



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), 2021

ACCOUNTANCY



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153 ACCOUNTANCY

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FOREWORD

The National Examinations Council of Tanzania (NECTA) is pleased to publish the Candidates' Item Response Analysis Report (CIRA), on the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) 2021 in Accountancy. The general purpose of the report is to provide feedback to teachers, students, policy makers, education administrators and other stakeholders on the achievement of candidates on the stipulated teaching and learning objectives in Accountancy subject. Principally, the candidates' performance on examination is meant to be a measure of effectiveness of the educational system in general and the education instruction delivery in particular.

The general performance of the candidates on the Accountancy for the 2021 examination was good. The report shows that 1,322 (97.71%) candidates passed the examination by scoring grades A through S where as 31 (2.29%) candidates failed. Also, the report shows that, out of the 16 topics examined; 14 topics had good performance and 2 had average performance.

The report analyses the factors that led to the success of the majority of the candidates in the Accountancy subject. The factors include; good mastery of the competencies stipulated in the syllabus, ability to interpret the questions and to apply principles related to the subject. In addition, the report shows that a few candidates who scored low marks either gave partially correct responses which did not deserve full marks or gave incorrect responses. Such candidates either lacked competencies on the tested concepts or they had low competence.

The National Examinations Council of Tanzania expects that the feedback provided in this report will enable the school managers, teachers, students, education administrators, school quality assurers and other stakeholders on appropriate measures to be taken to improve the teaching and learning of the Accountancy subject in secondary schools. This will eventually improve the performance of the future candidates.

Finally, the National Examinations Council of Tanzania is grateful to the Examination Officers, Examiners and all those who participated in the preparation of this report.



Dr. Charles E. Msonde
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Accountancy examination had two papers namely 153/1 Accountancy 1 and 153/2 Accountancy 2. The papers were set in accordance to the 2009 Accountancy syllabus and the 2019 Revised Examinations Format. The examination was done in May 2021.

Each paper consisted of eight (8) questions which were divided into two sections; 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 was worth ten (10) marks and in section B, each question was worth twenty (20) marks.

A total of 1,355 candidates sat for the examination out of whom 1,322 (97.71%) passed and 31 (2.29%) failed. This performance is lower by 0.95 per cent when compared to the candidates' performance in 2020, where 1,324 (98.66%) candidates passed. The candidates who passed in 2021 scored the following grades; grade A, 95 (7.02%) candidates, grade B, 272 (20.10%) candidates, grade C, 429 (31.71%) candidates, grade D, 340 (25.13%) candidates, grade E, 155 (11.46%) candidates and grade S, 31 (2.29%) candidates.

The analysis of the candidates' responses on each question has been carried out so as to provide feedback to students, teachers, education administrators, policy makers, and other education stakeholders on the achievement of the candidates on the stipulated teaching and learning objectives in the Accountancy subject syllabus. It is anticipated that the feedback provided will enable education stakeholders to take appropriate measures to improve the teaching and learning of Accountancy in secondary schools in future.

2.0 ANALYSIS OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE CANDIDATES ON EACH QUESTION

The candidates' performance for each question in each of the Accountancy papers is analyzed by indicating the competencies tested and the requirement of the question. In addition, the performance of the candidates is shown by indicating the percentage of those who attempted the question and the percentage of those who had good, average and weak performance based on their responses. The performance on a particular question is considered to be good if the percentage of the candidates who correctly responded to it ranges from 60 to 100, average if the percentage ranges from 35 to 59 and weak if the percentage ranges from 0 to 34. Furthermore, green, yellow and red colours are used in graphs/charts to indicate good, average and weak performance respectively.

2.1 Analysis of the candidates' performance on 153/1 Accountancy 1

The paper assessed eight (8) topics which are *The Nature and Context of Accountancy, Correction of Accounting Errors, Reserves and Provisions, Depreciation and Disposal of Non-Current Assets, Preparation of Financial Statements, Branch Accounting, Investment Accounts and Financial Statements Analysis and Interpretation*. 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 Accountancy

In general, the question intended to measure the candidates' competence on the basic accounting concepts and principles. The total marks allotted to this question were 10. Specifically, the question required the candidates to briefly describe the following accounting concepts:

- (a) Business entity
- (b) Dual aspect
- (c) Time interval and
- (d) Going concern

A total of 1,355 (100%) candidates responded to the question. Their performance is summarised in Figure 1.

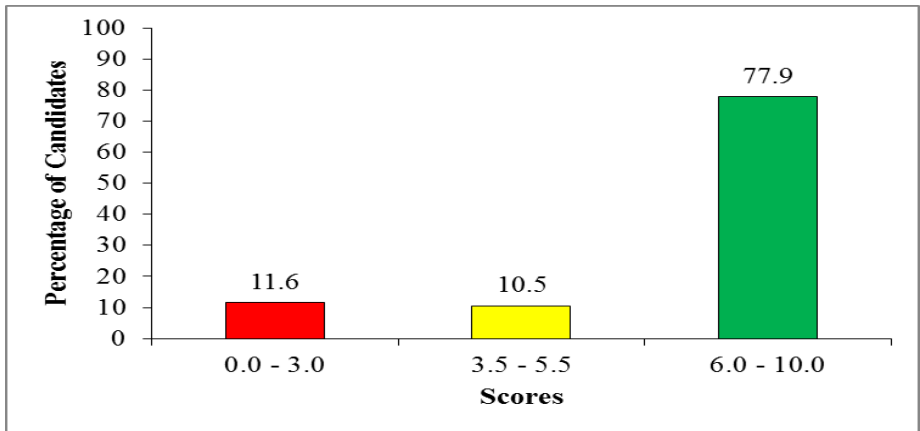


Figure 1: *The performance of the candidates on Question 1*

Figure 1, shows good performance of the candidates where 1,198 (88.4%) candidates passed by having scores that ranged from 3.5 to 10 marks and only 157 (11.6%) failed by scoring from 0 to 3 marks.

The analysis of candidates' responses in this question shows that 1,055 (77.9%) candidates scored 6 to 10 marks. These candidates wrote clear descriptions of the given accounting concepts. The candidates also provided relevant examples to support their descriptions. However, some candidates misspelled some words and others could not respond to one or two of the given concepts. That was reason for the variation of their scores. These responses suggest that the candidates had sufficient knowledge about *Business entity*, *Dual aspect*, *Time interval* and *Going concern concepts*. Extract 1.1 is a sample of a good response from a candidate.

1.	Answer	
	a) Business entity	
	=> State that the owner of the business is different from business entity. It means that all accounting records should reflect only on properties of the business not the owner properties they own and use during the accounting period	
	b) Dual aspect concept	
	=> state that every transaction and events have two aspects and those both aspects should be recognized and recorded in the books of account	
	c) Time interval concept	
	=> state that the life of the business is divided into interval of time usually twelve month during which the performance of the business are measured in order to determine net profit or loss of the business	
	d) Going concern	
	=> state that the owner of the business or particular business should operate the future foreseeable pre period or at least twelve month with out any problem of liquidating or decision of stopping a particular venture or business venture	

Extract 1.1: A sample of a good response on Question 1

The candidates with average performance 143 (10.5%) were able to provide reasonable descriptions about one or two of the given accounting concepts. Their average performance indicates that the candidates had satisfactory understanding of the selected accounting concepts.

The candidates with weak performance on this question 157 (11.6%) lacked knowledge of the selected accounting concepts. These candidates provided descriptions which were incorrect about the concepts asked. For example one candidate wrote '*Business entity is an accounting concept which states that the business is an artificial person which can enter into contract with other persons and can be sued in case of misconduct*'. This response indicates that the candidate confused *business entity* concept with *Joint Stock Company* as a business entity which is can be described as an artificial person.

Also, some candidates in this group lacked proficiency in the English language. Therefore, their descriptions contained unclear sentences, misspelled words and inappropriate tenses which made the descriptions unclear. These responses suggest that the candidates had a problem of expressing themselves in English. Moreover, some candidates provided descriptions about one out of the four concepts leaving others unattempted. These responses suggest that the candidates lacked understanding of the selected accounting concepts. Extract 1.2 is a sample of an incorrect response from one of the candidates.

1	<p>a) Business entity: This refers to the concept principle in the business which occurs when an assets increase with liabilities and it may be attempt as entity due to the close relationship between accounting and principles and it mostly used when the dem of cases are too difficult to determine. Hence that lead to be terminated as early business.</p>	
	<p>b) Dual aspect Concept: This concept it means that in business must have an account which could shown the all records of the business Example Trading profit and loss account these is dual to be terminated so as to estimate the value of assets, liabilities must focuses on debtors and creditors in the business.</p>	
	<p>c) Time interval Concept: This refers to the concept which deals with the time means that to be calculate the specific time before and after the business. Example in depreciation calculate the number of estimated time in which the assets was sold and bought so as could help you as a businessman to make accurate and proper way in business recognition.</p>	
	<p>d) Going Concern: This refers to the concept which says that the business or assets it takes how long to be usefulness to the customers like cost, expenses due to accounting principles which guides to fall the rules and regulation of the business accounting information records. Hence that lead to the improve of account</p>	

Extract 1.2: A sample of incorrect response from a candidate

In extract 1.2, the candidate gave incorrect descriptions about the Business entity, Dual aspect, time interval and Going concern concepts.

2.1.2 Question 2: Correction of Accounting Errors

The question aimed at assessing the candidates' ability to correct accounting errors through suspense account. Specifically, the question required the candidates to use the information provided to prepare journal entries to correct the errors, Suspense account and a Statement of corrected net profit. The question was worth 10 marks.

A total of 1,355 (100%) candidates attempted the question and their performance is shown in Figure 2.

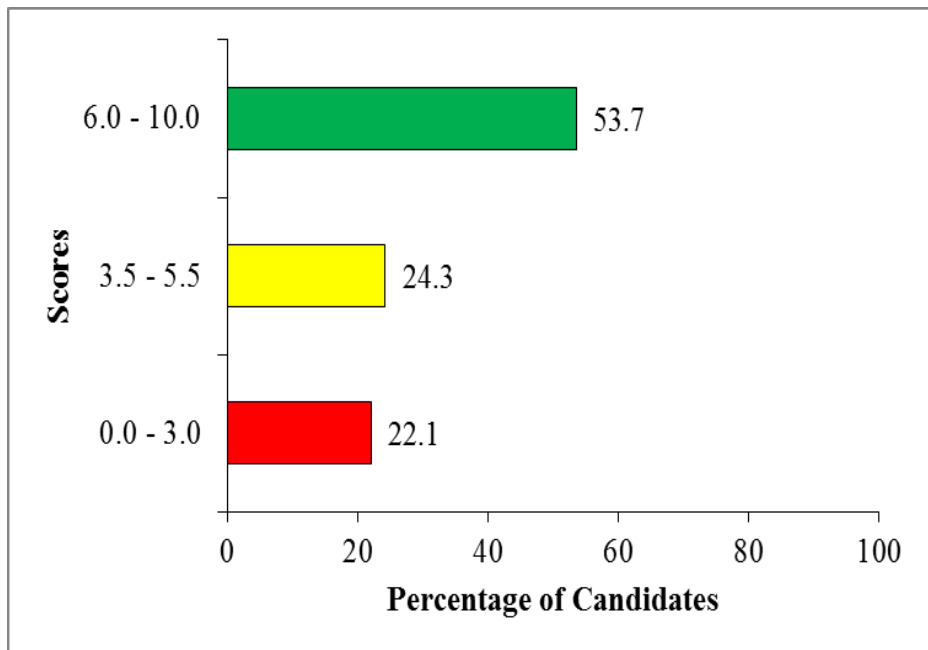


Figure 2: *The Performance of the Candidates on Question 2*

Figure 2, shows good performance of the candidates where 1,056 (77.9%) candidates passed by scoring 3.5 to 10 marks and 299 (22.1%) of them failed by scoring 0 to 3 marks.

The data for candidates' performance shows that 727 (77.9%) candidates correctly prepared the correcting journal entries, suspense account and the statement of corrected net profit. Most of these candidates were able to identify the accounts affected by the given accounting errors, made appropriate use of the principle of double entry to record and post the entries to the suspense account. Also, they made appropriate presentation of the statement of corrected net profit

and definitely ascertained the corrected net profit which was TZS 16,637,000. However, some of the candidates in this category failed to identify one or two of the accounts affected by the accounting errors. Others reversed some entries in the journal and a few candidates posted some entries on the wrong side of the suspense account; hence, they got 6 to 10 marks. These responses suggest that the candidates had adequate knowledge and competence on correction of accounting errors. Extract 2.1 is a sample of a good response from a candidate who accurately prepared the correcting journal entries, suspense account and statement of corrected net profit.

2 JOURNAL ENTRIES			
S/N	DETAILS	DEBIT	CREDIT
a)	Drawings Account Purchases Account Being goods taken for personal use	840,000	840,000
b)	J. Roke Account Suspense Being Personal Account understated	450,000	450,000
c)	Suspense Account Return outward Account Being return outward book understated	100,000	100,000
d)	Suspense Account R. Stone Account Being error of R posted omission	225000	225000
e)	Motorcar Expenses Account Motorcar Account Being Motor Expenses recorded in error in Motorcar Account	1475000	1475000
Dr SUSPENSE ACCOUNT Cr			
	Balance b/d (Initial Balance diff) 125000	J. Roke	450,000
	Return outward 100,000		
	R. Stone 225000		
	<u>4 50000</u>		<u>450,000</u>

2.	JEJENJE MWAKINYA	
	<u>STATEMENT OF CORRECTED NET PROFIT</u>	
	Reported Net profit	17172 000
	Add: Item reduced profit	
	- Purchases 840,000	
	- Return outward 100,000	<u>940,000</u>
		18112,000
	Less: Item increase profit	
	- Wholesale expense 1475000	<u>1475000</u>
	The corrected net profit	16,637000

Extract 2.1: A sample of a good response from a candidate

The candidates 329 (24.2%) who scored 3.5 to 5.5 marks correctly prepared the journal, suspense account and the statement of the corrected net profit. However, their records in the journal, suspense account and the statement of corrected net profit contained a mixture of correct and incorrect entries; hence they could not score higher marks. These responses suggest that the candidates had satisfactory knowledge on correction of accounting errors.

The analysis of the candidates' responses show that 299 (22.1%) candidates scored 0 to 3 marks. These candidates failed to produce the expected responses to the question. The majority of them failed to identify the accounts affected by the given accounting errors. Consequently, they used wrong accounts in their correcting journal entries. The analysis further shows that some candidates in this category reversed most of the entries in the journal and posted some entries on the wrong side of the suspense account. Additionally, a considerable number of the candidates in this category omitted the statement of the corrected net profit. A few candidates who opened it failed to establish the effect of the given accounting errors on the reported net profit. Consequently, they could not know whether the

appropriate action to correct the reported net profit was to increase or decrease it. However, some candidates were able to open the journal, suspense account and the statement of corrected net profit but could not accurately apply the principle of double entry in correcting the errors and posting the entries on the suspense account; hence, their entries in the journal, suspense account and the statement of corrected net profit to a large extent were reversed and incomplete. These responses are indicative of the candidates' incompetence on the correction of accounting errors. Extract 2.2 is a sample of incorrect response from one of the candidates.

JOURNAL ENTRIES			
2.	DETAILS	DR	CR
	Drawings a/c	70,000	
	Cash a/c		70,000
	Suspenses a/c	450,000	
	S. Rock a/c		450,000
	Return outward a/c	100,000	
	Suspenses a/c		100,000
	R. Stone a/c	225,000	
	Suspenses a/c		225,000
	Motor expenses a/c	475,000	
	Motor car		475,000

Extract 2.2: A sample of an incorrect response from a candidate

In extract 2.2, the candidate skipped the suspense account, statement of corrected net profit and all the journal entries are incorrect.

2.1.3 Question 3: Reserves and Provisions

The question aimed at assessing the candidates' competence on the preparation of accounting entries for reserves and provisions. Specifically, the question required the candidates to use the information provided to prepare the provision for discounts on debtors account, an extract of the income statement and statement of financial position for the three years ending 31st December 2017, 2018 and 2019. The question was worth 10 marks.

A total of 1,355 (100%) candidates responded to the question and their performance is summarised in Figure 3.

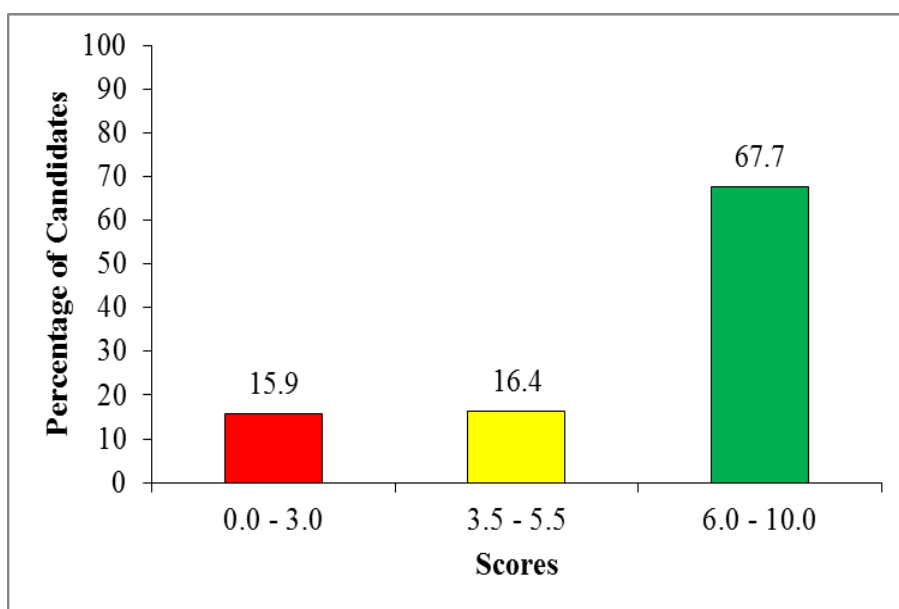


Figure 3: *The Performance of the Candidates on Question 3*

Figure 3, shows good performance of the candidates where 1,140 (84.1%) candidates passed by scoring 3.5 to 10 marks and 215 (15.9%) failed by scoring 0 to 3 marks.

The analysis shows that 918 (67.7%) candidates scored 6 to 10 marks. The majority of these candidates used the 2½% well to calculate the amounts of discounts on debtors. They correctly opened the provision for discounts on debtors account and most of their accounting entries in it were correct. The candidates showed good analytical skills by sorting out the items which are presented in the income statement and

in the statement of financial position and made proper presentation in the extract of the income statement and statement of financial position. Extract 3.1 is a sample of a good response from one of the candidates.

3. DR	Provision for discounts on Debtors A/c	CR
2017. Bal'd	125,000	2017. P&L Statement 125,000
2018. Bal'd	150,000	2018. Bal'd 125,000
	150,000	Income Statement. 25,000
		150,000
2019. Income Statement.	50,000	2019. Bal'd. 150,000
Bal'd.	100,000	
	150,000	150,000
INCOME STATEMENT (EXTRACTED)		
2017. Expenses:		
Provision for discounts on debtors		125,000
2018: Expenses		
Provision for discount on debtors		25,000
2019: Income.		
Provision for discounts on debtors		50,000.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT (EXTRACTED).		
2017.		
Debtors.		5,000,000
less: Provision for discounts on debtors		125,000
		4,875,000
2018:		
Debtors		6,000,000
less: Provision for discount on debtors		150,000
		5,850,000
2019: Debtors		
		4,000,000
less: Provision for discount on debtors		100,000
		3,900,000

Extract 3.1: A sample of a good response from a candidate

The analysis further shows that 222 (16.4%) candidates scored 3.5 to 5.5 marks. These candidates adhered to the requirement of the question by preparing the provision for discounts on debtors account and the extracts of the income statement and statement of financial position. However, some of them lost marks because their entries in the account contained some reversed entries, entries on the wrong side of the account, incorrect narrations and some entries were missing the account. Likewise, their presentation of the income statement and the statement of financial position included a mixture of correct and incorrect items and some elements of financial statements were missing the statements. These responses indicate that the candidates had satisfactory knowledge and competence on accounting for reserves and provisions.

On the other hand, the analysis of the candidates' responses indicates that 215 (15.9%) candidates scored 0 to 3 marks. These candidates failed to produce the expected responses to the question. Most of them lacked knowledge of the difference between the provision for discounts on debtors and the provision for doubtful debts. Consequently, they used the 2½% to calculate the provision for doubtful debts instead of the provision for discounts on debtors. Further analysis revealed that some candidates in this group prepared a provision for doubtful debts account instead of the provision for discounts on the debtors account. Additionally, the analysis revealed some candidates who opened the provision for discounts on the debtors account but failed to apply the principle of double entry to record the calculated items. They reversed the entries or entered them on the wrong side of the account. Also, some candidates in this category lacked analytical skills. They failed to sort out the calculated items as to those which should appear in the income statement and in the statement of financial position. Consequently, they presented a mixture of correct and incorrect items or omitted some items in the extracts of income statement and statement of financial position. Likewise, some candidates skipped the extracts of income statement and statement of financial position. These responses indicate that the candidates lacked the competence on accounting for reserves and provisions. Extract 3.2 is a sample of incorrect response from one of the candidates.

3.	Dr	Provision for discount on debtors	Cr
	2017		2017
	31 st .12	Balance f/d 121,875	31 st .12 P&L 121,875
		121,875	121,875
	2018		2018
	31 st .12	Balance f/d 149,250	1 st .01 Balance b/d 121,875
		149,250	31 st .12 P&L 24,375
			149,250
	2019		2019
	31 st .12	P&L 47,750	1 st .01 Balance b/d 149,250
		Balance f/d 97,500	31st.12 P&L
		149,250	149,250
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION			
AS AT YEARS 2017, 2018, 2019			
	2017		
	Current assets		
	Debtors	5000,000	
	(less: Provision for discount allowed)	121,875	
		4,878,125	
	2018		
	Current assets		
	Debtors	6,000,000	
	(less: Provision for discount allowed)	149,250	
		5,850,750	
	2019		
	Current assets	4,000,000	
	Debtors less	97,500	4,000,000
	(less: provision)		97,500
			3,902,500

3.	STATEMENT OF INCOME	
	2017	
	Provision for doubtful debt	121,875
	2018	
	Provision for doubtful debt	24,375
	2019	
	Provision for doubtful debt	(97,500)

Extract 3.2: A sample of an incorrect response from a candidate

In extract 3.2, the candidate prepared the provision for discounts on debtors, statement of financial position and statement of income with incorrect entries except the values for debtors in the statement of financial position.

2.1.4 Question 4: Depreciation and Disposal of Non-Current Assets

The question aimed at assessing the candidates' ability to prepare ledger accounts to record transactions for depreciation and sales proceeds of non-current assets sold. Specifically, the question required the candidates to use the information provided to prepare the machinery, provision for depreciation on machinery and machinery disposal accounts for the two years ending 31st December 2018 and 2019. The question had a weight of 10 marks.

A total of 1,352 (99.8%) candidates attempted the question. Their performance is summarised in Figure 4.

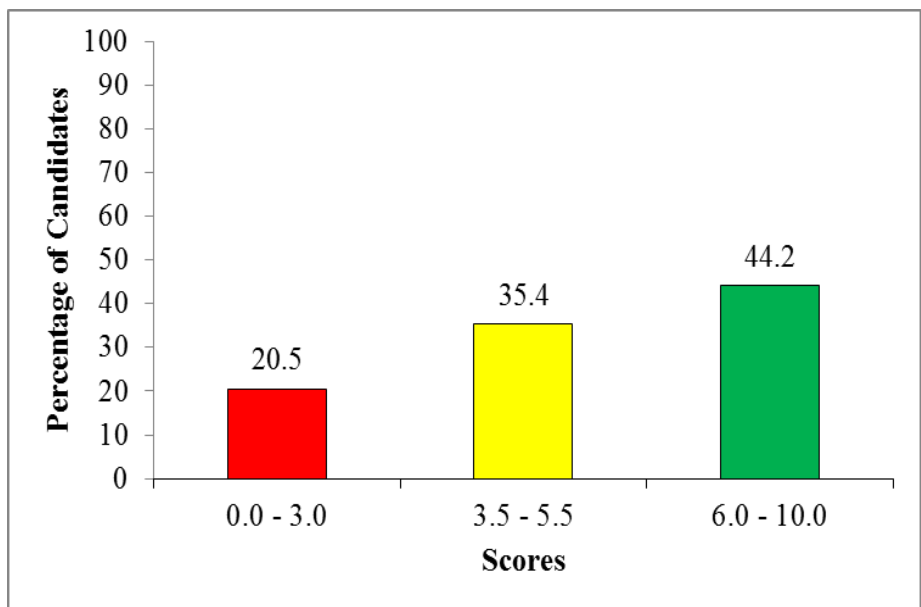


Figure 4: *The Performance of the Candidates on Question 4.*

Figure 4, shows good performance of the candidates where 1,075 (79.5%) candidates passed by scoring 3.5 to 10 marks and 277 (20.5%) failed by scoring 0 to 3 marks.

The analysis of the candidates' responses shows that 597 (44.2%) candidates scored 6 to 10 marks. These candidates had adequate knowledge and competence on 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 account, and

the ones to be recorded in the provision for depreciation on machinery and machinery disposal accounts. Also, they were able to compute correct amounts of depreciation charges and made correct entries for them in the accounts. However, some candidates made minor omissions of some entries, misposting of entries in the accounts and incorrect calculations of depreciation charges which led to computation of incorrect balances of the accounts. Consequently, their scores varied from 6 to 10 marks. Extract 4.1 is a sample of a good response from one of the candidates.

4.	Dr	Machinery A/c.		Cr.
	2016. Bank .	12,500,000	2016. Balance b/d	12,500,000
		12,500,000		12,500,000
	2017. Balance b/d	12,500,000	2017. Balance b/d	12,500,000
		12,500,000		12,500,000
	2018. Balance b/d	12,500,000	2018. Disposal.	2,500,000
	Bank.	3,000,000	Balance b/d.	13,000,000
		15,500,000		15,500,000
	2019. Balance b/d.	13,000,000	2019. Disposal.	2,500,000
		13,000,000	Balance b/d.	10,500,000
	2020. Balance b/d	10,500,000		13,000,000
	Dr.	Provision for depreciation A/c.		Cr.
	2018. Disposal.	562,500	2018. Balance b/d.	2,500,000
	Balance b/d.	3,150,000	Profit or loss	1,212,500
		3,712,500		3,712,500
	2019. Disposal.	937,500	2019. Balance b/d	3,150,000
	Balance b/d.	3,450,000	Profit or loss.	1,237,500
		4,387,500		4,387,500
			2020. Balance b/d.	3,450,000
	Dr	Machinery Disposal A/c.		Cr.
	2018. Machinery.	2,500,000	2018. Provision for depreciation	562,500
	Profit on disposal.	262,500	Cash.	2,200,000
		2,762,500		2,762,500
	2019. Machinery	2,500,000	2019. Provision for depreciation	937,500
			Cash.	1,500,000
			Loss on disposal.	62,500
		2,500,000		2,500,000

Extract 4.1 Sample of a good response from a candidate

The data for candidates' performance shows that 478 (35.3%) candidates scored 3.5 to 5.5 marks. These candidates correctly prepared the required accounts and most of their entries in the

machinery, provision for depreciation on machinery and machinery disposal accounts were correct. However, some candidates computed incorrect amounts of annual depreciation charges and consequently, their entries in the accounts contained incorrect depreciation charges. Likewise, some candidates could not record all the entries in the accounts. Despite the errors and omissions inherent in their accounting records; their performance was average implying that the candidates had satisfactory knowledge and competence on accounting for depreciation and disposal of non-current assets.

On the other hand, the analysis shows that 277 (20.5%) candidates scored 0 to 3 marks. These candidates lacked knowledge and competence on accounting for depreciation and disposal of non-current assets. The analysis of responses shows that some candidates failed to prepare all the required accounts. They prepared the machinery account only. This means that the candidates lacked competence on the preparation of the provision for depreciation on machinery and machinery disposal accounts; hence, they scored 0 to 3 marks.

Likewise, some candidates opened the provision for depreciation on machinery account only; leaving out the machinery and machinery disposal accounts. However, their entries in the account were either reversed, recorded on the wrong side of the account or incorrect amounts and some entries missing in the account.

Moreover, some of the candidates prepared the machinery and provision for depreciation on machinery accounts but failed to prepare the machinery disposal account. Their accounts contained a mixture of correct and incorrect entries. This response indicates that the candidates lacked analytical skills on the preparation of accounting records. The candidates failed to analyse the information provided in the question into entries which should be recorded in the machinery account and in the provision for depreciation on machinery and machinery disposal accounts.

Nevertheless, it was observed that some candidates opened all the required accounts with no correct entry. Their entries in the accounts contained some reversed entries, entries in wrong accounts, entries on the wrong side of the accounts and had some entries missing in the

accounts. These poor responses to the question indicate that the candidates lacked competence on accounting for depreciation and disposal of non-current assets.

It was also noted that, other candidates opened the required accounts but failed to calculate accurately the annual depreciation charges. These candidates lacked the skills of applying the formula $D = r \times C$ which is used to calculate annual depreciation charge when the straight line method is used. Some of these candidates deviated from the requirement of the question by applying the formula $D = r \times (C - A)$ which is used to calculate annual depreciation charge when the reducing balance method is used; hence, their calculated depreciation charges were incorrect. Consequently, their entries in the accounts contained incorrect depreciation charges.

Other candidates skipped the provision for depreciation on machinery and the machinery disposal accounts after failing to calculate the annual depreciation charges. These poor responses to the question indicate that the candidates lacked the knowledge and competence on accounting for depreciation and disposal of non-current assets. Extract 4.2 is a sample of incorrect response from one of the candidates.

Dr		MACHINERY A/c		CR	
2018		2018			
Cash (T 201 Ans)	2,500,000	Disposal	3,425,000		
Cash (T 650 FGB)	3,000,000	Balance b/d	2,075,000		
	5,500,000		5,500,000		
2019 Balance b/d	2,075,000	2019 Disposal	1,625,000		
Cash (T 506 CHM)	2,500,000	Balance c/d	2,950,000		
	4,575,000		4,575,000		
2020 Balance b/d	2,950,000				
Dr Provision for DEPRECIATION Account		Account		CR	
2018 Balance b/d	300,000	2018 Paid	300,000		
	300,000		300,000		
2019		2019 Balance b/d	300,000		
Dr MACHINERY DISPOSAL A/c		A/c		CR	
2018 Machinery	3,425,000	Depreciation	300,000		
2019 Machinery	2,950,000				

Extract 4.2: A sample of an incorrect response from a candidate

In extract 4.2, the candidate prepared the machinery, provision for depreciation on machinery and machinery disposal accounts with incorrect entries. The only correct entry was for cash (T650 FGB) TZS 3,000,000 on the debit side of the machinery account.

2.1.5 Question 5: Preparation of Financial Statements

The question intended to assess the candidates' competence on the preparation of income statement and statement of financial position in accordance to International Accounting Standards. Specifically, the question required the candidates to prepare Maryam Simba's Income Statement for the year ending 30th June, 2019 and a Statement of Financial Position as at 30th June, 2019 from the Trial Balance and additional information extracted from the books of Maryam Simba. The question was worth 20 marks.

A total of 1,340 (98.9%) candidates attempted the question. Their performance is illustrated in Figure 5.

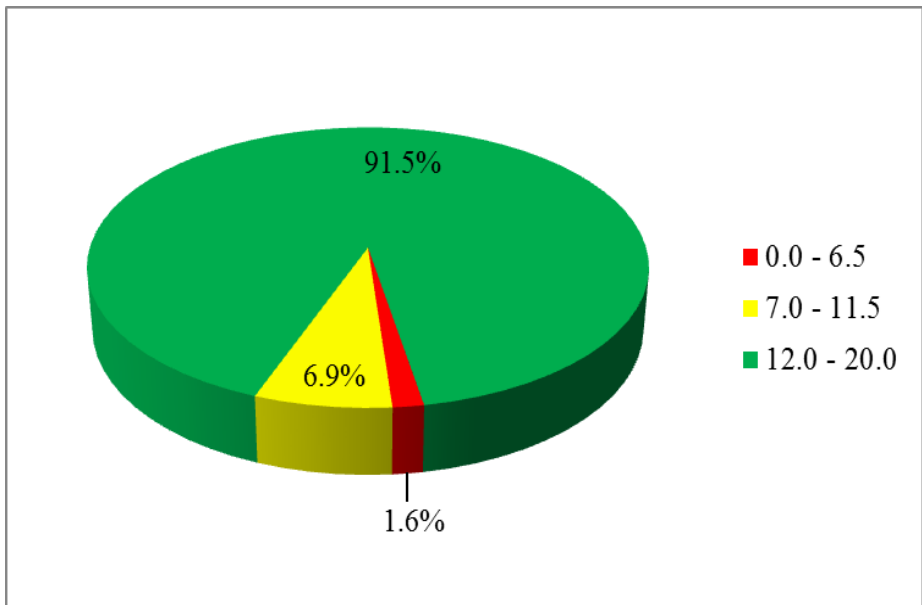


Figure 5: *The Performance of the Candidates on Question 5*

Figure 5, shows good performance of the candidates where 1,319 (98.4%) candidates passed by scoring 7 to 20 marks and 21 (1.6%) failed by scoring 0 to 6.5 marks.

The data for candidates' performance shows that 1,226 (91.5%) candidates had good performance. These candidates were able to prepare the financial statements. The analysis of the candidates' responses shows that the majority of the candidates in this group opened the income statement and the statement of financial position in

their proper formats; analysed the information provided in the question into elements of income statement and of statement of financial position. Additionally, they classified the elements of financial statements into incomes, expenses, assets and liabilities. Also, these candidates prepared year-end adjustments accurately to most of the elements of financial statements and made a proper presentation of the incomes, expenses, assets and liabilities in the income statement and statement of financial position of Maryam Simba for the year ending 30th June, 2019 and as on 30th June, 2019 respectively. However, some candidates made minor errors and omissions of some elements of financial statements. Others made incorrect year-end adjustments and incorrect presentation of assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position. These errors and omissions caused the variation in scores from 12 to 20 marks. These good responses to the question indicate that the candidates were competent on preparation of financial statements. Extract 5.1 is a sample of a good response from a candidate who scored 20 out of the 20 allotted marks.

5. Margam Simba's		
Income Statement for the year ending 30.6.2019		
Sales		4,411,200
Less: Sales returns		(9,600)
Net sales		4,401,600
Less: Cost of sales (W ₁)		(3,230,400)
Gross profit		1,171,200
Add: Incomes: Discount received		74,400
Total Income		1,245,600
Less: Expenses:		
Provision for doubtful debts	4,000	
: Motor van expense	40,800	
: Salaries and wages	649,600	
Add: Owing	65,600	715,200
: Transport & comm expense	60,000	
Add: Accruals	12,000	72,000
: Bad debts	18,400	
: General expenses	89,600	
: Discount allowed	84,000	
: Rent and rates	19,200	
Less: Advance	3,200	16,000
: Deprec (Motor van)	50,000	1,090,000
Net Profit	(500,000 x 10%)	155,600
Cost of sales (W ₁)		
Opening stock		329,600
Add: Purchases	3,312,000	
Less: Returns outwards	(8,000)	3,304,000
Cost of goods available for sale		3,633,600
Less: Closing stock		(403,200)
Cost of sales		3,230,400

5. Dr Provision for doubtful debts Account			
		1.7.2018 Balance b/d	20,000
30.6.2019 Balance f/d	24,000	31.12.2018 Profit/loss	4,000
	24,000		24,000
		1.1.2019 Balance b/d	24,000
<u>Maryam Simba's</u>			
Statement of Financial Position As At 30.6.2019			
<u>ASSETS:</u>			
<u>NON CURRENT ASSETS:</u>			
Motor van		500,000	
Less: Depreciation		(50,000)	450,000
<u>CURRENT ASSETS:</u>			
Stock		403,200	
Debtors	580,000		
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	(24,000)	556,000	
Bank		313,600	
Advance rent and rates		3,200	1,276,000
Total Assets			1,726,000
<u>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</u>			
<u>EQUITY:</u>			
Capital		1,552,000	
Add: Net profit		155,600	
		1,707,600	
Less: Drawings		(368,000)	1,339,600
<u>CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>			
Trade creditors		308,800	
Accrued transport & comm expenses		12,000	
Salaries and wages owing		65,600	386,400
Total equity and liabilities			1,726,000

Extract 5.1: A sample of a good response from a candidate

The analysis shows that 93 (6.9%) candidates scored 7 to 11.5 marks. These candidates prepared the financial statements of Maryam Simba with a moderate level of accuracy. They were able to sort out the items of revenue and expenses from assets and liabilities. However, these candidates made inappropriate year-end adjustments on some of the items of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities. Omissions of some items in the Income Statement and Statement of Financial Position were also observed in the candidates' responses. Despite the errors and omissions observed, the candidates were able to perform averagely. This average performance indicates that the candidates had satisfactory knowledge and competence on preparation of financial statements.

Further analysis of the data for candidates' performance in this question shows that 21 (1.6%) candidates scored 0 to 6.5 marks. These candidates were not able to prepare the financial statements (Income statement and statement of financial position). The analysis of candidates' responses shows that the candidates in this category faced a number of challenges in answering the question. The analysis shows that the candidates lacked knowledge of the subject matter. For example, some candidates prepared the financial statements in horizontal format instead of the vertical format which is recommended by International Accounting Standard 1 (IAS1). This response is an instance of incompetence on preparation of financial statements.

Other candidates demonstrated lack of analytical skills whereby they failed to analyse the information provided in the question into elements of income statement and statement of financial position. Consequently, they presented a mixture of incomes, expenses, assets and liabilities in the income statement and in the statement of financial position.

Moreover, it was revealed that some candidates failed to interpret the requirement of the question. Consequently, they produced responses which did not meet the requirement of the question. For example, some candidates prepared a trial balance instead of the income statement and statement of financial position. This response implies that the candidates did not understand exactly what the question wanted them to do or lacked competence on what they had been asked.

It was also noted that some candidates prepared ledger accounts instead of the financial statements. This implies that the candidates failed either to interpret the question or to distinguish ledger accounts from financial statements.

Nevertheless, some candidates failed because they prepared either the income statement only, leaving out the statement of the financial position or the statement of financial position only, leaving out the income statement. Their presentation of the elements of financial statements in the income statement and statement of financial position were incomplete and had a mixture of correct and incorrect items. Extract 5.2 is a sample of incorrect response from one of the candidates.

5	MARYAM SIMBALI		
	STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 th June 2019		
	<u>CURRENT ASSET</u>		<u>FIXED ASSET</u>
	Capital 1,552,000	Motor van 500,000	
		Less: Depreciation 50,000	450,000
	Drawing 368,000	Bad debts 18400	
		Less: Provision	
	Creditors 308,800		
		Debtors 313600	580,000
		Stock 403,000	403,000
		Bank 313,600	
	<u>2,228,800</u>		<u>2,228,800</u>

Extract 5.2: A sample of an incorrect response from a candidate

In extract 5.2, the candidate skipped the income statement and prepared the statement of financial position in horizontal format contrary to the requirement of the International Accounting Standard 1.

2.1.6 Question 6: Branch Accounting

The question intended to assess the candidates' ability to prepare relevant books of accounts of the head office and branch. Specifically, the question required the candidates to use the information provided to prepare the branch stock, branch debtors, goods sent to branch, branch stock adjustment, Pemba Branch accounts and branch income statement in the books of the head office. The question was worth 20 marks.

A total of 1,124 (83%) candidates attempted the question and their performance is summarised in Figure 6.

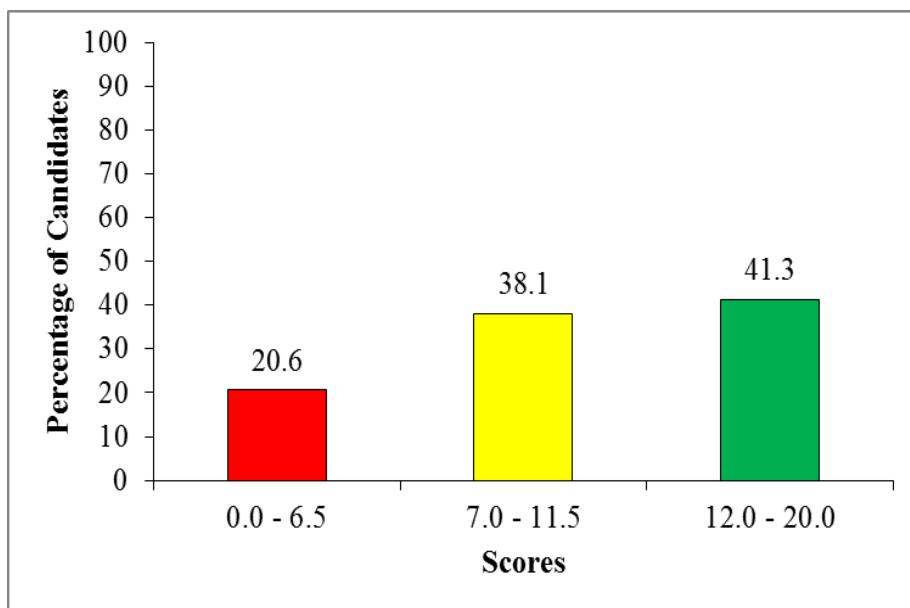


Figure 6: *The Performance of the Candidates on Question 6*

Figure 6, shows good performance of the candidates where 892 (79.4%) candidates passed by scoring 7 to 20 marks and 232 (20.6%) failed by scoring 0 to 6.5 marks.

The analysis of candidates' performance shows that 464 (41.3%) candidates had good performance. These candidates correctly used the mark up of 25% to compute the profit loaded on the value of goods

sent to the branch, goods returned by the branch to the head office and the branch opening and closing inventories. However, errors and omissions of some transactions from the accounts were also noted among candidates. These errors and omissions led to loss of marks for some candidates; hence, the variations of the candidates' scores from 12 to 20 marks. These good responses to the question indicate that the candidates had adequate knowledge and competence on branch accounting.

Further analysis of the candidates' responses shows that 428 (38.1%) candidates scored 7 to 11.5 marks. These candidates had satisfactory knowledge and competence on branch accounting since they were able to open the required accounts and made correct entries in the branch stock, branch debtors, goods sent to branch, branch stock adjustment, Pemba branch accounts and the branch income statement. However, some errors, omissions of some transactions, accounts and reversal of entries in the accounts were noted in some of the candidates' responses. The observed errors and omissions led to average performance of the candidates.

On the other hand, the analysis shows that 232 (20.6%) candidates scored 0 to 6.5 marks. These candidates failed to prepare the required accounts and the branch income statement. Most of the candidates in this category failed to apply the mark up of two and a half per cent to compute the profit loaded on the value of branch opening and closing inventories, goods sent to branch and on the goods returned by branch to the head office. Consequently, the candidates entered into the branch stock adjustment and Pemba branch accounts unadjusted values of goods. These responses indicate that the candidates were not competent in branch accounting.

Other candidates were able to compute the correct amounts of some transactions but reversed most of the entries in the accounts. This implies that the candidates lacked application skills of the principle of double entry in recording the financial transactions. Some candidates recorded transactions in wrong accounts. For example, some of the candidates entered branch expenses in the branch stock adjustment account instead of the branch income statement. This suggests that the candidates lacked analytical skills.

It was also noted that some of the candidates skipped the Pemba branch account and branch income statement. This omission led to loss of nine marks.

2.1.7 Question 7: Investment Accounts

Generally, the question intended to assess the candidates' ability to prepare accounting entries for the purchase and sale of investments. Specifically, the question required the candidates to prepare the 15% preference shares investment account to record the transactions in the books of Kibamba Investment Ltd for the two years ending 31st December 2018 and 2019. The question was worth 20 marks.

A total of 830 (61.3%) candidates attempted the question. Their performance is summarised in Figure 7.

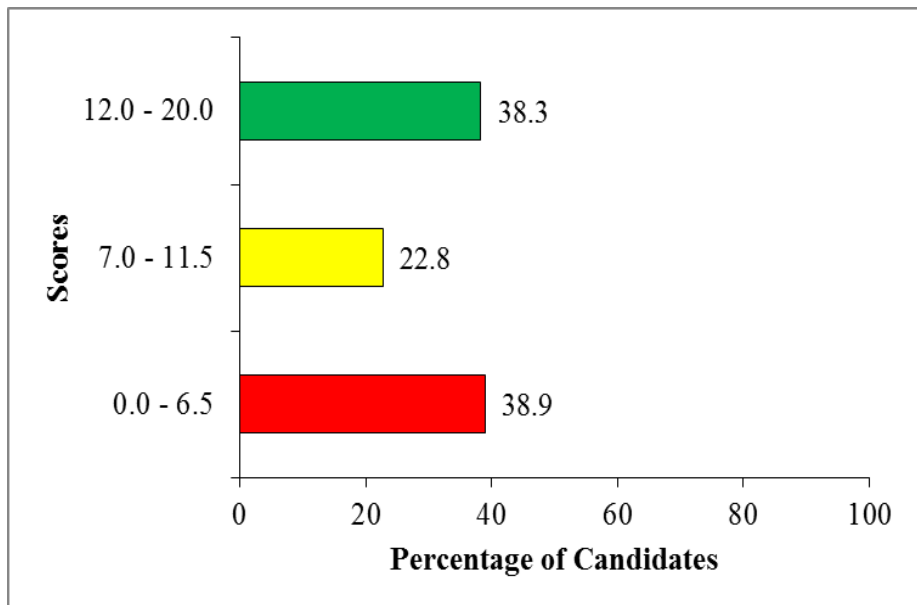


Figure 7: *The Performance of the Candidates on Question 7*

Figure 7, shows good performance of the candidates where 507 (61.1%) candidates passed by scoring from 7 to 20 marks and 323 (38.9%) failed by scoring 0 to 6.5 marks.

The analysis of the candidates' responses shows that 318 (38.3%) candidates scored higher marks which were 12 to 20 marks. These candidates were able to prepare the 15% Preference Shares Investment Account and to accurately record the transactions in it. The majority of

these candidates correctly computed the cost and sales values of investments, the amounts of interest included and those excluded from the purchases and selling prices of the investments. Many of these candidates used appropriate formulas to compute the profit on sale of investments and made accurate records of the transactions relating to the purchases and sales of investments in the account. However, a few of these candidates had their entries in the account containing incorrect amounts, narrations, reversed entries, entries posted to the wrong side of the account and some transactions were missing from the account. These errors and omissions led to the variation in the scores from 12 to 20 marks. The good responses indicate that the candidates had adequate knowledge and competence on recording the transactions relating to the purchases and disposals of investments. Extract 6.1 is a sample of a good response from one of the candidates.

7									
IN THE BOOKS OF KIBAMBA INVESTMENT LTD									
Dr 15% PREFERENCE SHARE INVESTMENT ACCOUNT					CR				
Date	Details	Nominal	Income	Cost	Date	Details	Nominal	Income	Cost
		Tz.	Tz.	Tz.			Tz.	Tz.	Tz.
1/5/2018	Bank purchase	400,000	5000	1,995,000	30/9/2018	Bank-Interest	-	30,000	-
31/12/2018	P&L Income	-	40,000	-	31/12/2018	Balance f/d	400,000	15,000	1,995,000
		400,000	45,000	1,995,000			400,000	45,000	1,995,000
1/1/2019	Balance f/d	400,000	15,000	1,995,000	1/1/2019	Bank-Sales	200,000	-	1,600,000
1/1/2019	Adj. Interest	-	7,500	-	1/1/2019	Adj. Interest	-	-	7,500
1/1/2019	Profit on Sale	-	-	610,000	31/12/2019	Bank-Interest	-	30,000	-
1/7/2019	Bank purchase	300,000	11,250	1,488,750	30/9/2019	Bank-Interest	-	37,500	-
31/12/2019	P&L	-	52,500	-	31/12/2019	Balance f/d	500,000	18,750	2,486,250
-	(Income)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		700,000	86,250	4,093,750			700,000	86,250	4,093,750
1/1/2020	Balance f/d	500,000	18,750	2,486,250					
Workings:									
1 st May 2018: Purchases of Investment cum-div									
$400,000 \times 1 = 400,000$ - nominal value									
$400,000 \times 5 = 2,000,000$									
less: seller's interest ($400,000 \times \frac{15}{100} \times \frac{1}{2}$) = (15,000)									
1,995,000 - cost									
20 th September 2018: dividend declared payable.									
$400,000 \times \frac{15}{100} \times \frac{6}{12} = 30,000$									
31 st December 2018: Interest Accrued									
$400,000 \times \frac{15}{100} \times \frac{3}{12} = 15,000$									

	1/1/2019: Sales of Investment: Ex-Div	
	$200,000 \times 1 = 200,000$ - nominal value.	
	$200,000 \times 8 = 1,600,000$ - price	
	Add: Buyer's Interest ($200,000 \times \frac{15}{100} \times \frac{3}{12}$) = 7,500	
	1,607,500 - Sales proceeds	
	Net termination of cost	
	$200,000 \times 1995,000$	
	400,000	
7	Cost of Investment sold = 997,500	
	Profit or loss = Sales proceeds - Cost of Investment	
	Profit = 1,607,500 - 997,500	
	Profit = 610,000	
	31 st March 2019: Interest declared payable	
	$400,000 \times \frac{15}{100} \times \frac{6}{12} = 30,000$	
	7 th July 2019: purchases of Investment cum-Div	
	$300,000 \times 1 = 300,000$ nominal value.	
	$300,000 \times 5 = 1,500,000$	
	Less: Seller's Interest ($300,000 \times \frac{15}{100} \times \frac{3}{12}$) = 11,250	
	<u>1,488,750</u>	
	30 th September 2019: Interest declared payable	
	$500,000 \times \frac{15}{100} \times \frac{6}{12} = 37,500$	
	31 st December 2019: Interest Accrued	
	$500,000 \times \frac{15}{100} \times \frac{3}{12} = 18,750$	

Extract 6.1: A sample of a good response from a candidate

The analysis further shows that 189 (22.8%) candidates scored 7 to 11.5 marks. These candidates were able to prepare the required account and most of their entries in the 15% Preference Shares Investment Account were correct. However, some candidates lacked skills in calculating the dividends included and those excluded from the purchases and selling prices of the investments. Consequently, some of the cost and sales values of the investments recorded in the accounts were incorrect. In addition, other candidates computed incorrect amounts of the profit on disposal of investments and the investment income for the year. It was also observed that some candidates failed to record all the transactions in the account. Despite the errors and omissions committed by the candidates in their accounting entries; their performance was average. The average performance suggests that the candidates had satisfactory knowledge and competence on the preparation of investment accounts.

On the other hand, 323 (38.9%) candidates scored 0 to 6.5 marks. These candidates lacked competence on the preparation of investment accounts. Their responses to the question were characterized by a mixture of correct and incorrect calculations and accounting entries. The analysis of the responses shows that some candidates computed incorrectly amounts of purchases, selling prices and value of ending inventory of the investments at the end of the financial year. These responses indicate that the candidates lacked the knowledge and skills necessary for the valuation of investments. Moreover, some of these candidates computed incorrect amounts of profit on the disposal of investments and the income from investments for the two years ending on 31st December 2018 and 2019. This response shows that the candidates lacked competence on the determination of investment income and the profit or loss on sales of investments. Nevertheless, some of the candidates in this category reversed many of the entries in the investment account and passed some entries on the wrong side of the account. These responses suggest that the candidates were not competent in applying the principle of double entry in recording the financial transactions. Extract 6.2 is a sample of the incorrect response from one of the candidates.

07	WORKINGS	
15/12/2018	Purchases at ex-div	
	Amount paid (2000,000 x 1)	2000,000
	less: Interest accrued (2000,000 x 15% x 1/12)	25,000
	Total Amount paid	1975,000
30/9/2018	$2,000,000 \times 15\% \times 6/12 = 150,000$	
31/12/2018	Balance f/d (Interest column) $2,000,000 \times 15\% \times 3/12 = 225,000$	
1/1/2019	Sales at ex-div	
	Amount received (50% x 2000,000)	1,000,000
	Add: Interest accrued (1,000,000 x 15% x 3/12)	37,500
	Total amount received	1,037,500
	Profit determination on sales	
	Sales	1,037,500
	less: Cost	
	(1,000,000 x 1975,000 / 2000,000)	(987,500)
	Profit on sales	50,000
30/3/2019	Interest (2000,000 x 15% x 6/12)	150,000
1/7/2019	Purchases at ex-div	
	Amount paid	1,500,000
	less: Interest accrued	
	(200,000 x 15% x 3/12)	11,250
	Amount paid	1,488,750

Extract 6.2: A sample of an incorrect response from a candidate

In Extract 6.2, the candidate computed inaccurately the purchase costs, cash dividends, closing inventory, sales and profit on the disposal of investments in his/her workings and failed to prepare the 15% Preference Shares Investment Account.

2.1.8 Question 8: Financial Statements Analysis and Interpretation

Generally, the question intended to assess the candidates' competence on computation of relevant accounting ratios. Specifically, the question required the candidates to use the information provided to calculate the following accounting ratios: Acid test, current, gross profit margin, net profit margin, price earnings (P/E), rate of stock turnover, return on capital employed, average debtors collection period in number of days, earnings per share (EPS) and interest cover. The total marks allotted to this question were 20.

A total of 737 (54.4%) candidates attempted the question. Their performance is summarised in Figure 8.

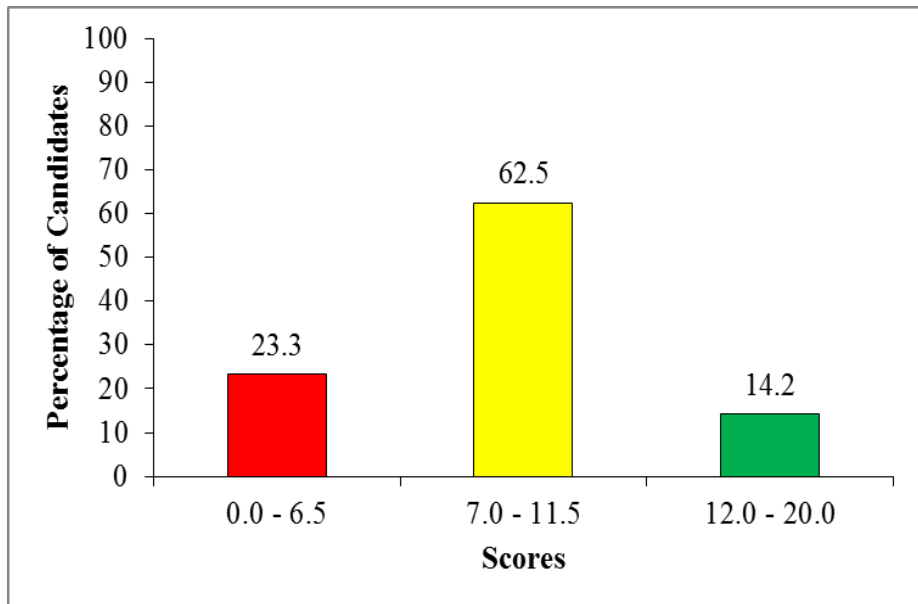


Figure 8: *The Performance of the Candidates on Question 8*

Figure 8, shows good performance of the candidates where 565 (76.7%) candidates passed by scoring 7 to 20 marks and 172 (23.3%) failed by scoring 0 to 6.5 marks.

In this question, 105 (14.2%) candidates scored from 12 to 20 marks. These candidates were aware of the relevant formulas used to compute the required accounting ratios. Most of them extracted the appropriate data from the given financial statements and applied them on the formulas to calculate the accounting ratios. However, a few of these

candidates confused some of the formulas used to compute different ratios. Consequently, they came up with incorrect accounting ratios. Other candidates could not recall the relevant formulas and therefore, they skipped some of the ratios. These errors and omissions caused the variation of the scores from 12 to 20 marks. The correct responses of the candidates suggest that the candidates were competent enough on the computation of relevant accounting ratios. Extract 7.1 is a sample of a good response from one of the candidates.

8. i)	Acid test	2018	2019
	= $\frac{\text{Current Asset} - \text{Stock}}{\text{Current liability}}$	$\frac{28,480 - 7,200}{6,880} = 3.09$	$\frac{30,080 - 13,120}{14,560} = 1.16$
		Acid test ratio = 3.09:1	Acid test ratio = 1.16:1
ii)	Current ratio		
	= $\frac{\text{Current Asset}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$	$\frac{28,480}{6,880} = 4.14$	$\frac{30,080}{14,560} = 2.1$
		Current Ratio = 4.14:1	Current ratio = 2.1:1
iii)	Gross profit Margin		
	= $\frac{\text{Gross profit}}{\text{Sales}}$	$\frac{51,520}{101,600} \times 100\% = 50.7\%$	$\frac{60,800}{118,400} \times 100\% = 51.4\%$
		Gross profit Margin = 50.7%	Gross profit Margin = 51.4%
iv)	Net profit Margin		
	= $\frac{\text{Net profit}}{\text{Sales}}$	$\frac{9,600}{101,600} \times 100 = 9.4\%$	$\frac{13,120}{118,400} \times 100 = 11\%$
		Net profit Margin = 9.4%	Net profit Margin = 11%
v)	Price Earnings (P/E)		
	= $\frac{\text{Market price for share}}{\text{Earnings per Share}}$	$\frac{\text{Profit (After Int. & Tax)}}{\text{No. of Ordinary Shares}}$	$\frac{\text{Profit (After Tax & Int)}}{\text{No. of ordinary Shares}}$
		$\frac{4800}{1200} = 4$	$\frac{6720}{1600} = 4.2$
		$\frac{P/E = 28}{4} = 7$	$\frac{P/E = 32}{4.2} = 7.6$
		Price Earnings = 7	Price Earnings = 7.6
vi)	Ratio of Stock turnover		
	= $\frac{\text{COGS}}{\text{Average Stock}}$	$\frac{50,080}{7,200} = 7 \text{ times}$	Average Stock = $\frac{\text{Open Stock} + \text{Close Stock}}{2}$
		Ratio of Stock turnover = 7 times	$= \frac{7200 + 13120}{2}$
			Avg Stock = 10,160
			$\frac{51600}{10,160} = 6 \text{ times}$

	2018	2019
(i)	Rate of Stock turnover = 7 times	Rate of Stock turnover = 6 times
(ii) Return on Capital Employed		
Profit (Before Int. & Tax)	Profit (Before Int. & Tax)	Profit (Before Int. & Tax)
Average Capital Employed	$= 9600 + 1152 = 10,752$	$= 13,120 + 1152 = 14,272$
Capital Employed = Total Assets	2018 C.E = 44,000	2019 C.E = 67,680 - 14,560
- Current Liabilities	C.E = 50,880 - 6,880 = 44,000	2019 C.E = 53,120
ROCE = $\frac{10,752}{44,000} \times 100$		Avg C.E = $\frac{2018 C.E + 2019 C.E}{2}$
	ROCE = 24.4%	Avg C.E = $\frac{44,000 + 53,120}{2}$
\therefore Return on Capital Employed		Avg C.E = 48,560
	= 24.4%	ROCE = $\frac{14,272}{48,560} \times 100$
		ROCE = 29.4%
		\therefore Return on Capital Employed
		= 29.4%
(iii) Debtor collection Period	Credit Sale = 90% of 101,600	Credit Sale = 90% of 118,400
= Average debtors $\times 365$	Credit Sale = 91,440	Credit Sale = 106,560
Credit Sale		Avg. debtors = $\frac{10,400 + 15,040}{2}$
	$= \frac{10,400 \times 365}{91,440}$	Avg. debtors = 12,720
	= 41.5 day	$= \frac{106,560 \times 365}{12,720}$
\therefore Average debtors collection		$= 12,720 \times 365 = 43.6$
Period = 41.5 days		\therefore Average debtors collection period
		= 43.6 days

	2018	2019
(ix) Earning Per Share		
= Profit (After Int. & Tax)	4800 = 4	6720 = 4.2
No. ordinary shares	1200	1600
	Earning per share = 4 Tsh	Earning per share = 4.2 Tsh
	2018	2019
(x) Interest Cover		
= Profit (Before Int. & Tax)	Interest = 9600 \times 12% = 1152	Interest = 9600 \times 12% = 1152
Interest	Profit (B Int. & Tax)	P(BIT) = 13,120 + 1152 = 14,272
	= 9600 + 1152 = 10,752	Interest cover = $\frac{14,272}{1152}$
	Interest cover = $\frac{10,752}{1152}$	= 12.4
	= 9.3	
\therefore Interest Cover = 9.3 times		\therefore Interest Cover = 12.4 times

Extract 7.1: A sample of a good response from a candidate

The analysis of the data for the candidates' performance shows that 460 (62.5%) candidates had an average performance. These candidates were able to address the demands of the question. The majority of them used appropriate formulas and were able to extract the relevant data from the given financial statements. However, their computed accounting ratios were a mixture of correct and incorrect ratios due to limited computational skills. The candidates manifested limited skills in applying the relevant data into the appropriate formulas. Their average performance indicates that the candidates had satisfactory knowledge and competence on computation of accounting ratios.

The data for candidates' performance shows that 172 (23.3%) candidates had weak performance. These candidates failed by scoring 0 to 6.5 marks. The reasons for failure include the candidates' inability to recall the relevant formulas that are used to compute the required accounting ratios. A considerable amount of marks were lost by the candidates by skipping some of the required accounting ratios.

Failure to extract the relevant data from the given financial statements was another contributing factor to the failure of most of the candidates in this category. These candidates applied wrong data into the relevant formulas and therefore, their calculated accounting ratios were incorrect. It was also noted that some of the candidates in this group confused the formulas that are used to compute different accounting ratios. These mistakes led to the computation of incorrect accounting ratios.

Nevertheless, some of the candidates in this category lost marks due to lack of computational skills. These candidates used some of the relevant formulas and the appropriate data but computed incorrect accounting ratios due to use of inappropriate mathematical operations. However, minority of the candidates in this group were able to compute one or three of the required accounting ratios accurately. These responses indicate that the candidates lacked the competence on the computation of relevant accounting ratios. Extract 7.2 is a sample of incorrect response from one of the candidates.

<p>i) Acid test 2018</p> $\frac{\text{Cost of goods sold}}{\text{Gross profit}}$ $= \frac{50,080}{51,520}$ $= 0.97$ <p>∴ Acid test in 2018 $0.97 \approx 1$</p>	
<p>2019</p> $\frac{\text{Cost of goods sold}}{\text{Gross profit}}$ $= \frac{57,600}{60,800} = 0.94$ <p>∴ Acid test in 2019 = 0.94</p>	
<p>ii) Calculate Current</p> $\text{Current} = \text{Total Current assets} - \text{Total Current liabilities}$ $= 28,480 - 21,600 =$ <p>∴ In 2018 Current = 6,880</p>	
<p>2019</p> $\text{Current} = \text{Total Current assets} - \text{Total Current liabilities}$ $= 30,080 - 15,520 = 14,560$ <p>∴ In 2019 Current = 14,560</p>	
<p>iii) Calculate Gross profit margin 2018</p> $\text{where Gross profit} = \text{Expenses} - \text{Net Sales}$ $= \text{Net Sales} - \text{Cost of goods sold}$ $= 101,600 - 50,080 \times 100$ <p>∴ In 2018 Gross profit margin 515.2</p>	
<p>2019</p> $\text{Gross profit} = \text{Net Sales}$	

Extract 7.2: A sample of an incorrect response from a candidate

In Extract 7.2, the candidate computed incorrect accounting ratios and skipped most of the required accounting ratios.

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

The paper assessed eight (8) topics which are *Payroll Accounting, Accounting for Royalties, Containers Accounts, Partnership Accounting, Company Accounts, Hire Purchase Accounting, Computerised Accounting* and *Auditing* in a total of eight (8) questions. The candidates' response analysis for each question is as follows:

2.2.1 Question 1: Auditing

In general, the question intended to measure the candidates' competence on the types of audits. Specifically, the question required the candidates to briefly describe the following accounting terms:

- (a) Private audit
- (b) Statutory audit
- (c) Standard audit and
- (d) Procedural audit.

The total marks allotted to this question were 10.

A total of 1,355 (100%) candidates responded to this question and their performance is summarised in Figure 9.

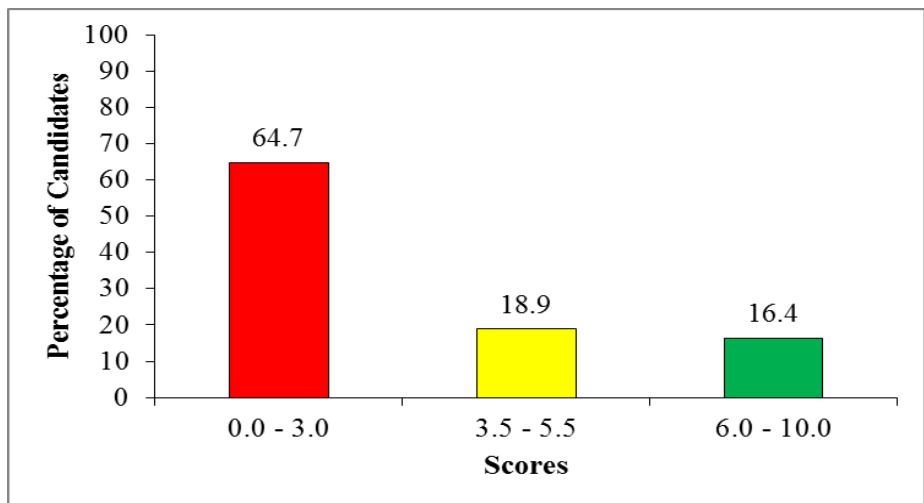


Figure 9: *The Performance of the Candidates on Question 1*

Figure 9, shows the average performance of the candidates where 478 (35.3%) candidates passed by scoring 3.5 to 10 marks and 877 (64.7%) failed by scoring 0 to 3 marks.

The analysis of the data for the candidates' performance shows that 877 (64.7%) scored 0 to 3 marks. These candidates lacked the competence on the selected accounting terms. The majority failed to answer all the given accounting terminologies. They responded only to one or two out of the four terms indicating that the candidates lacked thorough understanding of the terminologies. A few candidates who responded to all the four terms provided incorrect descriptions about the given accounting terms. For example, some candidates described private audit as "An auditor who employ himself/herself and not employed by any company". Other candidates described private audit as "An auditor who does the work of private companies and not of public corporations". These descriptions were not correct about private audit. Instead, private audit refers to a voluntary audit which is not required by the law. It was also noted that some candidates described statutory audit as "An auditor who is under the government always, employed by government for public works" instead of defining it as an audit which is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the law of the country. Nevertheless, there were candidates who incorrectly described standard audit as "An auditor who is not based on any company because there is standard on their work" instead of defining it as a type of audit which is conducted to ascertain whether the client accounting system complies with the required levels of standards set by professional bodies. Extract 8.1 is a sample of an incorrect response from one of the candidates.

1. a) <u>Private Audit:</u>	
This is the type of audit which is done by the private auditor for the usually carried by the private organizations. It involves the examination of books of accounts of the private organisation in order to check the record keeping of the books of accounts.	
b) <u>Statutory Audit</u>	
This is the type of audit carried out by the state corporations to examine their books of account. The public corporation usually employ an auditor so that he or she to examine the books of accounts of the particular organization.	
c) <u>Standard Audit</u>	
is the type of audit which does not follow the procedure. It can be carried anytime, without considering the time of carrying the audit process. This audit is simple compared to procedural audit.	
d) <u>procedural audit</u>	
This is the type of audit which follow a particular procedure. It can be carried for a certain period of time according to the company arrangement of auditing process.	

Extract 8.1: A sample of an incorrect response from a candidate

In Extract 8.1, the candidate wrote incorrect description about private audit, statutory audit, standard audit and procedural audit.

The candidates with average performance 256 (18.9%) were able to provide reasonable explanations about the given accounting terms. They wrote 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 the candidates had satisfactory understanding about the selected accounting terms.

On the other hand, the data shows that 222 (16.4%) candidates had good performance. They scored 12 to 20 out of the 20 marks allotted to the question. These candidates provided correct and clear explanations about the given terms. Their scores ranged from 6 to 10 marks depending on the level of relevance and clarity of their descriptions. Extract 8.2 is a sample of a good response from one of the candidates.

1.	(a) Private audit	
	- This is a type of audit taken by the management or ~ outsiders for their own interests. This type of audit does ~ not required by law but people who are interested with ~ final statements may hire independent auditor in order to give out his opinion. This type of audit is voluntary one.	
	(b) Statutory audit	
	- This is a type of audit which require companies or ~ business organization to perform auditing in their books of accounts as required by companies act. This type of audit is compulsory as it governed by the law of the ~ country.	
	(c) Standard audit	
	- This is type of audit conducted to know if accounting standards are followed when preparing the books of accounts.	
	(d) Procedural audit	
	- This is type of audit conducted to check the effectiveness of internal control system within the organization ~ mainly by observing policies and procedures.	

Extract 8.2: A sample of a good response from a candidate

2.2.2 Question 2: Computerised Accounting

This question intended to measure the candidates' ability to describe the functions of computers. Specifically, the question required the candidates to briefly describe four functions of a computer. The total marks allotted to this question were 10.

A total of 1,355 (100%) candidates responded to the question. Their performance is shown in Figure 10.

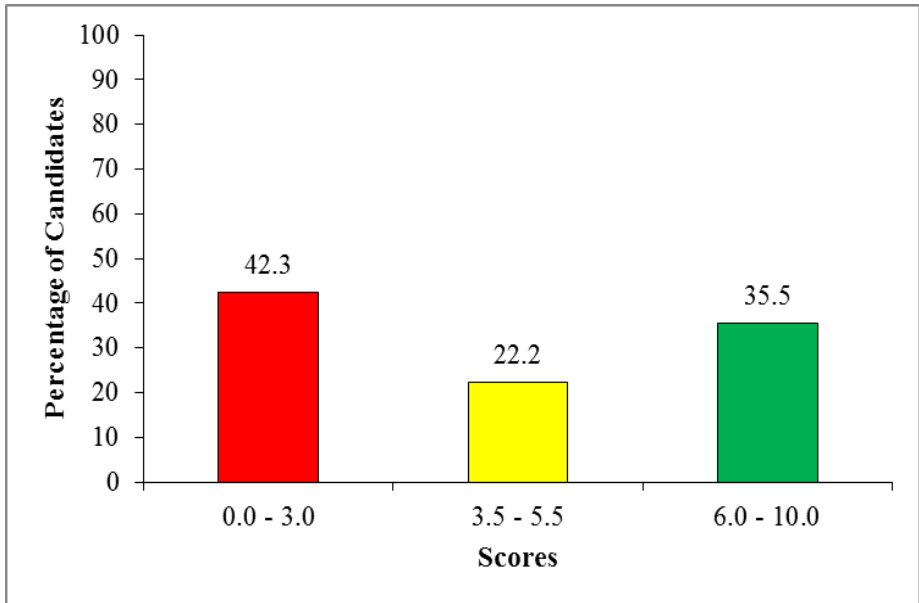


Figure 10: *The Performance of the Candidates on Question 2*

Figure 10 shows an average performance of the candidates where 782 (57.7%) candidates passed by scoring 3.5 to 10 marks and 573 (42.3%) failed by scoring 0 to 3 marks.

The 481 (35.5%) candidates who scored from 6 to 10 marks provided good responses to the question. Most of them provided clear and correct descriptions on the functions of a computer. However, there were a few candidates whose descriptions of the functions lacked clarity or those who described three functions instead of four; hence, they lost some marks. Their scores ranged from 6 to 10 marks depending on the relevance, clarity and completeness of the descriptions. The correct responses indicate that the candidates were

competent on the functions of computers. Extract 9.1 is a sample of a good response from one of the candidates.

2.	<p>Computer is an electronic device or machines made up with electronic and mechanical components which used to accept data, process them and give out information. Also it has the ability to store data/information. Computer is categorized into two components which are Computer hardware and Computer Software.</p>	
	<p>The following are the basic operational functions of a computer.</p>	
	<p>Input Operations: Computer used its devices in order to receive a data and stores them ^{within} the devices inside the computer in order to prepare information. For instance this is often done by using Keyboard, Monitor and Mouse which facilitate the exchange of data from ordinary person to the Computer.</p>	
	<p>Processing Operations. This is done by converting the input data in the form in which the computer can read. This is because computer itself has its own language which differs from other language. This function is done through Central Processing Unit (CPU) which convert the input data into a language in which a computer can read.</p>	
	<p>Output Operations: This is the product or results of the inputted data after processing by system unit which it may be in form of text or sound. For instance this is often done by using Printers, Projectors and Speakers which produce the result of inputted data after being processed.</p>	
	<p>Storage Operations. Also computer store data and information after being processed either by using internal storage devices such as Read Only Memory (ROM) and Random Access Memory (RAM) as well as External storage devices like Flash disks and Hard disks.</p>	
	<p>Generally computers in Accounting facilitate business transactions by providing up to date information.</p>	

Extract 9.1: A sample of a good response from a candidate

The analysis of the candidates' responses shows that 301 (22.2%) candidates had average performance. These candidates were able to outline the four functions of a computer and provide reasonable descriptions on the outlined computer functions. However, their descriptions were not exhaustive and others lacked clarity. Also it was noted that some candidates in this category listed the four functions of a computer without describing them. Their scores ranged from 3.5 to 5.5 marks. Their average performance indicates that the candidates had satisfactory knowledge and competence on the functions of computers.

On the other hand, the analysis of candidates' responses shows that 573 (42.3%) candidates had weak performance. These candidates failed to provide the expected responses to the question due to inadequate knowledge of the functions of computers and failure to interpret the requirement of the question. For example, some candidates provided descriptions about input devices of the computer instead of the functions of a computer. This response indicates that the candidates failed to interpret the requirements of the question or confused the functions of a computer with the input devices which are used to enter data into a computer.

It was also noted that some of the candidates in this category provided descriptions about the advantages of using computers instead of the functions of a computer. This response suggests that the candidates either did not know what the functions of a computer are or they were doing a guess work because they did not know the advantages of using a computer as well. It could as well mean that the candidates cannot differentiate between the advantages of using computers and the functions of a computer.

Also, there were candidates who described the application programs instead of the functions of a computer. For example, a candidate described Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel and Microsoft Access. This response indicates that the candidate was not competent in the functions of a computer and failed to differentiate between the functions of a computer and the application programs.

Nevertheless, there were candidates who provided incorrect descriptions about the functions of computers. For example, a

candidate described output operation as “an operation where the computer is used to produce output of goods or services in the organisation”. This description is not correct about the output operation of a computer as a function. Output operation refers to an operation whereby the information obtained from the data is produced in a form usable by people. Examples of output are printed text, sound, charts and graphs displayed on a computer screen. Further, analysis of candidates’ responses show that some candidates in this group failed because of lack of proficiency in the English language. In their descriptions about the functions of computers, the candidates wrote meaningless phrases. However, some candidates were able to list one or three of the functions of a computer; hence the variation of the scores from 0 to 3 marks. Extract 9.2 is a sample of an incorrect response from one of the candidates.

2.	The following are the functions of computer in Computerized System;	
	It is accurate. The work done by computer is proper as it does not keep errors a frauds since the work done by it is perfect compared to the work done by human being.	
	It saves time. It does not require much time in its operation since the work is done on internet so this means that large or huge work can be done within a few limited time.	
	Minimize cost of operations, as it needs a single person for operating it compared when labour would be used large number of labours would be taken to perform a task performed by single computer.	
	Keeping information. Also computer keeps information required by the business as it makes the information easily available when needed and difficult to be stored. Storen.	

Extract 9.2: A sample of an incorrect response from a candidate

In Extract 9.2, the candidate described advantages of using computers instead of the functions of a computer.

2.2.3 Question 3: Hire Purchase Accounting

Generally, the question intended to measure the candidates' ability to prepare financial statements on Hire Purchase. Specifically, the question required the candidates to use the information provided to prepare Mrs. Fatma's Hire Purchase Income Statement for the year ending 31st December, 2020 and the Statement of Financial Position as on 31st December, 2020. The total marks allotted to this question were 10.

A total of 1,355 (100%) candidates responded to the question and their performance is summarised in Figure 11.

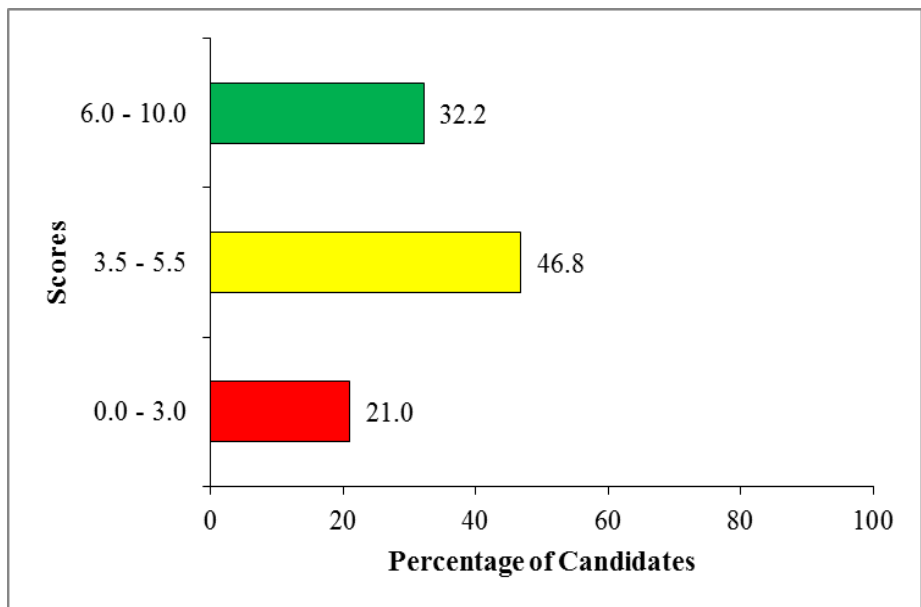


Figure 11: *The Performance of the Candidates on Question 3*

Figure 11 shows good performance of the candidates where 1,071 (79%) candidates passed by scoring 3.5 to 10 marks and 284 (21%) failed by scoring 0 to 3 marks.

The analysis shows that 438 (32.2%) candidates had good performance. These candidates had adequate knowledge of the subject matter. Most of them correctly opened the income statement and statement of financial position in their appropriate formats. They analysed the information provided in the question into elements of income statement and statement of financial position. In addition, their

presentation of the revenue/incomes, expenses, assets and liabilities in the financial statements were correct. However, a few candidates omitted and misclassified some of the elements of financial statements; hence, their presentation of the income statement and statement of financial position included a mixture of correct and incorrect items. Their scores varied from 6 to 10 marks depending on the level of errors and omissions in their responses. Extract 10.1 is a sample of a good response from one of the candidates.

03.	Mrs. Fatma's Hire Purchase Income Statement.	
	H.P Sales	25,500,000
	less: Cost of sales.	
	Purchases	18,000,000
	less: Closing stock	(1000,000)
		17,000,000
	Unrealized profit	5936800
	Gross profit	2563200
		<u>8,500,000</u>
	Gross profit	2,563,200
	less: Expenses.	
	Bank interest	40,000
	Wages & Salaries	1028000
	General expenses	550,000
		(1,618,000)
	Net profit.	<u>945,200</u>
	Statement of financial Position as at Dec	
	Non current assets	1000,000
	Add: current assets.	
	Stock	1000,000
	H.P. Debtors	19810400
	less: Unrealized Profit	(5936800)
		11847600
	Total assets.	<u>12,847,600</u>
	less: Current liabilities.	
	Bank overdraft	1727800
	Creditors	1600,600
		3328400
		<u>10,519,200</u>
	financed by:	
	capital	10,000,000
	Add: Net Profit	945,200
		<u>10,945,200</u>
	less: Drawings	400,000
		<u>10,545,200</u>

Extract 10.1: A sample of a good response from a candidate

The analysis of the candidates' responses revealed that 633 (46.8%) candidates had average performance. These candidates were able to open the required financial statements in their proper formats, but the level of errors and omissions was a bit higher compared to the candidates with good performance. These errors and omissions caused their scores to vary from 3.5 to 5.5 marks. The average performance suggests that the candidates had satisfactory knowledge and competence on accounting for hire purchase transactions.

On the other hand, 284 (21%) candidates failed by scoring 0 to 3 marks. Most of them failed to interpret the question and others lacked analytical skills. The majority of the candidates failed to classify the elements of financial statements into revenue/incomes, expenses, assets and liabilities. Consequently, their responses included a mixture of both elements in the income statement and the statement of financial position.

Further, analysis of the responses show that some candidates failed because of failure to interpret the question. Some of these candidates prepared the income statement only, leaving out the statement of financial position. In the income statement, they presented a mixture of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities. It was also observed that other candidates prepared the statement of financial position only, leaving out the income statement and in it; they recorded whatever appeared on the question paper.

Moreover, some candidates prepared ledger accounts (hire purchase sales, hire purchase debtors and hire purchase interest suspense accounts) instead of the income statement and statement of financial position. Likewise, some candidates in this group failed because of incomplete records. These candidates omitted most of the elements of financial statements in the income statement as well as in the statement of financial position.

On top of that, some candidates presented the income statement and the statement of financial position in horizontal format contrary to the requirement of International Accounting Standard 1 (IAS 1). These responses indicate that the candidates were not competent on

preparation of financial statements on hire purchase. Extract 10.2 is a sample of an incorrect response from one of the candidates.

3.	FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DEC. 2020.	
	Cash	7,689,600
	Bank	40,000
		<u>7,729,600</u>
	<u>LIABILITIES</u>	
	Bank overdraft	1,727,800
	creditors	1,600,600
	financed by	
	Capital	10,000,000
	less: drawings	400,000
		<u>9,600,000</u>
		11,788,400

Extract 10.2: A sample of an incorrect response from a candidate

In Extract 10.2, the candidate skipped the income statement and omitted most of the items in the statement of financial position. In the extract, the items cash and bank are not correct.

2.2.4 Question 4: Containers Accounts

The question intended to assess the candidates' ability to prepare containers accounts using the suspense method. Specifically, the question required the candidates to use the information provided to prepare the containers stock account and containers suspense account to record the transactions in the books of Tibessa manufacturers Ltd. The total marks allotted to the question were 10.

A total of 1,355 (100%) candidates attempted the question and their performance is illustrated in Figure 12.

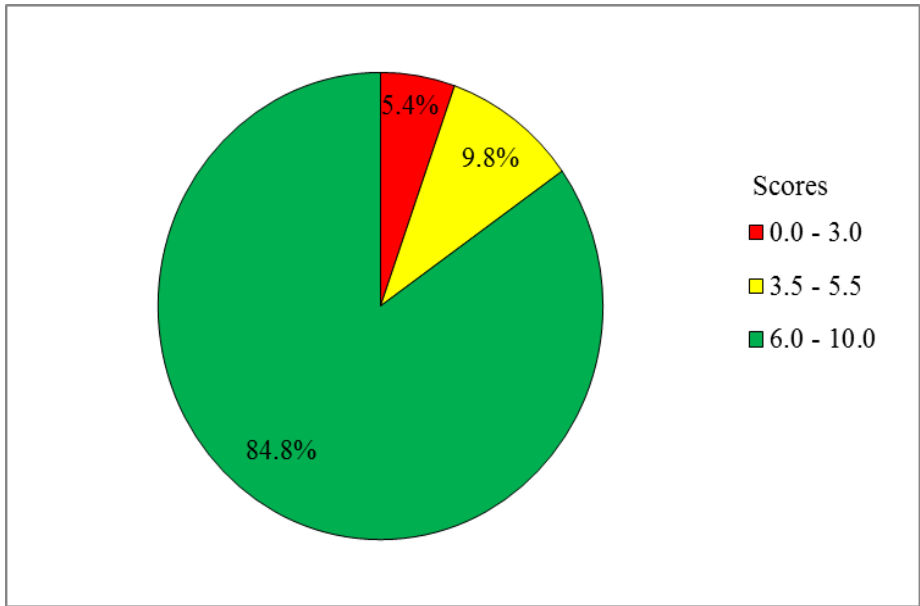


Figure 12: *The Performance of the Candidates on Question 4*

Figure 12 shows good performance of the candidates where 1,282 (94.6%) candidates passed by scoring 3.5 to 10 marks and 73 (5.4%) failed.

The analysis of the candidates' responses shows that 1,149 (84.8%) candidates had good performance. These candidates were able to prepare the required accounts accurately. They correctly opened the containers stock and containers suspense accounts and computed the required amounts of the transactions. Also, most of them managed to record and post the transactions from the containers stock on the containers suspense account and determined the correct profit on container usage of TZS 149,000. A few candidates in this category lost some marks because their accounts contained incorrect narrations, amounts, posting and omitted some entries in the accounts. Their scores ranged from 6 to 10 out of the 10 marks allotted to the question. Extract 11.1 is a sample of a good response from one of the candidates.

4. DR		CONTAINER STOCK ACCOUNT						CR
Details	Qty	Rate	Amount	Debit	Qty	Rate	Amount	
crates purchased	500	300	150,000	crates damaged				
Profit on				sold	20	100	2000	
container dealings	-	-	149,000	Hiring charges	-	-	180,000	
				container kept	100	400	40,000	
				Balance of				
				warehouse	180	200	36,000	
				customer	200	200	40,000	
	500	-	299,000		500	-	299,000	
Balance of warehouse	180	200	36,000					
customer	200	200	40,000					
DR		CONTAINER SUSPENSE ACCOUNT						CR
Details	Qty	Rate	Amount	Details	Qty	Rate	Amount	
crates returned	1500	400	600,000	Container sent	1200	500	900,000	
Hiring charges	-	-	180,000					
container kept	100	400	40,000					
Balance of customer	200	400	80,000					
	1800	-	900,000		1800	-	900,000	
				Balance of customer	200	400	80,000	

Extract 11.1: A sample of a good response from a candidate

Further analysis of the candidates' responses indicates that 133 (9.8%) candidates had an average performance with scores ranging from 3.5 to 5.5 marks. These candidates demonstrated adequate competence on preparation of containers accounts and were able to open the required accounts and recorded most of the transactions correctly. However, some of the candidates in this category omitted some of the transactions from the accounts and had incorrect narrations and amounts for some transactions in their accounting records. In addition, other candidates reversed one or two of the entries in the containers stock account or the containers suspense account. Their average performance suggests that the candidates had achieved a satisfactory level of competence on the preparation of containers accounts.

On the other hand, the analysis of candidates' responses revealed that 73 (5.4%) candidates had weak performance. These candidates failed to prepare the required accounts accurately. Most of them could not draw the containers stock and the containers suspense accounts properly. They prepared normal T-accounts without columns for recording the quantity/units, rate and value/amounts of the containers. Other candidates computed incorrectly the amounts of hiring profit, profit on sale of scrapped containers and profit on retained containers.

Also, the analysis of responses indicates that some candidates failed to apply the principle of double entry in recording the transactions. They recorded some items once, reversed some of the entries or posted some entries to the wrong side of the accounts.

Moreover, some of the candidates recorded incorrect amounts in the containers stock account. Consequently, their reported profit on containers usage was incorrect. The analysis of the candidates' responses further shows that some candidates computed incorrectly the values of the containers sent out to customers and those which were returned by the customers. These mistakes caused the containers suspense account to fail to balance. The scores of the candidates in this category ranged from 0 to 3 marks indicating that the candidates had scant knowledge of and competence on the preparation of containers accounts. Extract.11.2 is a sample of incorrect response from one of the candidates.

4. Dr		CONTAINERS STOCK ACCOUNT.						Cr	
DETAILS	QUANTITY	RATE	AMOUNT	DETAILS	QUANTITY	RATE	AMOUNT		
balance b/d				sent to	1800	500	900,000		
Warehouse	1800	200	360,000	Customers					
Customer	2000	200	400,000						
Purchases	500	300	150,000						
Returnable crates	1500	400	600,000						
	4000	-	826,000		4000	-	900,000		
4. Dr		CONTAINERS SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.						Cr	
DETAILS	QUANTITY	RATE	AMOUNT	DETAILS	QUANTITY	RATE	AMOUNT		

Extract 11.2: A sample of an incorrect response from a candidate

In Extract 11.2, the candidate made no entry in the containers suspense account and all the entries in the containers stock account are incorrect except the entry for purchases on the debit side of the account.

2.2.5 Question 5: Accounting for Royalties

Generally, the question aimed at assessing the candidates' competence on preparation of accounting entries in the books of the lessee. Specifically, the question required the candidates to use the information provided to prepare the Royalties Payable Account, Helena Minerals Associates Ltd Account and Royalties Short Workings Account for the five months that ended on 31st December 2019, 31st January 2020, 29th February 2020, 31st March 2020 and 30th April 2020. The total marks allotted to the question were 20.

A total of 1,049 (77.4%) candidates attempted the question. Their performance is summarised in Figure 13.

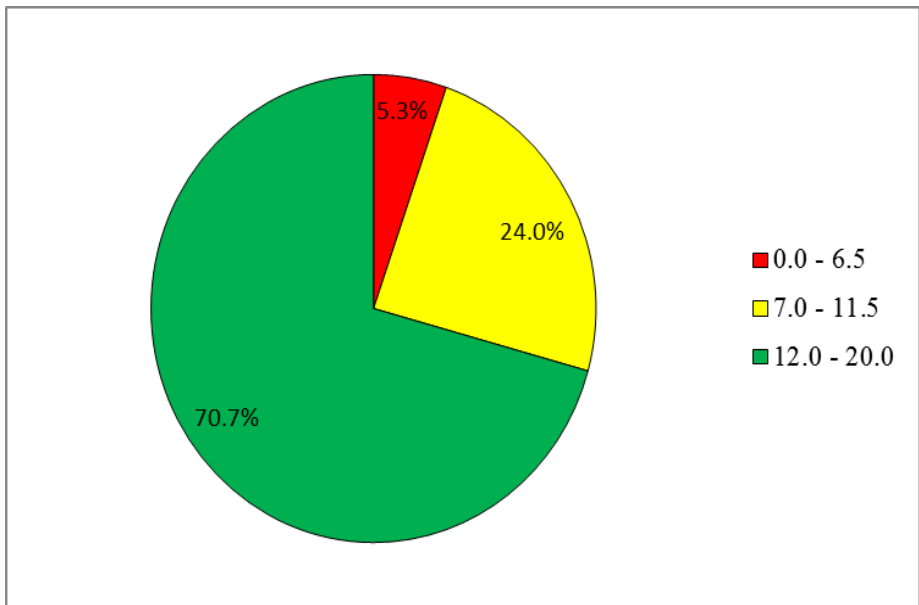


Figure 13: *The Performance of the Candidates on Question 5*

Figure 13 shows good performance of the candidates where 993 (94.7%) candidates passed by scoring 7 to 20 marks and 56 (5.3%) failed by scoring 0 to 6.5 marks.

The analysis indicates that 742 (70.7%) candidates had good performance. The majority of these candidates were able to correctly prepare the royalties payable and Helena Minerals Associates Ltd accounts and provided clear explanations why the royalties short workings account could not be opened. These candidates were aware

of the fact that the royalties short workings account is opened only where there are calculated short workings. Since the calculations and payments of royalties to the landlord are made on monthly basis, and the stated minimum rent is fixed per annum. The account cannot be opened as there are no calculated short workings.

Additionally, these candidates accurately computed the amounts of actual royalties and the amounts of royalties' payable to Helena Minerals Associates Ltd. Most of them made correct entries in the relevant accounts. However, a few candidates made some errors in recording the transactions in the accounts which caused them to lose some marks. Such errors include omission of some entries in the accounts, entries with incorrect narrations or amounts, entries posted on the wrong side of the accounts and reversed entries. These variations in the candidates' responses caused their scores to vary from 12 to 20 marks. The good responses suggest that the candidates had adequate knowledge and competence on accounting for royalties. Extract 12.1 is a sample of a good response from one of the candidates.

5	KAMACTUMU GOLD LTD	
	DR	ROYALTY PAYABLE % Cr
	31.12.2019	Hellena minerals <u>60,000,000</u> Manufacturing <u>60,000,000</u>
	31.12.20	Hellena minerals <u>90,000,000</u> Manufacturing <u>90,000,000</u>
	31.02.20	Hellena minerals <u>120,000,000</u> Manufacturing <u>120,000,000</u>
	31.03.20	Hellena minerals <u>138,000,000</u> Manufacturing <u>138,000,000</u>
	30.4.20	Hellena minerals <u>150,000,000</u> Manufacturing <u>150,000,000</u>
	DR	HELLENA MINERALS % Cr
	2019	2019
	31.12	Bank <u>60,000,000</u> 31.12 Royalty <u>60,000,000</u>
	2020	2020
	31.1	Bank <u>90,000,000</u> 31.1 Royalty <u>90,000,000</u>
	28.2	Bank <u>120,000,000</u> 28.2 Royalty <u>120,000,000</u>
	31.3	Royalty Bank <u>138,000,000</u> 31.3 Royalty <u>138,000,000</u>
	30.4	Bank <u>150,000,000</u> 30.4 Royalty <u>150,000,000</u>
	N.B: There is no shortworkings hence no existence of shortworkings % since minimum rent per month is 10,000,000	

Extract 12.1: A sample of a good response from a candidate

On the other hand, the analysis of the candidates' responses shows that 251 (24%) candidates had average performance. These candidates accurately computed the amounts of actual royalties, and the amounts payable to the landlord. They opened the required accounts and most of their accounting entries in the Royalties payable and the landlord (Helena Minerals Associates Ltd) accounts were correct. Some of these candidates provided clear explanations why the royalties short workings account could not be opened. However, some candidates could not compute the correct amounts of actual royalties and royalties' payable to the landlord. Other candidates posted some entries on the wrong side of the accounts. It was also observed that some candidates had their entries reversed in the accounts and others failed to record all the transactions in the accounts. These mistakes led to the variation in scores from 7 to 11.5 marks. Their average performance suggests that the candidates had satisfactory knowledge and competence on Accounting for Royalties.

The candidates who scored 0 to 6.5 marks were not able to prepare the required accounts. Most of them computed incorrectly the amounts of actual royalties and royalties payable to the landlord. Others opened the required accounts but entered a mixture of correct and incorrect entries, narrations or amounts and could not apply the principle of double entry in recording the transactions. Most of these candidates entered some items once in the accounts and others posted entries on the wrong side of the accounts. It was also noted that some of the candidates in this group failed to make appropriate classification of the transactions. They lacked competence on recording the given transactions in the royalties payable and Helena Minerals Associates Ltd accounts. Consequently, the candidates recorded and posted transactions to the wrong accounts. Nevertheless, all the candidates in this category prepared the royalties short workings account and recorded incorrect entries in it. This response suggests that the candidates lacked the knowledge of the purpose of the royalties short workings account. They were not aware that the account is prepared to record calculated short workings. Since the calculations and payments of royalties to the landlord were to be made on monthly basis, and the stated minimum rent was fixed per annum, short workings could not

be calculated; hence, no short workings account. Extract 12.2 is a sample of an incorrect response from one of the candidates.

5							
ROYALTY PAYABLE A/c							
Period	Minimum Rent	Royalty	Surplus	J-kl	IIR-kl	Bank	
December	120,000,000	6000,000	-	6000,000			
January	120,000,000	9000,000					
February	120,000,000	12000,000					
March	120,000,000	13800,000					
April	120,000,000	15,000,000					

ROYALTY PAYABLE A/c							
Period	Minimum Rent	Royalty Payable	Surplus	J-Working	I-R-kl	Bank	
December	10,000,000	6000,000	-	4000,000	-	10,000,000	
January	10,000,000	9000,000	-	1000,000	-	10,000,000	
February	10,000,000	12000,000	2000,000	-	-	12,000,000	
March	10,000,000	13,800,000	3,800,000	-	-	13,800,000	
April	10,000,000	15,000,000	5,000,000	-	-	15,000,000	

LANDLORD A/c			
December	Bank	10,000,000	Royalty
			J-Working
		10,000,000	10,000,000
January	Bank	10,000,000	Royalty
			J-Working
		10,000,000	10,000,000
February	Bank	12,000,000	Manufacturing
March	Bank	13,800,000	Manufacturing
April	Bank	15,000,000	Manufacturing

Extract 12.2: A sample of an incorrect response from a candidate

In Extract 12.2, the candidate prepared the royalties payable and landlord accounts with incorrect accounting entries.

2.2.6 Question 6: Company Accounts

The question aimed at assessing the candidates' ability to prepare accounting entries for issued shares. Specifically, the question required the candidates to prepare the following accounts in the books of Kapesa & Sons Ltd: Bank, ordinary shares application, ordinary shares allotment, first call, ordinary share capital, ordinary share premium, calls in arrears, forfeited shares and reissued shares. The question was worth 20 marks.

A total of 760 (56.1%) candidates attempted the question. Their performance is shown in Figure 14.

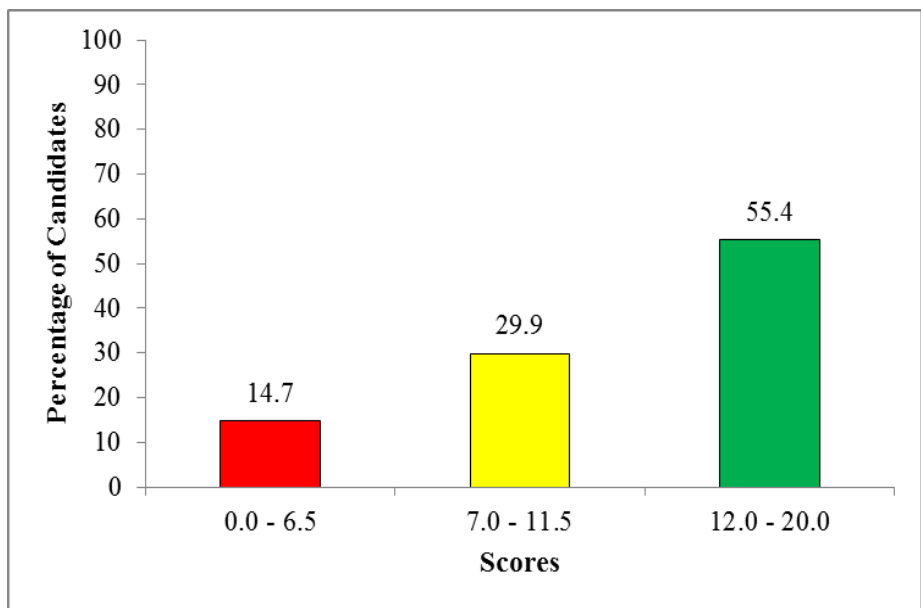


Figure14: *The Performance of the Candidates on Question 6*

Figure 14 shows good performance of the candidates where 1,243 (85.3%) candidates passed by scoring 7 to 20 marks and 112 (14.7%) failed by scoring 0 to 6.5 marks.

The 1,016 (55.4%) candidates who scored 12 to 20 marks were able to prepare the required accounts. They demonstrated adequate competence on accounting for the issue of share capital by being able to analyse the information provided in the question. Most of them accurately ascertained the amounts of money receivable on application, allotment and calls. Also, they correctly opened the

relevant accounts and passed correct accounting entries. However, some errors and omissions in the candidates' responses caused the scores to vary from 12 to 20 marks. The good responses suggest that the candidates had adequate knowledge of and competence on accounting for the issue of share capital. Extract 13.1 is a sample of a good response from one of the candidates.

DR ORDINARY SHARE APPLICATION ACCOUNT CR	
Ordinary Share Capital 3000000	Bank 6000000
Share premium 200000	
Share allotment 1000000	
<u>6000000</u>	<u>6000000</u>
DR ORDINARY SHARE ALLOTMENT ACCOUNT CR	
Ordinary Share Capital 4000000	Share applications 1000000
	Bank 2964000
	Calls in Arrears 36000
<u>4000000</u>	<u>4000000</u>
DR First CALL ACCOUNT CR	
Ordinary Share Capital 3000000	Bank 2904000
	Calls in arrears 96000
<u>3000000</u>	<u>3000000</u>

DR		ORDINARY SHARE CAPITAL		CR	
Forfeited %	320 000	Share application	3000 000		
Bal b/d	10000000	Share allotment	4000 000		
		First Call	3800 000		
		Re-issu	320 000		
	<u>10320000</u>		<u>10320000</u>		
		Bal b/d	10000 000		
DR		BANK ACCOUNT		CR	
Share application	8000 000	Bal c/d	12124000		
Share allotment	2964000				
First call	2904000				
Re-issued	256000				
	<u>12124000</u>		<u>12124000</u>		
Bal b/d	12124000				
DR		SHARE PREMIUM ACCOUNT		CR	
Forfeited %	Bal c/d 2124000	Share application	8000 000		
		Forfeited %	124000		
	<u>2124000</u>		<u>2124000</u>		
		Bal b/d	2124000		
DR		CALLS IN ARREARS ACCOUNT		CR	
Share allotment	36000	Forfeited %	132000		
First call	96000				
	<u>132000</u>		<u>132000</u>		

Extract 13.1: A sample of a good response from a candidate

In Extract 13.1, the candidate accurately prepared the bank, ordinary shares application, ordinary shares allotment, first call, ordinary share capital, ordinary share premium and calls in arrears accounts. However, the candidate lost 4 marks by skipping the forfeited shares and reissued shares accounts.

The 227 (29.9%) candidates with average performance faced some challenges in answering the question. Most of these candidates were able to analyse the transactions and ascertain the correct amounts of money receivable on application, allotment and calls. However, omissions of one or two of the required accounts, ascertainment of incorrect amounts of money receivable on application, allotment or calls made the candidates lose some marks. Also, there were candidates who skipped one or two of the required accounts. Despite the errors and omissions observed, the candidates achieved an average performance by scoring 7 to 11.5 marks. The average performance indicates that the candidates had satisfactory knowledge and competence on preparation of accounting entries for the issue of share capital.

Besides, the analysis shows that 112 (14.7%) candidates scored lower marks that ranged from 0 to 6.5. These candidates failed to produce the expected responses to the question. The majority of these candidates failed to analyse the information provided on the question; hence, they recorded entries in the wrong accounts.

Also, the candidates in this category lacked the skills of ascertaining the amounts of money receivable on application, allotment and calls. They recorded in the accounts incorrect amounts of money. Moreover, some of the candidates lacked application skills of the principle of double entry in recording the financial transactions in the accounts. Most of these candidates reversed the entries, posted some entries on the wrong side of the accounts and used inappropriate narrations for the entries.

Additionally, some of the candidates in this category failed to determine with accuracy the amounts of the forfeited and the reissued shares. Others could not establish the amounts to be banked on each of the application, allotment and call instalments. On top of that, some candidates could either not be able to open all of the required accounts or skipped five to seven of the required accounts. These responses indicate that the candidates were not competent on the preparation of accounting entries for issued shares. Extract 13.2 is a sample of an incorrect response from one of the candidates.

CG.	DR.	ORDINARY SHARE APPLICATION ACCOUNT	CR.
	Bank,	<u>6,000,000</u>	OSL, <u>6,000,000</u>
	DR.	ORDINARY SHARE ALLOTMENT ACCOUNT	CR.
	Bank,	<u>4,800,000</u>	OSL, <u>4,800,000</u>
	DR.	ORDINARY SHARE CAPITAL A/C	CR.
	on allotment,	4,800,000	10,800,000
	on Application,	6,000,000	
	DR.	FIRST CALL ACCOUNT	CR.
	OSL,	<u>3,000,000</u>	Bank, <u>3,000,000</u>
	DR.	FORFEITED SHARE A/C	CR.
	Bank,	<u>160,000</u>	Profit and Loss, <u>160,000</u>
	DR.	CALL IN ARREARS	CR.
	OSL,	<u>1,200,000</u>	Bank, <u>1,200,000</u>
	DR.	RE-ISSUED SHARE ACCOUNT	CR.
	Bank,	<u>160,000</u>	Forfeited, <u>160,000</u>
	DR.	5	CR.

Extract 13.2: A sample of an incorrect response from a candidate

In Extract 13.2, the candidate skipped the bank and Ordinary share premium accounts. Also, all the entries in the ordinary shares application, ordinary shares allotment, first call, ordinary share capital, calls in arrears, forfeited shares and reissued shares accounts are incorrect.

2.2.7 Question 7: Partnership Accounting

The question intended to assess the candidates' competence on the preparation of various accounts on dissolution of a partnership. Specifically, the question required the candidates to prepare the realization account, bank account and the partners' capital accounts to record the dissolution of the partnership. The question was of 20 marks.

A total of 1,025 (75.6%) candidates attempted the question and their performance is illustrated in Figure 15.

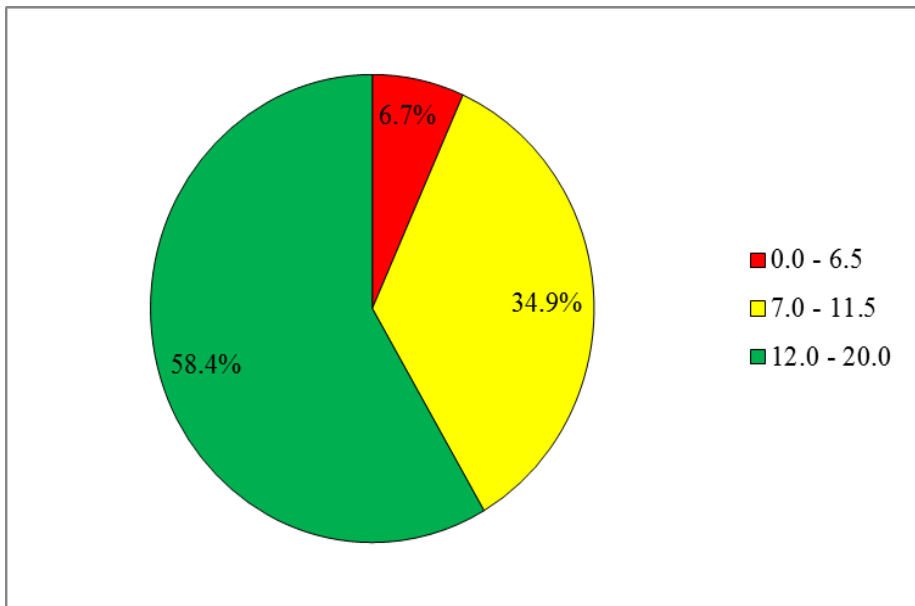


Figure 15: *The Performance of the Candidates on Question 7*

Figure 15 shows good performance of the candidates where 956 (93.3%) candidates passed by scoring 7 to 20 marks and 69 (6.7%) failed by scoring 0 to 6.5 marks.

The analysis of the candidates' responses shows that 599 (58.4%) candidates scored 12 to 20 marks. These candidates were competent on accounting especially on dissolution of partnerships. The majority of these candidates opened the realization account, bank account and the partners' capital accounts. They correctly analysed the costs and disposal values of the realised assets and liabilities and passed correct accounting entries in the realization account to determine the profit on

disposal of the assets which was TZS 133,000. Most of their entries in the bank and partners' capital accounts were correct. However, some errors and omission of some transactions in the accounts were also observed. These errors and omissions in the candidates' responses caused their scores to vary from 12 to 20 marks. The good responses to the question suggest that the candidates had adequate knowledge and competence on accounting for dissolution of partnership firms. Extract 14.1 is a sample of a good response from one of the candidates.

7. Dr		Realization Account				Cr	
Premises	140,000	Stock (bank)		40,000			
Furniture	50,000	Premises (bank)		80,000			
Motor vehicles	20,000	Building (Anna-capital)		70,000			
Office equipment	20,000	Debtors (bank)		30,000			
Stock	50,000	Furniture (bank)		70,000			
Debtors	210,000	Motor vehicles (bank)		50,000			
Distribution expenses	8000	Office equipment (bank)		30,000			
		Discount received		5000			
		Loss shared					
		A-Capital $133,000 \times \frac{3}{6} = 66,500$					
		B-Capital $133,000 \times \frac{2}{6} = 44,333$					
		C-Capital $133,000 \times \frac{1}{6} = 22,167$					
	508,000						508,000
Dr		Partners Capital Account				Cr	
Details	Anna	Bernard	Charles	Details	Anna	Bernard	Charles
Building (T-Over)	70,000			Balance b/d	40,000	40,000	20,000
Realisation	66,500	44,333	22,167	B-Adjustment	64,333		
A-Adjustment	64	64,333	32,167	C-Adjustment	32,167		
				Bank		68,666	34,334
	96,500	108,666	54,334		96,500	108,666	54,334
Dr		Bank Account				Cr	
Realization (stock)	40,000	Balance b/d		130,000			
Realization (Premises)	80,000	Distribution expenses		8,000			
Debtors (Realization)	30,000	Creditors		265,000			
Furniture (Realization)	70,000						
Motor vehicles (Realization)	50,000						
7. Office equipment	30,000						
Bernard - capital	68,666						
Charles - capital	34,334						
	403,000						403,000

Extract 14.1: A sample of a correct response from a candidate

Further analysis of the candidates' responses indicates that 357 (34.9%) candidates performed averagely by scoring 7 to 11.5 marks. These candidates adhered to the requirements of the question by opening the required accounts. They correctly analysed the costs and disposal values of the realized assets and liabilities. However, their records in the accounts contained some reversed entries, entries posted on the wrong side of the accounts and some entries were missing in the accounts. These errors and omissions hindered them from scoring good marks. Their average performance suggests that they had satisfactory knowledge and competence on accounting particularly on dissolution of partnership businesses.

On the other hand, the candidates 69 (6.7%) who scored 0 to 6.5 marks failed to produce the expected response to the question. Most of them prepared the revaluation account instead of the realization account. This response indicates that the candidates confused the realization account with the revaluation account; hence, failure to meet the requirements of the question leading to loss of marks.

Also, some of the candidates failed to analyse the costs and disposal values of the realized assets and liabilities. Consequently, they debited a mixture of book values and realizable values of the assets and liabilities in the bank account and credited the same on the realization account. Other candidates had their entries in the accounts reversed or posted on the wrong side of the accounts.

However, there were candidates who opened the required accounts but failed to identify which of the information provided in the question is to be recorded in the accounts. These candidates failed to decide whether to debit the bank account with the realizable values of the assets and credit the same to the realization account. Consequently, the candidates entered a mixture of correct and incorrect entries in both the bank and realization accounts. This response suggests that the candidates lacked knowledge of the subject matter and were not competent on applying the principle of double entry in recording the financial transactions.

On top of that, some candidates in this category entered a mixture of assets and liabilities in the partners' capital accounts. Many candidates

made correct entries for the opening balances of the partners' capital accounts of TZS 40,000, 40,000 and 20,000 for Anna, Bernard and Charles respectively. The rest of the entries in the partners' capital accounts either contained inappropriate narrations or wrong amounts. Such poor responses of the candidates indicate that the candidates were not competent on accounting for dissolution of a partnership. Extract 14.2 is a sample of an incorrect response from one of the candidates.

7: DR		REALIZATION ACCOUNT		CR
		TZS		TZS
Bank			Assets taken over	
Stock	40,000		Building (Anna)	70,000
Premises	80,000		Dissolution expenses	8,000
Furniture	70,000		Partners capital	
Motor vehicle	50,000		Anna	126,000
Office equipment	30,000		Bernard	64,000
			Charles	32,000
	270,000			200,000
				270,000
DR		BANK ACCOUNT		CR
Balance b/d	130,000	Realisation		
Dissolution	8,000	Stock	40,000	
Partners capital		Premises	80,000	
Anna	126,000	Furniture	70,000	
Bernard	24,000	Motor vehicle	50,000	
Charles	12,000	Office equip	30,000	
		Balance c/d	30,000	
	300,000			300,000
DR		Creditors		CR
		TZS		TZS
Discount received	5,000	Balance b/d	270,000	
Balance c/d	445,000	Cash owed	180,000	
	450,000		450,000	
		Balance b/d	445,000	

Extract 14.2: A sample of an incorrect response from a candidate

In Extract 14.2, the candidate skipped the partners' capital accounts and made incorrect entries in the realization and bank accounts. He/she also did extra work by preparing the creditors account which was not required.

2.2.8 Question 8: Payroll Accounting

Generally, the question intended to assess the candidates' competence on the preparation of employee's earnings records. Specifically, the question required the candidates to use the information provided to prepare the salary slips of the employees and the payroll of Nangawe Hill Association for the month ending 30th April, 2020. The question was of 20 marks.

A total of 1,231 (90.8%) candidates attempted the question and their performance is illustrated in Figure 16.

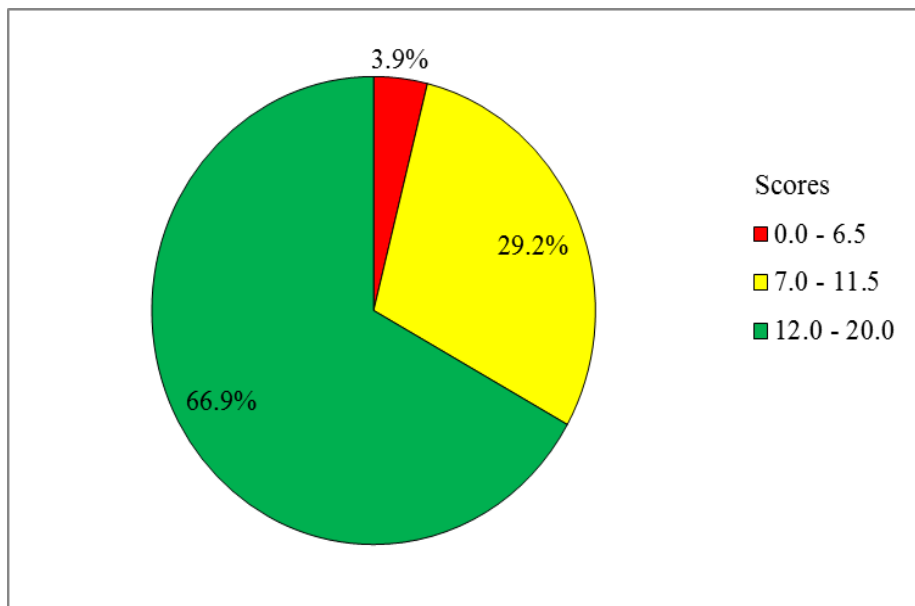


Figure 16: *The Performance of the Candidates on Question 8*

Figure 16 shows good performance of the candidates where 1,163 (96.1%) candidates passed by scoring 7 to 20 marks and 68 (3.9%) failed by scoring 0 to 6.5 marks.

The analysis of the candidates' responses shows that 803 (66.9%) candidates scored from 12 to 20 marks. These candidates were able to prepare the salary slips of the employees and the payroll. The candidates computed the correct amounts of basic salaries for the employees, monetary allowances, gross salaries and the amounts of deductions from the employee's salaries. Also, they prepared the salary slips and the payroll and most of their accounting records were

correct. However, a few candidates in this category committed some errors and omissions of some entries in the salary slips and the payroll. These errors and omissions caused their scores to vary from 12 to 20 marks. These good responses to the question indicate that the candidates were competent on the preparation of employee's earnings records. Extract 15.1 is a sample of a good response from one of the candidates.

8 SALARY SLIP AS AT 30 APRIL 2020							
Details	Salome	Rehema	Nyakari				
Basic pay	3 000 000	4 500 000	2 800 000				
Add: Allowances							
responsibility	120 000	120 000	120 000				
Meal Allowance	200 000	480 000	280 000				
Gross pay	3 420 000	5 070 000	2 870 000				
less: Deduction		507 000					
PAYE	213 000	170 500	130 500				
Salary advance	—	800 000	—				
NIC	600 000	—	—				
NSSF	300 000	480 000	280 000				
Net pay	2 307 000	3 613 000	2 489 500				
PAYROLL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 30 APRIL 2020							
Name of employees	Basic Pay	Gross Pay	PAYE	Advance	NIC	NSSF	NET PAY
Salome	3 000 000	3 420 000	213 000	—	600 000	300 000	2 307 000
Rehema	4 500 000	5 070 000	507 000	800 000	—	480 000	3 613 000
Nyakari	2 800 000	2 870 000	130 500	—	—	280 000	2 489 500
TOTAL	10 300 000	11 360 000	850 500	800 000	600 000	1 060 000	8 409 500

Extract 15.1: A sample of a good response from a candidate

Further analysis of the candidates' responses indicates that 360 (29.2%) candidates scored moderately that is, 7 to 11.5 marks. These candidates lost a considerable amount of marks on the salary slips and the payroll summary. This was to large extent caused by the candidates' low competence on the computation of income tax, NSSF contributions and employees' responsibility and meals allowances. It was noted that some of the candidates in this category computed incorrectly the amounts of income tax and the employees' allowances. These incorrect amounts led to the computation of incorrect amounts of the employees' net pay. Despite the errors observed in their records, the candidates had an average performance. Their average performance suggests that they had satisfactory knowledge and competence on preparation of employee's earnings records.

On the other hand, the analysis shows that 68 (3.9%) candidates had weak performance. These candidates were not able to prepare the salary slips and the payroll. The majority of these candidates failed to compute the amounts of basic salary, monetary allowances, gross salary, and the deductions from the employee's salaries. They computed and recorded incorrect amounts of the employee's earnings and charged incorrect deductions. Therefore, the computed employees' net pays for the month were also incorrect. Additionally, some of the candidates confused the salary slips with the payroll. They prepared a payroll summary instead of the salary slips. Consequently, they lost all the marks allotted to the salary slips. Other candidates prepared the salary slips instead of the payroll. Consequently, the candidates lost the marks allotted to the salary slips part of the question. During the analysis of the candidates' responses, it became evident that some of the candidates did not charge income tax from the employees' earnings. This omission of tax from the salary slips led to the computation of incorrect net pay for the employees. The omission of tax from the employees' salary slips indicates that the candidates lacked the competence of using the tax table which is usually issued by the Tax Revenue Authorities to employers to help them compute fairly the tax to be withheld from employee's salaries. On top of that, other candidates did not record some of the deductions from the employees' salaries such as insurance premiums, salary advance and NSSF contributions.

Nevertheless, a considerable minority of the candidates deducted employer's contribution to NSSF for the employees from the employees' earnings. The inclusion of employer's contribution to NSSF affected the correctness of the employees' net pay for the month. This response indicates that the candidates were not aware of the fact that employer's contributions to pension funds for the employees are not deductible from employees' earnings. The observed errors and omissions in the candidates' responses caused their scores to range from 0 to 6.5 marks. This implies that the candidates had very limited knowledge and competence on preparation of employees' earnings records. Extract 15.2 is a sample of an incorrect response from one of the candidates.

NANGANE HILL ASSOCIATION'S				
8.	SALARY SLIP FOR THE MONTH 30 TH APRIL 2020			
DETAILS	SALOME	REHEMA	NYAKARI	
Basic Salary	2,400,000	4,000,000	2,500,000	
Add: Overtime Payment	—	—	—	
Meal allowance	120,000	280,000	180,000	
Gross Pay.	2,520,000	4,280,000	2,680,000	
Less: Deductions.				
PAYE	378,000	642,000	394,500	
NSSF	240,000	400,000	280,000	
Net Pay.	1,902,000	3,238,000	1,985,500	

Extract 15.2: A sample of an incorrect response from a candidate

In Extract 15.2, the candidate omitted responsibility allowance, insurance premium and salary advance from the salary slips. However, all the amounts for basic salary, meals allowance, gross pay, PAYE, NSSF and net pay are incorrect.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF THE CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE PER TOPIC

The analysis of the candidates' performance on each topic indicates that out of the 16 topics examined in 2021, 14 topics had good performance and 2 topics had average performance.

The analysis indicates that the candidates had good performance in the following topics: *Preparation of Financial Statements* (98.4%), *Payroll Accounting* (96.1%), *Accounting for Royalties* (94.7%), *Containers Accounts* (94.6%), *Partnership Accounting* (93.3%), *The Nature and Context of Accountancy* (88.4%), *Company Accounts* (85.3%), *Reserves and Provisions* (84.1%), *Depreciation and Disposal of Non- Current assets* (79.5%), *Branch Accounting* (79.4%), *Hire Purchase Accounting* (79%), *Correction of Accounting Errors* (77.9%), *Financial Statements Analysis and Interpretation* (76.7%) and *Investment Accounts* (61.1%). The good performance was attributed by adequate knowledge and competence of the candidates on the tested topics, ability to interpret the questions, ability to apply the principles related to the subject and provision of relevant and clear explanations and descriptions about the selected accounting concepts in their responses.

The analysis of candidates' responses further shows that the candidates' average performance was on *Computerized Accounting* (57.7%) and *Auditing* (35.3%). The analysis indicates that the average performance of candidates in these topics was contributed by the candidates' partial understanding of the tested accounting concepts and limited analytical and practical skills on the preparation of accounting records and financial statements.

However, the analysis of candidates' responses to the examination questions shows that in the 2021's Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination, there was no topic on which the candidates had weak performance. The candidates' performance per topic is summarized in Appendix A.

In comparison of the candidates' performance on each topic between 2020 and 2021 shows that the performance has improved on the topics of *Preparation of Financial Statements*, *Payroll Accounting*, *Partnership Accounting*, *The Nature and Context of Accountancy*, *Hire Purchase Accounting* and *Correction of Accounting Errors* but it has decreased on

the topics of *Accounting for Royalties, Containers Accounts, Company Accounts, Depreciation and Disposal of Non-current assets, Branch Accounting, Financial Statements Analysis and Interpretation, Investment Accounts, Computerized Accounting and Auditing*. The analysis of the candidates' responses shows that the decrease of the candidates' performance on these topics was attributed to the candidates' misinterpretation of the questions and inadequate competence on the examined sub-topics.

4.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusion

The general performance of the candidates in 153 Accountancy (ACSEE) 2021 was good. The analysis of the candidates' performance shows that 1,322 (97.71%) candidates passed the examination by scoring grades A to S. In 2020, 1,324 (98.66%) candidates passed the examination. The candidates' performance rate has decreased in the year 2021 by 0.95 per cent compared to 2020. The comparison of the candidates' performance by grades between 2020 and 2021 is summarized in Appendix B.

The analysis of the candidates' performance in each topic indicates that the candidates with good performance had adequate knowledge and competence on the tested topics, understood the questions and they had good command of the English language. Those with average performance had partial understanding of the tested accounting concepts and limited analytical and practical skills on the preparation of accounting records and financial statements. Besides, the few candidates with weak performance misinterpreted the questions; they lacked competence on the topics tested and they had very limited command of the English language.

The analysis of the candidates' performance in each question shows that the candidates had the highest performance on question number 5 of paper 1 which was set from the topic on *Preparation of Financial Statements* (98.4%). The candidates' lowest performance was on question number 1 of paper 2 which came from the topic on *Auditing* (35.3%). Appendix A shows the summary of the candidates' performance per topic.

4.2 Recommendations

In order to maintain the good performance of the candidates in Accountancy examinations in future, the following are recommended:

- (a) Some candidates seemed to lack knowledge on selected types of audit, teachers should use various sources of information like library and Internet and guide students in groups to search for explanations about the different types of audit.
- (b) Some candidates seemed to perform poorly on computer related concepts, stakeholders are advised to put more emphasis on teaching of practical use of computers. They should also make computers available.
- (c) Some candidates demonstrated poor mastery of the English language, Teachers should encourage students to create a habit of reading a variety of reading materials written in the English language like novels, articles, plays and newspapers. They should also practice the language in order to improve their listening, speaking and writing skills in the language.
- (d) Some candidates demonstrated lack of understanding of what the examiner required them in different questions. It is recommended that teachers should give the students some orientation on how to do examinations.

The Summary of Candidates' Performance per Topic

Sn	Topic	ACSEE 2021			
		Question Number		Percentage of the candidates who scored 35 % or above	Remarks
		Paper 1	Paper 2		
1	Preparation of Financial Statements	5		98.4	Good
2	Payroll Accounting		8	96.1	Good
3	Accounting for Royalties		5	94.7	Good
4	Containers Accounts		4	94.6	Good
5	Partnership Accounting		7	93.3	Good
6	The Nature and Context of Accountancy	1		88.4	Good
7	Company Accounts		6	85.3	Good
8	Reserves and Provisions	3		84.1	Good
9	Depreciation and Disposal of Non-Current Assets	4		79.5	Good
10	Branch Accounting	6		79.4	Good
11	Hire Purchase Accounting		3	79	Good
12	Correction of Accounting Errors	2		77.9	Good
13	Financial Statements Analysis and Interpretation	8		76.7	Good
14	Investment Accounts	7		61.1	Good
15	Computerised Accounting		2	57.7	Average
16	Auditing		1	35.3	Average

The Comparison of Candidates' Performance between 2020 and 2021

