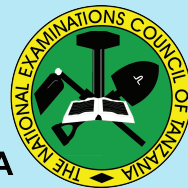**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA

CANDIDATES' ITEMS RESPONSE ANALYSIS REPORT ON THE ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION (ACSEE), 2023

ACCOUNTANCY

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA

CANDIDATES' ITEM RESPONSE ANALYSIS REPORT ON THE ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION (ACSEE), 2023

153 ACCOUNTANCY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD

The National Examinations Council of Tanzania is pleased to issue this Candidates' Items Response Analysis (CIRA) Report on the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) 2023. The report provides feedback to students, teachers, parents, policy makers and the public in general on the performance of the candidates and the challenges they encountered in attempting the examination questions.

The Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) marks the end of two years of Advanced Secondary Education. It is a summative evaluation which, among other things, shows the effectiveness of the education system in general and the education delivery system in particular. The candidates' responses to the examination questions indicate what the education system was able or unable to offer to the candidates in their two years of Advanced Secondary Education.

The report provides an opportunity to prospective candidates and teachers to learn from the previous candidates' strengths and weaknesses in attempting various examination questions. The report will enable education administrators, school managers and other education stakeholders to identify proper measures to be taken in order to improve the candidates' performance in future examinations.

The report shows the strengths and weaknesses of the candidates in answering examination questions by using statistical data from the candidates' scores for individual questions and the selected extracts of candidates' responses.

The Council would like to express its appreciation to all who participated in the preparation of this report.

Dr. Said A. Mohamed
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The examination for Accountancy subject for Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education which was done in May 2023, was prepared in accordance with the 2009 Accountancy syllabus and the Revised Examination Format of 2019. The examination had two papers, namely 153/1 Accountancy 1 and 153/2 Accountancy 2.

Each paper consisted of eight (8) questions distributed in two sections: A and B. The candidates were required to attempt any seven (7) questions in each paper by answering all questions in section A and three (3) questions from section B. Each question in section A had ten (10) marks and in section B, each question had twenty (20) marks.

The general performance of candidates in Accountancy subject in ACSEE 2023 examination was good since 1,544 (99.68%) candidates passed. Despite the good performance in 2023, such performance has decreased by 0.25 per cent when compared with 2022, where 1,374 (99.93%) candidates passed out of 1,380 who sat for the examination.

The report examines the requirement of each question and highlights the strengths and weaknesses observed in the candidates' responses. Extracts of candidates' responses are included to enable education stakeholders to see samples of correct and incorrect responses. Finally, the report provides an analysis of the candidates' performance per topic, conclusions, recommendations and appendix which show the performance of the candidates in each topic.

In this report green, yellow and red colors are used in graphs and charts to show good, average and weak performance respectively. The performance is considered good if a candidate scored from 6 to 10 marks for section A questions and from 12 to 20 marks for section B questions (60% to 100%). It is considered average if the candidates scored from 3.5 to 5.5 for section A questions and from 7 to 11.5 for section B questions (35% to 59%). Moreover, the performance is considered weak if the candidates scored from 0 to 3 marks for section A questions and from 0 to 6.5 for section B questions (0% to 34%).

2.0 ANALYSIS OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE CANDIDATES IN EACH QUESTION

2.1 153/1 Accountancy 1

The paper assessed seven (7) topics which are *The Nature and Context of Accounting*, *Correction of Accounting Errors, Financial Statements Analysis and Interpretation, Preparations of Financial Statements, Branch Accounting, Investment Accounts* and *Depreciation and Disposal of Non-Current Assets*. The topics were assessed in eight (8) questions. The candidates' response analysis for each question is as follows:

2.1.1 Question 1: The Nature and Context of Accounting

The item was constructed from the topic *of The Nature and Context of Accounting.* It required the candidates to describe the following accounting terms:

(a) Reserve
(b) Provision
(c) Revenue reserve
(d) Capital reserve

A total of 1,551 (100%) candidates responded to the question. The analysis of the candidates' performance shows that 251 (16.18%) candidates scored from 0 to 3, marks indicating weak performance. 483 (31.14%) candidates scored from 3.5 to 5.5 marks, which is an average performance, and 817 (52.68%) scored from 6 to 10 marks, which is good performance.

Generally, the performance of candidates in this item was good since 1,300 (83.82%) candidates passed by scoring from 3.5 to 10 marks while 251 (16.18%) failed by scoring from 0 to 3 marks as shown in Figure 1.
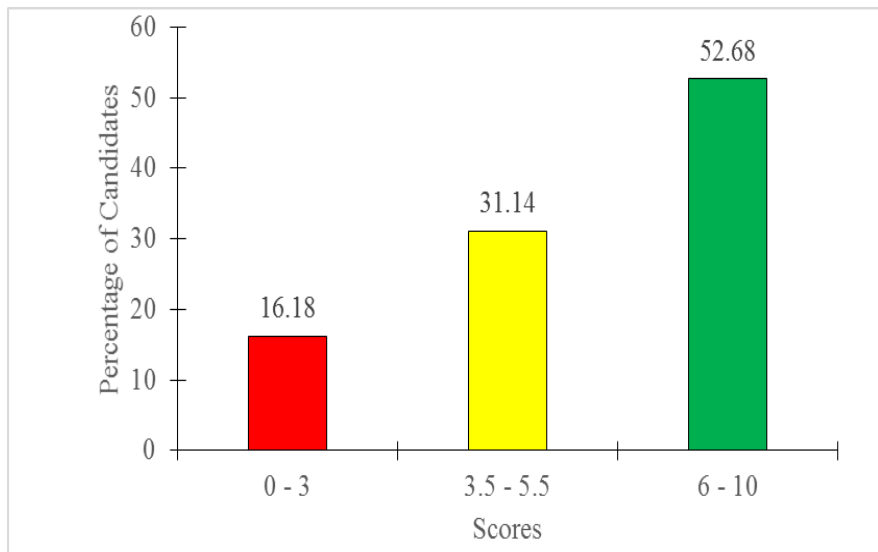
Figure 1: *The Performance of the Candidates in Question 1*

The analysis showed that the candidates who scored from 6 to 10 marks were able to give correct explanations of the four accounting terms provided. These good responses could be attributed to the candidates' sufficient knowledge of the nature and context of accounting. Extract 1.1 is a sample of a correct response from one of the candidates.

Extract 1.1: A sample of a correct response to Question 1

In extract 1.1, the candidate provided correct explanations on the four accounting terms provided.

The candidates who scored from 3.5 to 5.5 marks provided explanations on the two or three concepts but lacked clarity on such concepts.

Further analysis shows that the candidates who scored from 0 to 3 marks provided irrelevant explanations on the given concepts. For example, one candidate wrote incorrect explanations on *Reserve* as the *stock or assets which are served by the firm during the year of a*

business. This explanation was not correct because a *reserve* is not a stock or asset but it is *portion of earnings, receipts or other surplus of an enterprise whether capital or revenue in nature.*

In the case of the term *provision,* the candidates described it as a *process of determining the actual real cost of the asset, debts and discounts* instead of *any amount written off or retained by way of providing for depreciation or diminution in the value of assets or providing for any known liability.*

The term *revenue reserve* was explained as a *reserve which served by reduce the cost of maintained or repairs*, instead of *reserve which is not a capital and which is therefore available for distribution as dividend.*

The candidate further described *Capital reserve* as *a reserve served or kept when the purchases during the year*, in steed of a *reserve created out of capital profits such as profits on sale of non-current assets, profits prior to incorporation, premium on issue of shares.* Extract 1.2 presents a sample of an incorrect response from one of candidates.

Extract 1. 2: A sample of an incorrect response to Question 1

In extract 1.2, the candidate provided irrelevant explanations on: Reserve, Provision, Revenue reserve, and Capital reserve.

2.1.2 Question 2: The Nature and Context of Accounting

The question aimed at testing the candidates' competence in recognising nature and context of accounting and its concepts. The question required the candidates to read the given cases and state the basic accounting concepts and conventions being violated.

A total of 1,551 (100%) candidates attempted the question. The result shows that 550 (35.46%) candidates scored from 0 to 3 marks indicating weak performance, 523 (33.72%) candidates scored from 3.5 to 5.5 marks which is an average performance and 478 (30.82%) candidates scored from 6 to 10 marks, which is good performance.

Generally, the performance of the candidates in this question was average since 1,001 (64.54%) candidates passed by scoring from 3.5 to 10 marks and 548 (35.46%) failed by scoring from 0 to 3 marks. The general performance of the candidates in this question is shown in Figure 2.
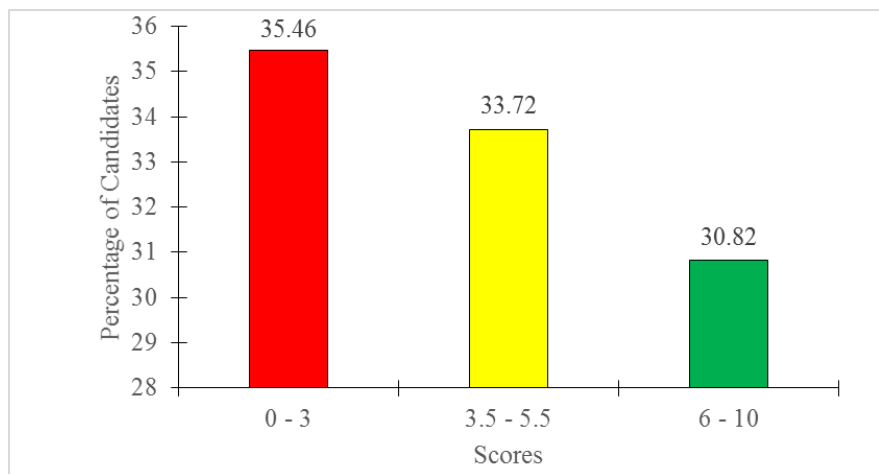
Figure 2: *The Performance of the Candidates in Question 2*

The analysis showed that most of the candidates who scored from 0 to 3 marks failed to describe the basic accounting concepts or conventions being violated. This implies that they lacked knowledge on the topic of nature and context of accounting. Extract 2.1 is a sample of a poor response from one of the candidates.

6

02	a. Cost Concept	
	b. Business entity concept	
	c. Realization Concept	
	d. Dual Concept	
	e. Marteality Convention	

Extract 2.1: A sample of an incorrect response to Question 2

In Extract 2.1, the candidate stated wrongly the basic accounting concepts or conventions being violated in each of the cases given.

Further analysis shows that the candidates who scored from 3.5 to 5.5 marks were able to state two to four accounting concepts correctly. However, they failed to state other concepts due to insufficient knowledge on the topic of nature and context of accounting.

On the other hand, the candidates who scored from 6 to 10 marks were able to state the basic accounting concepts or conventions that were violated in the cases given. Their responses indicate that they had sufficient knowledge on the nature and context of accounting. Extract 2.2 is a sample of a response from a candidate who performed well in this question.

2	(a) Materiality Concept.
	(b) Business entity concept.
	(c) Historical concept
	(d) prudence Concept.
	(e) Substiatance orerform

Extract 2.2: A sample of a correct response to Question 2

2.1.3 Question 3: Correction of Accounting Error

The question required the candidates to use the financial statement of Sikinde Ltd for the year that ended on 31th December 2020 and the accounting errors discovered to prepare journal entries and suspense account to correct the errors.

A total of 1,551 (100%) candidates attempted the question. The analysis of the candidates' performance shows that 955 (61.57%) candidates scored from 0 to 3 marks indicating weak performance, 364 (23.47%) candidates scored from 3.5 to 5.5 marks, which is an average performance, and 232 (14.96%) candidates scored from 6 to 10 marks, which is a good performance.

Generally, the performance of the candidates in this question was weak since only 596 (38.43%) candidates scored from 3.5 to 10 marks while 955 (61.57%) scored from 0 to 3. Figure 3 shows the performance of the candidates in this Question 3.
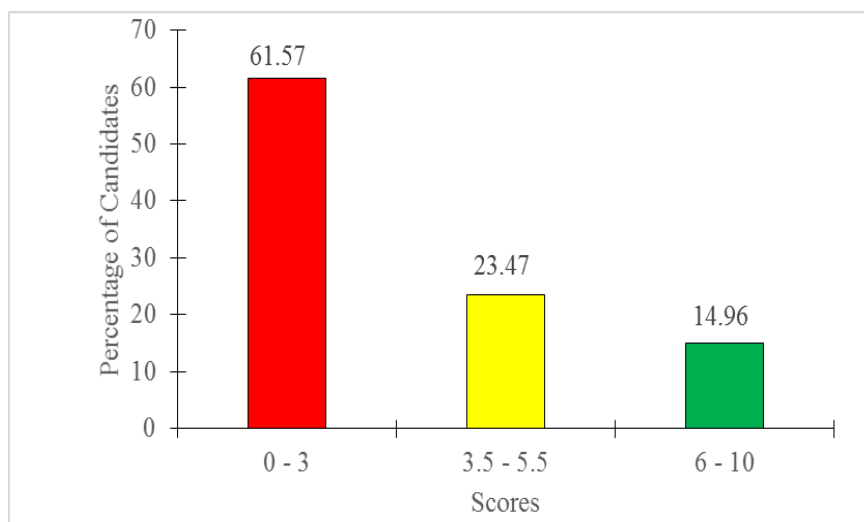
Figure 3: *Candidates Performance in Question 3*

The data analysis shows that the candidates who scored from 0 to 3 marks failed to interpret the question. The candidates could not identify some of accounts to be affected by the given accounting errors. They either used irrelevant accounts or failed to understand the question due to lack of knowledge about the correction of error by using journal entries. Other candidates used wrong formulas to calculate the required information, as a result, they recorded wrong

amounts in their journal entries. Extract 3.1 is a sample of a poor response from one of the candidates.

3		JOURNAL ENTRIES		
	S/N	DETAILS	DEBIT	CREDIT
	(a)	Bad debts account	46000	
	(i)	Debtors account		46000
		provision for doubtful	258	
	(ii)	profit and loss		258
		profit and loss	1042	
	(iii)	Discount allowed		1042
	(b)	prepaid Insurance	4910	
		profit and loss		4910
	(c)	credit purchase	17620	
		Supplies account		17620
	(d)	Closing store	21710	
		Suspence		21710
	(e)	electric charge	5430	
		profit and loss		5430

Extract 3.1: A sample of an incorrect response to Question 3

In extract 3.1, the candidate posted wrong entries and amounts in the journal entries.

On the other hand, the candidates who scored averagely prepared the journal entries but failed to correct some errors from Sikinde Ltd for the year that ended on 31th December 2020.

The candidates who had good performance managed to correct the accounting errors. They also managed to open and post journal entries, and most of them managed to identify the accounts affected by the given accounting errors and made appropriate entries in the general journal to correct them.

These candidates also made appropriate adjustments to the entry accounts and used appropriate formulas to compute the required amounts of bad debts account and provisions of doubtful debts account in the increase and discount allowed. Extract 3.2 is a sample of a good response.

JOURNAL ENTRIES.

DATE	DETAILS	DR	CR
(a):	i Bad debts	6,100/=	
	Debtors		6,100/=
	provision for bad debts	380/=	
	ii profit and loss		380/=
	Debtors		
	provision for bad debts	920/=	
			920/=
	iii profit and loss	901·6/=	
	provision for discount on debtors		901·6/=
	Debtors		
	provision for discount on debtors	901·6/=	
	Debtors		901·6/=
b)	Insurance prepaid	4,910/=	
	Insurance expenses		4,910/=
c)	Suspense	35,240/=	
	Suppliers		35,240/=
d)	Closing Stock	21,710/=	
	Suspense		21,710/=
e):	Electricity Expenses	5,430/=	
	Accrual electricity		5,430/=
	prepaid insurance	1,620/=	
	Insurance Expenses		1,620/=

Extract 3.2: A sample of a correct response to Question 3

Extract 3.2, shows that the candidate prepares correct journal entries.

2.1.4 Question 4: Financial Statements Analysis and Interpretation

The question intended to assess the candidates' competence on the computation of relevant accounting ratios. Specifically, the question

10

required the candidates to use the financial ratios provided to prepare Misunah Financial Ratios on Gross profit as percentage of sales, Net profit as a percentage of sales, Net profit as a percentage of capital employed, Rate of Stock turnover, Current ratio, Acid test ratio, Total assets turnover, Interest Cover, Current assets turnover and Debtors collection period in number of days.

A total of 1,551 (100%) candidates attempted the question. The analysis of the candidates' performance shows that 49 (3.16%) candidates scored from 0 to 3 marks indicating weak performance, 192 (12.38%) candidates scored from 3.5 to 5.5 marks, which is an average performance, and 1,310 (84.46%) candidates scored from 6 to 10 marks, which is a good performance.

Generally, the performance in this question was good since 1,502 (96.84%) candidates passed by scoring from 3.5 to 10 marks. The performance of the candidates in this question is summarised in Figure 4.
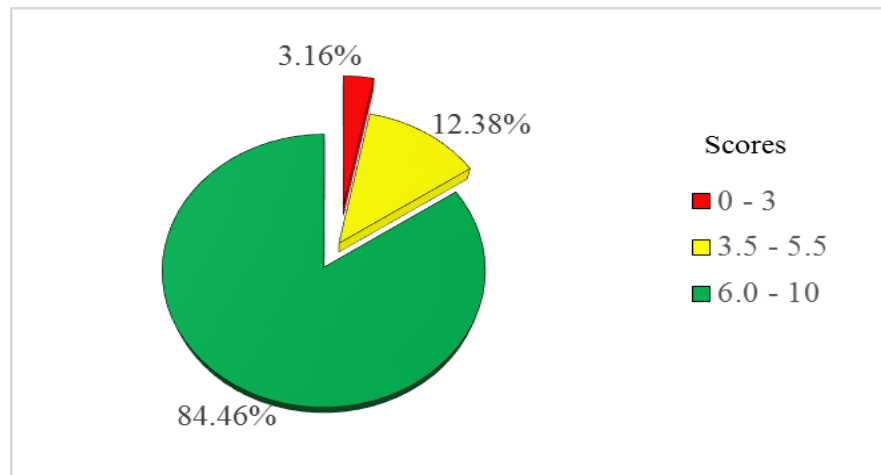
Figure 4: *The Candidates' Performance in Question 4*

The candidates with good performance showed relevant formulas to use when computing the required accounting ratios. They used the formulas correctly as per extracted data from the financial statements to compute the ratios required. Therefore, the accounting ratios were computed accurately. Extract 4.1 is a sample of a good response.

Qn4. (a) Gross profit as percentage of sales:

$$= \frac{\text{Gross profit}}{\text{sales}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{140,000}{520,000} \times 100\% = 26.92\%.$$

(b) Net Profit as percentage of sales.

$$= \frac{\text{Net profit}}{\text{sales}} \times 100.$$

$$= \frac{57000}{529,000} \times 100 = 10.96\%$$

(c) Net profit as percentage of capital employed.

$$= \frac{\text{Net profit}}{\text{capital employed}} \times 100.$$

$$= \frac{57000}{297,000} \times 100 = 19.19\%.$$

(d) Rate of stock turnover

$$= \frac{\text{cost of goods sold}}{\text{Average stock}} \quad \text{OR} \quad \frac{\text{Sales}}{\text{Closing stock}}.$$

Cofs = 380,000

Closing stock = 43,000

$$\frac{380000}{43000} = 8.8 \text{ times.}$$

(e) Current ratio $= \frac{\text{current assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$

$$= \frac{70,000}{43000} = 1.6 : 1.$$

Qn4. (f) Acid test ratio $= \frac{\text{current assets} - \text{stock}}{\text{current liabilities}}$

$$= \frac{70,000 - 43000}{43000} = \frac{27000}{43000}$$

$$= 0.6 : 1.$$

(g) Total assets turnover.

$$\frac{\text{Turnover}}{\text{total assets}} = \frac{520,000}{349,000}$$

$$= 1.52 \text{ times.}$$

(h) Interest cover.

$$\frac{\text{Net profit}}{\text{Total Interest}} = \frac{57,000}{6000}$$

$$= 9.5 \text{ times.}$$

(I) Current assets turnover

$$= \frac{\text{turnover}}{\text{current assets}} = \frac{520,000}{70,500}$$

$$= 7.43 \text{ times}$$

(J) Debtors collection period in Number of days.

$$= \frac{\text{Debtors}}{\text{Sales}} \times 365 \text{ days.}$$

$$\frac{12,000}{529,000} \times 365 \text{ days.} = 8.4 \text{ days.}$$

Debtors collection period = 8 days.

Extract 4.1: A sample of a correct response to Question 4

In Extract 4.1, the candidate demonstrated a good understanding of the question by computing accounting ratio properly and scored full marks.

Furthermore, the candidates with average performance were able to meet the requirements of the question. They used appropriate formulas which enabled them to extract the relevant data from the given financial statement ratio. However, the amounts to be posted to the financial ratios computed contained correct and incorrect amounts which is an indication of limited computation skills and improper application of appropriate formulas.

On the other hand, the candidates with weak performance failed to identify the appropriate formulas to be used to compute the required accounting ratios. Others managed to identify the appropriate formulas but failed to extract the relevant data from the financial statement provided. It was also observed that some candidates applied wrong data in correct formulas, hence wrong computations. Other candidates confused the formulas for different accounting ratios and made inaccurate computations of the required amounts. Extract 4.2 is a sample of a partially correct response from one of the candidates.

4.	a)	Gross profit as percentage of sales
		$= \dfrac{140,000}{520,000} \times 100\%$
		$= 26.92307692 \approx 26\%$
	b)	Net profit as a percentage of sales
		$\dfrac{57,000}{529,000} \times 100\%$
		$= 10.96153846 \approx 11\%$
	c)	Net profit as a percentage of capital employed
		$\dfrac{57,000}{(Fixed\ Assets + Current\ Assets)} = 57,000$
	d)	Rate of stock turnover:
	e)	Current ratio
	f)	Acid test ratio

Extract 4.2: Sample of partially correct response to Question 4

In extract 4.2, the candidate applied some wrong formulas for computing accounting ratios and remembered only three formulas out of the ten asked. However, the candidate managed to answer parts A and B correctly.

2.1.5 Question 5: Preparation of Financial Statements

This question intended to assess the candidates' competence in the preparing of income statement in accordance with International Accounting Standards. Specifically, the question required the candidates to prepare Siera Mobatis income statement and statement of financial position for the year that ended on 31st December, 2020 by using the information given from the Trial balance and additional information extracted from the books of Siera Mobatis.

A total of 1,518 (97.87%) candidates attempted the question. The analysis of the candidates' performance shows that only 2 (0.13%) candidates scored from 0 to 3 marks, which is weak performance, 57 (3.76%) candidates scored from 3.5 to 5.5 marks, which is an average performance and 1,459 (96.11%) candidates scored from 6 to 10 marks, which is a good performance.

Generally, the performance of the candidates in this question was good since 1,516 (99.87%) candidates passed by scoring from 7 to 20 marks. Figure 5 shows the performance of the candidates in this question.
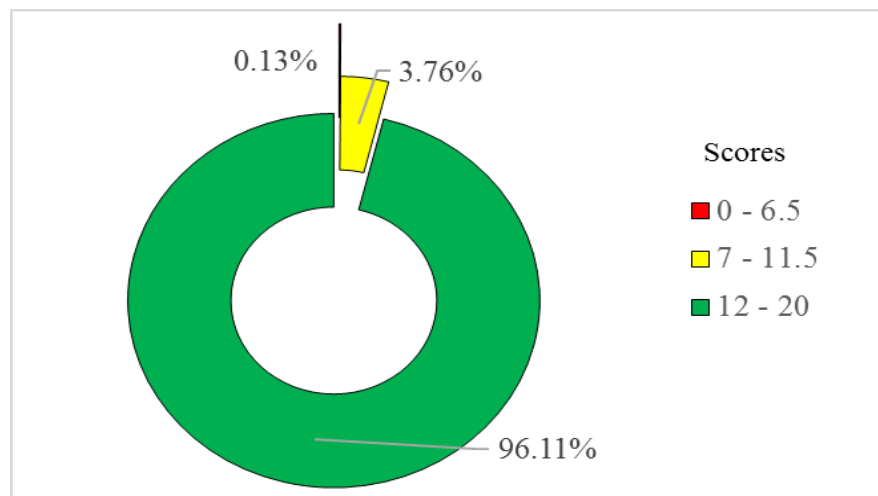
Figure 5: *The Performance of the Candidates in Question 5*

The candidates who had good performance prepared income statement and statement of financial positions in their proper formats and they analysed the information provided in the question into elements of both statements. Also, these candidates made necessary adjustments accurately and most of the elements of income statements. In addition, the candidates presented properly the incomes and expenses in the income statement of Siera Mobatis Income statement and Financial position for the year that ended on 31st December, 2020 respectively. Extract 5.1 is a sample of a correct response from one of the candidates.

5.

AN INCOME STATEMENT OF SIERA MUBATI			
Sales			1800,000
less: Sales return			120,000
less cost of goods sold			1,680,000
Opening stock		75,000	
Add Purchases	1,080,000		
Add Carriage in ward	7500		
less Purchases return	(60,000)	1027500	
Cost of goods available for sale			
		1,102,500	
less: Closing stock		67500	
Cost of goods sold			1035,000
Gross profit			645000
Add Discount received			12000
Net gross profit			657000
less expenses:			
Increase in provision for bad debt		900	
Water and electricity exp	25,800		
Add outstanding electricity	1800	27600	
Rent and rates	45000		
less Prepaid rent and rates	3000	42000	
General expenses	25,500		
Add Accrued General exp	9000	34500	
Depreciation – Plant & machinery		75,000	
– Motor vehicles		48,000	
Discount allowed		18000	
Wages and salaries		120,000	
Carriage outward		9000	
Postage and telephone		22500	
Bad debts written off		4500	399000
Net profit			258000

5.	THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION			
	Non - current Assets			
	Plant and machinery	750,000	75000	675,000
	Motor vehicles	240,000	96000	144000
				819000
	Current Assets			
	Stock		67500	
	Debtors	165,000		
	less Provision	3900	161100	
	Cash at Bank		90,000	
	Cash in hand	180	18000	
	Outstanding Rent and rates		3000	339600
				1158600
	less : Current Liabilities			
	Creditors		139800	
	General expenses		9000	
	Electricity		1800	(150,600)
				1008 000
	financed by			
	Capital		750,000	
	Add Net profit		258 000	
				1008000

Extract 5.1: A sample of a correct response to Question 5

In Extract 5.1, the candidate managed to prepare a correct income statement and statement of financial position as per requirement of the question.

On the other hand, the candidates with average performance were able to prepare the extract of income statement. They were also able to compute the amounts of provision for doubtful debts, and other adjustments like wages, depreciations of plant and machinery and motor vehicle. They also made appropriate adjustments for accruals and prepayments for water and electricity, general expenses and rent and rates. However, some of their recorded amounts were wrong, which made them score averages marks. These responses indicate that the candidates had satisfactory knowledge of accounting for financial statements.

Moreover, few candidates who had weak performance failed to make adjustments like water and electricity, rent and rates. Instead of adding accrued amount they deducted, and instead of deducting prepaid amount, they added. On top of that, they failed to determine the amount of provision for doubtful the debts to be transferred into financial statements and calculations of amounts of depreciations of plant and machinery. They failed to open all of the required

accounts; they opened trading account which is out of international accounting system. Another weakness observed from these candidates was failure to prepare the income statement account according to the International Accounting Standards. Extract 5.2 is a sample of incorrect responses from one of the candidates.

Income Statement for the year ended 31st December 2020			
Sales		Sales	1,800,000
Less: Cost of goods sold.		Less: Return in ward	120000
Opening stock	75000	Net sales	1680000
Add: Purchases	1080,000		
Addi Carriage in ward	7500		
	1162500		
less: Return out ward	60000		
goods available for sales	1102500		
less: Closing stock	67500		
	1035000		
Gross profit c/d	645000		
	1680000		1680000
Expenses		Gross profit b/d	645000
Carriage out ward	9000	Discount received	12000
Deprection: Plant and machinery	75000		657000
(750,000 X 10%)			
Motor vehicles	48000		
(240000 X 20%)			
Discount allowed	15000		
Wages and salaries	120,000		
Postage and telephone	22500		
Water & electricity	24000		
(z&s 25800 – 1800)			
Bad debts	4500		
General expenses 25500			
less: Accrued 9000	16500		
Rent and Rates 45000			
Add: prepaid 3000	48000		
	382500		
Net profit c/d	274500		
	657000		657000

Extract 5.2: A sample of an incorrect response to Question 5

In Extract 5.2, the candidate entered wrong amounts in trading account which he/she called income statement.

2.1.6 Question 6: Branch Accounting

This question intended to assess the candidates' ability to prepare relevant books of accounts for the branch stock with two columns

18

(branch debtors account and branch income statements) for the year that ended on 31ˢᵗ December 2020. Specifically, the question required the candidates to use the information provided to prepare the accounts given, which were: Branch stock account with two columns for recording the goods at invoice price and cost price respectively, branch debtors account and branch income statement.

A total of 1,219 (78.60%) candidates attempted the question. The analysis of the candidates' performance shows that 57 (4.68%) candidates scored from 0 to 3 marks, indicating weak performance, 247 (20.26%) candidates scored from 3.5 to 5.5 marks, which is an average performance, and 915 (75.06%) candidates scored from 6 to 10 marks, which is a good performance.

Generally, the performance of the candidates in this question was good since 1,162 (95.32%) candidates passed by scoring from 7 to 20 marks. Their performance is illustrated in Figure 6.
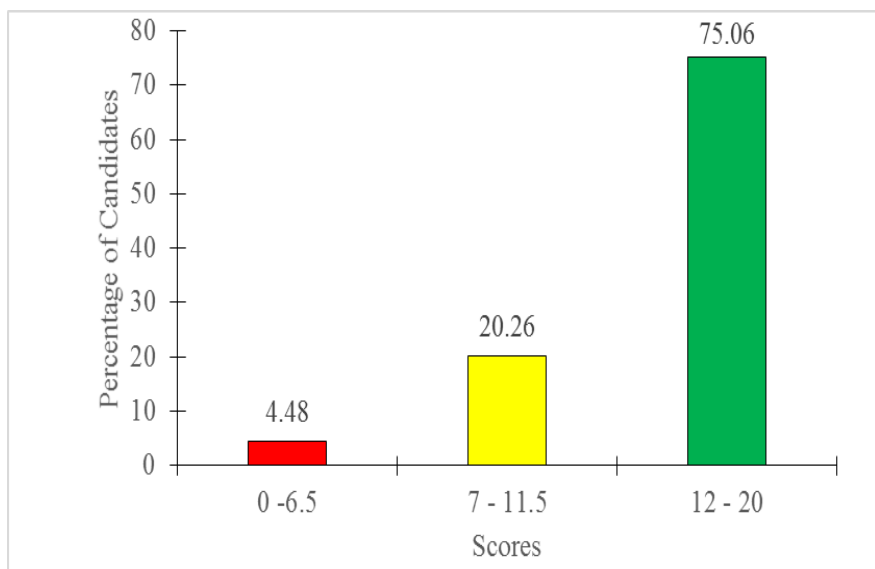
Figure 6: *The Performance of the Candidates in Question 6*

The candidates with good performance were able to open branch stock with two columns for recoding goods at invoice price and cost price, branch debtors account, and branch income statement. Also they were able to make the necessary adjustments record to all the given transactions in the respective accounts. Extract 6.1 presents a sample of a good response to Question 6.

06. a/

DR   BRANCH STOCK A/C   CR

DETAILS	MEMO	BASE	DETAILS	MEMO	BASE
Balance b/d	44,000	33,000	Branch debtors	210,000	210,000
Goods sent	248,000	186,000	Branch cash	24,000	24,000
Gross Profit	–	57,750	Goods returned	10,000	7,500
			Goods stolen	6,000	4,500
			Normal loss	1,000	–
			Abnormal loss	1,520	1,140
			Balance c/d	39,480	29,610
	292,000	276,750		292,000	276,750
Balance b/d	39,480	29,610			

b/ DR   BRANCH DEBTORS A/C   CR

Balance b/d	39,460	Bad debts	1,480
Branch stock	210,000	Branch cash	224,000
		Discount allowed	4,280
		Balance c/d	19,700
	249,460		249,460
Balance b/d	19,700		

c/

MANYARA BRANCH'S INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31·12·2020

Gross profit		57,750
Less: BRANCH EXPENSES		
Discount allowed	4,280	
Bad debts written off	1,480	
		5,760
Branch net profit		51,990

Extract 6.1: A sample of a correct response to Question 6

In extract 6.1, the candidate prepared correct branch stock account with two columns for recording goods at invoice price and cost price, branch debtors and branch income statement accounts. He/she also made necessary adjustments records to all the given transactions in the respective accounts.

Further analysis revealed that candidates with average performance were able to prepare accounts for branch stock with two columns and branch debtors but failed to post all the required entries in branch income statement.

Moreover, the candidates who had poor performance failed to prepare any of the required accounts. This indicates that the candidates lacked knowledge and skills in branch accounting. They also failed to compute the correct amounts of transactions and reversed most of the entries when posting to the specified accounts. Extract 6.2 is a sample of a partially correct response from one of the candidates.

6	DR			BRANCH STOCK		CR
	Detail	BASE	MEMO	Detail	BASE	MEMO
	Balance b/d	44000	33000	creditsales	210000	210000
	Goodsent	248000	186000	cashsales	24000	24000
	Grossprofit	—	58500	Return	1000	7500
				Invoicestown	6000	4500
				Normalloss	1000	750
				Abnormalloss	1570	1140
				Balance b/d	39400	29610
		292000	277500		292000	277500
	DR			BRANCH DEBTOR		CR
	Balance b/d	39460		Baddebts	1480	
	creditsales	210000		cash	224000	
				Discount Allowed	4280	
				Balance b/d	19700	
		249460			249460	
				BRANCH INCOME STATEMENT		
				FOR THE YEAR ENDED		
	Gross profit				58500	
	Less Expenses					
	Baddebts			1480		
	Discount Allowed			4280	5760	
	Net Profit				5740	

Extract 6.2: A sample of a partially correct response to question 6

In Extract 6.2, the candidate posted part of the required entries in the branch income statement and managed to correctly post part of the entries in all accounts prepared.

2.1.7 Question 7: Investment Account

The question aimed at assessing the candidates' ability to prepare an investment account. Specifically, the question required the

candidates to use the information provided to prepare 6 percent government stock investment account in the books of Mr. White for two years that ended on 31st December, 2019 and 2020.

A total of 1,020 (66.02%) candidates attempted the question. The analysis of the candidates' performance shows that 84 (8.20%) candidates scored from 0 to 3 marks, indicating weak performance, 209 (20.41%) candidates scored from 3.5 to 5.5 marks, which is an average performance and 731 (71.39%) candidates scored from 6 to 10 marks, which is a good performance.

Generally, the performance of the candidates in this question was good since 940 (91.80%) candidates passed by scoring from 7 to 20 marks. Their performance is summarised in Figure 7.
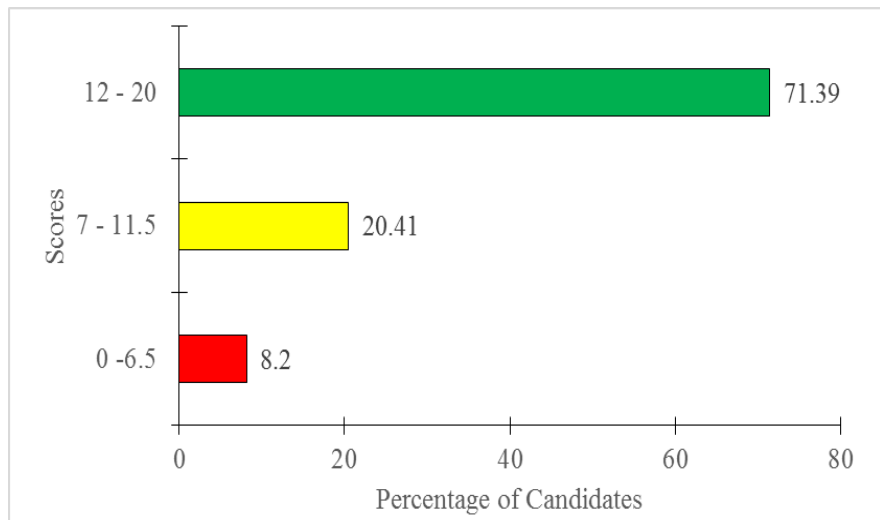
Figure 7: *The Performance of the Candidates in Question 7*

The candidates who had good performance were able to prepare stocks investment account, analyse and separate the elements of ex-interest and cum-interest with calculations of goods bought and goods sold, and post to proper columns, namely nominal, interest and capital columns. Such responses suggested that the candidates had adequate skills and knowledge in preparing stocks investment accounts. Extract 7.1 is a sample of a good response from one of the candidates.

Qn7   MR WHITE

DR   6% GOVERNMENT STOCK INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.   CR

Date	Details	N	I	C	Date	Details	N	I	C
2019 1.1	Bank	40,000	-	36,800	2019 28.2	Bank (sales)	10,000	100	94,900
28.2	Profit on sales	-	-	85,700	31.3	Bank (Interest)	-	450	-
1.6	Adj. Interest 'c	-	100	-	1.6	Bank (sales)	20,000	-	176,000
1.6	Profit on sales	-	4	152,700	1.6	Adj. Interest 'c	-	-	100
31.12	Profit & loss	-	1200	-	30.6	Bank (Interest)	-	450	-
					30.9	Bank (Interest)	-	150	-
					31.12	Bank (Interest)	-	150	-
					31.12	Balance c/d	10,000	-	9,200
		40,000	1300	275,200			40,000	1300	275,200
2020 1.1	Balance b/d	10,000	-	9,200	2020 31.3	Bank (Interest)	-	900	-
1.2	Bank (Purch)	5,000	250	40,120	1.6	Adj. Int 'c	-	50	-
1.6	Bank (Purch)	10,000	-	91,000	30.6	Bank (Interest)	-	900	-
1.6	Adj. Int 'c	-	-	50	30.9	Bank (Interest)	-	1050	-
31.12	Profit & Loss	-	3700	-	31.12	Bank (Interest)	-	1050	-
					31.12	Balance c/d	70,000	-	140,370
		70,000	3950	140,370			70,000	3950	140,370
2021 1.1	Balance b/d	70,000	-	140,370					

WORKINGS.

W1: Purchases at cum-div

Cash paid $(40,000 \times 90\%) = 36,000$

Add: Brokerage charges = 800
                     36,800

Less: Accrued Interest

$40,000 \times 6\% \times \frac{0}{12} = 0$
                     36,800

Qn7:	W2: Sales at cum-div.
	Cash received = 95000
	Less: Accrued interes:
	10,000 × 6% × 2/12. 100
	94900
	W3: Profit or loss on sales.
	Cash received 94900
	Less: cost
	10,000 × 36800 = 9200
	40,000 85700
	21.3 Bank (Interest Paid)
	30,000 × 6% × 3/12. = 450.
	W4 sales at Ex-div
	Cash received = 171000
	Add: Accrued interest.
	20,000 × 6% × 1/12 = 100
	171100
	⇒ Profit or loss on sales
	Cash received → 171100
	Less: cost
	20,000 × 27600 = 18400
	30,000 152700
	W5: Purchases at cum-div
	Cash paid → 40,370
	Less: Accrued interest
	50,000 × 6% × 1/12 = 250
	40120
	W6: Purchases at Ex-div
	Cash paid = 91,000
	Add: Accrued Interest.
	10,000 × 6% × 1/12 = 50
	91050

Extract 7.1: A sample of a good response to Question 7

In extract 7.1, the candidate correctly prepared stocks investment account for the financial years which ended on 31st December 2019 and 2020.

Furthermore, the candidates who had average performance displayed limited knowledge on how to prepare investment account.

24

They failed to analyse and separate some of the elements of ex-interest and cum-interest with calculations of goods bought and goods sold. Thus some other amounts were not placed in the proper nominal, interest and capital columns.

On the other hand, the candidates with poor performance failed to understand the question. As a result, they were not able to prepare a correct investment account. Also they failed to differentiate between the amounts to be recorded in nominal, interest and capital columns. Their responses contained a mixture of correct and incorrect answers. As a result, they posted wrong amounts in those columns. Such responses indicate that the candidates had little knowledge on the preparation of investment account. Extract 7.2 is a sample of incorrect response from one of the candidates.

Extract 7.2: A sample of an incorrect response to Question 7

In Extract 7.2, the candidate prepared investment account but posted wrong amounts in profit, income statement, and bank.

25

2.1.8 Question 8: Depreciation and Disposal of Non-Current Assets

The question intended to assess the candidates' ability to prepare assets account, provision for depreciation on assets account and disposal of non-current assets. Specifically, the question required the candidates to use the information provided to prepare the machinery accounts, provision for depreciation on machinery account for the four years that ended on 31st December 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, and the machinery disposal account.

A total of 892 (57.51%) candidates attempted the question. The analysis of the candidates' performance shows that 220 (24.66%) candidates scored from 0 to 3 marks, indicating weak performance, 529 (59.31%) candidates scored from 3.5 to 5.5 marks which is an average performance, and 143 (16.03%) candidates scored from 6 to 10 marks, which is a good performance.

Generally, the performance of the candidates in this question was good since 672 (75.34%) candidates passed by scoring from 7 to 20 marks. Their performance is shown in Figure 8.
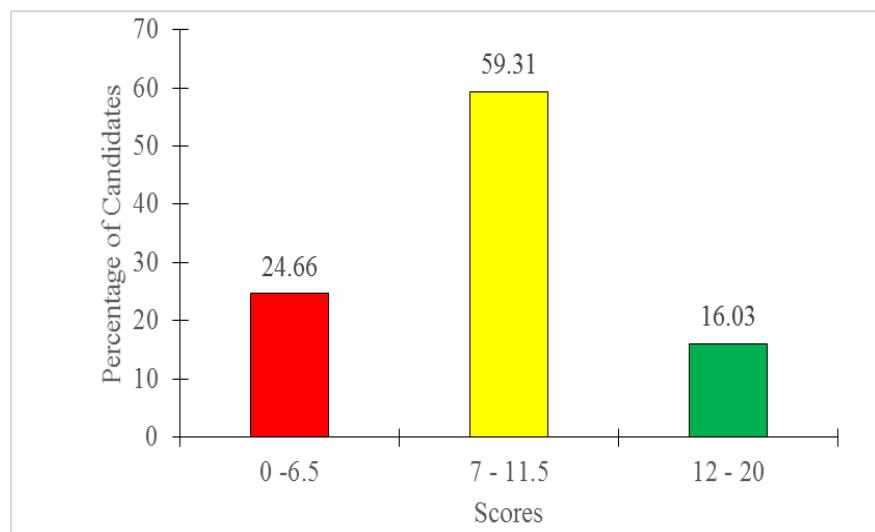
Figure 8: *The Performance of the Candidates in Question 8*

The candidates with weak performance had limited knowledge of the subject matter. They failed to compute accurately the amounts of depreciation and disposal of machinery accounts. Further analysis suggested that they lacked knowledge of the procedures

and techniques needed for the computation of depreciation of fixed assets and disposal account especially when asked to compute for the range of more than one year. Extract 8.1 is a sample of incorrect response from one of the candidates.

8	Dr	PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION A/c					Cr
	31/12/2017	Balance c/d	20,000	31/12/2017	Profit & Loss		20,000
	31/12/2018	Balance c/d	64,500	1/1/2018	Balance b/d		20,000
				31/12/2018	Profit & Loss		44,500
			64,500				64,500
	31/12/2019	Balance c/d	100,925	1/1/2019	Balance b/d		64,500
				31/12/2019	Profit & Loss		39,425
			100,925				100,925
	30/6/2020	Disposal (A)	57,050	1/1/2020	Balance b/d		100,925
	31/12/2020	Balance c/d	94,181	31/12/2020	Profit & Loss		50,306
			151,231				151,231
				1/1/2021	Balance b/d		94,181

	Dr	MACHINERY DISPOSAL A/c					Cr
	30/6/2020	Machinery	400,000	30/6/2020	Prov. Depreciation		57,050
				30/6/2020	Cash		326,000
				31/12/2020	Loss on Disposal		16,950
			400,000				400,000

Extract 8.1: A sample of an incorrect response to Question 8

In Extract 8.1 the candidate failed to record correct transactions concerned with provision for depreciation and its machinery disposal accounts. They posted wrong figures in their respective accounts.

The candidates with average performed managed to prepare the required accounts and most of their entries of machinery, provision for depreciation on machinery and disposal accounts were posted correctly. However, they failed to compute some of the provision

for depreciation on machinery account and machinery disposal account.

On the other hand, the candidates with good performance demonstrated sufficient knowledge and competence in accounting for depreciation and disposal of non-current assets. Most of them correctly opened the required accounts, analysed the information provided in the question into entries which should be recorded in the machinery, provision for depreciation on machinery and machinery disposal accounts. Also, they computed the amounts of depreciation charges correctly and made correct entries for them in the accounts. Extract 8.2 is a sample of a good response from one of the candidates.

08   Machine $B \Rightarrow \left(1 - \sqrt[10]{\dfrac{22,500}{450,000}}\right)$.

$$\Rightarrow (1 - 0.74)$$

$$= 0.26 \times 100\%$$
$$= 26\%$$

∴ Rate for machine B = 26%

Machine $C \Rightarrow \left(1 - \sqrt[n]{\dfrac{s}{c}}\right)$

$$= \left(1 - \sqrt[10]{\dfrac{20,000}{600,000}}\right)$$

$$= (1 - 0.74)$$

$$= 0.26 \times 100\%$$

$$= 26\%$$

∴ Rate for machine C = 26%

DR				MACHINERY ACCOUNT		CR
1.1.2017	Bank (A)	400,000		31.12.2017	Balance c/d	400,000
1.1.2018	Balance b/d	400,000		31.12.2018	Balance c/d	850,000
1.10.2018	Bank (B)	450,000				
		850,000				850,000
1.1.2019	Balance b/d	350,000		31.12.2019	Balance c/d	350,000
1.1.2020	Balance b/d	350,000		20.6.2020	Disposal	400,000
1.7.2020	Bank (C)	600,000		31.12.2020	Balance c/d	1050,000
		1450,000				1450,000
1.1.2021	Balance b/d	1050,000				

29

08. WORKING.

DEPRECIATION TABLE. R.B.M (26%)

Date.	vehicle	Cost·	2017	2018	2019	2020	Disposal.
1.1.2017	A	400,000	104,000	76960	56950	21,072.	258,982
1.10.2018	B	450,000	—	29250	109395	80952	—
1.7.2020	C	600,000	—	—	—	78,000	—
TOTAL	—		104,000	106,210	166,345	180,024,	258,982.

DR   PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION ACCOUNT   CR

21.12.2017	Balance c/d	104,000	31.12.2017	P & L	104,000
31.12.2018	Balance c/d	210210	1.1.2018	Balance b/d	104,000
			31.12.2018	P & L	106,210
		210210			210210
31.12.2019	Balance c/d	376,555	1.1.2019	Balance b/d	210210
			31.12.2019	P & L	166,345
		376,555			376,555
30.6.2020	Disposal	258,982	1.1.2020	Balance b/d	376555
31.12.2020	Balance c/d	297,597	31.12.2019	P & L	180,024
		556,579			556,579
			1.1.2021	Balance b/d	297,597

DR   MACHINERY DISPOSAL A/C   CR

Machinery	400,000	Cash		326,000
Profit on disposal	184,982·	Provision for depreciation	258,982
	584,982			584,982

Extract 8.2: A sample of a correct response to Question 8

In Extract 8.2, the candidate recorded correctly all the transactions in machinery account, provision for depreciation account and its machinery disposal account.

30

2.2 Analysis of the candidates' performance in 153/2 Accountancy 2

The paper consisted of eight (8) questions from eight (8) topics namely: *Auditing, Payroll Accounting, Stock Valuation Accounting, Cost Accounting, Company Accounts, Containers Accounts, Hire Purchase Accounting,* and *Partnership Accounting.* The candidates' response analysis for each question is as follows:

2.2.1 Question 1: Auditing

The question intended to measure the candidates' competence in auditing. Specifically, it required the candidates to briefly explain the following accounting terms:

(a) Audit report
(b) Letter of management
(c) Letter of engagement
(d) Letter of representation

A total of 1,551 (100%) candidates attempted this question. The analysis of the candidates' performance shows that 1,042 (67.18%) candidates scored 6 to 10 marks which is good performance, 338 (21.79%) candidates scored from 3.5 to 5.5 marks, which is an average performance, and 171 (11.03%) candidates scored from 0 to 3 marks indicating weak performance.

Generally, the performance of the candidates in this question was good since 1,380 (88.97%) candidates passed by scoring from 3.5 to 10 marks. Figure 9 shows the performance of the candidates in this question 1.
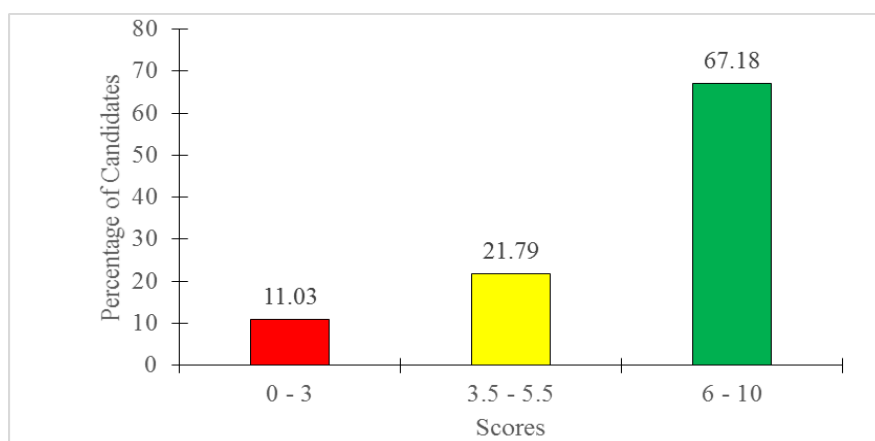
Figure 9: *The Performance of the Candidates in Question 1*

The analysis shows that candidates who performed well in this question correctly explained the given auditing terms. Their scores ranged from 6 to 10 marks depending on the level of relevance, clarity and support provided in their answers. Extract 9.1 is a sample of a good response from one of the candidates.

1.	Writing brief explanations on the following audit documents :
(a)	AUDIT REPORT
	⟫ This is the end result of audit work. It refers to the statement of collected facts by an auditor from audit work showing wether accounts or financial statements present true and fair view or not. They include qualified report, unqualified report, adverse report and disclaimer report.
(b)	LETTER OF MANAGEMENT.
	⟫ It is also called letter of internal control weakness. It is prepared by auditor and within this letter auditor draws attention towards weakness of the internal control system.
(c)	LETTER OF ENGAGEMENT.
	⟫ This is a letter prepared by an auditor and sent to his client or management for acceptance before new audit is concluded. It is an a letter of agreement between the auditor and his client for conducting professional duties of an auditor.
(d)	LETTER OF REPRESENTATION
	⟫ That Under this letter auditor requires the client or management to write or prepare this letter as a confirmation that all work done by an auditor is right and every component assessed is so right. This letter protects auditor against subsequent enquiries regarding audit work done.

Extract 9.1: A sample of good response to Question 1

In Extract 9.1, the candidate provided correct explanations of the four audit documents provided.

Further analysis shows that the candidates with average performance managed to provide relevant and clear explanations on one or two of the given terms. Their scores ranged from 3.5 to 5.5

marks depending on the level of errors and clarity of their explanations. Their average performance implies that they had satisfactory understanding of auditing documents.

On the other hand, the candidates who had weak performance lacked knowledge about terminologies used in auditing, especially audit report. The candidates under this category could not explain all the given terminologies. Some of them failed to give clear explanations because of lack of English language proficiency.

For example, one candidate explained the term audit report *as statements directly show the efficiently of audit opinion* instead of *the statement of professional recommendations prepared and submitted by the auditor to the shareholders to the members of the company or entity*.

Another candidate described a letter of management as *a document which guide auditor to examine financial statements*. Instead of *document written by the auditor to the management to draw attention of the management of the company towards shortcomings and weaknesses in the company internal control system*. Extract 9.2: Shows a sample of incorrect response from one of the candidates.

Extract 9. 2: A sample of an incorrect response to Question 1

In Extract 9.2, the candidate provided incorrect explanations on the four audit documents provided.

2.2.2 Question 2: Payroll Accounting

The question intended to assess the candidates' competence in the preparation of employee's, salary slip, and general journal. Specifically, the question required the candidates to use the information provided to prepare Melinda's salary slip and the general journal to record the payroll for the month ending 31st August, 2020.

A total of 1,551 (100%) candidates responded to the question. The analysis of the candidates' performance shows that 846 (54.55%) candidates scored from 6 to 10 marks which is a good performance,

613 (39.52%) candidates scored from 3.5 to 5.5 marks which is an average performance, and 92 (5.93%) candidates scored from 0 to 3 marks indicating weak performance.

Generally, the performance of the candidates in this question was good since 1,459 (94.07%) candidates passed by scoring 3.5 to 10 marks. Their performance is summarised in Figure 10.
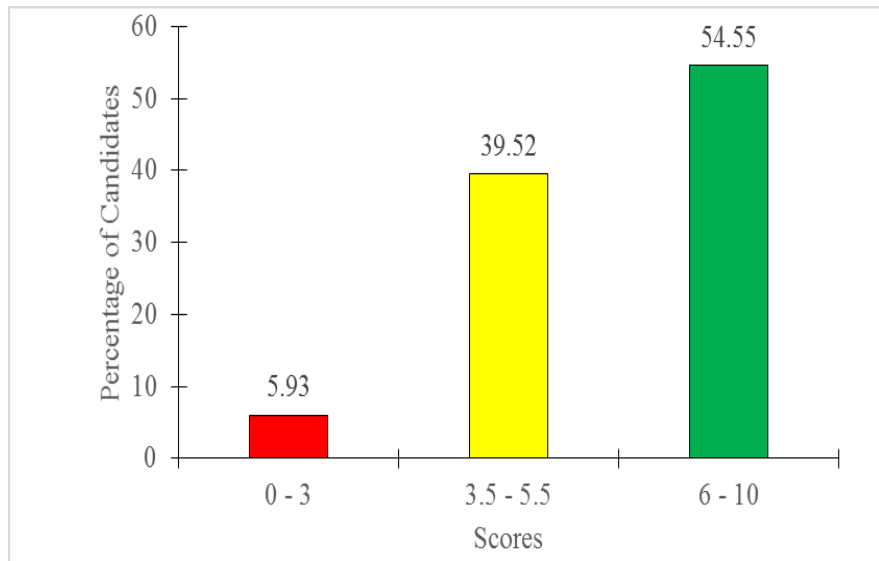
Figure 10: *The Performance of the Candidates in Question 2*

The candidates with good performance were able to prepare the employee's, salary slip, and general journal. The candidates correctly computed the amounts of basic salaries for the employees, monetary allowances, gross salaries and the amounts of deductions from the employee's salaries.

These good responses to the question indicate that the candidates were competent in the preparation of employee's, salary slips, and their general journal. Extract 10.1 is a sample of good response from one of the candidates.

		MELINDA'S SALARY SLIP		Tsh.	
2		Basic pay		300000	
		Add: ALLOWANCES			
		Overtime payment	33750		
		Transport allowance	40000		
		Meal allowance	36000		
		Medical allowance	20000		
				129750	
		GROSS PAY		429750	
		Less: Deductions			
		Income tax	47438		
		National provident fund	30000		
				77438	
		Net pay		352313	

		GENERAL JOURNAL ENTRY			
	S/N	DETAILS	DEBIT	CREDIT	
		Salary expenses a/c	154876		
		Income tax a/c		47438	
		National provident fund a/c		30000	
		Net pay a/c		77438	
		Being Salary expenses recognized			
		Income tax a/c	47438		
		National provident fund a/c	30000		
		Net pay a/c	77438		
		Bank a/c		154876	
		Being Salary expenses paid to bank.			
		Bank account	154876		
		Salary expenses		154876	
		Being salary expenses passed to profit loss			

Extract 10.1: A sample of a correct response to Question 2

In Extract 10.1, the candidate prepared Melinda's salary slip and general journal with correct entries.

Further analysis indicates that the candidates with average performance lost some marks because of errors in their salary slips and general journal. They incorrectly computed the amounts of gross pay and some other deductions. Incorrect figures presented resulted in computation of incorrect amounts of the employees' net pay.

Moreover, the candidates who had weak performance failed to prepare the salary slips and general journal of Melinda. They failed to compute the amounts of basic salary, allowances, and the deductions from the employee's salaries. They computed and

recorded incorrect amounts of the employee's earnings and made incorrect deductions. Extract 10.2 is a sample of an incorrect response from one of the candidates.

Extract 10.2: A sample of an incorrect response to Question 2

In Extract 10.2, the candidate prepared only one account out of the two which are Melindas salary slip and general journal but posted incorrect figures of basic salary, and meal allowance which led to the incorrect amount of gross pay.

2.2.3 Question 3: Stock Valuation Accounting

This question intended to measure the candidates' ability to prepare financial statements of inventory in order to determine the cost value of inventory at the end of the year. Specifically, the question required the candidates to use the information provided to prepare the cost value of Frank Ironside Ltd's Inventory on 31st December, 2019.

A total of 1,551 (100%) candidates responded to the question. The analysis of the candidates' performance shows that only 4 (0.26%) candidates scored from 6 to 10 marks which is a good performance, 233 (15.02%) candidates scored from 3.5 to 5.5 marks, which is an average performance, and 1,314 (84.72%) scored from 0 to 3 marks, indicating weak performance.

Generally, the performance of the candidates in this question was weak since 1,314 (84.72%) candidates failed by scoring from 0 to 3 marks. The general performance of the candidates in this question is summarised in Figure 11.

37
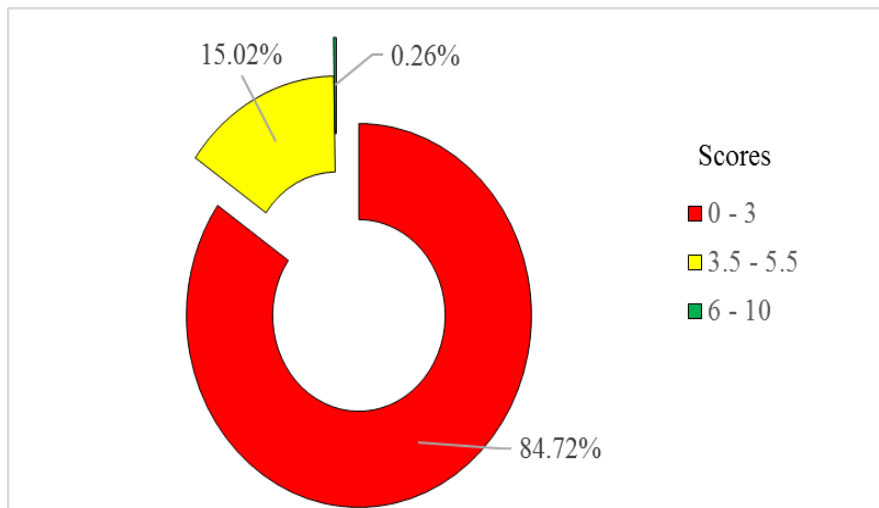
Figure 11: *The Performance of the Candidates in Question 3*

The analysis indicates that the candidates with weak performance, failed to adhere to the requirements of the question. The majority of them were not able to prepare the statement of value of inventory and calculate the inventory cost value at the end of the year.

Other candidates showed correct statements of value of stock but recorded incorrect amounts of bad debts, return outward, different profit margins, goods sent on sale and returns, under casted stock, purchases, carriage inward and return inwards. Such candidates demonstrated lack of analytical skills in classifying the accounts. Also, other candidates reversed some entries in their accounts. Extract.11.1 is a sample of incorrect response from one of the candidates.

Q3	STATEMENT OF COMPUTING STOCK 31/12/2024		
	opening stock 1 to 7 January		760,000
	Add: cost of goods sold		
	sales:	830,000	
	less: carriage inward return	640,000	
		190,000	
	Goods sent to customer	870,000	
	Goods to consignee	640,000	
		1700,000	
	less: Gross profit	425,000	
		1275,000	
	cash sales	580,000	1855,000
			(895,000)
	less: purchases	1020,000	
	cash purchases	950,000	
	less: Return outward	(920,00)	
	Add: carriage inward	75,000	
	cost of goods reaped	77600/1000,000	
	Add: undercasting		7 3600

Extract 11.1: A sample of an incorrect response to Question 3

In Extract 11.1, the candidate prepared statements of computing stock but they entered incorrect amount of sales, return inward, goods sent to customer, gross profit, purchases, and carriage inwards. The candidate failed to correctly calculate the amount of inventory cost value.

The candidates with average performance were able to meet some of the requirements of the question. They prepared statements of value of inventory and correctly entered some of the entries like sales, return inwards, gross profit and purchases. However, they entered incorrect figure of other entries like goods sent and carriage inwards. Also, it was noted that the candidates under this category

could not correctly calculate the amount of cost value of inventory. On the other hand, the candidates who demonstrated good performance had good knowledge of the subject matter of inventory valuation. They used appropriate rates to prepare the correct inventory cost value.

However, errors and omissions were also observed in their responses. The good performance could be attributed to the candidates' sufficient knowledge and competence the topic of in Stock Valuation topic. Extract 11.2 is a sample of a good response from one of the candidates.

3.	WORKINGS:			
	25% — mark - up			
	$\frac{25}{100} = \frac{1}{4+1} = \frac{1}{5} \times 100 = 20\%$ margin.			
	STATEMENT OF VALUE OF CLOSING INVENTORY WHEN STOCK TAKING HAS BEEN TAKEN AFTER 31st DECEMBER, 2019			
	Value of inventory on 31st ~~december~~ January 17th			960,000
	Add: Sales	1410,000		
	Less: Margin	282,000	1128,000	
	Undercast		78,600	
	Return outward		920,000	
	Stock scrapped		100,000	
	Goods to consignee	640,000		
	Less: Profit margin	128,000	512,000	
	Goods dispatched	870,000		
	Less: Profit margin	174,000	696,000	
	Stock expired		50,000	
				3484,600
				4444,600
	Less: Purchases		1970,000	
	Carriage Inward		75,000	
	Return Inward	640,000	640	
	Less: Profit margin	128,000	512,000	
				2557,000
	Value of closing Inventory on 31st Dec			1887,600

Extract 11.2: Sample of a relatively correct response to Question 3

In Extract 11.2, the candidate correctly prepared the statement of the value of closing stock, but they failed to calculate the amount of closing inventory on 31st December, hence they obtained

1,887,600/= instead of 1,359,920/=. This was due to wrong posting of the amount of expired inventory, profit margin in sales and profit margin on the amounts of sent goods.

2.2.4 Question 4: Cost Accounting

This question intended to test the candidates' competence in preparing cost statement by showing marginal cost and profit or loss, calculating break-even point, and proving that total revenue is equal to total cost at break-even point.

A total of 1,551 (100%) candidates responded to the question. The analysis of the candidates' performance shows that 671 (43.26%) candidates scored from 6 to 10 marks, which is a good performance, 564 (36.37%) candidates scored from 3.5 to 5.5 marks, which is an average performance, and 316 (20.37%) candidates scored from 0 to 3 marks, indicating weak performance.

Generally, the performance of the candidates in this question was good since 1,235 (79.63%) candidates passed by scoring from 3.5 to 10 marks as shown in Figure 12.
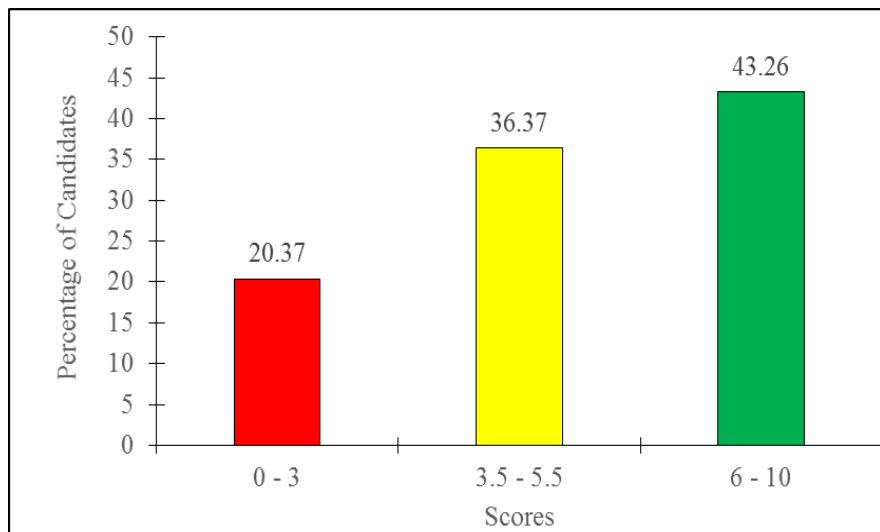
Figure 12: *The Performance of the Candidates in Question 4*

The candidates with good performance were able to prepare the cost statement for SBC Ltd and post all the required data to obtain the required profit for the month which was TZS 84,130,000/=. Also, they were able to calculate break-even point in the number of

bottles and in revenue value as well as prove the equality of the equilibrium point of total revenue and total cost. Extract 12.1 is a sample of a good response from one of the candidates.

4. @ STATEMENT SHOWING MARGINAL COST AND PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 2019.		
DETAILS	SHS	SHS
Sales. (500,000 × 200)		100,000,000
Less: Variable cost		
Direct materials	10,000,000	
Direct Labour	1,350,000	
Direct expenses	2,000,000	
Variable overheads overheads	1,120,000	14,470,000
Contribution Margin		85,530,000
less: Fixed cost		
fixed overhead expenses	1,400,000	1,400,000
NET PROFIT		84,130,000

4 ⓑ Break even point in number of bottles = $\dfrac{\text{Fixed cost}}{(\text{Selling price} - \text{Variable cost})}$

Fixed cost = 1,400,000
Variable cost = 28.94
Selling price = 200

Break even point in number of bottles = $\dfrac{1,400,000}{(200 - 28.94)}$

= $\dfrac{1,400,000}{171.06}$

= 8184.26

∴ Break even point in number of bottles is 8184.26

Break even point in revenue = break even point in number of bottles × selling price

= 8184.26 × 200

= 1636,852.566

∴ Break even point in revenue is 1636 852.566

42

4 (c)   from;   Total Revenue =   Total Cost
     At   break even   point

     Total Revenue = Break even point in number of bottles ×
                  selling price

     Total Cost =   Variable cost + Fixed Cost
          Variable cost = Break even point in number of bottles
                     × Variable cost in units

     Total Revenue   =   Total cost
     8184.26 × 200 = (8184.26 × 28.94) + 1,400,000
     1636,852.566   =   236,852.566 + 1400,000
     1,636,852.566 =   1636,852.566

     ∴ At break even point total Revenue is 1636,852.566
     which is equal total cost which is 1,636,852.566

Extract 12.1: A sample of a good response to Question 4

In Extract 12.1 the candidate accurately prepared the statement of marginal cost, calculated break even points and proved that the total revenue is equal to total cost at break-even point.

On the other hand, the candidates with average performance were able to prepare statements showing marginal cost but most of them did not feed all the required entries, and consequently got incorrect profit. Despite the shortcomings displayed, the candidates were able to calculate break even points and prove that the total revenue is equal to total cost at break-even point.

Besides, the analysis shows that the candidates with weak performance did not have sufficient knowledge of the subject matter of cost accounting. Their responses were characterised by a mixture of correct and incorrect answers. Most of them failed to prepare the cost statement for the month, calculate the break-even points, and prove that total revenue is equal to total cost at break-even point.

4 b)   Solution

from @ BEP = Tfc + profit
                    Cmu

but Cmu = Sales - Variable Cost
         = 100,002,000 - 14,470,000
         = 85,530,000

Thus

    Q BEP =   1,400,000
               85,530,000

The Break even point in Quantity is 0.01637 bottles
    BEPTsh = Tfc   or QBEP x Sales
              Cmr
    QBEP Tsh = 0.01637 x 2,00
    Break even point in sales is 3.274 Tshs

from   BEP = Tfc
            Sales - Vcu
    Sales - Vcu = Tfc + profit
       at BEP profit = 0
       Sales - Vcu = Tfc
    100,000,000 - 14,470,000 = 1,400,000
       100,000,000 = 100,000,000
              Thus shown

Extract 12.2: A sample of an incorrect response to Question 4

In Extract 12.2, the candidate calculated incorrect break-even point and showed incorrect relation between total revenue and total cost at the break-even point.

2.2.5 Question 5: Company Accounts

The question intended to assess the candidates' ability to prepare accounting entries for a company. Specifically, the question required the candidates to use the given information to prepare bank, ordinary shares application, ordinary shares allotment, 1st call, 2nd call, 3rd call, ordinary share capital, forfeited shares, re-issued shares and ordinary share premium accounts.

A total of 1,174 (75.69%) candidates responded to the question. The analysis of the candidates' performance shows that 936 (79.72%) candidates scored from 12 to 20 marks, which is good performance, 150 (12.78%) candidates scored from 7 to 11.5 marks, which is an average performance, and 88 (7.50%) candidates scored from 0 to 6.5 marks, indicating weak performance.

44

Generally, the performance of the candidates in this question was good since 1,086 (92.50%) candidates passed by scoring from 7 to 20 marks. The general performance of the candidates in this questions is shown in Figure 13.
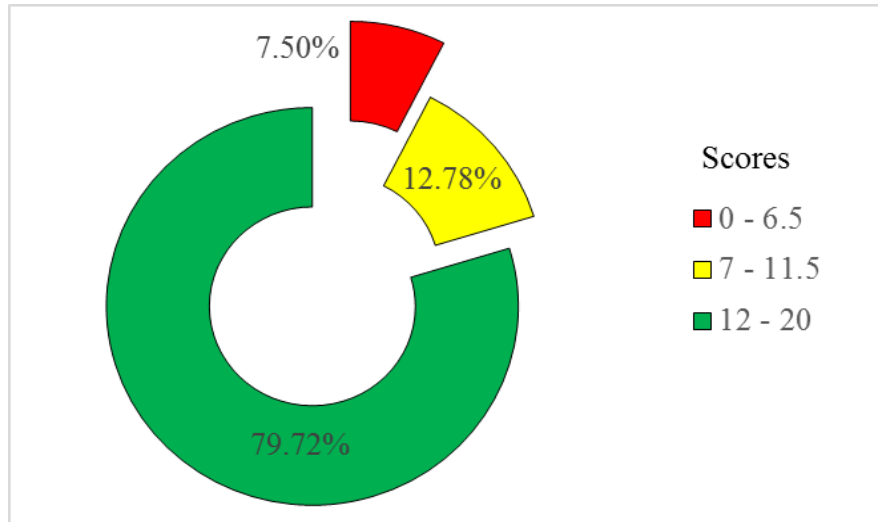
Figure 13: *The Performance of the Candidates in Question 5*

The candidates who had good performance were able to prepare the required accounts accurately. Also, they accurately computed the amount of money receivable on application, allotment, first call, second call, third call and the amount of share premium accounts. Also, they made correct entries in the bank, share application, share allotment, first call, second call, third call and ordinary share capital accounts. Extract 13.1 is a sample of a good response from one of the candidates.

5.

Dr.		BANK	Account.		Cr.
Application account.	7250000		Application account.		2250000.
Allotment.	5000000.				
1st first call	3992000		Balance ℅d.		20,202,000
2nd second call	2,982000				
3rd third call amount.	2964000				
Share re-issued.	264000				
	22452000				22452000.
Balance ℅d.	20,202,000				

Dr	ORDINARY.	SHARE APPLICATION	Account		Cr.
Capital amount.	5000000		Bank amount		7250000
Bank amount.	2250000				
	7250000				7250000

Dr.	ORDINARY	SHARE	ALLOTMENT	Account	Cr.
Share premium	—		Bank amount.		5000000.
Capital amount.	5000000				
	5000000				5000000.

Dr. FIRST	1st CALL		Account		Cr.
Share capital amount.	4000000.		Call in arrears.		8000.
			Bank amount.		3,992000
	4000000				4000000

	SECOND	2nd CALL		ACCOUNT.	
Capital amount	3000000		Call in arrears.		18000
			Bank amount.		2982,000
	3000000				3000000

Dr.	3rd CALL ACCOUNT			Cr.
Capital account.	3000000	Call in arrears.	36000.
		Bank account.	2964000
	3000000		3000000.

Dr.	ORDINARY SHARE CAPITAL ACCOUNT.			Cr.
Share forfeited account.	240 000	Application amount.	5000000.
Balance c/d.	20,000,000	Allotment amount	5000000
		first call	4000000
		2nd second call	3000000
		3rd third call	3000000.
		Share re issued.	240 000
	20240000		20240000.

Dr.	FORFEITED SHARE ACCOUNT			Cr.
Call in arrears amount	62000	Capital amount.	240000.
Share re-issued amount	178 000.		
	240 000		240 000

Dr.	RE ISSUED SHARE ACCOUNT.			Cr.
Capital amount.	240,000	forfeited share amount.	178000.
Share premium amount.	202000.	Bank.	264000.
	442000		442000

Dr.	ORDINARY SHARE PREMIUM ACCOUNT			Cr.
Balance c/d.	202000	Re- Issued shares.	202000.
	202000		202000.

Dr.	CALL IN ARREARS ACCOUNT.			Cr.
first call.	8000	Share forfeited account	62000.
2nd second call	18000		
3rd third call	36000.		

Extract 13.1: A sample of a good response to Question 5

In Extract 13.1, the candidate prepared accurately all the accounts as required.

47

Furthermore, the candidates who had average performance prepared bank, ordinary share application and allotment, ordinary share capital and opened the required ledger accounts but failed to prepare 1st call, 2nd call, 3rd call, forfeited shares and re-issued shares accounts. Also, most of their entries of the amount posted in the relevant accounts were incorrect.

Moreover, the candidates who had weak performance did not have sufficient knowledge of the subject matter since their responses were characterised by many incorrect answers. Most of them did not prepare bank, ordinary share allotment, ordinary share capital, ordinary share premium accounts, and all three calls.

Also, other candidates recorded inaccurate amounts in application, allotment, first call, second call, third call and share premium accounts. Others could not establish the amounts to be banked on each of the applications, allotment and call instalments.

On top of that, some of them failed to open all of the required accounts as they skipped five to six of the required accounts. This indicates that the candidates were not competent in the preparation of accounting entries for the company. Extract 13.2 is a sample of an incorrect response from one of the candidates.

05.	DR	BANK ACCOUNT		CR
	Application	725000	Application	725000

	DR	Ordinary Share Application Account		CR
	Bank	725000	Bank	725000

Extract 13.2: A sample of a relatively incorrect response to Question 5

In Extract 13.2, the candidate prepared the bank account and ordinary share application accounts but failed to prepare other accounts as per the requirements of the question.

2.2.6 Question 6: Container Accounts

The question intended to assess the candidates' ability to prepare containers stock accounts using the suspense method. Specifically, the question required the candidates to use the information provided to prepare the containers stock and containers suspense accounts in the books of LG & Company.

A total of 1,447 (93.29%) candidates responded to the question. The analysis of the candidates' performance shows that 1,199 (82.86%) candidates scored from 12 to 20 marks, which is good performance, 198 (13.68%) candidates scored from 7 to 11.5 marks, which is an average performance, and 50 (3.46%) candidates scored from 0 to 6.5 marks, indicating weak performance.

Generally, the performance of candidates in this question was good since 1,397 (96.54%) candidates passed by scoring from 7 to 20 marks as summarized in Figure 14.
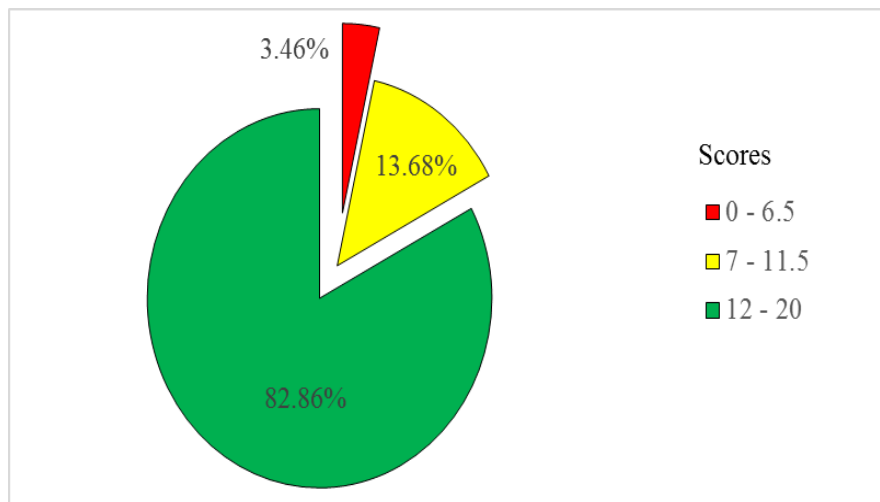

Figure 14: *The Performance of the Candidates in Question 6*

The analysis shows that the candidates with good performance were able to prepare the required accounts accurately. Also, most of them managed to record and post all the transactions in the containers stock account and containers suspense account correctly.

Extract 14.1 is a sample of a correct response from one of the candidates.

DR	CONTAINER SUSPENSE ACCOUNT						CR
Details	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Details	Quantity	Rate	Amount
Returned	2200	600	1320,000	container sent	3800	800	3040,000
Retained	1000	600	600,000				
Hiring charges			760,000				
Balance c/f	600	600	360000				
	3800		3040000		3800		3040,000
				Balance b/f	600	600	360,000

DR	CONTAINER STOCK ACCOUNT						CR
Details	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Details	Quantity	Rate	Amount
Balance b/f				Retained	1000	600	600,000
where house	2200	300	660,000	Hiring charges			760,000
Purchases	800	400	320,000	damage	200	1000	200,000
Profit on containers			1120,000				
				Balance c/f			
				Customer	600	300	180000
				Where house	1200	300	360000
	3000		2100,000		3000		2100000
Bal b/f customer	600	300	180000				
	1200	300	360000				

Invoice rate (IR) = 800
Purchases rate (PR) = 400
Returnable rate (RR) = 600
Valuation rate (VR) = 300

Extract 14.1: A sample of a correct response to Question 6

Further analysis indicates that the candidates with average performance omitted some of the transactions from the accounts and used incorrect explanations and amounts for some transactions. In addition to that, other candidates reversed one or two of the entries in the containers' stock account or in the containers' suspense account.

Furthermore, the candidates with weak performance managed to draw a sketch of container stock account and containers suspense account accurately but failed to apply the principles of double entry in recording transactions. They recorded some items once, and reversed some of the entries or posted some of the entries in the wrong side of the accounts. Moreover, some of them recorded

50

incorrect amounts in their accounts prepared. Such candidates failed to interpret the information provided in the question. Extract 14.2 is a sample of incorrect response from one of the candidates.

06. DR	CONTAINER STOCK ACCOUNT							CR
Date	Particular	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Date	Particular	Quantity	Rate	Amount
2019					2019				
31Dec	Balance b/d					Returned			
	– Customer	600				container	2200		600
	– Warehouse	1200				Container			
	Container Purchased	8		400		kept	1000		200
	Container								
	sold	200		1000					

DR	CONTAINER CUSPENSE ACCOUNT							. CR
D	Details	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Date	Details	Quantity	Rate	Amount
2019					2019				
	Returnable					Balance b/d			
	container	2200		600		– Customer	600		
	Container					Container			
	kept	1000		200		sent	3200		800

Extract 14.2: A sample of an incorrect response to Question 6

In Extract 14.2 the candidate prepared container stock account and a container suspense account but posted wrong amounts for customer, warehouse and suspense.

2.2.7 Question 7: Hire Purchases

The question intended to assess the candidates' competence in preparing higher purchases income statement. Specifically, the question required the candidates to use the information provided from the Henry Rook business to prepare their income statement for the financial year that ended on 31st December, 2019.

A total of 794 (51.19%) candidates responded to the question. The analysis of the candidates' performance shows that 233 (29.35%) candidates scored from 12 to 20 marks, which is good performance, 470 (59.19%) candidates scored from 7 to 11.5 marks, which is an average performance, and 91 (11.46%) candidates scored from 0 to 6.5 marks, indicating weak performance.

Generally, the performance of the candidates in this question was good since 703 (88.54%) candidates passed by scoring from 7 to 20 marks as shown in Figure 15.
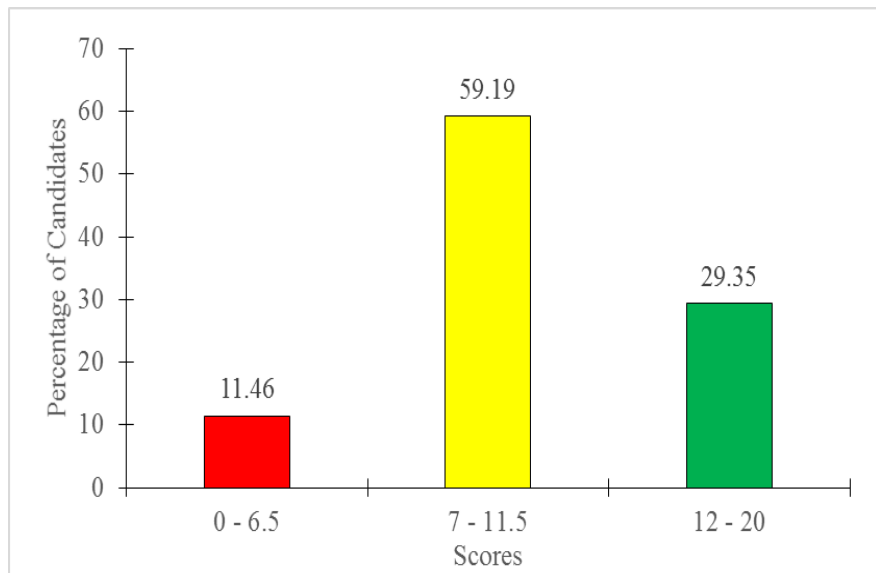
Figure 15: *The Performance of the Candidates in Question 7*

The analysis shows that the candidates who had good performance were able to use the appropriate rates to prepare hire purchases income statement. Their calculation of higher purchases sales, ending inventories, unrealized profit, gross profit and purchases was correctly presented. All income and expenses entries were well presented in the income statement, hence they obtained a correct net profit. Extract 15.1 is a sample of correct response from one of the candidates.

7.   WORKINGS.

Cost of type writer   400,000.
Number of typewriters purchases   800.
Total purchases = 400,000/= X 800 = 320,000,000/=.

Cash sales.
Cash sell price X No. of type writers sold on cash.
   500,   500x
      500,000 X 300 =   150,000,000.
HP sales
HPP X No. of type writers sold on HP basis.
580,000 X 450 =   261,000,000.
Cash not collected = 261,000,000 - 70,600,000 = 190,400,000.
   Provision for unrealized profit.
   (580,000 - 400,000) X Cash not collected.
      580,000

   180/ X cash not collected.
   /580

   Provision for realized profit
   180/ X cash collected.
   /580

   Closing stock = (Purchases - Sales) units
              = Purchases units - Sales units.
              =   800 - 300 - 450
              =   800 - 750 = 50.
              =   50 X 400,000 = 20,000,000.
   Prov. for Un realized profit.
      180/ X 190,400,000 = 59,089,655.17.
      /580

HENRY ROOK's INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st December, 2019.

Sales:

Cash sales	150,000,000.	
Hire purchase sales	261,000,000	
		411,000,000.
less: Cost of sales		
Purchases	320,000,000.	
Closing stock	(20,000,000).	300,000,000.
GROSS PROFIT		111,000,000.
less: Unrealized profit		59,089,655.17
Realized profit		51,910,344.83
less: EXPENSES.		
General expenses	18,800,000.	
Wages and salaries	40,000	
Carriage outwards	200,000.	
Rent and Rates	350,000.	
Water and electricity	500,000.	
Insurance	225,000.	
Stationery	250,000.	
Postage and Telephone expenses	300,000.	
Garage charges	100,000.	21,175,000
Net Profit		30,735,344.83

Extract 15.1: A sample of a good response to Question 7

Further analysis of the candidates' performance indicates that those with average performance were able to open the required income statement in their proper formats, but some errors and omission were noted in their responses. Their performance suggests that they had satisfactory knowledge and competence in accounting for hire purchases.

On top of that, the candidates who had weak performance failed to meet the requirements of the question. The majority failed to prepare the hire purchases income statement. Some of them recorded correct amounts with wrong explanations while others reversed some entries in their accounts, indicating lack of analytical skills in classifying the entries in their accounts. Extract 15.2 is a sample of incorrect response from one of the candidates.

7	WORKINGS			
	1. Sales			
	Cash sales = 300 X 500,000 = 150,000,000			
	HP sales = 450 X 580,000 = 261,000,000			
	2. Closing stock			
	Units : 800 — 300 — 450 = 50			
	Cost : 50 X 400,000 = 20,000			
	3. Realised & unrealised profit			

Dr   HP DEBTORS ACCOUNT (TZS"000")   Cr

Details	Amount	Details	Amount
HP sales	261,000	Cash from debtors	70 600
		Balance c/d	190,400
	261,000		261,000

Realised : $\frac{400,000}{580,000}$ x 70,600,000 = 46,689,655

Unrealised : $\frac{400,000}{580,000}$ X 190400 = 131,310,345

Dr   HP TRADING ACCOUNT TZS   Cr

Purchases	180,000,000	HP sales	261,000
Closing stock	20,000,000	HP sales	261,000,000
Cost of sales	160,000,000		
Unrealised	46,689,655		
Realised	54,310,345		

Extract 15.2: A sample of an incorrect response to Question 7

In Extract 15.2, the candidate prepared the higher purchases trading accounts instead of income statement as per the requirements of the questions.

2.2.8 Question 8: Partnership Accounting

The question intended to assess the candidates' competence in preparing partnership accounts. Specifically, the question required the candidates to use the information provided to prepare the revaluation account, cash account, and partners' capital accounts.

A total of 1,237 (79.75%) candidates responded to the question. The analysis of the candidates' performance shows that 16 (1.29%) candidates scored from 12 to 20 marks, which is good performance, 1,035 (82.38%) candidates scored from 7 to 11.5 marks, which is an average performance, and 202 (16.33%) candidates scored from 0 to 6.5 marks, indicating weak performance.

Generally, the performance of the candidates in this question was good since 1,035 (83.67%) candidates passed by scoring 7 to 20 marks. Their performance is summarised in Figure 16.
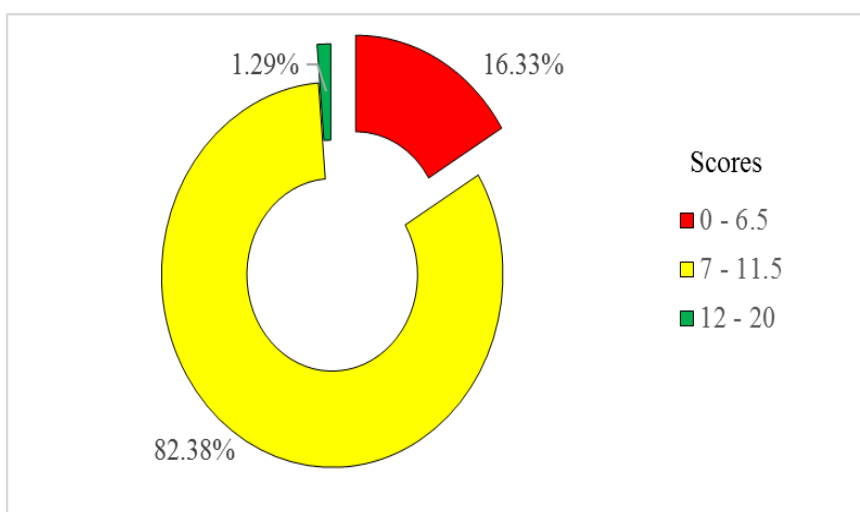
Figure 16: *The Performance of the Candidates in Question 8*

The analysis of the performance shows that the candidates with good performance managed to prepare the revaluation account, cash account, and partner capital account for Arnold, Bester and Cheddy. They were also able to make correct entries in the relevant accounts, including posting the correct entries like stocks, commission, goodwill and realization. This indicates that the candidates had sufficient knowledge and competence in accounting

for partnership. Extract 16.1 is a sample of a good response from one of the candidates.

8.

CASH Book A/c.

Dr Details	Amount	Cr Details	Amount
Balance b/d	150,000	Creditors	5,750,000.
Realization:		Capital –	
Goodwill	200,000	Arnold	1,488,200
Debtors	3,000,000	Bester	1,366,800
Stock	4,500,000	Creditor (unrecord)	50,000
Furniture	500,000		
Capital –			
Cheddy	300,000		
	8,650,000		8,650,000

Working.

Unrecorded Creditor acc

Dr		Cr	
Cash	50000	Realization	50,000

Commission acc

Dr		Cr	
Capital	~~60,000~~	Realization	~~60,000~~
	400,000		400,000

Dissolution expenses.

Dr		Cr	
Capital	60,000	Realization	60,000.

Deficiency A/c.

Dr Capital –		Cr Capital.	
Cheddy	888000	Arnold	532800.
		Bester	355200
	888000		888000.

57

8.

Dr	REALIZATION A/c.		Cr	
Debtors	9,900,000	Provision for baddebt	200,000
Stock	6,000,000	Cash: Debtors	9,000,000
Furniture	600,000	Stock	4,500,000
Creditors	500	Furniture	500,000
Unrecorded creditor	50,000	Goodwill	200,000
Dissolution expense	60,000	Discount received	150,000
Commission	400,000		
		Balance c/l	
		Capital — Arnold	984,000
		Bester	738,000
		Cheddy	738,000
	11,010,000		11,010,000

Dr		PARTNERS CAPITAL A/c			Cr		
Details	Amount			Details	Amount		
	Arnold	Bester	Cheddy		Arnold	Bester	Cheddy
Balance b/f	—	—	450,000	Balance b/f	3,000,000	2,000,000	—
Realisation	984000	738000	738000	Commission		400,000	
Deficiency	532800	355200	—	Dissolution		60,000	
Cash	1483200	1366800	—	Cash			800,000
				Deficiency			
				Arnold			532,800
				Bester			355,200
	3000000	2460000	1188000		3000000	2460000	1188000

Extract 16.1: A sample of a good response to Question 8

In Extract 16.1, the candidate prepared and entered correct transactions and amounts in cash and partner capital accounts.

Further analysis indicates that the candidates with average performance adhered to the requirements of the question by opening the required revaluation and cash accounts, but in their partnership

58

capital accounts there were some errors and omissions of some entries which hindered them from scoring good marks.

On top of that, the candidates who had weak performance failed to prepare the revaluation, cash and partner capital accounts correctly. Others entered a mixture of correct and incorrect amounts and could not apply the principle of double entry in recording and posting entries in the accounts as required.

In addition, some candidates under this category entered a mixture of assets and liabilities in the partners' capital accounts. This indicates that the candidates were not competent in accounting for revaluation of partnership. Extract 16.2 is a sample of incorrect response from one of the candidates.

DR	Cash	Account	CR
Debtor 3000,000		Creditors	60,000
Stock 4500,000		Realization	5140,000
Furniture 500,000			2800,000
		Balance c/d	7940,000
8000,000			8000,000

DR			Partners capital a/c				CR
Details	Arnold	Bester	Cheddy	Details	Arnold	Bester	Cheddy
Balance c/d	~	—	450,000	Balance b/d	3000,000	2000,000	~
				Realization			
				Good will	80,000	60,000	60,000
Bank							
Bank	3080,000	2060,000		Bal c/d	—	—	390,000
	3080,000	2060,000	450,000		3080,000	2060,000	450,000

Extract 16.2: A sample of an incorrect response to Question 8

In Extract 16.2, the candidate entered wrong transactions and amounts in cash and partners' capital accounts.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF THE CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE PER TOPIC

The analysis of the candidates' performance in each topic indicates that 13 out of the 15 topics examined in 2023 had good performance, 1 topic had average performance, and 1 topic had poor performance.

The candidates had good performance in the following topics: *Preparation of Financial Statements (99.87%), Financial Statements Analysis and Interpretation (96.84), Containers Accounts (96.54), Branch Accounting (95.32%), Payroll Accounting (94.07%), Company Accounts (92.50%), Investment Accounts (91.80%), Auditing (88.97%), Hire Purchase Accounting (88.54%), Partnership Accounting (83.67%), Cost accounting (79.63%), Depreciation and Disposal of Non-Current Assets (75.34%) and The Nature and Context of Accounting (74.18%).*

The analysis of the candidates' responses further shows that the candidates had an average performance in the topic of *Correction of Accounting Errors (38.43%).*

However, the analysis further shows that the topic of *Stock Valuation Account* had weak performance (15.28%). The candidates' performance per topic is summarized in Appendix A.

Comparison between the results of 2023 and those of 2022 shows that the performance has improved in the topics of *Hire Purchase Accounting, Branch Accounting, Company Accounts, Investment Accounts, Auditing, Financial Statements Analysis and Interpretation, Partnership Accounting, Cost Accounting, Depreciation and Disposal of Non-current assets, and The Nature and Context of Accounting* but it has decreased in the topics of *Preparation of Financial Statements, Payroll Accounting, Stock Valuation Accounts, Containers Accounts and Correction of Accounting Errors.* According to the analysis, the fall of performances in these topics was because of the candidate's failure to meet to the requirement of the question, failure to apply double entry principle in recording transactions, failure to make adjustment of other entries and failure to compute the amount to be posted to different accounts.

4.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusion

The general performance of the candidates in 153-Accountancy (ACSEE) 2023 was good since 1,544 (99.68%) candidates passed the examination by scoring grade A to S. The performance for 2023 has dropped by 0.25 per cent from (99.93%) in 2022 to 99.68% in 2023 as summarized in Appendix B.

The analysis indicates that the candidate's good performance is a result of adequate knowledge and competences of the candidates in the tested topics, ability to interpret the questions, ability to provide relevant and clear explanations of the accounting concepts in their responses, ability to apply the principles related to the subject and ability of applying appropriate formulas to compute the required amount. The candidates with weak perfomance lacked such skills.

4.2 Recommendations

In order to maintain the candidate's good performance in the topics with good performance and improve performance in the topics with weak and average performance, it is recommended that:

(a) In the topic of *correction of accounting errors* which had weak performance, teachers should use charts of accounts to guide students on how to prepare journal and ledger accounts to correct errors that affect trial balance. Moreover, in the topic of *stock valuation account* teachers should demonstrate to their students how to prepare an income statement that shows the effects of assets destroyed by using charts of accounts.

(b) Since some candidates demonstrated poor masterly of English language, teachers should encourage students to develop a habit of reading a variety of texts written in English language like novels, articles, plays and newspapers. They should practice the language in order to improve their listening, speaking and writing skills in the English language.

(c) Teachers should provide more assignments, quizzes, tests and internal examinations with immediate feedback in order to develop student's ability to interpret the questions and solve other challenges uncounted in attempting examination questions.

Summary of Candidates' Performance per Topic

S/n	Topic	ACSEE 2023			
		Question Number		Percentage of candidates who scored 35 % or above	Remarks
		Paper 1	Paper 2		
1	Preparation of Financial Statements	5		99.87	Good
2	Financial Statements Analysis and Interpretation	4		96.84	Good
3	Containers Accounts		6	96.54	Good
4	Branch Accounting	6		95.32	Good
5	Payroll Accounting		2	94.07	Good
6	Company Accounts		5	92.50	Good
7	Investment Accounts	7		91.80	Good
8	Auditing		1	88.97	Good
9	Hire Purchase Accounting		7	88.54	Good
10	Partnership Accounting		8	83.67	Good
11	Cost accounting		4	79.63	Good
12	Depreciation and Disposal of Non-Current Assets	8		75.34	
13	The Nature and Context of Accountancy	1 & 2		74.18	Good
14	Correction of Accounting Errors	3		38.43	Average
15	Stock valuation account		3	15.28	weak

Comparison of Candidates' Performance between 2022 and 2023