Significant Accounting Policies On Consolidated Accounts

A. PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements relate to Reliance Industries Limited (‘the Company’) and its subsidiary companies, associates and joint ventures. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the following basis:

a) The financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary companies are combined on a line-by-line basis by adding together the book values of like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, after fully eliminating intra-group balances and intra-group transactions in accordance with Accounting Standard (AS) 21 - “Consolidated Financial Statements”

b) Interest in Joint Ventures have been accounted by using the proportionate consolidation method as per Accounting Standard (AS) 27 - “Financial Reporting of Interest in Joint Ventures”.

c) In case of foreign subsidiaries, being non-integral foreign operations, revenue items are consolidated at the average rate prevailing during the year. All assets and liabilities are converted at rates prevailing at the end of the year. Any exchange difference arising on consolidation is recognised in the exchange fluctuation reserve.

d) The difference between the cost of investment in the subsidiaries, over the net assets at the time of acquisition of shares in the subsidiaries is recognised in the financial statements as Goodwill or Capital Reserve, as the case may be.

e) The difference between the proceeds from disposal of investment in subsidiaries and the carrying amount of its assets less liabilities as of the date of disposal is recognised in the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss being the profit or loss on disposal of investment in subsidiary.

f) Minority Interest’s share of net profit of consolidated subsidiaries for the year is identified and adjusted against the income of the group in order to arrive at the net income attributable to shareholders of the Company.

g) Minority Interest’s share of net assets of consolidated subsidiaries is identified and presented in the consolidated balance sheet separate from liabilities and the equity of the Company’s shareholders.

h) Investment in Associate Companies has been accounted under the equity method as per Accounting Standard (AS) 23 - “Accounting for Investments in Associates in Consolidated Financial Statements”.

i) The Company accounts for its share in change in net assets of the associates, post acquisition, after eliminating unrealised profits and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and its associates to the extent of its share, through its Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent such change is attributable to the associates’ Profit or Loss through its reserves for the balance, based on available information.

j) The difference between the cost of investment in the associates and the share of net assets at the time of acquisition of shares in the associates is identified in the financial statements as Goodwill or Capital Reserve as the case may be.

k) As far as possible, the consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances and are presented in the same manner as the Company’s separate financial statements.

B. Investments other than in subsidiaries and associates have been accounted as per Accounting Standard (AS) 13 on “Accounting for Investments”.

C. Other significant accounting policies

These are set out under “Significant Accounting Policies” as given in the Company’s separate financial statements.