MOCK TEST PAPER - 2

INTERMEDIATE (IPC): GROUP – II

PAPER – 5: ADVANCED ACCOUNTING

SUGGESTED ANSWERS/HINTS

1. **(a) Computation of theoretical ex-rights fair value per share**

$$\frac{\text{Fair value of all outstanding shares immediately prior to exercise of rights + Total amount received from exercise of rights}}{\text{Number of shares outstanding prior to exercise + number of shares issued in the exercise}}$$

$$\frac{(\text{Rs. } 21.00 \times 5,00,000 \text{ shares}) + (\text{Rs.} 15.00 \times 1,00,000 \text{ shares})}{5,00,000 \text{ shares} + 1,00,000 \text{ shares}}$$

Theoretical ex-rights fair value per share = Rs. 20.00

(a) **Computation of adjustment factor**

(b) $$\frac{\text{Fair value per share prior to exercise of rights}}{\text{Theoretical ex-rights value per share}} = \frac{₹\,(21.00)}{₹\,(20.00)} = 1.05$$

Computation of earnings per share

	Year 2017-18	Year 2018-19
EPS for the year 2017-18 as originally reported: (Rs. 11,00,000/5,00,000 shares)	Rs. 2.20	
EPS for the year 2017-18 restated for rights issue: [Rs. 11,00,000/ (5,00,000 shares x 1.05)]	Rs. 2.10	
EPS for the year 2018-19 including effects of rights issue $\frac{₹\,15,00,000}{(5,00,000 \times 1.05 \times 2/12) + (6,00,000 \times 10/12)}$		Rs. 2.55

(b) Following will be the treatment in the given cases:

(i) When sales price of Rs. 50 lakhs is equal to fair value, A Ltd. should immediately recognise the profit of Rs. 10 lakhs (i.e. 50 – 40) in its books.

(ii) When fair value of leased machinery is Rs. 45 lakhs & sales price is Rs. 38 lakhs, then loss of Rs. 2 lakhs (40 – 38) to be immediately recognised by A Ltd. in its books provided loss is not compensated by future lease payment.

(iii) When fair value is Rs. 40 lakhs & sales price is Rs. 50 lakhs then, profit of Rs. 10 lakhs is to be deferred and amortised over the lease period.

(iv) When fair value is Rs. 46 lakhs & sales price is Rs. 50 lakhs, profit of Rs. 6 lakhs (46-40) to be immediately recognised in its books and balance profit of Rs. 4 lakhs (50-46) is to be amortised/deferred over lease period.

(v) When fair value is Rs. 35 lakhs & sales price is Rs. 39 lakhs, then the loss of Rs. 5 lakhs (40-35) to be immediately recognised by A Ltd. in its books and profit of Rs. 4 lakhs (39-35) should be amortised/deferred over lease period.

(c) (i) AS 29 “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets” provides that when an enterprise has a present obligation, as a result of past events, that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation, a provision should be recognised. Sun Ltd. has the obligation to deliver the goods within the scheduled time as per the contract. It is probable that Sun Ltd. will fail to deliver the goods within the schedule and it is also possible to estimate the amount of compensation. Therefore, Sun Ltd. should provide for the contingency amounting Rs. 1.5 crores as per AS 29.

(ii) Provision should not be measured as the excess of compensation to be paid over the profit. The goods were not manufactured before 31st March, 2016 and no profit had accrued for the financial year 2015-2016. Therefore, provision should be made for the full amount of compensation amounting Rs. 1.50 crores.

(d) (i) Interest for the period 2016-17

= US $ 10 lakhs x 4% × Rs. 62 per US$ = Rs. 24.80 lakhs

(ii) Increase in the liability towards the principal amount

= US $ 10 lakhs × Rs. (62 - 56) = Rs. 60 lakhs

(iii) Interest that would have resulted if the loan was taken in Indian currency

= US $ 10 lakhs × Rs. 56 x 10.5% = Rs. 58.80 lakhs

(iv) Difference between interest on local currency borrowing and foreign currency borrowing = Rs. 58.80 lakhs - Rs. 24.80 lakhs = Rs. 34 lakhs.

Therefore, out of Rs. 60 lakhs increase in the liability towards principal amount, only Rs. 34 lakhs will be considered as the borrowing cost. Thus, total borrowing cost would be Rs. 58.80 lakhs being the aggregate of interest of Rs. 24.80 lakhs on foreign currency borrowings plus the exchange difference to the extent of difference between interest on local currency borrowing and interest on foreign currency borrowing of Rs. 34 lakhs.

Hence, Rs. 58.80 lakhs would be considered as the borrowing cost to be accounted for as per AS 16 and the remaining Rs. 26 lakhs (60 - 34) would be considered as the exchange difference to be accounted for as per AS 11.

2. (a) Name of the Insurer: Xeta Insurance Company Limited

Registration No. and Date of registration with IRDA: ……………………..

Revenue Account for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Particulars	*Schedule*	*Amount (Rs.)*
Premium earned (net)	1	26,67,500
Profit on sale of investment		30,000
Others		–
Interest and dividend (gross)		1,50,000
Total (A)		28,47,500
Claims incurred (Net)	2	20,25,000
Commission	3	50,000
Operating expenses related to insurance	4	7,50,000
Total (B)		28,25,000
Operating profit from insurance business (A) – (B)		22,500

Schedule –1 Premium earned (net)

	Rs.
Premium received	33,60,000
Less: Premium on reinsurance ceded	(2,25,000)
Net Premium	31,35,000

Less: Adjustment for change in Reserve for Unexpired risk (as per W.N.)	(4,67,500)
Total premium earned	26,67,500

Schedule -2 Claims incurred (net)

	Rs.
Claims paid	19,20,000
Add: Expenses regarding claims	90,000
	20,10,000
Less: Re-insurance recoveries	(60,000)
	19,50,000
Add: Claims outstanding as on 31st March, 2019	2,70,000
	22,20,000
Less: Claims outstanding as on 31st March, 2018	(1,95,000)
	20,25,000

Schedule -3 Commission

	Rs.
Commission paid	50,000

Schedule-4 Operating expenses related to Insurance Business

	Rs.
Expenses of management (Rs. 8,40,000 – Rs. 90,000)	7,50,000

Working Note:

Calculation for change in Reserve for Unexpired risk:

		Rs.
Reserve for Unexpired Risk as on 31st March, 2019	15,67,500	
Additional Reserve as on 31st March, 2019	7,00,000	22,67,500
Less: Reserve for Unexpired Risk as on 31st March, 2018	15,00,000	
Additional Reserve as on 31st March, 2018	3,00,000	(18,00,000)
		4,67,500

(b) Statement showing the re-computation of Departmental Profit or Loss

	Particulars	Dept. A Rs.	Dept. B Rs.	Dept. C Rs.	Dept. D Rs.
A	Final Profit/(Loss) (Computed earlier)	(38,000)	50,400	72,000	1,08,000
B	*Add:* Departmental Manager's Commission @ 10% of Deptt. Profit subject to a minimum of Rs. 6,000 [Working Note (i)]	6,000	6,000	8,000	12,000
C	Profit before Deptt. Manager's commission (A+B)	(32,000)	56,400	80,000	1,20,000
D	*Less:* Profit earned through transfer of goods at loaded price remaining in stock at transfer department (W.N. 2)	(2,200)	-	(8,600)	-

E	Correct Departmental Profit (before manager's commission) (C-D)	(34,200)	56,400	71,400	1,20,000
F	*Less:* Manager's commission @ 10% of profit subject to a minimum of Rs. 6,000	(6,000)	(6,000)	(7,140)	(12,000)
G	Departmental Profit after Manager's commission (E-F)	(40,200)	50,400	64,260	1,08,000

Working Note:

1. **Manager's Commission:**

	Deptt. Profit/Loss	**Commission**	
A	(-) 38,000	6,000	
B	50,400	6,000	i.e. (50,400 x 1/9 = Rs. 5,600 less than Rs. 6,000
C	72,000	8,000	i.e. (72,000 x 1/9 = Rs. 8,000)
D	1,08,000	12,000	i.e. (1,08,000 x 1/9 = Rs. 12,000)

2. **Unrealised Profit on stock transfer:**

		Rs.
Dept. A	Rs. 22,000 to Deptt. B @ 110%, Profit thereon 22,000 x 10/110	2,000
	Rs. 1,200 to Deptt. D @ 120% Profit thereon 1,200 x 20/120	200
		2,200
Dept. C	Rs. 48,000 to Deptt. B 120% Profit thereon 48,000 x 20/120	8,000
	Rs. 3,600 to Deptt. D @ 120 % Profit thereon 3,600 x 20/120	600
		8,600

3. (a) **In the books of Head Office – XYZ**

Kolkata Branch Account (at invoice)

		Rs.			Rs.
To Balance b/d			By Stock reserve (opening)		6,000
Stock		30,000	By Remittances:		
Debtors		18,000	Cash Sales	1,00,000	
Cash in hand		800	Cash from Debtors	60,000	1,60,000
Furniture		3,000	By Goods sent to branch (loading)		32,000
To Goods sent to branch		1,60,000	By Goods returned by branch (Return to H.O.)		2,000
To Goods returned by branch (loading)		400	By Balance c/d		
To Bank (expenses paid by H.O.)			Stock		28,000
			Debtors		16,880
			Cash (800-600)		200
Rent	1,800		Furniture (3,000-300)		2,700
Salary	3,200				
Stationary & printing	800	5,800			

To Stock reserve (closing)	5,600		
To Profit transferred to General Profit & Loss A/c	24,180		
	2,47,780		2,47,780

Working Note:

Debtors Account

	Rs.		Rs.
To Balance b/d	18,000	By Cash account	60,000
To Sales account (credit)	60,000	By Sales return account	960
		By Discount allowed account	160
		By Balance c/d	16,880
	78,000		78,000

Note: It is assumed that goods returned by branch are at invoice price.

(b) In the books of Ganesh Ltd.

New York Branch Trial Balance in (Rs.) as on 31st March, 2019

	Conversion rate per US $ (Rs.)	*Dr. (Rs.)*	*Cr. (Rs.)*
Stock on 1.4.18	40	12,000	
Purchases and sales	41	32,800	61,500
Sundry debtors and creditors	42	16,800	12,600
Bills of exchange	42	5,040	10,080
Sundry expenses	41	44,280	
Bank balance	42	17,640	
Delhi office A/c	–		44,380
		1,28,560	1,28,560

(c) Journal Entries in the books of company

Date	Particulars		Dr. Rs.	Cr. Rs.
1-3-X2 to 31-3-X2	Bank A/c	Dr.	2,40,000	
	Employees compensation expenses A/c	Dr.	4,32,000	
	To Equity Share Capital A/c			48,000
	To Securities Premium A/c			6,24,000
	(Being allotment to employees 4,800 shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 130 at an exercise price of Rs. 50 each)			
31-3-X2	Profit and Loss account	Dr.	4,32,000	
	To Employees compensation expenses A/c			4,32,000
	(Being transfer of employees compensation expenses)			

Working Note:

1. Employee Compensation Expenses = Discount between Market Price and option price = Rs. 140 – Rs. 50 = Rs. 90 per share = Rs. 90 x 4,800 = Rs. 4,32,000/- in total.
2. The Employees Compensation Expense is transferred to Securities Premium Account.
3. Securities Premium Account = Rs. 50 – Rs. 10 = Rs. 40 per share + Rs. 90 per share on account of discount of option price over market price = Rs. 130 per share = Rs. 130 x 4,800 = Rs. 6,24,000/- in total.

4. **Realization Account**

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
To Land & Building		2,00,000	By Trade Payables	1,20,000
To Plant		2,00,000	By Preet Limited (W.N.1)	6,69,500
To Inventories		1,50,000		
To Trade Receivable		1,00,000		
To Cash		1,00,000		
To Profit transferred to Capital A/c:				
L	19,750			
M	11,850			
N	7,900	39,500		
		7,89,500		7,89,500

Cash Account

	Rs.		Rs.
To N's Capital A/c	46,000	By L's Capital A/c	23,000
		By M's Capital A/c	23,000
	46,000		46,000

Partners' Current Accounts

	L Rs.	M Rs.	N Rs.		L Rs.	M Rs.	N Rs.
To Balance b/d	-		50,000	By Balance b/d	50,000	30,000	-
To L's Capital A/c	69,750			By Realisation A/c	19,750	11,850	7,900
To M's Capital A/c		41,850		By N's Capital A/c			42,100
	69,750	41,850	50,000		69,750	41,850	50,000

Partners' Capital Accounts

	L Rs.	M Rs.	N Rs.		L Rs.	M Rs.	N Rs.
To N's Current A/c	-	-	42,100	By Balance b/d	3,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000
To Preference Shares in Preet Ltd. A/c	1,12,500	67,500	45,000	By L's Current A/c	69,750		
To Debentures A/c	1,47,250	88,350	58,900	By M's Current A/c		41,850	
To Cash A/c	23,000	23,000	-	By Cash A/c (bal. fig.)			46,000
To Equity Shares A/c	87,000	63,000	-				
	3,69,750	2,41,850	1,46,000		3,69,750	2,41,850	1,46,000

Working Notes:

1. **Calculation of Purchase consideration**

Net Payment Method

	Rs.
Equity Shares = 10,000 @ Rs. 15	1,50,000
Preference Shares = 15,000 @ Rs. 15	2,25,000
Debentures = 20,000 @ Rs. 14.725	2,94,500
	6,69,500

2. As whole business of the firm was sold to Preet Limited, cash balance of the firm Rs. 1,00,000 is also transferred to realization account. Cash brought in by N equal to Dr. balance appearing in his account, after distribution of preference shares and debentures in profit sharing ratio would be shared by L and M equally. The balance amount payable to L and M would be settled by transfer of equity shares in Preet Company.

5. **Journal Entries in the books of Lion Ltd.**

	Particulars		*Debit (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Credit (Rs. in lakhs)*
(i)	8% Preference share capital A/c (Rs. 100 each)	Dr.	400	
	To 8% Preference share capital A/c (Rs. 80 each)			320
	To Capital Reduction A/c			80
	(Being the preference shares of Rs. 100 each reduced to Rs. 80 each as per the approved scheme)			
(ii)	Equity share capital A/c (Rs. 10 each)	Dr.	1,000	
	To Equity share capital A/c (Rs. 2 each)			200
	To Capital Reduction A/c			800
	(Being the equity shares of Rs. 10 each reduced to Rs. 2 each)			
(iii)	Capital Reduction A/c	Dr.	32	
	To Equity share capital A/c (Rs. 2 each)			32
	(Being 1/3rd arrears of preference share dividend of 3 years to be satisfied by issue of 8 lakhs equity shares of Rs. 2 each)			
(iv)	6% Debentures A/c	Dr.	300	
	To Freehold property A/c			300
	(Being claim of Debenture holders settled in part by transfer of freehold property)			
(v)	Accrued debenture interest A/c	Dr.	24	
	To Bank A/c			24
	(Being accrued debenture interest paid)			
(vi)	Freehold property A/c	Dr.	150	
	To Capital Reduction A/c			150
	(Being appreciation in the value of freehold property)			
(vii)	Bank A/c	Dr.	250	
	To Investments A/c			200

	To Capital Reduction A/c			50
	(Being investment sold at profit)			
(viii)	Director's loan A/c	Dr.	300	
	To Equity share capital A/c (Rs. 2 each)			90
	To Capital Reduction A/c			210
	(Being director's loan waived by 70% and balance being discharged by issue of 45 lakhs equity shares of Rs. 2 each)			
(ix)	Capital Reduction A/c	Dr.	972	
	To Profit and loss A/c			522
	To Trade receivables A/c (450x 40%)			180
	To Inventories-in-trade A/c (300x 80%)			240
	To Bank A/c (600 x 5%)			30
	(Being certain value of various assets, penalty on cancellation of contract, profit and loss account debit balance written off through Capital Reduction Account)			
(x)	Capital Reduction A/c		286	
	To Capital reserve A/c			286
	(Being balance transferred to capital reserve account as per the scheme)			

Capital Reduction Account

		(Rs. in lakhs)			*(Rs. in lakhs)*
To	Equity Share Capital	32	By	Preference Share Capital	80
To	Trade receivables	180	By	Equity Share Capital	800
To	Finished Goods	240	By	Freehold Property	150
To	Profit & Loss A/c	522	By	Bank	50
To	Bank A/c	30	By	Director's Loan	210
To	Capital Reserve	286			
		1,290			1,290

Notes to Balance Sheet

	(Rs. in lakhs)	*(Rs. in lakhs)*
1.	Share Capital	
	Authorized:	
	200 lakhs Equity shares of Rs. 2 each	400
	8 lakhs 8% Preference shares of Rs. 80 each	640
		1,040
	Issued:	
	161 lakhs equity shares of Rs. 2 each	322
	4 lakhs Preference Shares of Rs. 80 each	320
		642

2.	Tangible Assets		
	Freehold Property	550	
	Less: Utilized to pay Debenture holders	(300)	
		250	
	Add: Appreciation	150	400
	Plant and Machinery		200
			600

6. (a) Statement showing liability of underwriters

	Particulars	Basis	White	Black
A	Gross Liability [No. of Shares)	1:1	15,00,000	15,00,000
B	*Less:* Marked Applications {Net of firm underwriting}		(15,00,000)	(10,20,000)
C	Balance [A-B]		-	4,80,000
D	*Less:* Unmarked Applications	1:1	(1,20,000)	(1,20,000)
E	Balance [C-D]		(1,20,000)	3,60,000
F	*Less:* Firm Underwriting		(60,000)	(60,000)
G	Balance		(1,80,000)	3,00,000
H	Credit for White 's Oversubscription		1,80,000	(1,80,000)
I	Net Liability		-	1,20,000
J	*Add:* Firm Underwriting		60,000	60,000
K	Total Liability [No. Shares]		60,000	1,80,000

(b) Statement determining the maximum number of shares to be bought back

Number of shares (in crore)

Particulars	When loan fund is Rs. 3,200 crore
Shares Outstanding Test (W.N.1)	30
Resources Test (W.N.2)	24
Debt Equity Ratio Test (W.N.3)	32
Maximum number of shares that can be bought back [least of the above]	24

Journal Entries for the Buy Back

			Rs. in crore	
			Debit	Credit
(a)	Equity share buyback account	Dr.	720	
	To Bank account			720
	(Being payment for buy back of 24 crores equity shares of Rs. 10 each @ Rs. 30 per share)			
(b)	Equity share capital account	Dr.	240	
	Premium Payable on buyback account	Dr.	480	
	To Equity share buyback account			720
	(Being cancellation of shares bought back)			

	Securities Premium account Dr. General Reserve / Profit & Loss A/c Dr. To Premium Payable on buyback account (Being Premium Payable on buyback account charged to securities premium and general reserve/Profit & Loss A/c)	400 80	 480
(c)	General Reserve / Profit & Loss A/c Dr. To Capital redemption reserve account (Being transfer of free reserves to capital redemption reserve to the extent of nominal value of share capital bought back out of redeemed through free reserves)	240	 240

Working Notes:

1. **Shares Outstanding Test**

Particulars	*(Shares in crores)*
Number of shares outstanding	120
25% of the shares outstanding	30

2. **Resources Test**

Particulars	
Paid up capital (Rs. in crores)	1,200
Free reserves (Rs. in crores) (1,080 + 400 +200)	1,680
Shareholders' funds (Rs. in crores)	2,880
25% of Shareholders fund (Rs. in crores)	Rs. 720 crores
Buy back price per share	Rs. 30
Number of shares that can be bought back	24 crores shares

3. **Debt Equity Ratio Test: Loans cannot be in excess of twice the Equity Funds post Buy Back**

	Particulars	
(a)	Loan funds (Rs.)	3,200
(b)	Minimum equity to be maintained after buy back in the ratio of 2:1 (Rs.) (a/2)	1,600
(c)	Present equity shareholders fund (Rs.)	2,880
(d)	Future equity shareholders fund (Rs.) (see W.N.4)	2,560 (2,880-320)
(e)	Maximum permitted buy back of Equity (Rs.) [(d) – (b)]	960
(f)	Maximum number of shares that can be bought back @ Rs. 30 per share	32 crore shares
	As per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, company	Qualifies

4 **Amount transferred to CRR and maximum equity to be bought back will be calculated by simultaneous equation method**

Suppose amount transferred to CRR account is 'x' and maximum permitted buy-back of equity is 'y' Then

Equation 1: (Present Equity- Transfer to CRR)- Minimum Equity to be maintained = Maximum Permitted Buy Back

= (2,880 – x) – 1,600 = y

= 1280 – x =y (1)

Equation 2: Maximum Permitted Buy Back *X* Nominal Value Per Share/Offer Price Per Share

$$= \left(\frac{y}{30}\times 10\right) = x \quad \text{Or} \quad 3x = y \qquad (2)$$

by solving the above two equations we get

x= Rs. 320

y = Rs. 960

7. (a) **Nature of Limited Liability Partnership:** A limited liability partnership is a body corporate formed and incorporated under the LLP Act, 2008 and is a legal entity separate from that of its partners. A limited liability partnership shall have perpetual succession and any change in the partners of a limited liability partnership shall not affect the existence, rights or liabilities of the limited liability partnership.

Designated partners: Every limited liability partnership shall have at least two designated partners who are individuals and at least one of them shall be a resident in India.

In case of a limited liability partnership in which all the partners are bodies corporate or in which one or more partners are individuals and bodies corporate, at least two individuals who are partners of such limited liability partnership or nominees of such bodies corporate shall act as designated partners

(b) **Calculation of number of equity shares to be allotted**

	Number of debentures
Total number of debentures	30,000
Less: Debenture holders who have not opted for conversion	(2,500)
Debenture holders who opted for conversion	27,500
Option for conversion	20%
Number of debentures to be converted (20% of 27,500)	5,500
Redemption value of 5,500 debentures at a premium of 5% [5,500 x (100+5)]	Rs. 5,77,500
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued on conversion	
[Rs. 5,77,500/ Rs. 15]	38,500 shares

(c) A liability is recognized when outflow of economic resources in settlementof a present obligation can be anticipated and the value of outflow can be reliably measured. In the given case, ABC Ltd. should recognize a liability of Rs. 4,00,000 payable to XYZ Ltd.

When flow of economic benefit to the enterprise beyond the current accounting period is considered improbable, the expenditure incurred is recognized as an expense rather than as an asset. In the present case, flow of future economic benefit from the machine to the enterprise is improbable. The entire amount of purchase price of the machine should be recognized as an expense.

Hence ABC Ltd. should charge the amount of Rs. 4,00,000 (being loss due to change in production method) to Profit and loss statement and record the corresponding liability (amount payable to XYZ Ltd.) for the same amount in the books for the year ended 31st March, 2016.

(d) **Journal Entries**

Year	*Particulars*		*Rs. in lakhs (Dr.)*	*Rs. in lakhs (Cr.)*
2nd	Fixed Asset Account	Dr.	5	
	To Bank Account			5
	(Being government grant on asset partly refunded which increased the cost of fixed asset)			
	Depreciation Account (W.N.)	Dr.	3.67	
	To Fixed Asset Account			3.67
	(Being depreciation charged on SLM on revised value of fixed asset prospectively)			
	Profit & Loss Account	Dr.	3.67	
	To Depreciation Account			3.67
	(Being depreciation transferred to Profit and Loss Account at the end of year 2)			

Working Note:

Depreciation for Year 2

	Rs. in lakhs
Cost of the Asset	20
Less: Government grant received	(8)
	12
Less: Depreciation for the first year $\left[\frac{12-4}{4}\right]$	2
	10
Add: Government grant refundable	5
	15
Depreciation for the second year $\left[\frac{15-4}{3}\right]$	3.67

(e) As per the amendment in AS 4 "Contingencies and Events Occurring After the Balance Sheet Date" vide Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendments Rules, 2016 dated 30th March, 2016, the events which take place after the balance sheet date, are sometimes reflected in the financial statements because of statutory requirements or because of their special nature. However, dividends declared after the balance sheet date but before approval of financial statements are not recognized as a liability at the balance sheet date because no statutory obligation exists at that time. Hence such dividends are disclosed in the notes to financial statements.

Provision for proposed dividends is not required to be made as per the amendment in AS 4. Such proposed dividends are to be disclosed in the notes to financial statements. Accordingly, the dividend of Rs. 4 crores recommended by New Graphics Ltd. in its Board meeting on 18th April, 2017 shall not be accounted for in the books for the year 2016-17 irrespective of the fact that it pertains to the year 2016-17 and will be paid after approval in the Annual General Meeting of the members/shareholders.