA Br. Code 0056
13.05.1964
1 (Onsite)
Nemmara is famous for Vela festival and Ratholsavam celebration. Nemmara is mainly agricultural area, most of the people are farmers. Tourist places like Parambikulam, Pothundy Dam, Nelliampathy hill station are near by.
Palakkad Junction 31 Km
Coimbatore Airport 91 Km
Nemmara Private Bus station 1Km
Nemmara (Onsite)

Nearest Railway Station
Nearest Airport
Nearest Bus Station
Location of ATM



Branch Name
Date of Opening
No. of ATM
Specialty Of The Location

NILAMBUR Br. Code 0057
18.04.1956
One (Onsite)
Agricultural area. Main Crops are Rubber, Areca Nut, Tapioca etc. Teak Wood Business. Canolly's Plot- (World's Tallest Teak). World's one and only Museum for Teak. Adyanpara Water Falls. Nilambur Pattu, Nilambur Kovilakam is a Cultural Heritage
Nilambur Road 4.5 km
Calicut International Airport, Karipur 72.5 km
Nilambur 160 mtr
Peevees Arcade, Nilambur

Nearest Railway Station
Nearest Airport
Nearest Bus Station
Location Of ATM



Branch Name
Date of Opening
No. of ATM
Specialty of the Location

NORTH PARUR Br. Code 0058
15.11.1961
Onsite : 1 Offsite : 2
Famous Tourist Spot : Cherai Beach
Special Food : Sea Food
Always 18 km
Cochin International Airport Ltd 20 km
Parur Private Bus Stand 1 km
Parur Municipal Bus Stand 1 km
Onsite : North Parur Offsite : 1. Manjaly 2. Chittattukara

Nearest Railway Station
Nearest Airport
Nearest Bus Station

Location of ATM



Branch Name
Date of Opening
No. of ATM
Specialty of the Location

OLLUKKARA Br. Code 0059
13.05.1964
1
Situated at Mannuthy in NH 47, 6 km away from Thrissur City. Head quarters of Kerala Agricultural University, Veterinary College, Power Grid Stations, BSF Battalion and the famous tourist attraction Peechi dam are near by.
Thrissur, 6 km
Kochi 50 km
Thrissur, 6 km
Adjacent to the branch

Nearest Railway Station (Km)
Nearest Airport (Km)
Nearest Bus Station (Km)
Location of ATM



Branch Name
Date of Opening
No. of ATM
Specialty of the Location

OLLUR Br. Code 0060
01.08.1963
Onsite ATM-1 Off-site- 2
Located on NH-47 opposite to Holy Family hospital. Ollur is known for packing case business, Gold covering and tile and brick work. Industrial estate is located nearby. Vaidyaratnam Ayurveda College and St. Euprasia Pilgrim centre are 500 mts away from the branch.
Ollur 1km
Cochin International Airport Ltd, 50km
Ollur 200 mtr
1. On site ATM 2. Off-site ATM near St. Euphrasia Pilgrim centre 3. Off-site ATM at Thalore

Nearest Railway Station (Km)
Nearest Airport (Km)
Nearest Bus Station (Km)
Location of ATM

Know your Branch & Know your Bank



Branch Name
Date of Opening
No. of ATM
Specialty of the Location

OTTAPALAM Br. Code 0061

30.03.1953

Onsite : 1 Offsite : 1

Ottapalam is now emerging as the new film city of Malayalam Film Industry. Famous shooting location Varikkasseri Mana & Famous Temple of Chinakathoor is situated here. The Branch is opposite to Lakshmi Theatre on the Pattambi-Palakkad Highway. Ottapalam Railway Station : 1.1 Km
Cochin International Airport : 97 Km; Coimbatore : 101 Km
Ottapalam Private Bus Station : 0.90 Km
OnsiteATM . Offsite - Nava Complex, East Ottapalam

Nearest Railway Station
Nearest Airport
Nearest Bus Station
Location of ATM



Branch Name
Date of Opening
No. of ATM
Specialty of the Location

PALAI Br. Code 0062

16.12.1963

1

Pala is famous in Rubber latex trading, Famous pilgrimage centre-St.Alphonsa's Tomb, Bharananganam Ettumanoor 17km
Cochin International Airport Limited 90 km
Pala 100mtr
Onsite

Nearest Railway Station)
Nearest Airport
Nearest Bus Station
Location of ATM



Branch Name
Date of Opening
No. of ATMs
Specialty of the Location

PALAKKAD MAIN Br. Code 0063

31.03.1931

1 CRM ONSITE AND 1 OFFSITE ATM

Kanjikode Wise Park/Kinfra, Kanjikode Industrial Area. Palakkad Fort, Malampuzha Dam are nearby. Ramassery Idli, Kalpathy Theru, Puthur Vela, Vadakkanthara Vela, Nenmmara Vallangi Vela, Manappullikkavu Vela, Chinakkathoor Pooram are famous
Palakkad Town 600 mtr, Palakkad Junction- 5 km
Coimbatore Airport- 50 km
Municipal Bus Stand- 700 mtr, Town Bus Stand- 2 km, Stadium Bus Stand- 2 km- KSRTC Bus Stand-4 km
CRM- Joby's Mall, G B Road ATM -Fort Maidan

Nearest Railway Station
Nearest Airport
Nearest Bus Station

Location of ATM



Branch Name
Date of Opening
No. of ATM
Specialty of the Location

PALLASSANA Br. Code 0064

10.03.1971

1-Onsite

Pallassana is a village situated 25km south of Palakkad.It is close to Kollengode and Koduvayur and beside the river Gayatri, one of the tributaries of Bharatapuzha. It is primarily notable for being the location of the Meenkulathi temple
Palakkad Railway Station – 25 km
Coimbatore Airport – 84 km
Koduvayur – 10 km
Pallassana

Nearest Railway Station
Nearest Airport
Nearest Bus Station
Location of ATM



Branch Name
Date of Opening
No. of ATM
Specialty of the Location
Nearest Railway Station
Nearest Airport
Nearest Bus Station
Location of ATM

PARIYARAM Br. Code 0065

20.01.1964

1 Onsite, 1 Offsite

On the way to Athirappilly Water Falls
Chalakudy Railway Station - 7 km
Nedumdassery Airport- 30 km
Chalakudy Private Bus Stand- 5 km, KSRTC Bus Stand-5 km
Onsite ATM- Attached to branch, Offsite ATM- Choka

Know your Branch & Know your Bank



Branch Name **PATTANCHERY** Br. Code 0066
 Date of Opening 10.03.1971
 No. of ATM 01
 Specialty of the Location Rural Area. Agriculture is the main livelihood
 Nearest Railway Station Pudukottai 10 km
 Nearest Airport Coimbatore 50 km
 Nearest Bus Station KSRTC Chittur 6 km
 Location of ATM Offsite ATM(Pattanchery Jn)



Branch Name **PAZHAYANNUR** Br. Code 0067
 Date of Opening 19.04.1964
 No. of ATM 1
 Specialty of the Location Small residential town having majority of its population depending on agriculture, 25.9 km away from Wadakkanchery. The famous Pazhayannur Bhagavathy Temple is nearby. Thiruvilwamala Sree Vilwadrinatha Temple is 7.9km away
 Nearest Railway Station Ottapalam, 18.2km
 Nearest Airport Nedumbassery, 84.5km
 Nearest Bus Station Pazhayannur Bus Stand, 1km
 Location of ATM Onsite ATM situated in the ground floor of Branch building



Branch Name **PERINGOTTUKARA** Br. Code 0068
 Date of Opening 11.04.1964
 No. of ATM 2
 Specialty of the Location Peringottukara is a village in the western coastal side of India, located in the western side of the Thrissur District. Peringottukara was visited by Sree Narayana Guru who founded a temple there. It is a Shiva temple namely Sree Somashekhar Temple.
 Nearest Railway Station Thrissur 18km
 Nearest Airport Cochin International Airport 45km
 Nearest Bus Station Triprayar 1km
 Location of ATM 1. Peringottukara (Moonkodijuncton) 2. Kizhaken Nada



Branch Name **PERUVEMBA** Br. Code 0069
 Date of Opening 10.03.1971
 No. of ATM 1 (On-site)
 Specialty of the Location Handloom Weaving, Manufacturing Tabla, Mridangam, Udukku, etc. Tourist spot - O V Vijayan's Famous monument 'Thasarak', Oottukulangara Bhagavathy Temple nearby
 Nearest Railway Station Palakkad Jn. 13km
 Nearest Airport Coimbatore International Airport 54km
 Nearest Bus Station Palakkad KSRTC Bus Stand 9km
 Location of ATM Peruvemba (Chungam)



Branch Name **POLLACHI** Br. Code 0070
 Date of Opening 11.12.1942
 No. of ATM Onsite - 1 Offsite 2 (Total - 3)
 Specialty of the Location Coconut, jaggery, vegetables and cattle contribute to the agricultural output. Vanilla is also cultivated in certain areas. Coir producing units are also there. Pollachi is also popular for movie shooting location.
 Nearest Railway Station 2.7 km
 Nearest Airport 56 Km
 Nearest Bus Station 500 metre
 Location of ATM 1. Attached to Branch 2. New Scheme Road, Pollachi (400 metre)
 2. Kondampatti, Opp to LMS School (2.5 km from branch)

Know your Branch & Know your Bank



Branch Name
Date of Opening
No. of ATM
Specialty of the Location

PONNANI Br. Code 0071
11.05.1953
1
Known as the "Little Mecca of Malabar" is a prominent center of Islamic learning. Students from as far as Sumatra, Java and Sri Lanka traveled to Ponnani for their spiritual education described as "the Land of 23½ Mosques". Has around 50 mosques around. Large number of migratory birds flock during February & March.
Kuttipuram, 14km
Calicut International Airport, 53km
Chanthapadi Bus Stand
Onsite ATM Kuttikad Jn., Chanthapadi



Branch Name
Date of Opening
No. of ATM
Specialty of the Location

PUDUKAD Br. Code 0072
18.01.1964
2 onsite ATMs
Branch has got 2 entrances, one facing NH 47 and the other facing Bazar road. Holds the privilege of highway branch. Branch is approx 2km from Paliakkara Toll plaza, Thrissur.
Pudukad, 1 km
Cochin International airport, 38 km
Pudukad Bus Stand, 1 km
Branch has got 2 entrances, one facing NH 47 and other facing Bazar road and each entrance adjoined by ATM's.



Branch Name
Date of Opening
No. of ATM
Specialty of the Location

PULINCUNNOO Br. Code 0073
16.06.1961
1
Pulincunnoo is an island village in the Kuttanadu, Alappuzha dist. The Pampa river in Pulincunnoo is one of the most favored routes of the houseboats. Pulincunnoo is notable for the Rajiv Gandhi Trophy Snake Boat held during the month of October.
Changanacherry Railway Station – 16 km
Cochin International Airport – 102 km
Changanacherry Bus Station – 16 km
Adjacent to Branch



Branch Name
Date of Opening
No. of ATM
Specialty of the Location

KOLLAM Br. Code 0074
10.08.1965
Onsite – 1 Offsite - 2
The main business is Marine & Cashew. The main attractions are its backwaters, Ashtamudi Lake, Houseboats, Thangassery Light House. Thenmala Eco Tourism
Quilon Junction 1km
Trivandrum International Airport 66 km
Kollam K S R T C Bus Stand 1 km
Onsite– Bishop Jerome Nagar Offsite-Benziger Hospital & Thalamadam



Branch Name
Date of Opening
No. of ATM
Specialty of the Location

SALEM MAIN Br. Code 0075
07.09.1945
2 Offsite
Salem is among the emerging city. It is famous for Steel plants, Weaving of Kerala sarees and dhoties. Moreover agriculture is also a major activity. Salem mangoes are famous all over India.
Salem Junction- 5 km
Salem Airport- 15 km
Salem New Bus Stand- 5 km
1-Four Roads 2- Annadanapatti

CAIIB SIBians



Adhil Ahamed Sagir
Manager, Integrated
Risk Mgmt. Dept. HO



Adithya Raj
Assistant Manager
Compliance Dept.



Anjaly Alackappilly
Assistant Manager
Bangalore RO



Aparna C.M.
Clerk
Kozhikode RO



Ashish Kurian
Assistant Manager
Mumbai Treasury



Dhaval Mogha
Asst Manager
Rajkot



Dheeraj K.R.
Manager (CA)
CFM Dept



Eljo Johns
Clerk, Premises &
Maintenance Dept



Jessil J Mekkunnal
Clerk
Thodupuzha Town



Jomon Thomas
Asst. Manager,
Transaction Bank'g Dept.



Kavita Premkumar
Clerk
Wakad



Krishnan K.R.
Clerk
Pattukottai



K. Shruti Bharatesh
Clerk
Pune-Hadapsar



Leemol Joy
Prob. Officer (CMA)
IRMD, HO



Merin Lal
Clerk
UCC Ext. Counter, Aluva



Akshay B. Nair
Assistant Manager
Insp. & Vigil. Dept



Nidhi Bathwal
Assistant Manager
Ahmedabad RO



Polin Mani
Clerk
Transaction Bank'g Dept.



Praveen P
Manager (CA)
IRMD, HO



Radhalakshmy V.B
Clerk
CFM Dept.



Rajan Varghese
Manager
Palakkad-Melamuri



Rashmi Raju
Manager
Credit Dept



Saran Krishna R.
Manager (CA)
Credit Dept



Sujith Sukumar
Manager
Compliance Dept.

JAIB SIBians



Suryapal Singh R.
Clerk
Ujjain



Swathy N.
Clerk
Kaipuzha



Veena Ramakrishnan
Clerk
Aranattukara



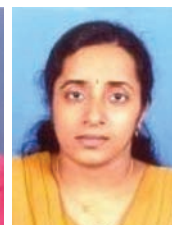
Yusuf Ahmed
Manager
Perambalur



Aditya Vinod
Assistant Manager
Premises & Maint. Dept.



Aiswarya M.
Clerk
Credit Dept.



Amey Alias
Manager
Retail Banking Dept.



Anju V.L.
Clerk
Transaction Bank'g Dept.



Ansu Mathew
Clerk
Credit Dept



Arun Mohan M.
Assistant Manager
Transaction Bank'g Dept.



Augustine P.J.
Senior Manager
Credit Dept



Avinash M
Probationary Officer
IRMD



Benisha Benny
Clerk
Transaction Bank'g Dept.



Brawin Joyson P.
Assistant Manager
Transaction Bank'g Dept.



Dijin James
Assistant Manager
Personnel Dept.



Gokul S.
Asst manager
Br. Rajkot



Joji Thomas
Clerk
Transaction Bank'g Dept.



Krishnamoorthy V.R.
Assistant Manager
Personnel Dept.



Lohesh Babu R.
Prob. Officer
Prem. & Maint.Dept



Mariya Varghese
Clerk
Prem. & Maint.Dept



Nikitha Jayakumar
Prob. Officer
Transaction Bank'g Dept.



Nilofer Begum R
Clerk
Br Saravanampatty



Nimmy Jose
Clerk
Legal Dept



Nirmal Vinoth J
Assistant Manager
Transaction Bank'g Dept.



PALLAVI AJAY
Prob. Officer
Transaction Bank'g Dept.



Roshni Roy K
Clerk
Transaction Bank'g Dept.



Sanjay Joseph
Asst. Manager
Mumbai Treasury



Toms Jismon George
Prob. Officer
Personnel Dept.



Tony Philip
Prob. Legal Officer
Legal Dept



Vivek Devadasan
Manager (CA)
Insp. & Vigil. Dept

Wedding Bells



Sidharth Bharath (Asst. Manager, RBD) & **Devika Mohan**



Sajeena M, Assistant Manager, CFM Dept & **Kiran Das**



Rony Jose, Manager, Ernakulam NRI br. & **Minu Maria Mohan**



Ranjini R, Clerk, RBCPC & **Vishnu Vijayan**



Rekha Clerk, Br. Silaiman & **Radhakrishnan P.**

Siblink wishes a happy and prosperous wedded life



The City Palace shot from the City Side

Evenings @ Udaipur

PHOTOS FROM MY TRAVEL BAG



The City Palace shot from Ambrai Ghat

Udaipur, is a city where even the air is tinted with royalty. With a history so royal, Udaipur's beauty is inherently magnificent. Being just 250 KM from Ahmedabad, my home town, I have conducted several solo bike trips to this city. At Udaipur, also known as the City of Lakes, the sunset own a unique trait, the sun can be perceived meeting the waters of several lakes across Udaipur. Here I present various places in Udaipur, where you can grasp the artistry of Udaipur's dusk.

Vinod K.K.

Manager

Branch: Gota - Ahmedabad



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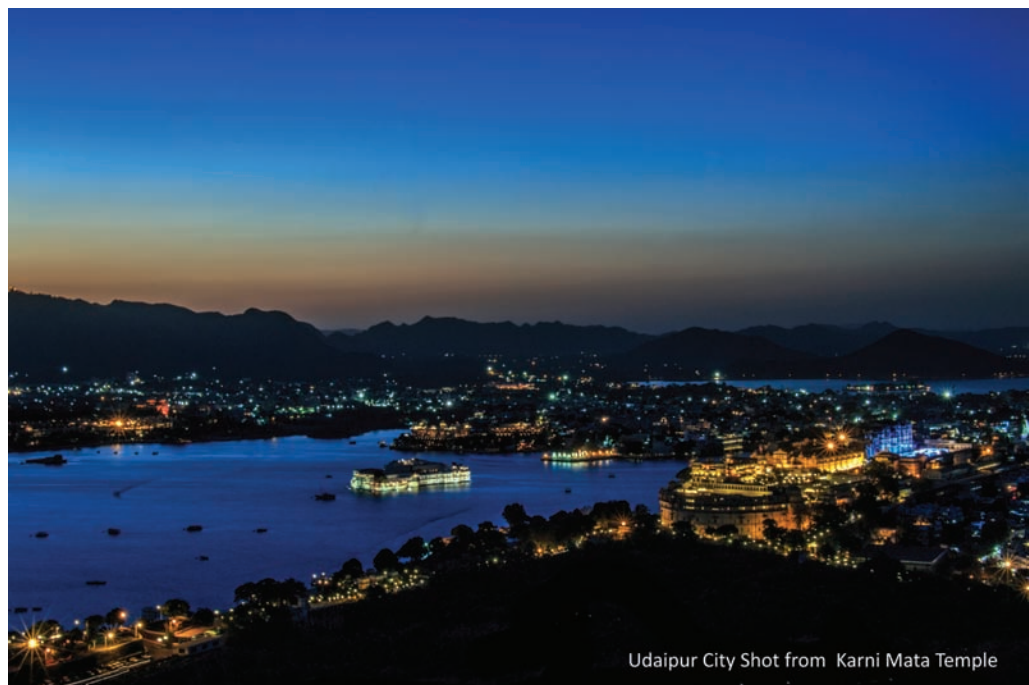
Photographic skills

Yours might be the next.....

Send in your entries to ho2099@sib.co.in



The Gangaur Ghat



Udaipur City Shot from Karni Mata Temple



Sajjan Garh Palace (Monsoon Palace)



The Taj Palace shot from Amrai Ghat

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