



(NBAA)
THE NATIONAL BOARD OF ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS
TANZANIA

EXAMINERS' AND PERFORMANCE REPORT

103RD EXAMINATION SESSION – MAY 2026

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FOREWORD

The report is intended to avail to trainers and candidates, the examinations' overall general performance, specific areas of weaknesses and suggestions for improvement. It is an important guide to candidates as well as trainers, setters, markers and moderators of the Board's future examinations.

Analysis of the examination performance is presented in Table 3 of this report while a detailed analysis indicating the performance of candidates registered by the recognized Tuition Providers is shown in Tables 10 to 11 of the report. Analysis of performance in each subject is presented in Tables 5.1 to 9.1.8. Comments and observations in the Examiners' and Performance Report are supported by relevant statistical analysis of the candidates' performance in each examination level.

The last chapter of the Report comprises a list of prizes offered by NBAA and other prize donors. These prizes will be awarded to candidates who have excelled in their examinations during the graduation ceremony expected to be held on 26th September 2026.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

On behalf of the Board and on my own behalf, I wish to convey my very sincere appreciation to all persons who willingly supported the Board in this demanding professional task. I am indeed particularly thankful to all Tuition Providers who devoted their energy and time to guide the candidates and preparing them for the examinations. I am also delighted to acknowledge the contribution of Board's Examiners, Markers, Invigilators, and the Board's Secretariat, the Education and Publications Committee and the Governing Board for their proper guidance and oversight during the whole process of the NBAA's 103rd examination session. Last but not least, I congratulate all examination candidates who studied hard and sat for this examination session of the Board.

Once again, I would like to reiterate that the Examiners' Report is prepared to help trainers and the Board's candidates to improve on their future performance by learning from previous experiences. I, therefore, call upon readers of this Report to come up with constructive suggestions on how to improve further the examination process and reports arising therein.

CPA Prof. Siasa Mzenzi
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

EXAMINATION LEVELS

ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN LEVELS I AND II

The current examination scheme under Accounting Technician Levels I and II has eight (8) subjects as shown below:

Accounting Technician Level I

Code	Name
T01	Book-keeping and Accounts
T02	Elements of Business Mathematics and Statistics
T03	Introduction to Information and Communication Technology
T.04	Business Communication Skills

Accounting Technician Level II

Code	Name
T.05	Principles of Accounting and Auditing
T.06	Elements of Cost Accounting and Procurement
T.07	Elements of Commercial Knowledge and Taxation
T.08	Accounting for Public Sector and Cooperatives

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION SCHEME

The Professional Examination Scheme has three (3) level structures as follows:

- (i) Foundation (Knowledge and Skills) level, having six (6) subjects,
- (ii) Intermediate (Skills and Analysis in Context) level, having six (6) subjects, and
- (iii) Final (Professional Analysis, Application and Evaluation) level, having four (4) subjects.

In total, the Professional Examination Scheme has 16 subjects as shown hereunder:

Foundation (Knowledge and Skills Level):

Code	Name
A1	Quantitative Techniques
A2	Business and Management
A3	Financial Accounting
A4	Cost Accounting
A5	Business Law
A6	Business Economics

Intermediate (Skills and Analysis in Context Level)

Code	Name
B1	Financial Management
B2	Financial Reporting

B3	Auditing Principles and Practice
B4	Public Finance and Taxation
B5	Performance Management
B6	Management, Governance and Ethics

Final (Professional Analysis, Application and Evaluation Level)

Code	Name
C1	Corporate Reporting
C2	Auditing and Assurance Services
C3	International Finance
C4	Advanced Taxation

ACCOUNTING MANPOWER

Since the inception of the Accounting Technician examinations, the Board has been able to produce 14,782 Accounting Manpower. This category of Accounting Technicians covers: 4,528 Accounting Technicians Certificate (ATEC) graduates, 2,971 Basic Book-keeping Certificate (BBC) graduates, 5,746 National Book-keeping Certificate (NABOCE) graduates and 1,537 National Accountancy Diploma (NAD) graduates.

The Board has also been able to produce 15,298 CPA (T) graduates since it started conducting these examinations in May, 1975. Furthermore, the Board has been able to produce 372 CPA (T) Equivalent graduates since it started conducting these examinations in November 2014.

In total, the Board has been able to produce 30,339 accounting personnel (manpower) of different levels and categories serving both in public and private sectors inside and outside Tanzania.

EXAMINATION CENTRES

During the 103rd examination session, examinations were held in 12 examination halls in Dar es salaam and eleven (11) examination centers in the upcountry. These centers accommodated 8,591 candidates sitting at different levels of the Board's examinations. The examination centers were as follows:

Dar es Salaam centres were all located at APC Hotel and Conference Centre (Bunju).

Upcountry centres were as follows:

S/N	Region	Examination Centre
1.	Arusha	Institute of Accountancy Arusha (IAA)
2.	Dodoma	Cathedral Social Hall
3.	Iringa	Iringa RVTSC
4.	Kilimanjaro	YMCA
5.	Mbeya	Mkapa Conference Centre
6.	Morogoro	Muslim University of Morogoro (MUM)
7.	Mwanza	St. Dominic Pastoral Centre
8.	Singida	Tanzania Institute of Accountancy (TIA)
9.	Tabora	Tabora RVTSC
10.	Tanga	St. Joseph's Commercial School (SJCS)
11.	Zanzibar	State University of Zanzibar (SUZA)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE 103rd EXAMINATION SESSION – MAY 2026

1.0 PREAMBLE:

The Board conducts its normal session examinations twice in a year during the months of May and November. This session is the 103rd examination session in which the examinations were conducted from Tuesday 5th to Friday 8th May, 2026.

8,591 candidates applied for the examinations, out of whom, 7,715 (89.8%) sat for the examinations at different levels while 876 (10.2%) were absent. The candidature distribution for this session is as shown in the Table below: -

EXAMINATION LEVELS	CANDIDATES APPLIED	CANDIDATES ABSENT	%	CANDIDATES SAT	%
TECHNICIAN LEVELS					
ATEC I:	80	09	11.2	71	88.8
ATEC II:	182	25	13.7	157	86.3
PROFESSIONAL LEVELS					
Foundation	1,234	135	11.8	1,099	89.1
Intermediate	4,430	483	10.9	3,947	89.1
Final	2,665	224	8.4	2,441	91.6
TOTAL	8,591	876	10.2	7,715	89.8

2.0 TREND OF THE EXAMINATION CANDIDATURE

2.1 Candidature Exam Sitting

Candidature enrolment this session has increased from 7,255 to 7,715 Candidates, which is an increase of 6.8% candidature enrolment. Table 1 and Graph 1 show candidature trend (candidates who sat for the examinations) for the eight examination sessions: 94th November 2021 to 103rd May 2026.

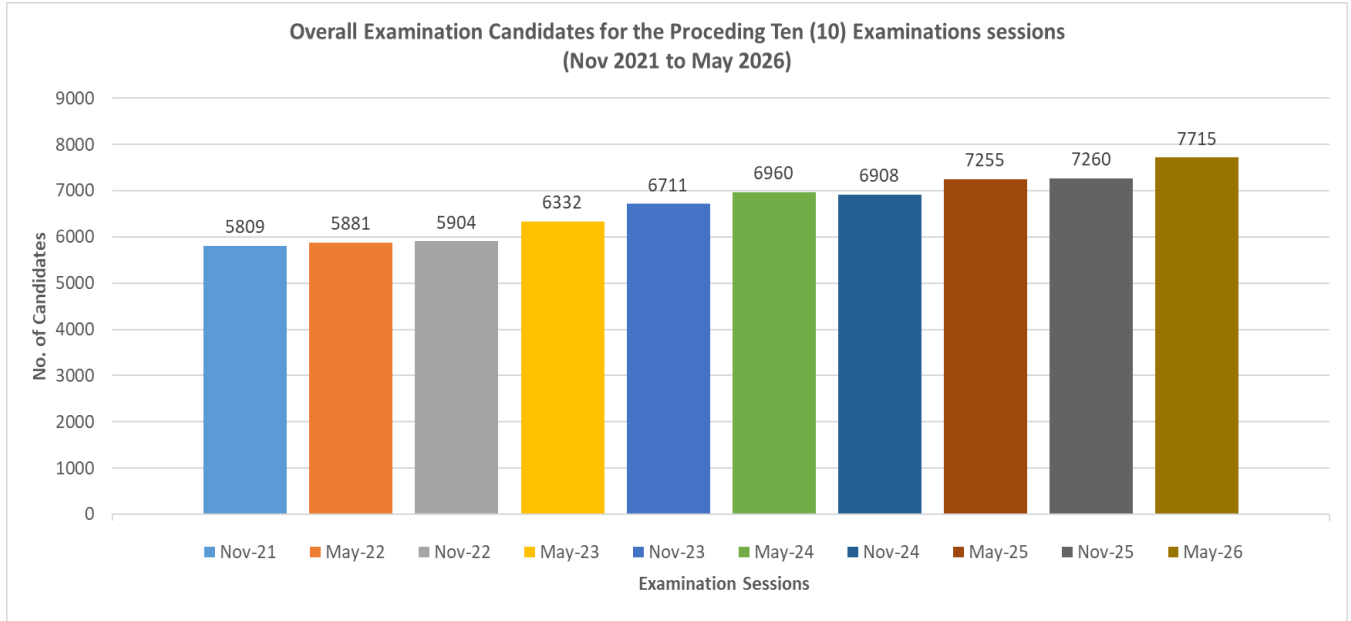
Table 1

EXAMINATION CANDIDATURE TREND FOR THE PAST TEN EXAMINATION SESSIONS NOVEMBER 2021 TO MAY 2026

EXAMINATION	ATEC I	ATEC II	FOUNDATION	INTERMEDIATE	FINAL	TOTAL
94 th November 2021	66	170	677	2,983	1,913	5,809
95 th May 2022	74	131	700	3,028	1,949	5,881
96 th November 2022	82	153	703	3,142	1,824	5,904
97 th May 2023	102	172	819	3,218	2,021	6,332
98 th November 2023	101	193	890	3,605	1,922	6,711
99 th May 2024	112	177	925	3,529	2,217	6,960
100 th November 2024	101	155	961	3650	2041	6,908
101 st May 2025	94	154	950	3,623	2,434	7,255
102 nd November 2025	86	170	982	3,843	2,186	7,267
103 rd May 2026	71	157	1099	3947	2441	7,715

Graph 1

GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION OF THE BOARD’S OVERALL EXAMINATION CANDIDATURE FOR THE PRECEDING TEN (10) EXAMINATION SESSIONS



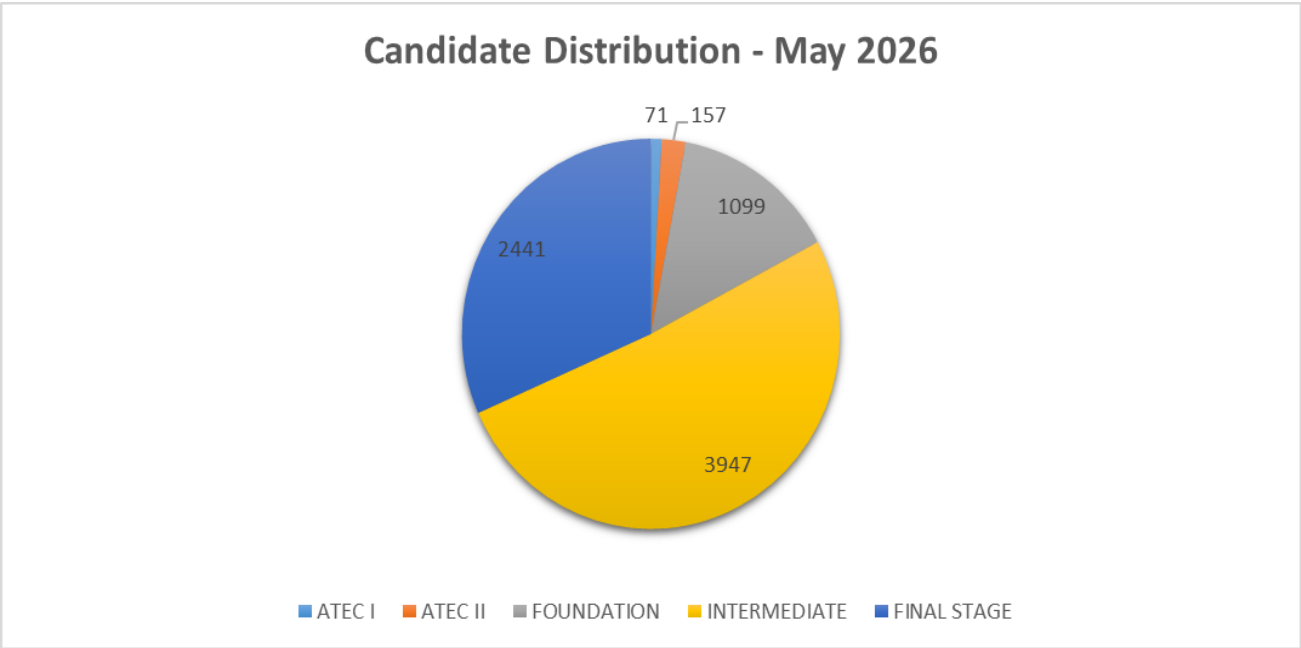
2.2 Candidature Distribution – May 2026

Candidature distribution for the May 2026 examination session shows that majority of the candidates who sat for these examinations were in the Intermediate level examinations.

Examination session	ATEC I	ATEC II	FOUNDATION	INTERMEDIATE	FINAL	TOTAL
May 2026	71	157	1,099	3,947	2,441	7,715

The Chart below shows the candidature distribution.

Chart 1



Candidature in Intermediate level is highest as most of the candidates who enroll at this level are those who have completed a three years' bachelor degree programme or its equivalent in accounting and enjoy exemptions to sit for the Intermediate level examinations. A tertiary institution which offers bachelor degree courses related to accountancy courses has to apply to NBAA for its graduands to be given exemption in the Board's examinations.

3.0 EXAMINATION PERFORMANCE

3.1 Pass rates for examination levels tested in May 2026

Table 2 (i) shows pass rates in May 2026 examination session

Examination Level	Number of Passes	Percentage
ATEC I		
Passed	22	31.0
Part passed	38	53.5
ATEC II		
Passed	52	33.2
Part passed	64	40.8
FOUNDATION		
Passed	349	31.8
Part passed	522	47.5
INTERMEDIATE		
Passed	357	9.1
Part passed	1,821	46.1
FINAL		
Passed	363	14.1
Part passed	908	14.8
TOTAL PASSES		
Passed	1,143	24.0
Part passed	3,353	45.0

Table 2 (ii) shows number of candidates with foreign CPA – equivalent qualification who sat and cleared the subjects with local contents

Subject	No. of entries	No. of passes	%
A5 Business Law	08	08	100
B1 Financial Management	02	00	0.0
B2 Financial Accounting	04	03	75.0
B3 Auditing Principles and Practices	02	02	100
B4 Public Finance and Taxation	15	12	80.0
B5 Performance Management	04	01	25.0
C2 Auditing and Assurance Services	00	00	0.0
C3 Business and Corporate Finance	05	02	40.0
C4 Advanced Taxation	11	11	100

Candidates who passed and clear their subject(s) are eligible for the award of letters of success and certificates to enable them register as members.

3.2 Examination Performance by Gender:

Table 3: Examination performance by gender in the five examination levels

OVERALL CANDIDATE PERFORMANCE

OVERALL CANDIDATE PERFORMANCE																																
EXAMINATION	ATEC I						ATEC II						FOUNDATION						INTERMEDIATE						FINAL STAGE						TOTAL	
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	No	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	No	%	NO.	%	No	%	NO.	%	No	%	NO.	%	No	%	NO.	%
PASSED	12	17%	10	14%	22	31%	24	15%	28	18%	52	33%	154	14%	195	18%	349	32%	190	5%	167	4%	357	9%	165	7%	198	8%	363	15%	1143	15%
PARTLY PASS	13	18%	25	35%	38	54%	39	25%	25	16%	64	41%	267	24%	255	23%	522	47%	996	25%	825	21%	1821	46%	410	17%	498	20%	908	37%	3353	43%
FAILED	6	8%	5	7%	11	15%	22	14%	19	12%	41	26%	109	10%	119	11%	228	21%	931	24%	838	21%	1769	45%	583	24%	587	24%	1170	48%	3219	42%
TOTAL	31	44%	40	56%	71	100%	85	54%	72	46%	157	100%	530	48%	569	52%	1099	100%	2117	54%	1830	46%	3947	100%	1158	47%	1283	53%	2441	100%	7715	100%

CHAPTER I

ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE IN THE 103rd EXAMINATION SESSION – MAY 2026

OVERALL CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE

During the 103rd examination session, 8,591 candidates were registered for the Board's examinations held in May 2026, out of whom 876 (10.2%) candidates were absent from the examinations 7,255 (89.8%) candidates sat for the examinations. Of the 7,715 candidates who sat for the examinations, 4,499 (58.3%) candidates passed while 3,219 (41.7%) candidates failed the examinations. (See Table 4 on page 3). Among those who passed 898 (14.9%) candidates cleared their respective levels and therefore eligible for Statement of Success Letters while 3,353 (45.0%) candidates passed some of the subjects in their respective examination levels.

EXAMINATION LEVEL	NO. REGISTERED	NO. ABSENT	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES SAT			
			NO. OF PASSES		FAILED	TOTAL
			ELIGIBLE FOR STATEMENT	PARTLY PASS		
ATEC I	80	09 (11.3)	22 (31.0)	38 (53.5)	11 (15.5)	71
ATEC II	182	25 (13.7)	52 (33.1)	64 (40.8)	41 (26.1)	157
FOUNDATION LEVEL	1,234	135 (10.1)	349 (31.8)	522 (47.5)	228 (20.7)	1,099
INTERMEDIATE LEVEL	4,430	483 (10.9)	357 (9)	1,821 (46.1)	1,769 (44.8)	3,947
FINAL LEVEL	2,665	224 (8.4)	363(14.9)	908 (37.2)	1,170 (47.9)	2,441
TOTAL	8,591	876 (10.2)	1,143 (14.8)	3,353 (45.0)	3,219 (41.7)	7,715

CANDIDATES QUALIFYING FOR THE CERTIFICATES OF COMPLETION

This session a total **52** candidates qualified for the Accounting Technician Certificate where **28 (53.8%)** are female and **24 (46.2%)** are male. While, a total of **349** candidates qualified for the Certified Professional Accountant [CPA (T)] Certificate where **190 (54.4%)** are female and **159 (45.6%)** are male.

GENDER/ SESSION	ATEC				CPA (T)			
	MAY 2025		MAY 2026		MAY 2025		MAY 2026	
	No	%	No.	%	No	%.	No	%
Female	11	35.5	28	53.8	228	48.4	190	54.4
Male	20	64.5	24	46.2	238	51.6	159	45.6
Total	31	100	52	100	466	100	349	100

On the other hand, a total of 07 candidates qualified for CPA (T) equivalent certificate where 04 (57.1 %) are female and 03 (42.9%) are male candidates.

TABLE 4

**GENERAL STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF EXAMINATION RESULTS
103rd EXAMINATION SESSION – MAY 2026**

EXAMINATION	ATECI		ATEC II		FOUNDATION		INTERMEDIATE		FINAL		TOTAL	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO	%	NO.	%	NO	%	NO.	%
ENTRIES	80	100	182	100	1,234	100	4430	100	2,665	100	8,591	100
ABSENTEES	9	11.3	25	13.7	135	10.9	483	10.9	224	8.4	876	11.0
CANDIDATES WHO SAT	71	88.8	157	86.3	1,099	89.1	3,947	89.1	2,441	91.6	7,715	89.0
PART PASSED	38	53.5	64	40.8	522	47.5	1,821	46.1	908	37.2	3,353	45.0
PASSED	22	31	52	33.2	349	31.8	357	9.1	363	14.1	1,143	24.0
FAILED	11	15.5	41	26.1	228	20.7	1,769	44.8	1,170	47.9	3,219	31.0
TOTAL	71	100	157	100	1,099	100	3,947	100	2,441	100	7,715	100

CHAPTER II

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION SUBJECT-WISE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a detailed analysis of performance of candidates in each subject at each level of the Board's examinations. General evaluation and assessment of candidates' performance at each level and specific assessment of candidates in each topic examined is analyzed. The Board hopes that this report will provide necessary guidance to trainers and students for the better results in the Board's future examinations.

The May 2026 examination session is the 103rd examination session under the revised examination scheme and syllabi. The scheme has a two-tier system of five different levels: two at the Accounting Technician level and three at the Professional level.

A total of 24 examination papers were attempted this session as detailed hereunder:

- (a) Accounting Technician Level I with four (4) papers;
- (b) Accounting Technician Level II with four (4) papers;
- (c) The Foundation Level with six (6) papers;
- (d) The Intermediate Level with six (6) papers;
- (e) The Final Level with four (4) papers.

ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN LEVEL I

GENERAL PERFORMANCE

80 candidates applied for ATEC I examinations. **71 (88.8%)** candidates sat for the examinations while **09 (11.2%)** candidates were absent. **60 (84.5%)** candidates passed and eligible for STATEMENT OF SUCCESS for ATEC I. **11 (15.5%)** candidates failed.

The general performance subject-wise is as shown in Table 5.1

TABLE 5.1

ATEC I SUBJECT-WISE PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS: MAY 2025 AND MAY 2026

Paper Code	Subject	Performance					
		May 2025			May 2026		
		Entries	Pass	%	Entrie	Pass	%
T.01	Bookkeeping and Accounts	71	53	74.6	55	24	43.6
T.02	Elements of Business Math's and Statistics	66	30	45.5	61	27	44.3
T.03	Introduction to Information and	85	42	49.4	56	40	71.4
T.04	Business Communication Skills	56	54	96.4	49	46	93.9

GENERAL COMMENTS

T.01 - BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTS

I: PRINCIPAL LEARNING OUTCOME

Principal learning outcome of this paper is to enable candidates to apply knowledge of Book keeping and Accounts for recording, posting business transactions in the book of accounts and preparation of accounting statement in private and public sector accounts.

II: STRUCTURE OF THE PAPER

The paper comprised of four questions whereby candidates were required to answer all questions. Question one was an objective question which carried 40% of the total marks.

III: TOPICS EXAMINED AND CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE

QUESTION 1: VARIOUS TOPICS

Candidates were required to use the given information to:

- (a) Choose the most correct answer among the four given alternatives for each of the questions provided. They were instructed to indicate their answer by writing the appropriate letter.
- (b) Determine whether each statement provided was true or false. They were instructed to indicate their answer by writing "TRUE" for the correct statement and "FALSE" for the incorrect statement.
- (c) Pair each statement from LIST A with the corresponding item from LIST B. They were instructed to write a Roman number from LIST A against the corresponding letter from LIST B.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 55 candidates who answered the question, 38 (69.1%) candidates passed while the remaining 17 (30.9%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 29 (52.7%), 06 (10.9%) and 03 (5.5%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

No major weakness was identified in this question.

QUESTION 2: BOOKS OF ORIGINAL ENTRY AND LEDGER AND PREPARATIONS OF TRIAL BALANCE

Candidates were required to explain six books of prime entry and their source documents.

- (a) Use the given information to:-
- (i) Identify entries on the wrong side of the trial balance.
 - (ii) Prepare journal entries to record the corrections of errors.
 - (iii) Prepare a revised Trial Balance that incorporates adjustments in (i) and (ii) above.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 55 candidates who answered the question, 32 (58.2%) candidates passed while the remaining 23 (41.8%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 18 (32.7%), 05 (9.1%) and 09 (16.4%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Some candidates who failed lacked an adequate knowledge/understanding of the double entry concept. Also, they confused the stages in the accounting process like journalizing and posting stage.

QUESTION 3: PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Prepare Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the given year.
- (b) Prepare Statement of Financial Position for the given year.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory where all 55 candidates who answered the question failed.

All candidates failed to classify items in their specific statements.

QUESTION 4: BANK RECONCILIATION, CASH BOOK AND PETTY CASH

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Explain four possible factors that could cause the difference of bank statement and cash book balance of given company at the given year.
- (b) Explain how the outstanding items of the given company affect the bank reconciliation process.
- (c) Explain the impact of deposits which have not yet been recorded in its cash book on the bank reconciliation and cash book balances.
- (d) Explain the impact of deposits recorded in the cash book but not yet reflected in the bank statement on the bank reconciliation and cash book balances.
- (e) Write up-to-date cash book and bank reconciliation statement for the company at the given year.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 55 candidates who answered the question only 15 (27.3%) candidates passed while the remaining 40 (72.7%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 08 (14.6%), 02 (3.6%) and 05 (9.1%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Most of the candidates failed to identify figures missing for recording the cash book and bank statements, identify and explain the reasons causing the imbalances and their impacts.

IV: GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

(a) Assessment of the paper

The panel of examiners observed that the questions were clear and fair. Also, they commented that the questions were set within the prescribed syllabus and could be answered within the allocated time.

(b) Candidates' overall performance

Candidates' performance in this examination paper satisfactory. Out of 55 candidates who answered the examination 24 (43.6%) candidates passed while the remaining 31 (56.4%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 18 (32.7%), 05 (9.1) and 01 (1.8%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

TABLE 5.1.1

T01 – CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Classification of Marks	0-49	50-69	70-79	80-100	TOTAL
No. of Candidates (Frequency)	31	18	05	01	55
Percentage	56.4	32.7	9.1	1.8	100

TABLE 5.1.2

T.01.COMPARISON OF PASS RATES WITH MAY 2025 EXAMINATIONS

May 2025		May 2026	
No. of candidates passed	%	No. of candidates passed	%
53	74.6	24	43.6

T.02 - ELEMENTS OF BUSINESS MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

I: PRINCIPAL LEARNING OUTCOME

The principal learning outcome of this paper is to build basic skills in the collection, processing, presentation and interpretation of simple numerical and statistical knowledge and skills as a tool of learning and understanding related subjects at higher levels.

II: STRUCTURE OF THE PAPER

The paper comprised of four questions whereby candidates were required to answer all questions. Question one was an objective question which carried 40% of the total marks.

III: TOPICS EXAMINED AND CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE

Candidates were tested on the following topics:

QUESTION 1: VARIOUS TOPICS

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Choose the most correct answer among the four given alternatives for each of the questions provided. They were instructed to indicate their answer by writing the appropriate letter.
- (b) Determine whether each statement provided was true or false. They were instructed to indicate their answer by writing "TRUE" for the correct statement and "FALSE" for the incorrect statement.
- (c) Pair each statement from LIST A with the corresponding item from LIST B. They were instructed to write a Roman number from LIST A against the corresponding letter from LIST B.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 61 candidates who answered the question, 32 (52.5%) candidates passed while the remaining 29 (47.5%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 23 (37.7%), 08 (13.1%) and 01 (1.7%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Majority lack general knowledge on sampling techniques, measure of central tendency, index numbers, statistical data analysis and interpreting, probability and annuity in this question.

QUESTION 2: ARITHMETIC AND GEOMETRIC PROGRESSION, INTRODUCTION TO MATRICES, SIMPLE INDEX NUMBERS, SIMPLE AND CONDITIONAL PROBABILITY.

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Show that the given two matrices do not obey the commutative law.
- (b) Calculate:-

- (i) The price index number for each given commodity.
 - (ii) The average price index for the group of the given commodities.
- (c) Find the probability that the problem will be solved.
- (d) Calculate the sum of the Arithmetic Progression.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 61 candidates who answered the question only 08 (13.1%) candidates scored pass marks while the remaining 53 (86.9%) candidates failed. There were neither credit nor distinction marks in this question.

Most of the candidates failed to find the products of two matrices given, calculate the average price index, probability and sum of the Arithmetic progression.

QUESTION 3: QUESTIONS AND INEQUALITIES, INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICS AND DATA COLLECTION, MEASURES OF DISPERSION AND SIMPLE AND CONDITIONAL PROBABILITY.

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Use the given data to:
 - (i) Formulate a linear equation that represents the total number of items sold.
 - (ii) Formulate a linear equation that represents the total revenue earned.
- (b) Define and give two sources for each of the given types of data
 - (i) Primary data.
 - (ii) Secondary data.
- (c) Compute:
 - (i) Variance.
 - (ii) Standard Deviation.
- (d) Find the probability that all three customers selected at random pays on time.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 61 candidates who answered the question only 18 (29.5%) candidates passed while the remaining 43 (70.5%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 06 (9.8%), 02(3.3%) and 10 (16.4%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Most of the candidates could not demonstrate the ability in defining source of data, calculating probability, formulating linear equations, variance and standard deviation of grouped data.

QUESTION 4: ANNUITY, SINKING FUND, PRESENT VALUES OF ANNUITY AND AMORTIZATION, STATISTICAL DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION, SIMPLE INDEX NUMBERS AND BASIC ARITHMETIC

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Calculate the monthly payments over the given year.
- (b) Prepare a pie chart showing the percentage distribution of total given expenses.
- (c) Compute Paasche's Index.
- (d) Use the given data to:
 - (i) Round each amount to the nearest whole number, nearest hundred, and nearest thousand.
 - (ii) Explain the effect of rounding on financial reporting and budgeting decisions.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 61 candidates who answered the question only 17 (27.9%) candidates passed while the remaining 44 (72.1%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 13 (21.3%), 03(4.9%) and 01 (1.7%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Most of the candidates failed to apply an ordinary annuity, calculate Paasche's index, round given numbers in whole number nearest hundred, and nearest thousands and its effect on rounding.

IV: GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

(a) Assessment of the paper

The panel of examiners in assessing the questions was of the opinion that the question paper was of good quality and standard for the intended level of candidates as it combines both application and knowledge type of questions. The question paper was fair in terms of marks awarded, time allocated, and length of questions.

Marks distribution was done evenly to each question.

(b) Candidates' overall performance

Candidates' performance in this examination paper was satisfactory. Out of 61 candidates who answered the examination, 27 (44.3%) candidates passed while the remaining 34 (55.7%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 19 (31.1%), 07 (11.5%) and 01 (1.6) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

The candidates' over-all performance in the subject is as shown on table 5.1.3

TABLE 5.1.3

T.02 CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Classification of Marks	0-49	50-69	70-79	80-100	TOTAL
No of Candidates (Frequency)	34	19	07	01	61
Percentage	55.7	31.1	11.5	1.6	100

TABLE 5.1.4

T.02. COMPARISON OF PASS RATE WITH MAY 2025 EXAMINATIONS

May 2025		May 2026	
No. of candidates passed	%	No. of candidates passed	%
30	45.5	27	44.3

T.03 – INTRODUCTION TO INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

I: PRINCIPAL LEARNING OUTCOME

The principal learning outcome of the paper is to enable candidates apply knowledge and skills in information technology to solve problems in the business environment.

II: STRUCTURE OF THE PAPER

The paper comprised of four questions whereby candidates were required to answer all questions. Question one was an objective question which carried 40% of the total marks.

III: TOPICS EXAMINED AND CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE

QUESTION 1: VARIOUS TOPICS

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Choose the most correct answer among the four given alternatives for each of the questions provided. They were instructed to indicate their answer by writing the appropriate letter.

- (b) Determine whether each statement provided was true or false. They were instructed to indicate their answer by writing "TRUE" for the correct statement and "FALSE" for the incorrect statement.
- (c) Pair each statement from LIST A with the corresponding item from LIST B. They were instructed to write a letter from LIST B against corresponding roman number from LIST A.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 56 candidates who answered the question, 55 (98.2%) candidates passed while the remaining 01 (1.8%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 11 (19.6%), 18 (32.2%) and 26 (46.4%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

There were no specific weaknesses noted in this question.

QUESTION 2: HARDWARE COMPONENTS, COMPUTER SOFTWARE INTRODUCTION TO DATA COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS AND INTEGRATED ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS.

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Differentiate between data communication systems and computer networks.
- (b) State the difference between RAM and ROM and give the reason why does a computer need both of them.
- (c) Define the Internal Hardware of a computer system and list any five examples of Internal Hardware components.
- (d) Differentiate between a Utility Software and System Driver.
- (e) Distinguish between the interlocking system and an integrated accounting system and state with a reason which of the two is recommended to a modern manufacturing company.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 56 candidates who answered the question only 22 (39.3%) candidates passed while the remaining 34 (60.7%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 19 (33.9%) and 03 (5.4%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this question.

Most of the candidates failed to differentiate data communication systems versus computer networks, RAM and ROM. Also failed to define clearly the internal hardware of a computer system.

QUESTION 3: BROAD UNDERSTANDING OF ICT AND INTRODUCTION TO DATA COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Define the terms:
 - (i) Information
 - (ii) Data

- (iii) Router
- (iv) Microwave
- (b) Discuss five risks associated with the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in business.
- (c) Describe the five components of a computer system and explain the functions of each.
- (d) Define the purpose of a Query in database software.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 56 candidates who answered the question, 31 (55.4%) candidates passed while the remaining 25 (44.6%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 25 (44.6%) and 06 (10.8%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this question.

Some candidates did not perform well in this question because they failed to define information, data. Router, microwave and purpose of a Query in database software.

QUESTION 4: HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF ICT, COMPUTER SOFTWARE, INTRODUCTION TO DATA COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS AND INTERNET.

Candidates were required to:-

- (a) Explain the native technology on each generation.
- (b) Explain any five ways of getting connected to the internet.
- (c) Briefly explain the differences between computer topology and data transmission mode and provide three examples for each item.
- (d) Compare and contrast the five categories of operating system.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 56 candidates who answered the question only 06 (10.7%) candidates passed while the remaining 50 (89.3%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 05 (8.9%) and 01 (1.8%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this question.

Most of candidates failed to clearly explain ways of getting connected to the internet, and briefly explain the differences of computer topology and data transmission mode.

IV: GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

(a) Assessment of the paper

The panel of examiners in assessing the paper were of the opinion that the paper was fair and the questions tested covered a wide range of the syllabus. The mixture of the questions was adequate and the distribution of marks was fair in relation to the time allocated.

(b) Candidates' overall performance

Candidates' performance in this examination paper was satisfactory. Out of 56 candidates who answered the examination, 40 (71.4%) candidates passed while the remaining 16 (28.6%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 35 (62.5%), 04 (7.1%) and 01 (1.8%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

The candidates' over-all performance in the subject is as shown on table 5.1.5.

TABLE 5.1.5

T.03 CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Classification of Marks	0-49	50-69	70-79	80-100	TOTAL
No. of Candidates (Frequency)	16	35	04	01	56
Percentage	28.6	62.5	7.1	1.8	100

TABLE 5.1.6

T.03 COMPARISON OF PASS RATE WITH MAY 2025 EXAMINATIONS

MAY 2025		May 2026	
No. of candidates passed	%	No. of candidates passed	%
42	49.4	40	71.4

T.04 – BUSINESS COMMUNICATION SKILLS

I: PRINCIPAL LEARNING OUTCOME

Principal learning outcome of this paper is to enable candidates to master Basic English language skills and be able to use them for communicating effectively in business environment.

II: STRUCTURE OF THE PAPER

This paper consisted of five compulsory questions.

III: TOPICS EXAMINED AND CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE

Candidates were tested on the following topics:

QUESTION 1: READING SKILLS AND COMPREHENSION

Candidates were required to read the given passage and answer questions that follows by choosing the most correct answer among the four given alternatives by writing an appropriate letter. Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 49 candidates who answered the question, 01 (2.0%) candidates scored pass marks while the remaining 48 (98.0%) candidates scored distinction marks. There were neither failed nor credit marks in this question. Candidates performed well in question to the extent that no major weakness was identified.

QUESTION 2: DEMONSTRATE A MASTERY USE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Give the plural form of the given nouns.
- (b) Choose the most correct answer and write its given letter.
- (c) Identify whether the given sentences are Complex, Simple or Compound.
- (d) Determine whether the given statement is true or false They were instructed to indicate their answer by writing "TRUE" for the correct statement and "FALSE" for the incorrect statement.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 49 candidates who answered the question, 45 (91.8%) candidates passed while the remaining 04 (8.2%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 21 (42.8%), 16 (32.7%) and 08 (16.3%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively. Some candidates failed to make a plural form of irregular nouns and the uses of quantifiers from the given question.

QUESTION 3: DEMONSTRATE A MASTERY USE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Write the letter of the correct word class for the given bolded word.
- (b) Re-write the given sentences according to the instruction given after each.
- (c) Fill in the blanks of the given sentence with the correct form of the word in the brackets.

(d) Substitute each of the given utterances with one word.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 49 candidates who answered the question, 32 (65.3%) candidates passed while the remaining 17 (36.7%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 28 (57.1%) and 04 (8.2%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this question.

No major weakness was identified in this question.

QUESTION 4: WRITING SKILLS IN BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCES, GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Write a letter as an assistant Auditor to instruct his/her colleagues to submit their report to the Chief Internal Auditor for approval as he/she closing to the end of the financial year.
- (b) Explain five factors that hinder effective communication at the workplace.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 49 candidates who answered the question, 30 (61.2%) candidates passed while the remaining 19 (38.8%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 25 (51.0%) and 05 (10.2%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this question.

Some candidates failed to demonstrate the ability on writing skills in business letter and limited factor for effective communications.

QUESTION 5: DEMONSTRATE A MASTERY USE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE, WRITING SKILLS IN BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCES VARIOUS TOPICS

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Re-write the given passage with the correct punctuation marks.
- (b) Choose the most correct answer among the four given alternatives and indicate the answer by writing an appropriate letter.
- (c) Prepare a speech on the given topic

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 49 candidates who answered the question, 33 (67.3%) candidates passed while the remaining 16 (32.7%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 22 (44.8%), 09 (18.4%) and 02 (4.1%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Few candidates failed to write a speech due to lack of vocabulary and writing skills in this question.

IV: GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

(a) Assessment of the paper

The panel of examiners found the paper to be fairly set, clear and well spread within the syllabus. They found the questions to be within reach of well-prepared candidates. The questions were also fair in relation to the time allocated.

(b) Candidates' overall performance

Candidates' performance in this examination paper was satisfactory. Out of 49 candidates who answered the examination, 46 (93.9%) candidates passed while the remaining 03 (6.1%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 32 (65.3%), 14 (28.6%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively.

The candidates' over-all performance in the subject is as shown on table 5.1.7

TABLE 5.1.7

T.04 CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Classification of Marks	0-49	50-69	70-79	80-100	TOTAL
No. of Candidates (Frequency)	03	32	14	00	49
Percentage	6.1	65.3	28.6	0.0	100

TABLE 5.1.8

T.04 COMPARISON OF PASS RATE WITH MAY 2025 EXAMINATIONS

May 2025		May 2026	
No. of candidates passed	%	No. of candidates passed	%
54	96.4	4 6	93.9

ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN EXAMINATION LEVEL II

GENERAL PERFORMANCE

182 candidates applied for ATEC II examinations. 157 (86.3%) candidates sat for the examinations while 25 (13.7%) candidates were absent. 116 (73.9%) candidates passed and eligible for STATEMENT OF SUCCESS for ATEC II. 41 (26.1%) candidates failed.

TABLE 6.1

ATEC II SUBJECT-WISE PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS: MAY 2025 AND MAY 2026

Paper Code No.	Subject	Performance					
		May 2025			May 2026		
		Entries	Pass	%	Entries	Pass	%
T.05	Principles of Accounting and Auditing	134	36	26.9	126	89	70.6
T.06	Principles of Cost Accounting and Procurement	114	43	37.7	114	61	53.5
T.07	Elements of Commercial Knowledge and Taxation	85	69	81.2	83	77	92.8
T.08	Accounting for Public Sector and Cooperatives	81	36	44.4	104	51	49.0

T.05 - PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING

I: PRINCIPAL LEARNING OUTCOME

Principal learning outcome of this paper is to test candidates on application of basic concepts and principles of accounting in preparing and interpreting statements and reports on a practical context as per IAS 1. Also, to apply audit knowledge in appraising data and assisting audit staff during audit undertakings.

II: STRUCTURE OF THE PAPER

The paper consisted of four compulsory questions. Question one was an objective question which carried 40% of the total marks.

III: TOPICS EXAMINED AND CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE

In this paper, candidates were tested on the following topics:

QUESTION 1: VARIOUS TOPICS

Candidates were required to:

- Choose the most correct answer among the given alternatives.
- Write whether it is true or false for each of the given statements.

- (c) Pair the statements with items by writing roman number from list **A** against the corresponding letter in list **B**.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 126 candidates who answered the question, 101 (80.2%) candidates passed while the remaining 25 (19.8%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 72 (57.1%), 26 (20.6%) and 03 (2.4%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Some candidates failed to choose the correct answer among the given alternatives.

**QUESTION 2: A. PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WITH ADJUSTMENTS
B. INTERPRETATIONS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Use the given information to:
- (i) Prepare journal entries to record the necessary corrections (Narrations are not required).
 - (ii) Prepare a statement that shows the adjustments to the net profit.
 - (iii) Make necessary adjustments to drawings balance and the adjusted capital balance.
- (b) Use the given information to:
- (i) Calculate the following ratios:
 - Gross profit margin.
 - Net profit margin.
 - Return on capital employed.
 - Current ratio.
 - Liquid (acid test) ratio.
 - Inventory turnover.
 - (ii) Use the ratios calculated in (i) to assess the liquidity and the profitability for both businesses.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 126 candidates who answered the question, 53 (42.1%) candidates passed while the remaining 73 (57.9%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 25 (19.8%), 09 (7.1%) and 19 (15.1%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Most of the Candidates didn't remember exact formula for ratio calculations. They also failed to use calculated ratios to assess the liquidity and the profitability for the given businesses.

**QUESTION 3: A. TANGIBLE NON – CURRENT ASSETS
B. CONTROL ACCOUNTS AND RECONCILIATIONS**

Candidates were required to: -

- (a) Use the given scenario to:
 - (i) Explain on how is the “bank and cash” figure in the statement of financial position is different from the profit for the year shown in the statement of profit or loss.
 - (ii) Explain on how the statement of profit or loss has been charged with depreciation on equipment.
- (b) Use the given information to:
 - (i) Prepare the receivables control account for the given ended year.
 - (ii) Prepare a statement reconciling the corrected balance on the receivables control account with the corrected balance on the schedule of receivables.
- (c) Prepare the following account indicating the closing balances as at the given year.
 - (i) Plant and machinery.
 - (ii) Accumulated depreciation – plant and machinery.

Candidates’ performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 126 candidates who answered the question only 02 (1.6%) candidates scored pass marks while the remaining 124 (98.4%) candidates failed. There were neither credit nor distinction marks in this question.

Most of the candidates could not identify transactions required to be corrected. They posted the given transactions into the wrong side of T – accounts.

**QUESTION 4: A. DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS IN AUDITING
B. RECORDING OF AUDIT WORK**

Candidates were required to: -

- (a) Use the given information to;
 - (i) Explain five fundamentals ethical principles that all accountants must comply with at all times.
 - (ii) State two practical ways an accountant can apply or demonstrate that principle in practice for each of the five principles identified in (i) above.
- (b) Explain any four general characteristics of audit working papers that a firm should consider when designing its own working paper system.
- (c) Comment on the given two cases from the situations which arose from a partner’s review meeting.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 126 candidates who answered the question only 42 (33.3%) candidates passed while the remaining 84 (66.7%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 23 (18.3%), 08 (6.3%) and 11 (8.7%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Most of the candidates failed to explain general characteristics of audit working papers instead they explained characteristics of financial information and financial assertions. They also failed to explain the fundamental ethical principles instead they explained accounting concepts.

IV: GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

(a) Assessment of the Examination

The panel of examiners was of the opinion that the examination was fair, clearly worded and appropriately spread within the syllabus.

(b) Candidates' overall performance

Candidates' performance in this examination paper was satisfactory. Out of 126 candidates who answered the examination, 89 (70.6%) candidates passed while the remaining 37 (29.4%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 84 (66.7%) and 05 (4.0%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this examination paper.

The candidates' over-all performance in the subject is as shown on table 6.1.2.

TABLE 6.1.2

T.05 CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

CLASSIFICATION OF MARKS	0-49	50-69	70-79	80-100	TOTAL
NO. OF CANDIDATES (FREQUENCY)	37	84	05	00	126
PERCENTAGE	29.4	66.7	4.0	0.0	100

TABLE 6.1.3

T.05 COMPARISON OF PASS RATE WITH MAY 2025 EXAMINATIONS

May 2025		May 2026	
No. of candidates passed	%	No. of candidates passed	%
36	26.9	89	70.6

T.06 - PRINCIPLES OF COST ACCOUNTING AND PROCUREMENT

I: PRINCIPAL LEARNING OUTCOME

Principal learning outcome for this paper is to test candidates on application of terminologies, methods, techniques and principles of Cost Accounting and Procurement for providing management with information for decision making, planning and controlling business operations.

II: STRUCTURE OF THE PAPER

The paper comprised of four questions. Question one was an objective type which carried 40% of the total marks.

III: TOPICS EXAMINED AND CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE

In this paper, candidates were tested on the following topics:

QUESTION 1: VARIOUS TOPICS

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Choose the most correct answer among the given alternatives.
- (b) Indicate answer by writing True if the given statement is correct or False if the statement is incorrect.
- (c) Pair the items with statements, write roman number from **LIST A** against the corresponding letter from **LIST B**.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 114 candidates who answered the question, 49 (43.0%) candidates passed while the remaining 65 (57.0%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 43 (37.7%), 05 (4.4%) and 01 (0.9%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Some candidates showed weakness in pairing items with statements and true – false items.

QUESTION 2: COST STATEMENTS AND SIMPLE BUDGETS

From the given information, candidates were required to:

- (a) Prepare the production cost statement for the given ended year.
- (b) Explain why it is important to prepare a manufacturing account (production cost statement) at the end of the year.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 114 candidates who answered the question only 36 (31.6%) candidates passed while the remaining 78 (68.4%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 33 (28.9%) and 03 (2.6%) candidates scored pass and distinction marks respectively. No candidate scored credit marks in this question.

Majority of the candidates were struggling to differentiate between manufacturing and non-manufacturing overheads. Some of them failed to account for opening and closing W.I.P.

QUESTION 3: NATURE, MEANING, IMPORTANCE AND SCOPE OF COST ACCOUNTING

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Explain causes for the difference in profit between “financial accounts” and “cost accounts.
- (b) Use the given scenario to reconcile the profit between the cost accounting and financial accounting and report the profit as per the cost accounts.
- (c) Explain three conditions under which the piece-rate method is appropriate to use.

Candidates’ performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 114 candidates who answered the question, 51 (44.7%) candidates passed while the remaining 63 (55.3%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 27 (23.7%), 05 (4.4%) and 19 (16.7%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Most of the candidates explained the difference between financial accounts and cost accounts instead of causes for the difference in profit. They also explained the benefits under which the piece – rate method is appropriate to use instead of explaining the situations.

QUESTION 4: INTRODUCTION TO PROCUREMENT

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Briefly explain five objectives of procurement.
- (b) Briefly explain five criteria used to evaluate suppliers.
- (c) Use the given information to;
 - (i) Briefly explain five aids for identifying sources of supply.
 - (ii) Differentiate between open tender and restricted tendering.

Candidates’ performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 114 candidates who answered the question, 67 (58.8%) candidates passed while the remaining 47 (41.2%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 33 (28.9%), 15 (13.2%) and 19 (16.7%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

There were no specific weaknesses noted in this question.

IV: GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

(a) Assessment of the Examination

The panel of examiners found the examination to be fair, clearly worded and within the prescribed syllabus. The examination questions were well mixed, containing computational as well as theoretical questions and could have easily been answered by an average prepared candidate within the allocated time of three hours.

(b) Candidates Overall Performance

The candidates' over-all performance in the subject is as shown on table 6.1.4.

Candidates' performance in this examination paper was satisfactory. Out of 114 candidates who answered the examination, 61 (53.5%) candidates passed while the remaining 53 (46.5%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 47 (41.2%), 09 (7.9%) and 05 (4.4%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

TABLE 6.1.4

T.06 CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

CLASSIFICATION OF MARKS	0-49	50-69	70-79	80-100	TOTAL
NO. OF CANDIDATES (FREQUENCY)	53	47	09	05	114
PERCENTAGE	46.5	41.2	7.9	4.4	100

TABLE 6.1.5

T.06. COMPARISON OF PASS RATE WITH MAY 2025 EXAMINATIONS

May 2025		May 2026	
No. of candidates passed	%	No. of candidates passed	%
43	37.7	61	53.5

T.07 - ELEMENTS OF COMMERCIAL KNOWLEDGE AND TAXATION

I: PRINCIPAL LEARNING OUTCOME

Principal learning outcome for this paper is to test candidates' ability to apply knowledge of commerce, commercial law, management and taxation in managing business functions.

II: STRUCTURE OF THE PAPER

The paper comprised of four compulsory questions. Question one was an objective type which carried 40% of the total marks.

III: TOPICS EXAMINED AND CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE

In this paper, candidates were tested on the following topics:

QUESTION 1: VARIOUS TOPICS:

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Choose the most correct answer from the four given alternatives.
- (b) Write whether is true or false for each of the given statements.
- (c) Pair the items with statements, write the roman number from **LIST A** against the corresponding letter from **LIST B**.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 83 candidates who answered the question, 81 (97.6%) candidates passed while the remaining 02 (2.4%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 13 (15.7%), 23 (27.7%) and 45 (54.2%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

There were no specific weaknesses noted in this question.

QUESTION 2: A. MONEY AND BANKING B. INTRODUCTION TO TAXATION C. INSURANCE

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Use the given information to;
 - (i) Explain four main functions of a central bank.
 - (ii) Explain four specific functions of the central bank that help in controlling inflation and stabilising the economy.
 - (iii) State any four advantages of having a centralised banking system.
- (b) State any four duties of insurer in insurance.
- (c) Explain four advantages of a regressive taxation system.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 83 candidates who answered the question, 55 (66.3%) candidates passed while the remaining 28 (33.7%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 30 (36.1%), 15 (18.1%) and 10 (12.0%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Majority of the candidates ended mentioning or explaining one or two points out of four required points. Others could not know the duties of the insurer in insurance. They also failed to explain a regressive taxation system.

**QUESTION 3: A. TRADE
B. INSURANCE**

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Explain six benefits of engaging in international trade for a country like Tanzania.
- (b) Explain two key differences between "exported goods" and "imported good."
- (c) Explain any three methods of classifying goods in a retail shop.
- (d) Explain any four principles of insurance and their importance in insurance.
- (e) Explain five factors that a business should consider when selecting a business location.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 83 candidates who answered the question, 77 (92.8%) candidates passed while the remaining 06 (7.2%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 13 (15.7%), 12 (14.5%) and 52 (62.6%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

There were no specific weaknesses noted in this question.

**QUESTION 4: A. WAREHOUSING
B. ADVERTISEMENT
C. LAW OF AGENCY**

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Suggest six warehouse material handling methods that a given company can use to improve warehouse operations.
- (b) Explain five factors to consider when choosing a media of advertisement.
- (c) Describe two advantages and two disadvantages of using microfilms filing in business entity.
- (d) Explain five classes of agents commonly recognised in Tanzanian commercial law.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 83 candidates who answered the question, 38 (45.8%) candidates passed while the remaining 45 (54.2%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 30 (36.1%) and 08 (9.6%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this question.

Some candidates failed to suggest warehouse material handling methods. They also failed to explain classes of agents commonly recognized in Tanzanian commercial law.

IV: GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

(a) Assessment of the Examination

The panel of examiners found the examination to be fair in relation to the level of candidate examined, with mixture of easy and difficult questions and could be answered within the allocated time of three hours by an average prepared candidate.

(b) Candidates' Overall Performance

Candidates' performance in this examination paper was satisfactory. Out of 83 candidates who answered the examination, 77 (92.8%) candidates passed while the remaining 06 (7.2%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 40 (48.2%), 26 (31.3%) and 11 (13.3%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

The candidates' over-all performance in the subject is as shown in Table 6.1.6.

TABLE 6.1.6

T.07 CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

CLASSIFICATION OF MARKS	0-49	50-69	70-79	80-100	TOTAL
NO. OF CANDIDATES (FREQUENCY)	06	40	26	11	83
PERCENTAGE	7.2	48.2	31.3	13.3	100

TABLE 6.1.7

T.07 COMPARISON OF PASS RATE WITH MAY 2025 EXAMINATIONS

May 2025		May 2026	
No. of candidates passed	%	No. of candidates passed	%
69	81.2	77	92.8

T.08 ACCOUNTING FOR PUBLIC SECTOR AND COOPERATIVES

I: PRINCIPAL LEARNING OUTCOME

Principal learning outcome of this paper is to test candidates' ability to apply public sector and cooperative accounting knowledge and skills to manage government and cooperative funds economically, efficiently and effectively in accordance with the constitution, laws, rules and regulations in one or more specialized fields.

II: STRUCTURE OF THE PAPER

The paper comprised of four compulsory questions. Question one was an objective type which carried 40% of the total marks.

III: TOPICS EXAMINED AND CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE

In this paper, candidates were tested on the following topics:

QUESTION 1: VARIOUS TOPICS

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Choose the most correct answer among the given alternatives and write its appropriate letter.
- (b) State whether the statement is true or false and write true for the correct statement and false for the incorrect statement.
- (c) Pair each statement from list A with the items from list B appropriately.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 104 candidates who answered the question, 69 (66.3%) candidates passed while the remaining 35 (33.7%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 51 (49.0%), 15 (14.4%) and 03 (2.9%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

There were no specific weaknesses noted in this question.

QUESTION 2: A. CONCEPTS AND EMERGENCE OF CO-OPERATIVES B. CO-OPERATIVE ACCOUNTING

Candidates were required to use balances extracted from books of a Coffee Cooperative Society (CCS) to:

- (a) Prepare CCS income statement for the given ended year.
- (b) Explain the concept of cooperative society and state four characteristic features that distinguish it from other forms of business organisations.
- (c) Explain five ways a cooperative society can use to mobilize finances from members and other sources.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 104 candidates who answered the question, 90 (86.5%) candidates passed while the remaining 14 (13.5%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 27 (26.0%), 14 (13.5%) and 49 (47.1%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

The Question was well performed, no specific weaknesses noted.

QUESTION 3: LOCAL GOVERNMENT BUDGETING PROCESS

Candidates were required to use the given information to:

- (a) Prepare a monthly cash budget for a District Council for six months ending a given year.
- (b) Explain four objectives of preparing a government budget.
- (c) Explain six major stages involved in local government budgeting process.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 104 candidates who answered the question only 15 (14.4%) candidates passed while the remaining 89 (85.6%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 14 (13.5%) and 01 (1.0%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this question.

Most of the candidates failed to divide the figures into the required six months instead they used the same budget figures throughout which affected balances. They also failed to mention and explain how budget is being processed instead they explained functions of budget.

QUESTION 4: A. CONCEPT OF PROJECT/INVESTMENT APPRAISAL IN PUBLIC SECTOR B. INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNTING

Candidates were required to: -

- (a) Use the given information to;
 - (i) Calculate the Net Present Value (NPV) for both given machines.
 - (ii) Advise the management on which machine should be purchased, assuming that the given processing authority is capable of purchasing only one machine.
- (b) Use the given information to;
 - (i) Explain any four arguments against the adoption of IPSAS in developing countries.
 - (ii) Recommend four strategies which will ensure effective implementation of IPSAS.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 104 candidates who answered the question only 02 (1.9%) candidates scored pass marks while the remaining 102 (98.1%) candidates failed. There were neither credit nor distinction marks in this question.

Majority of the candidates didn't attempt question 4(a) on how to calculate the Net Present Value (NPV) and advise the management on the type of machine to be purchased.

IV: GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

(a) Assessment of the Examination

The panel of examiners found the paper to be fairly set, well balanced containing a mixture of computational as well as theoretical questions. It was further found to be within the syllabus and that it could have been done within the time allocated of three hours.

(b) Candidates' Overall Performance

Candidates' performance in this examination paper was satisfactory. Out of 104 candidates who answered the examination, 51 (49.0%) candidates passed while the remaining 53 (51.0%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 50 (48.1%) and 01 (1.0%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this examination paper.

The candidates' over-all performance in the subject is as shown on table 6.1.8.

TABLE 6.1.8

T.08 CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

CLASSIFICATION OF MARKS	0-49	50-69	70-79	80-100	TOTAL
NO. OF CANDIDATES (FREQUENCY)	53	50	01	00	104
PERCENTAGE	51.0	48.1	1.0	0.0	100.0

TABLE 6.1.9

T.08. COMPARISON OF PASS RATE WITH MAY 2025 EXAMINATIONS

May 2025		May 2026	
No. of candidates passed	%	No. of candidates passed	%
36	44.5	51	49.0

PROFESSIONAL LEVEL EXAMINATIONS FOUNDATION LEVEL EXAMINATIONS

This is the first level of the Board's three professional examination scheme, which leads to the Certified Public Accountant [CPA (T)] award.

The Foundation level examinations comprise of six subjects as indicated hereunder:

- A1 Quantitative Techniques
- A2 Business and Management
- A3 Accounting
- A4 Business Information
- A5 Business Law
- A6 Business Economics

The examinations draw candidates from two main sources, namely: -

- (a) Those candidates who have successfully completed the Board's Accounting Technician Level examinations.
- (b) Those candidates who have acquired non-accounting first degree (or its equivalent) qualifications awarded by institutions of higher learning in the country recognized by the Board.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

1,234 candidates applied for Intermediate Level examinations. **1,099 (89.1%)** candidates sat for the examinations while **135 (10.9%)** candidates were absent. **871 (79.3%)** candidates passed and eligible for STATEMENT OF SUCCESS for Foundation Level. **228 (20.7%)** candidates failed.

The general performance subject-wise is as shown on Table 7.1

TABLE 7.1
SUBJECT-WISE PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS: MAY 2025 AND MAY 2026

Paper Code No.	Subject	Performance					
		May 2025			May 2026		
		Entrie	Pass	%	Entrie	Pass	%
A1	Quantitative Techniques	418	240	57.4	407	144	35.4
A2	Business and	266	229	86.1	288	283	84.4
A3	Financial Accounting	562	443	78.8	597	392	65.7
A4	Cost Accounting	619	263	42.5	781	542	69.4
A5	Business Law	393	175	44.5	360	173	48.1
A6	Business Economics	230	182	79.1	242	186	76.9

QUESTION –WISE PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS A1 – QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

I: PRINCIPAL LEARNING OUTCOME

Principal learning outcome of this paper is to examine candidates' ability to apply knowledge and skills of mathematical and quantitative techniques, concepts and tools in the day-to-day accounting, business functions and decision making.

II: STRUCTURE OF THE QUESTION PAPER

The paper comprised five which carries equal marks. Each carried 20% of the total marks

III: TOPICS EXAMINED AND CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE

In this examination session, candidates were tested on the following topics:

QUESTION 1: VARIOUS TOPICS:

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Choose the most correct answer among the four given alternatives.
- (b) State whether the statement is true or false from the list of the given statements.
- (c) Pair each item from **LIST A** with the statement from **LIST B** appropriately

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 407 candidates who answered the question, 391 (96.1%), candidates passed while the remaining 16 (3.9%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 119 (29.3%), 199 (48.9%) and 73 (17.9%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

No serious weakness observed, however most of candidates who failed were unable to choose the most correct answers, and to state whether the given statements were true or false.

QUESTION 2: INVENTORY PLANNING AND CONTROL, MEASURE OF CENTRAL TENDENCY AND DISPERSION, ESTIMATION AND HYPOTHESIS TESTING.

Candidates were required to use the given information to: -

- (a) Test whether the average lead time has increased at a 5% significant level.
- (b) Construct a 95% confidence interval for the true mean lead time.
- (b) Find the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ).
- (c) Determine the re-order point.
- (d) Calculate median delivery time, standard deviation and co-efficient of variation (CV).

Candidate performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 407 candidates who answered the question only 101 (24.8%), candidates passed while the remaining 306 (75.2%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 74 (18.2%), 25 (6.1%) and 02 (0.5%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Most candidates failed to determine formula for economic order quantity, the order point and standard deviation.

QUESTION 3: CALCULUS AND THEORY OF THE FIRM: LINEAR PROGRAMING AND SHADOW VALUE

Candidates were required to use given information to:

- (a) Determine the optimal number of desks and chairs to be produced
- (b) Calculate the marginal revenue and marginal cost for each firm for a specific production level
- (c) Show by calculations which firm earns a profit, break-even, incurs a loss.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 407 candidates who answered the question, 262 (64.4%) candidates passed while the remaining 145(35.6%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 144 (35.4%), 97 (23.8%) and 21 (5.2%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Most candidates failed to apply the concept of linear programing to determine the optimal number of desks to be produced and to calculate the marginal revenue and marginal cost for each firm

QUESTION 4: TRANSPORTATION AND ASSIGNMENT MODELS, ESTIMATION AND PROBABILITY

The candidates were required to use the given information to:

- (a) Determine the optimal assignment of machines to jobs that minimizes production cost.
- (b) Calculate the probability given binomial distribution.
- (c) Determine point estimated and constructing a confidence of internal average production cost per unit.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 407 candidates who answered the question only 91 (22.4%), candidates passed while the remaining 316 (77.6%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 57(14.0%), 21 (5.2%) and 13 (3.2%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Most candidates failed to determine point of estimation and constructing confidence interval and weak in dealing with binomial distribution especially success and failure.

QUESTION 5: CALCULUS AND THEORY OF THE FIRM; NETWORK ANALYSIS AND PROJECT SCHEDULING; HYPOTHESIS TESTING

Candidates were required to use given information to:

- (a) Draw the project network diagram and determine the critical path
- (b) Calculate the cost slope for each activity and the coefficient of quartile deviation.
- (c) State the condition for ANOVA test
- (d) Determine the sales functions

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 407 candidates who answered the question only, 16 (3.9%) candidates passed while the remaining 391 (96.1%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 14 (3.4%) and 02 (0.5%) candidates scored pass, credit respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks.

Most candidates failed to state the ANOVA application assumptions and integration application to obtain the sales functions

IV: GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

(a) **Assessment of the Paper**

The panel of examiners found the paper to be fairly set, well balanced with a good mixture of theoretical and computational questions. Time allocated to the questions was adequate to enable an average candidate to complete the examination.

(b) **Candidates' performance**

Candidates' performance in this examination paper was not satisfactory. Out of 407 candidates who answered the examination only 144 (35.4%) candidates passed while the remaining 263 (64.6%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 115 (28.3%), 28 (6.9%) and 01 (0.2%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively

The candidates' overall performance in the subject is as shown on Table 7.1.1.

TABLE 7.1.1

A1 CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

CLASSIFICATION OF MARKS	0-39	40-59	60-79	80-100	TOTAL
NO. OF CANDIDATES (FREQUENCY)	263	115	28	01	407
PERCENTAGE	64.6	28.3	6.9	0.2	100

TABLE 7.1.2

A1 COMPARISON OF PASS RATE WITH MAY 2026 EXAMINATIONS

May 2024		May 2026	
No. of candidates passed	%	No. of candidates passed	%
240	57.4	144	35.4

A2 – BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT

I: PRINCIPAL LEARNING OUTCOME

Principal learning outcome of this subject is to test candidates' ability to apply concepts and principles of business and management in business environment.

II: STRUCTURE OF THE PAPER

The paper comprised five which carries equal marks. Each carried 20% of the total marks

III: TOPICS EXAMINED AND CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE

In this examination session, candidates were tested on the following topics:

QUESTION 1: VARIOUS TOPICS

Candidates were required to: -

- (a) Choose the most correct answer among the given alternatives.
- (b) Pair each item from list A with the statement from list B appropriately.
- (c) State whether the statement is true or false.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 288 candidates who answered the question, 276 (95.8%), candidates passed while the remaining 12(4.2%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 87(30.2%), 141(48.9%) and 48(16.7%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

No major weakness was noted.

QUESTION 2: MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS; HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Candidates were required to: -

- (a) Explain five benefits of "Planning" as one of the managerial functions.
- (b) Explain five reasons why do organizations fail to achieve objectives and goals as planned.
- (c) Describe five common practices organizations use to reduce voluntary employee turnover.
- (d) Give five reasons for conduct job analysis.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 288 candidates who answered the question, 266 (92.4%), candidates passed while the remaining 22 (7.6%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 64 (22.2%), 115 (40.0%) and 87 (30.2%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

No major weakness observed.

QUESTION 3: STRATEGIC AND BUSINESS PLANNING

Candidates were required to: -

- (a) State the vision statement and mission statement for the organization.
- (b) Explain four marketing strategies.
- (c) Explain five key features of the batch production methods.
- (d) Explain five key procedures used in quality assurance.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 288 candidates who answered the question, 247(85.8%), candidates passed while the remaining 41(14.2%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 103(35.8%), 135(46.9%) and 9(3.1) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

No major weakness observed.

QUESTION 4: BUSINESS ORGANIZATION AND ENVIRONMENT

Candidates were required to: -

- (a) Explain three types of business organization.
- (b) Describe three organizational objectives that businesses may pursue.
- (c) Explain three interests of organizational stakeholders.
- (d) Explain four external business environment factors that influence business operations.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 288 candidates who answered the question, 284 (98.6%), candidates passed while the remaining 04 (1.4%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 36 (12.5%), 159 (55.2%) and 89 (30.9%) candidates scored pass and credit and distinction marks respectively.

No major weakness observed.

QUESTION 5: STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

Candidates were required to: -

- (a) Explain five key components of strategic planning.
- (b) Explain five key issues in strategic management.
- (c) Explain five key issues in strategic in review.
- (d) Explain five key factors in operations management to improve the company's performance.
- (e) Explain five operational issues to improve its service delivery.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 288 candidates who answered the question, 138 (48.0%), candidates passed while the remaining 150 (52%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 80 (27.8%), 45 (15.6%) and 13 (4.5%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

No major weakness observed.

IV: GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

(a) **Assessment of the Paper**

The panel of examiners found the paper to be well spread within the syllabus which resulted to the candidates' good performance.

(b) **Candidates' overall performance**

Candidates' performance in this examination paper was satisfactory. Out of 288 candidates who answered the examination, 283 (98.3%) candidates passed while the remaining 05 (1.7%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 136 (47.2%), 144 (50.0%) and 03 (1.0%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Candidates' over-all performance in the subject is as shown on Table 7.1.3

TABLE 7.1.3

A2 CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

CLASSIFICATION OF MARKS	0-39	40-59	60-79	80-	TOTAL
NO. OF CANDIDATES (FREQUENCY)	05	136	144	03	288
PERCENTAGE	1.7	47.2	50.0	1.0	100

TABLE 7.1.4

A2 COMPARISON OF PASS RATE WITH MAY 2025 EXAMINATIONS

May 2025		May 2026	
No. of candidates passed	%	No. of candidates passed	%
229	86.1	283	98.3

A3 – FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

I: PRINCIPAL LEARNING OUTCOME

Principal learning outcome of this paper is to examine candidates' ability to apply knowledge and skills in recording financial transactions and preparing financial statements for an entity including not for profit entities in accordance with the IFRSs and IPSASs.

II: STRUCTURE OF THE PAPER

The paper comprised five which carries equal marks. Each carried 20% of the total marks.

III: TOPICS EXAMINED AND CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE

The A3- Financial Accounting subject this session tested candidates on the following topics:

QUESTION 1: VARIOUS TOPICS

For each of the questions, candidates were required to: -

- (a) Choose the most correct answer among the given alternatives.
- (b) State whether the statement is true or false.
- (c) Matching each item from list A with the statement from list B appropriately.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 407 candidates who answered the question, 391 (96.1%), candidates passed while the remaining 16 (3.9%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 119 (29.2%), 199 (48.9%) and 73 (18%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

No major weakness noted in this question.

QUESTION 2: PAYROLL ACCOUNTING; ACCOUNTING RECONCILIATIONS

From the given information, candidates were required to: -

- (a) Calculate basic pay, overtime payment, gross pay, taxable income and net pay
- (b) Draw up adjusted cash book for the given company
- (c) Prepare bank reconciliation statement to show the balance at a given time

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 597 candidates who answered the question 386 (64.7%) candidates passed while the remaining 211 (35.3%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 135 (22.6%), 148 (24.8%) and 103 (17.3%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Few of the candidates failed to calculate the amount of net pay.

QUESTION 3: ADJUSTMENTS & CORRECTION OF ERRORS; STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

From the given scenario candidates were required to: -

- (a) Explain the accounting principle or concept violated.
- (b) Determine the impact of each error on profit and total assets for the given year.
- (c) Prepare the necessary journal entries to correct each error.
- (d) Prepare a Statement of Cash Flows for the given year.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 597 candidates who answered the question only 47 (7.9%) candidates passed while the remaining 550 (92.1%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 35 (5.9%) and 12 (2.0%) and 02 (0.8%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scores distinction marks in this question

Most candidates failed to distinguish direct method and indirect method of preparing cashflow statement and other confused investment and financing cashflows.

QUESTION 4: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PREPARATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

From the given information candidates were required to:

- (a) Calculate credit sales and credit purchases for the given year
- (b) Calculate the gross profit for the year using the given mark-up
- (c) Prepare the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the given year.
- (d) Prepare the Statement of Financial Position of the given year
- (e) State one key decision-usefulness to management on Gross profit margin, Current ratio, inventory holding period and return on assets (ROA)
- (f) State two non-financial factors that partners may consider when agreeing on the sharing of partnership profits or losses.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 597 candidates who answered the question 279 (46.7%) candidates passed while the remaining 318 (53.3%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 156 (26.1%), 92 (15.4%) and 31 (5.2%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Most candidates failed to calculate credit sales and credit purchases and presenting items of financial positions in the Income statements and Expenses items to the financial position.

QUESTION 5: INTRODUCTION TO AUDITING OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

From the given information candidates were required to:

- (a) Explain the primary objective of auditing.
- (b) Explain the concept of “true and fair view.
- (c) Explain four qualities of a good auditor that are essential in auditor engagement.
- (d) Explain the importance of audit planning and assess how poor planning may affect auditing.
- (e) Explain the implications of insufficient audit evidence on the auditor’s report, making reference to possible audit opinions.

Candidates’ performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 597 candidates who answered the question 386 (64.7%) candidates passed while the remaining 211(35.3%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 339 (56.8%), 35 (5.9%) and 12 (2.0%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Most of the candidates who failed, mixed concept of components of financial statement and component of audit report.

IV: GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

(a) Assessment of the Paper

The panel of examiners found the paper to be fair with adequate coverage of the syllabus. The panel also observed that candidates could manage to complete the examination within the allocated time.

(b) Candidates’ Performance

Candidates’ performance in this examination paper was satisfactory. Out of 597 candidates who answered the examination, 392 (65.7%) candidates passed while the remaining 205 (34.3%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 330 (55.3%), 58 (9.7%) and 04 (0.7%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

The candidates’ overall performance in the subject is as shown in Table 7.1.5.

TABLE 7.1.5

A3 CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

CLASSIFICATION OF MARKS	0-39	40-59	60-79	80-100	TOTAL
NO. OF CANDIDATES (FREQUENCY)	205	330	58	04	597
PERCENTAGE	34.3	55.3	9.7	0.7	100

TABLE 7.1.6

**A3 COMPARISON OF PASS RATE WITH MAY 2025
EXAMINATIONS**

May 2025		May 2026	
No. of candidates passed	%	No. of candidates passed	%
443	78.8	392	65.7

A4 – COST ACCOUNTING

I: PRINCIPAL LEARNING OUTCOME

Principal learning outcome of this paper is to examine candidates' ability to apply knowledge of cost analysis and awareness of information technology to produce accurate and useful information to support management in decision-making and its application in performance management.

II: STRUCTURE OF THE QUESTION PAPER

The paper comprised five compulsory questions, of which Question One was an objective question carrying 20% of the total examination marks.

III: TOPICS EXAMINED AND CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE

In this examination session, candidates were examined on the following topics:

QUESTION 1: VARIOUS TOPICS

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Choose the most correct answer among the given alternatives and indicate answer by writing the appropriate letter.
- (b) State whether the statement is true or false and indicate the answer by writing "TRUE" for the correct statement and "FALSE" for the incorrect statement.
- (c) Pair each statement from "LIST A" with the item from "LIST B" appropriately.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 781 candidates who answered the question, 705 (90.3%) candidates passed while the remaining 76 (9.7%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 302 (38.7%), 336 (43.0%) and 67 (8.6%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks.

No significant weaknesses were observed, as the majority of candidates demonstrated a good understanding and application of the concepts examined.

QUESTION 2: (i) COST CLASSIFICATION (ii) ELEMENTS OF COSTING AND COST STATEMENT (iii) PROCUREMENT MANAGEMENT

Candidates were required to:

- a) Calculate the fixed cost by using high/low method from given information;
- b) Calculate the fixed absorption overhead rate from given information;

- c) Explain any five (5) procurement guiding principles; and
- d) Explain five (5) differences between “Public procurement” and “Private procurement”.

Candidates’ performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 781 candidates who answered the question, 512 (65.6%) candidates passed while the remaining 269 (34.4%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 264 (33.8%), 215 (27.5%) and 33 (4.2%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Despite the overall satisfactory performance, a considerable number of candidates demonstrated weaknesses in understanding and applying the underlying concepts examined.

QUESTION 3: CVP ANALYSIS FOR A SINGLE PRODUCT

Candidates were required to:

- (a) State five (5) assumptions underlying Cost-Volume-Profit (CVP) analysis;
- (b) Use the given information to:
 - (i) Calculate the Break-Even Point (BEP) in revenue for each company;
 - (ii) Prepare the new income statement assuming that each company experiences a 10% increase in sales without increase in fixed costs;
 - (iii) Comment on the companies’ profitability using the figures from the income statement prepared in (ii) above, also explain the reasons for the profit variations;
 - (iv) Calculate the Margin of Safety for each company in value (TZS) and percentages (%); and
 - (v) Provide reasons by using the results from (i) to (iv) above, which company is more likely to sustain shocks in its sales compared to the other.

Candidates’ performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 781 candidates who answered the question, 402 (51.5%) candidates passed while the remaining 379 (48.5%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 210 (26.9%), 103 (13.2%) and 89 (11.4%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

The major weakness observed was candidates’ inability to apply Cost-Volume-Profit (CVP) analysis techniques, distinguish between unit and total costs, and justify which company was better positioned to withstand sales fluctuations, indicating weaknesses in both computational skills and analytical interpretation of cost accounting information.

**QUESTION 4: (i) COSTING OF PRODUCT, SERVICES AND PROJECTS
(ii) SHORT-TERM DECISIONS**

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Use the given information to calculate the following
 - (i) Actual output;
 - (ii) Actual hours worked;
 - (iii) Average actual wage rate per hour; and
 - (iv) Actual number of kilograms purchased and used.
- (b) Apply appropriate calculations on given information, recommend whether to make or buy the product.
- (c) Prepare a statement showing contribution per machine hour and identify the product with the highest contribution per limiting factor from provided information.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 781 candidates who answered the question, 340 (43.5%) candidates passed while the remaining 441 (56.5%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 288 (36.9%), 40 (5.1%) and 12 (1.5%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Many candidates demonstrated weaknesses in applying the underlying concepts examined, particularly in correctly calculating the scenarios required in part (a) of the question.

**QUESTION 5: (i) COST CLASSIFICATION
(ii) BUDGETING**

Candidates were required to:

- (i) Explain briefly any five (5) usefulness of cost classification.
- (ii) Prepare a Cash Budget from a given information.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 781 candidates who answered the question, 453 (58.0%) candidates passed while the remaining 328 (42.0%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 285 (36.5%), 124 (15.9%) and 44 (5.6%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Although the question was fair, most candidates demonstrated weaknesses in preparing a cash budget.

IV: GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

(a) Assessment of the paper

The panel of examiners found the examination to be fair, well balanced containing both easy and moderate questions which were relevant to the candidates' level and was well within the prescribed syllabus. It was examiners' view that the paper could have been well attempted within the allocated time of three hours by an average candidate.

(b) **Overall Candidates performance**

Candidates' performance in this examination paper was satisfactory. Out of 781 candidates who answered the examination, 542 (69.4%) candidates passed while the remaining 239 (30.6%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 450 (57.6%), 85 (10.9%) and 07 (0.9%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

The candidates' overall performance in the subject is as shown on table 7.1.7

TABLE 7.1.7

A4 CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

CLASSIFICATION OF MARKS	0-39	40-59	60-79	80-100	TOTAL
NO. OF CANDIDATES (FREQUENCY)	239	450	85	07	781
PERCENTAGE	30.6	57.6	10.9	0.9	100

TABLE 7.1.8

A4 COMPARISON OF PASS RATE WITH MAY 2025 EXAMINATIONS

May 2025		May 2026	
No. of candidates passed	%	No. of candidates passed	%
263	42.5	542	69.4

A5 – BUSINESS LAW

I: PRINCIPAL LEARNING OUTCOME

Principal learning outcome of this paper is to examine candidates' ability to apply Theories, practices and laws governing business in providing accounting services and protecting business against unnecessary litigations.

II: STRUCTURE OF THE QUESTION PAPER

The paper comprised five compulsory questions, of which Question One was an objective question carrying 20% of the total examination marks.

III: TOPICS EXAMINED AND CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE

In this examination session, candidates were examined on the following topics:

QUESTION 1: VARIOUS TOPICS

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Choose the most correct answer among the given alternatives and indicate answer by writing the appropriate letter.
- (b) State whether the statement is true or false and indicate the answer by writing "TRUE" for the correct statement and "FALSE" for the incorrect statement.
- (c) Pair each statement from "LIST A" with the item from "LIST B" appropriately.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 393 candidates who answered the question, 358 (91.1%) candidates passed while the remaining 35 (8.9%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed, 177 (49.4%), 162 (45.3%) and 19 (5.3%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Generally, candidate's performance was good. No major weakness noted in this question.

QUESTION 2: THE LEGAL SYSTEM OF TANZANIA

Candidates were required to:

- a) Use the facts of the case, answer the following requirements:
 - (i) Identify the appropriate court(s) within the legal system of Tanzania for appeal after the Ward Tribunal's decision.
 - (ii) Explain the hierarchy of courts and their jurisdiction by using the facts of the given case.
 - (iii) Advice on how and where constitutional issues may be raised from the given case.

- b) Describe five (5) techniques commonly used to commit cybercrimes in Tanzania. Also, explain how each technique operates and the type of cybercrime it facilitates.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 360 candidates who answered the question, 159 (44.2%) candidates scored pass marks while the remaining 201 (55.8%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed, 107 (29.7%), 48 (13.3%) and 04 (1.1%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

The major weakness demonstrated by most candidates was inability to correctly explain the appeal procedures within the legal system of Tanzania after the Ward Tribunal.

QUESTION 3: LAW OF NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Explain in detail, the strengths and weaknesses of the parties in respect of the facts given.
- (b) Explain the differences between "holder for value" and a "holder in due course".
- (c) Explain the meaning and implications of the following words written on the back of a cheque:
- (i) *"Account payee only" and "Not negotiable"*.
 - (ii) *"Pay to Drawer or order upon delivery of 20 tonnes of goods"*.
 - (iii) *"Refer to drawer"*.
 - (iv) *"Pay Drawer only"*.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 360 candidates who answered the question, 220 (61.1%) candidates passed while the remaining 140 (38.9%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 139 (38.6%), 72 (20.0%) and 09 (2.5%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

The major weakness observed was the failure of most candidates to correctly address part (b) and (c)(ii) of the question, with many demonstrating confusion regarding the concepts and aspects examined.

QUESTION 4: (i) LAW OF CONTRACT (ii) LAW OF AGENCY (iii) LAW OF TORTS

Candidates were required to Discuss the legal position for the following:

- (a) Whether the claimant can successfully pursue a claim against the boat owners.
- (b) Whether the legal position in (a) would differ if the claim were brought by another affected party.
- (c) whether the boat owners can avoid liability for claims arising from the incident, giving reasons for the answer.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 360 candidates who answered the question, 184 (51.1%) candidates passed while the remaining 176 (48.9%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 82 (22.8%), 70 (19.4%) and 32 (8.9%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Candidates demonstrated a poor understanding of privity of contract between the principal, agent, and third party, with many merely reproducing the facts instead of providing relevant legal analysis.

QUESTION 5: COMPANY LAW

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Use Companies Act, Cap. 212, to explain the procedures for increase of a share capital.
- (b) Advise the parties on their rights and liabilities from the given circumstance.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 360 candidates who answered the question, 66 (18.3%) candidates passed while the remaining 294 (81.7%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 48 (13.3%), 16 (4.4%) and 02 (0.6%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

The major weakness observed was candidates' inability to distinguish between the procedures for increasing a company's share capital, the methods of raising share capital, and the concept of an Initial Public Offering.

IV: GENERAL OBSERVATION

(a) Assessment of the paper

The panel of examiners found the examination to be fair, well-balanced containing both easy and moderate questions which were relevant to the candidates' level and was well within the prescribed syllabus. It was examiners view that the paper could have been well attempted within the allocated time of three hours by an average candidate.

(b) **Overall Candidates performance**

Candidates' performance in this examination paper was satisfactory. Out of 360 candidates who answered the examination, 173 (48.1%) candidates passed while the remaining 187 (51.9%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 154 (42.8%) and 19 (5.3%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this examination paper.

The candidates' overall performance in the subject is as shown in table 7.1.9

TABLE 7.1.9

A5 CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

CLASSIFICATION OF MARKS	0-39	40-59	60-79	80-100	TOTAL
NO. OF CANDIDATES (FREQUENCY)	187	154	19	00	360
PERCENTAGE	51.9	48.2	5.3	0.0	100

TABLE 7.1.10

A5. COMPARISON OF PASS RATE WITH MAY 2025 EXAMINATIONS

May 2025		May 2026	
No. of candidates passed	%	No. of candidates passed	%
175	44.5	173	48.1

A6 – BUSINESS ECONOMICS

I: PRINCIPAL LEARNING OUTCOME

Principal learning outcome of this paper is to examine candidates' ability to apply economics theories and methodologies as alternatives in managerial decisions.

II: STRUCTURE OF THE QUESTION PAPER

The paper comprised five compulsory questions, of which Question One was an objective question carrying 20% of the total examination marks.

III: TOPICS EXAMINED AND CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE

In this examination session, candidates were examined on the following topics:

QUESTION 1: VARIOUS TOPICS

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Choose the most correct answer among the given alternatives and indicate answer by writing the appropriate letter.
- (b) State whether the statement is true or false and indicate the answer by writing "TRUE" for the correct statement and "FALSE" for the incorrect statement.
- (c) Pair each statement from "LIST A" with the item from "LIST B" appropriately.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 242 candidates who answered the question, 220 (90.9%) candidates passed while the remaining 22 (9.1%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 87 (39.5%), 79 (32.6%) and 54 (22.3%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

No major weakness was noted in this question.

QUESTION 2: (i) THEORY OF MONEY (ii) FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND MONETARY POLICY (iii) NATIONAL INCOME ACCOUNTING

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Describe three (3) ways in which financial intermediaries are essential to the efficient operation of the economy.
- (b) Distinguish a "government deficit" from "government debt".
- (c) Use given formula and information to:

- (i) Determine the equilibrium income for the given economy.
- (ii) State the Aggregate Demand function/equation.
- (iii) By how much will equilibrium income change if exports rise.
- (iv) State if the change in equilibrium income is an increase or decrease.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 242 candidates who answered the question, only 58 (24.0%) candidates passed while 184 (76.0%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 49 (30.4%), 05 (2.1%) and 04 (1.6%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

The major weakness observed was candidates' failed to correctly determine the equilibrium income using the injections equals withdrawals approach, while others failed to accurately state the components of Aggregate Demand.

**QUESTION 3: (i) DEMAND AND SUPPLY
(ii) MARKET STRUCTURE ANALYSIS
(iii) UNEMPLOYMENT**

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Use given equation and information to:
 - (i) Calculate the equilibrium price and quantity.
 - (ii) Explain what would happen if the government sets a certain maximum price.
 - (iii) Describe one effect of this price control on consumers and producers.
- (b) Explain three (3) advantages and disadvantages of a monopoly in the economy.
- (c) Explain the meaning of unemployment and, with three (3) points, discuss why it is considered a major economic problem.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 242 candidates who answered the question, 191 (78.9%) candidates passed while 51 (21.1%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 71 (29.3%), 94 (38.8%) and 26 (10.7%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

The major weakness observed was that most candidates failed to explain the effects of national price controls on consumers and producers.

QUESTION 4: TAXATION

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Review Assess the 2024 and 2025 Finance Act reforms against the National Five-Year Development Plan (2021/22–2025/26) and Vision 2050, and answer the following:
- (i) Explain the meaning of “taxation” and distinguish between the “Ability-to-Pay Theory” and the “Benefit Theory” of taxation
 - (ii) Assess the application of Adam Smith’s four Canons of Taxation in the Tanzanian tax system, giving one practical example for each canon.
- (b) Explain three (3) major challenges facing tax administration in Tanzania.
- (c) Suggest three (3) practical solutions that could enhance the effectiveness of revenue tax collected.

Candidates’ performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 242 candidates who answered the question, 139 (57.4%) candidates passed while 103 (42.6%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 67 (27.7%), 61 (25.2%) and 11 (4.5%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Most candidates failed to evaluate the extent to which the canons of taxation are reflected or violated in the current Tanzanian tax system.

**QUESTION 5: (i) INTERNATIONAL TRADE THEORY AND POLICY
(ii) DEMAND AND SUPPLY**

Candidates were required to:

- (a) Explain at least five (5) advantages of the regional economic integration to African countries.
- (b) Use given demand and supply function of District Council with a fixed price to:
 - (i) State the price legislation policy that the District Council is implementing.
 - (ii) Recommend strategies that the District Council should implement to ensure the effectiveness of the policy.

Candidates’ performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 242 candidates who answered the question, 144 (59.5%) candidates passed while 98 (40.5%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 95 (39.6%), 42 (17.4%) and 07 (2.9%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Most candidates demonstrated weaknesses in identifying the appropriate price control policy and explaining the strategies that the District Council could implement under the given scenario.

IV: GENERAL OBSERVATION

(a) **Assessment of the paper**

The panel of examiners found the examination to be fair, well-balanced containing both easy and moderate questions which were relevant to the candidates' level and was well within the prescribed syllabus. It was examiners view that the paper could have been well attempted within the allocated time of three hours by an average candidate.

(b) **Overall Candidates performance**

Candidates' performance in this examination paper was satisfactory. Out of 242 candidates who answered the examination, 186 (76.9%) candidates passed while the remaining 56 (23.1%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 149 (61.6%), 29 (12.0%) and 08 (3.3%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

The candidates' overall performance in the subject is as shown in table 7.1.9

TABLE 7.1.9

A6 CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

CLASSIFICATION OF MARKS	0-39	40-59	60-79	80-100	TOTAL
NO. OF CANDIDATES (FREQUENCY)	56	149	29	08	242
PERCENTAGE	23.1	61.6	12.0	3.0	100

TABLE 7.1.10

COMPARISON OF PASS RATE WITH MAY 2025 EXAMINATIONS

May 2025		May 2026	
No. of candidates passed	%	No. of candidates passed	%
182	79.1	186	76.9

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL EXAMINATIONS

The Intermediate level examinations are the second level of the Board's professional examinations under the current examination scheme and syllabus. This examination level consists of six subjects as shown hereunder: -

- B1 Financial Management
- B2 Financial Reporting
- B3 Auditing Principles and Practices
- B4 Public Finance and Taxation
- B5 Performance Management
- B6 Management, Governance and Ethics

Under this examination scheme and syllabus, a candidate is required to complete Foundation Level before moving to Intermediate Level. However, candidates who were caught in the transition from the phased-out syllabus to the current syllabus were allowed to cross the levels.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The examination draws candidates from the following sources:

- (a) Candidates who have been referred previously in the respective corresponding subjects.
- (b) Candidates who have majored in accounting in their bachelor degree programmes from recognized institutions.

GENERAL PERFORMANCE

4,430 candidates applied for Intermediate Level examinations. **3,947 (89.1%)** candidates sat for the examinations while **483 (10.9%)** candidates were absent. **2,178 (55.2%)** candidates passed and eligible for STATEMENT OF SUCCESS for Intermediate Level. **1,769 (44.8%)** candidates failed.

The general performance subject-wise is as shown on Table 8.1 below:

TABLE 8.1

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL SUBJECT-WISE PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS: MAY 2025 AND MAY 2026

Paper Code No.	Subject	May 2025			May 2026		
		Entries	Pass	%	Entries	Pass	%
B1	Financial Management	1,719	746	43.4	1,783	349	19.6
B2	Financial Reporting	1,496	681	45.5	1,619	601	37.1
B3	Auditing Principles and Practices	1,566	601	38.4	1,602	660	41.2
B4	Public Finance & Taxation	1,401	687	49.0	1,478	536	36.3
B5	Performance Management	1,553	431	27.8	1,701	246	14.5
B6	Management, Governance & Ethics	1,024	990	96.7	987	947	95.9

B1 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

I: PRINCIPAL LEARNING OUTCOME

Principal learning outcome of this examination paper is to test candidates' ability to apply financial management knowledge and skills in evaluating investment opportunities, forecasting and planning financial needs of a firm. The subject enables candidates to apply debt and equity capital financing techniques in capital structure decision making. Determine the optimal working capital for a business and apply dividend policy knowledge for dividend decisions.

II: STRUCTURE OF THE PAPER

The paper had two sections A and B, with six questions carrying 20 marks each. Candidates were required to answer question one in section A and any other four out of five questions in Section B.

III: TOPICS EXAMINED AND CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE

The following topics were tested in this paper: -

QUESTION 1: FUNDAMENTALS OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT; FINANCING DECISIONS

- (a) Candidates were required use the given information to:-
- (i) Describe the ESG concept and key aspects of ESG practices in relation to financing.
 - (ii) Explain the concept of green finance and responsible financing highlighting primary goals, focus areas and key instruments involved.
 - (iii) Explain any two benefits the Tanzanian companies can derive from being ESG compliant.
- (b) Candidates were required to use the given information to:-
- (i) Discuss whether the company should extend its credit period to 60 days
 - (ii) Determine the effect of the proposed credit policy change on the company's profitability.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 1,783 candidates who answered the question only 17 (1.0%) candidates passed while the remaining 1,766 (99.0%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 15 (0.9%) and 02 (0.1%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this question.

Candidates lack general understanding of ESG. Also, they did not understand requirement of the question, hence they failed to calculate impact of the new proposed policy, they were explaining rather than computing.

QUESTION 2: FUNDAMENTALS OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT; FINANCING DECISIONS

- (a) Candidates were required to compare and contrast “leasing” with “asset acquisition using borrowed funds”
- (b) Candidates were required to use the given information to:
 - (i) Prepare an assessment report on how frequent DCR should replace its vehicles under the SDS scheme.
 - (ii) Explain the “equivalent annual cost” concept as used in evaluating asset replacement frequency.

Candidates’ performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 825 candidates who answered the question only 19 (2.3%) candidates passed while the remaining 806 (97.7%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 11 (1.3%), 06 (0.7%) and 02 (0.3%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Candidates showed weaknesses in the preparation of the assessment report, particularly in calculating the frequency of asset replacement.

QUESTION 3: FINANCING DECISIONS (COST OF CAPITAL);

- (a) Candidates were required to discuss the circumstances under which the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) can be used in investment appraisal
- (b) Candidates were required to use the given information to calculate a modified Payback Period (PBP) and advise whether the company should purchase the machine based on Net Present Value (NPV) analysis.
- (c) Candidates were required to use the given information to calculate:-
 - (i) Ex-dividend share price, using the dividend growth model.
 - (ii) Capital gearing using market values.
 - (iii) Market value weighted average cost of capital.

Candidates’ performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 1,431 candidates who answered the question only 20 (1.4%) candidates scored pass marks while the remaining 1,411 (98.6%) candidates failed. There were neither credit nor distinction marks in this question.

Candidates exhibited limited understanding of the Cost of Capital concept, which was evident in their inability to compute the Net Present Value (NPV) and the Payback Period.

QUESTION 4: FINANCIAL PLANNING AND FORECASTING; INVESTMENT DECISIONS (INVESTMENT APPRAISAL)

- (a) Candidates were required to differentiate “financial forecasting” from “financial planning.” Provide one example of each in a corporate setting.
- (b) Candidates were required to use the given information to:
 - (i) Compute the financial performance of the two companies based on current ratio, net profit margin, return on asset and debt-to-equity.
 - (ii) Advise the investor on which company he should invest, based on the financial analysis present in (i) above.
 - (iii) Describe any other three qualitative factors the investor should consider in deciding between the given companies.
 - (iv) Explain any four limitations of horizontal financial analysis.

Candidates’ performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 1,744 candidates who answered the question, 1,163 (66.7%) candidates passed while the remaining 581 (33.3%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 757 (43.4%), 361 (20.7%) and 45 (2.6%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Most of the candidates failed to calculate Return on assets and Debt-to-Equity ratios.

QUESTION 5: DIVIDEND POLICY; FINANCIAL PLANNING AND FORECASTING

- (a) Candidates were required to use the given information to:-
 - (i) Explain any three factors to be considered in formulating the company’s dividend policy.
 - (ii) Discuss the validity of the shareholder’s criticism, using relevant calculations.
 - (iii) Explain the type of dividend policy used by the company and any one advantage of the identified policy, using relevant calculations.
- (b) Candidates were required to use the given information to prepare the company’s cash flow forecast.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 1,552 candidates who answered the question only 564 (36.3%) candidates passed while the remaining 988 (63.7%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 416 (26.8%), 136 (8.7%) and 12 (0.8%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Rather than performing the required calculations and determining the dividend policy adopted by the company, most candidates listed different types of dividend policy without relating them to the given data.

QUESTION 6: INVESTMENT DECISIONS; FINANCING DECISIONS

- (a) Candidates were required to use the given information to:-
- (i) Determine the asset that the company should invest in, based on the expected return and risk of each investment.
 - (ii) Compute the Expected Portfolio Return based on the planned asset allocation.
 - (iii) Analyze whether the two assets are correlated if combined in the same portfolio.
 - (iv) Calculate the Portfolio risk and comment on their answer.
- (b) Candidates were required to use the given information to: -
- (i) Evaluate whether the company should use leasing or borrowing as a source of finance, explaining the evaluation method they have used in their calculations.
 - (ii) Explain any two other factors that the company may consider in making the decision.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 1,593 candidates who answered the question only 126 (7.9%) candidates passed while the remaining 1,467 (92.1%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 112 (7%), 13 (0.8%) and 01 (0.1%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Most of the candidates failed to explain the qualitative factors to be considered when selecting either leasing or borrowing options. They failed to select asset to invest in basing on the expected return and risk of each asset. They also failed to comment on the calculated portfolio risk.

IV: GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

(a) **Assessment of the Paper**

The panel of examiners found the paper to be quite adequate in terms of the questions examined and time allocated for each question. The panel of

markers also found the paper to be well balanced, covering almost eighty percent of the topics in the syllabus. The paper had a good mixture of theoretical and computational questions.

(b) **Candidates' overall performance**

Candidates' performance in this examination paper was not satisfactory. Out of 1,783 candidates who answered the examination only 349 (19.6%) candidates passed while the remaining 1,434 (80.4%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 343 (19.2%) and 06 (0.3%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this question.

The candidates' over-all performance in the subject is as shown on table 8.1.1

TABLE 8.1.1

B1 CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

CLASSIFICATION OF MARKS	00-39	40-59	60-79	80-100	TOTAL
NO. OF CANDIDATES (FREQUENCY)	1,434	343	06	00	1,783
PERCENTAGE	80.4	19.2	0.3	0.0	100

TABLE 8.1.2

B1 COMPARISON OF PASS RATE WITH MAY 2025 EXAMINATIONS

May 2025		May 2026	
No. of candidates passed	%	No. of candidates passed	%
746	43.4	349	19.6

B2 FINANCIAL REPORTING

I: PRINCIPAL LEARNING OUTCOME

Principal learning outcome of this examination paper is to test candidates' ability to apply knowledge and skills in preparation of financial statements for a separate entity and a group in accordance with the IFRSs and IPSASs and analyze financial statements to examine the sustainability of the business entity.

II: STRUCTURE OF THE PAPER

The paper had two sections A and B, with six questions carrying 20 marks each. Candidates were required to answer question one in section A and any other four out of five questions in section B.

III: TOPICS EXAMINED AND CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE

The following topics were tested in this paper: -

QUESTION 1: PREPARING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Candidates were required to use the given information to:

- (i) Prepare the Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income of the company for the given period.
- (ii) Prepare the Statement of Financial Position of a company at the end of the year.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 1,619 candidates who answered the question only 451 (27.9%) candidates passed while the remaining 1,168 (72.1%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 419 (25.9%), 30 (1.9%) and 02 (0.1%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Candidates lacked knowledge in classifying assets and liabilities. Also, they showed weakness in presenting Other Comprehensive income.

QUESTION 2: PREPARING CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS; ACCOUNTING FOR THE ELEMENTS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS IN LINE WITH IFRSs REQUIREMENTS

- (a) Candidates were required to use the given information to prepare Group Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the given period.
- (b) Candidates were required to use the given information to:-
 - i. Explain the initial recognition of the lease under *IFRS 16: Leases* from the lessee's perspective.
 - ii. Describe the subsequent measurement of "Lease Liability" and "Right-of use of asset".

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 983 candidates who answered the question only 30 (3.1%) candidates passed while the remaining 953 (96.9%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 28 (2.9%) and 02 (0.2%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this question.

Majority of the candidates failed to calculate Non-Controlling interest portion in the group consolidated statement

QUESTION 3: PREPARING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Candidates were required to use the provided information to:-

- (a) Prepare the Statement of Cash Flows of the company for the given period.
- (b) Discuss the main difference between *IPSAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements* and *IAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements*.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 1,505 candidates who answered the question only 509 (33.8%) candidates passed while the remaining 996 (66.2%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 407 (27%), 94 (6.3%) and 08 (0.5%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Candidates showed inadequate knowledge of IAS 7 requirements.

QUESTION 4: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

Candidates were required to use the given information to:-

- (a) Calculate the following ratios for the two companies;
 - (i) Return on Capital Employed (ROCE).
 - (ii) Net Asset Turnover.
 - (iii) Gross Profit Margin.
 - (iv) Profit Margin before Interest and Tax.
 - (v) Current Ratio.
 - (vi) Closing Inventory Holding Period.
 - (vii) Trade Receivables Collection Period.
 - (viii) Trade Payables Payment Period.
 - (ix) Gearing Ratio.
 - (x) Acid Test Ratio.
- (b) Assess the performance of the two companies by using calculated ratios and advise the management on acquisition decision.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 1,592 candidates who answered the question, 1,198 (75.3%) candidates passed while the remaining 394 (24.7%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 433 (27.2%), 501 (31.5%) and 264 (16.6%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Some of candidates showed weakness in ratio formulas. Also, interpretation and application of the ratios based on the calculated ratios.

QUESTION 5: REGULATORY FRAMEWORK, THE INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD (IASB) AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK; PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR PUBLIC SECTOR ENTITIES

Candidates were required to use the given information to:-

- (a) Assess the circumstances under which the use of *International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)* and *International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)* would be appropriate for each of the entities listed. (Answer should consider: Nature and objectives of the entity; Source of funding and accountability; Legal and regulatory requirements; and Nature of transactions).
- (b) (i) Explain the “measurement bases” identified in the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) Conceptual Framework.
(ii) Explain the “capital maintenance concepts” as per the IASB Conceptual Framework.
- (c) (i) Discuss two points to support that the purpose of the Conceptual Framework has been achieved.
- (d) Explain four benefits and four challenges of adopting Accrual basis IPSAS for public sector accounting and reporting.

Candidates’ performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 1,078 candidates who answered the question, 685 (63.5%) candidates passed while the remaining 393 (36.5%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 345 (32%), 310 (28.7%) and 30 (2.8%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Some of candidates failed to identify measurement bases and capital maintenance concept. Also, they failed to mention advantages and challenges of adopting accrual basis IPSAS for public sector accounting.

QUESTION 6: ACCOUNTING FOR THE ELEMENTS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS IN LINE WITH IFRSs REQUIREMENTS

Candidates were required to use the given information to:-

- (a) Candidates were required to use the given information to answer the following:-

- (i) What is the charge for taxation that will appear in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year?
 - (ii) Explain the terms “deferred tax”, “tax base of an asset” and “carrying amount of an asset”.
- (b) Candidates were required to use the given information to:-
- (i) Analyse which items should be recognised as provisions in the financial statements and explain why?
 - (ii) Explain any contingent assets and liabilities that should be disclosed.
- (c) Candidates were required to briefly explain the five step model for recognition of revenue from contract with customers in accordance with *IFRS 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

Candidates’ performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 1,345 candidates who answered the question, 538 (40.0%) candidates passed while the remaining 807 (60.0%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 367 (27.3%), 145 (10.8%) and 26 (1.9%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Candidates failed to calculate the tax charge that will appear in the financial statement. Also, majority failed to provide professional explanations for the given terms, i.e. deferred tax, tax base of an asset and the carrying amount of an asset.

IV: GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

(a) **Assessment of the Paper**

The panel of examiners found the paper to be quite adequate in terms of the questions examined and time allocated for each question. The panel of markers also found the paper to be well balanced, covering over eighty-five percent of the topics in the syllabus. The paper had a good mixture of theoretical and computational questions.

(b) **Candidates’ overall performance**

Candidates’ performance in this examination paper was not satisfactory. Out of 1,619 candidates who answered the examination only 601 (37.1%) candidates passed while the remaining 1,018 (62.9%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 592 (36.6%) and 09 (0.6%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this question.

The candidates' over-all performance in the subject is as shown on table 8.1.3.

TABLE 8.1.3

B2 CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

CLASSIFICATION OF MARKS	00-39	40-59	60-79	80-100	TOTAL
NO. OF CANDIDATES (FREQUENCY)	1,018	592	09	00	1,619
PERCENTAGE	62.9	36.6	0.6	0.0	100

TABLE 8.1.4

B2 COMPARISON OF PASS RATE WITH MAY 2025 EXAMINATIONS

May 2025		May 2026	
No. of candidates passed	%	No. of candidates passed	%
681	45.5	601	37.1

B3 AUDITING PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE

I: PRINCIPAL LEARNING OUTCOME

Principal learning outcome of this examination paper is to test candidates' ability to apply auditing principles and standards in executing external audit assignments (carrying out audit procedures) and coming up with appropriate reports, as well as implementing entity's internal control policies in carrying out internal audits.

II: STRUCTURE OF THE PAPER

The paper had two sections A and B, with six questions carrying 20 marks each. Candidates were required to answer question one in section A and any other four out of five questions in Section B.

III: TOPICS EXAMINED AND CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE

The following topics were tested in this paper: -

QUESTION 1: OBJECTIVES, PROCESS AND NEED FOR EXTERNAL AUDIT AND ASSURANCE SERVICES; SPECIALIZED AUDITS; PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, PUBLIC INTEREST, FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTIVES, THREATS AND SAFEGUARDS TO INDEPENDENCE

Candidates were required to use the given information to: -

- (a) Candidates were required to use the given information to answer the following:-
 - (i) Critically evaluate the arguments presented by the Managing Director and Finance Director regarding the relevance and role of external audit
 - (ii) From a stakeholder perspective, evaluate the need for external audit and additional assurance services in the context of UIH's circumstances.
- (b) Candidates were required to use the given information to analyse the unique characteristics of auditing a non for profit organization compared to auditing a profit-oriented company.
- (c) Candidates were required to explain the difference between a "rules-based approach" and a "principle-based approach" to professional ethics

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 1,602 candidates who answered the question only 269 (16.8%) candidates passed while the remaining 1,333 (83.2%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 246 (15.3%), 22 (1.4%) and 01 (0.1%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively

Most of the candidates were not able to link the requirements of the question with the case study. Also, some are lacking general knowledge of the subject.

QUESTION 2: THE NATURE AND USE OF INTERNAL CONTROL; PUBLIC SECTOR AUDITING; PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, PUBLIC INTEREST, FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTIVES, THREATS AND SAFEGUARDS TO INDEPENDENCE

Candidates were required to use the given information to:-

- (a) Explain the weaknesses in the scenario relating to the given company and suggest remedies to improve the situations.
- (b) Provide four instances of conflicts of interest which may impair the CAG's objectivity.
- (c) Discuss any three ethical implications to the auditor in providing non-audit services to the clients.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 1,409 candidates who answered the question, 1,094 (77.6%) candidates passed while the remaining 315 (22.4%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 478 (33.9%), 459 (32.6%) and 157 (11.1) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Some candidates showed poor work plan, while others failed to follow the instructions provided.

QUESTION 3: THE NATURE OF AUDIT EVIDENCE AND SELECTION OF SUFFICIENT APPROPRIATE EVIDENCE; THE NATURE AND USE OF INTERNAL CONTROLS; PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, PUBLIC INTEREST, FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTIVES, THREATS AND SAFEGUARDS TO INDEPENDENCE

Candidates were required to use the given information to:

- (a) Discuss any six factors which may affect the sufficiency of the audit evidence.
- (b)
 - (i) Explain the meaning of significant deficiencies in internal controls.
 - (ii) Describe five components of internal control system and for each, state, one audit approach in assessing its effectiveness.
 - (iii) State the indicators of significant deficiencies in the internal controls.
- (c) Describe any four reasons for the perceived increase of fraudulent financial reporting.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 1,449 candidates who answered the question, 1,066 (73.6%) candidates passed while the remaining 383 (26.4%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 396 (27.3%), 477 (33%) and 193 (13.3) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Some candidates failed to describe the components of internal controls, instead they described the financial assertions. Also, some of the candidates failed to explain the reasons behind the perceived increase in fraudulent financial reporting.

QUESTION 4: AUDIT REPORTS, TYPES AND THE CONTENT

Candidates were required to use the provided information to:

- (a) Recommend the appropriate type of audit opinion to be issued and justify their recommendation with reference to relevant International Standards on Auditing (ISAs).
- (b) (i) Explain the circumstances under which an auditor may refer to the work of an auditor's expert in the auditor's report as per *ISA 620: Using the Work of an Auditor's expert*.
- (ii) Recommend whether the auditor should refer to the geologist's work in the auditor's report. Provide justification for your recommendation.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 1,291 candidates who answered the question only 216 (16.7%) candidates passed while the remaining 1,075 (83.3%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 193 (14.9%) and 23 (1.8%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this question.

Most of the candidates did not understand the requirements of the question. While some candidates correctly identified the appropriate audit opinion, they failed to provide sufficient justification for their opinion.

QUESTION 5: OBJECTIVES, PROCESS AND NEED FOR EXTERNAL AUDIT AND ASSURANCE SERVICES; PUBLIC SECTOR AUDITING;

- (a) Candidates were required to use the provided information to:-
 - (i) Discuss two factors which the new auditors need to consider before accepting the appointment as auditors of the mentioned company.
 - (ii) Discuss four implications for the new auditors if they accept the appointment as auditors.

- (b) Candidates were required to use the given information to answer the following:-
- (i) Describe the specific considerations that distinguish public sector auditing from private sector auditing, making reference to the provided case.
 - (ii) Explain how Value For Money (VFM), management audit, and technical audit principles would apply in assessing the performance of the water project referred.
 - (iii) With reference to the case, evaluate the importance of economy, efficiency and effectiveness in public sector performance auditing.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 1,404 candidates who answered the question only 131 (9.3%) candidates passed while the remaining 1,273 (90.7%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 122 (8.7%), 8 (0.5%) and 01 (0.1%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Candidates failed to relate their answers to the case provided. Instead, they gave general responses without making specific reference to the case.

QUESTION 6: AUDIT REPORTS, TYPES AND THE CONTENT; OBJECTIVES, PROCESS AND NEED FOR EXTERNAL AUDIT AND ASSURANCE SERVICES; INTERNAL AUDIT OF ENTITIES

Candidates were required to use the provided information to: -

- (a) (i) Explain the nature of the audit issues that has arisen, and assess whether the issue is material and/or pervasive to the financial statements.
- (ii) Recommend two additional actions or communications the auditor should undertake before finalizing the audit report, and justify the appropriate type of audit opinion to be issued.
- (b) Evaluate the accounting treatment and the impact of this matter on the financial statements for the given period.
- (c) (i) Distinguish between "co-sourcing" and "out-sourcing" of the skills lacking in the current internal audit staff team.
- (ii) Explain four matters that the Head of Internal Audit could ensure are included in the engagement letter with the outsourced service provider of the internal audit activity.
- (iii) Evaluate four areas that the Head of Internal Audit might review to ensure that the external service provider possesses the necessary knowledge, skills and competencies to undertake the task.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 855 candidates who answered the question only 203 (23.7%) candidates passed while the remaining 652 (76.3%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 187 (21.9%) and 16 (1.8%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this question.

Most candidates failed to analyse the circumstances provided in the scenario and provide appropriate audit opinion.

IV: GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

(a) Assessment of the Paper

The panel of examiners found the paper to be quite adequate in terms of the questions examined and time allocated for each question. The panel of markers also found the paper to be well balanced, covering almost eighty-five percent of the topics in the syllabus. The paper had a good mixture of questions.

(b) Candidates' overall performance

Candidates' performance in this examination paper was satisfactory. Out of 1,602 candidates who answered the examination, 660 (41.2%) candidates passed while the remaining 942 (58.8%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 641 (40.0%) and 19 (1.2%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this examination paper.

The candidates' over-all performance in the subject is as shown on table 8.1.5

TABLE 8.1.5

B3 CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

CLASSIFICATION OF MARKS	00-39	40-59	60-79	80-100	TOTAL
NO. OF CANDIDATES (FREQUENCY)	942	641	19	00	1,602
PERCENTAGE	58.8	40.0	1.2	0.0	100

TABLE 8.1.6

B3 COMPARISON OF PASS RATE WITH MAY 2025 EXAMINATIONS

May 2025		May 2026	
No. of candidates passed	%	No. of candidates passed	%
601	38.4	660	41.2

B4 PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

I: PRINCIPAL LEARNING OUTCOME

Principal learning outcome of this examination paper is to test candidates' ability to apply knowledge of public finance, tax laws and principles in the computation of tax liabilities, preparation and filing of tax returns; and in administering compliance with the tax laws; both in the public sector and in the private sector.

II: STRUCTURE OF THE PAPER

The paper had two sections A and B, with six questions carrying 20 marks each. Candidates were required to answer question one in section A and any other four out of five questions in Section B.

III: TOPICS EXAMINED AND CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE

The following topics were tested in this paper: -

QUESTION 1: VALUE ADDED TAX AND INCOME TAX

Candidates were required to use the given information to: -

- (a) Compute the Net Amount of VAT Payable (or refundable/carried forward) for the given company for the tax period of the given year.
- (b) Explain three (3) other legal sources of income tax law in Tanzania.
- (c) Explain the statutory rules for determining whether a payment attributable to services rendered is considered to have a source in the United Republic.
- (d) Explain how the given transaction should be treated when calculating the given name's taxable income.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 1,478 candidates who answered the question only 222 (15.0%) candidates passed while the remaining 1256 (85.0%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 214 (14.5%) and 08 (0.5%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this question.

Candidates failed to identify and explain legal sources of income tax in Tanzania.

QUESTION 2: COMPUTATION OF TAXABLE INCOME, CUSTOMS AND OTHER INDIRECT TAXES

Candidates were required to use the given information to:

- (a) (i) Explain the meaning of presumptive tax within the context of the Income Tax Act
- (ii) Compute the given name's taxes base on presumptive system.

- (iii) Explain the specific taxation treatment and payment procedures for individuals engaged in the transportation of passengers or goods.
- (b) Explain the primary nature and economic objectives of Stamp Duties in Tanzania.
- (c) Advise the importer on the steps he should take if not satisfied by the decision of the Assessing Officer.
- (d) Discuss recent changes relating to excise management and tariff Act, Cap 1
- (e) Describe three (3) relevant matters underlying local government tax administration in Tanzania.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 1,181 candidates who answered the question, 634 (53.7%) candidates passed while the remaining 547 (46.3%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 482 (40.8%), 143 (12.7%) and 09 (0.8%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

No major weakness noted in this question.

QUESTION 3: PUBLIC FINANCE AND NATIONAL INCOME

Candidates were required to use the given information to:

- a) Analyze whether the given Country's tax revenue growth is keeping pace with the economic growth.
- b) Propose three (3) strategic policy recommendations that could help the given country to enhance its tax revenue without overburdening taxpayers.
- c) Discuss the limitations of using GDP and tax revenue growth alone as indicators of taxable capacity.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 1,031 candidates who answered the question 669 (64.9%) candidates passed while the remaining 362 (35.1%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 358 (34.7%), 294 (28.5%) and 17 (1.7%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

No major weakness noted in this question.

QUESTION 4: PUBLIC FINANCE AND NATIONAL INCOME, INCOME TAX AND COMPUTATION OF TAXABLE INCOME

Candidates were required to use the given information to:

- a) (i) Briefly contrast the benefit principle from the ability-to-pay principle of taxation
- (ii) Evaluate the collection of property tax via electricity (LUKU) meters in Tanzania in light of the benefits and ability-to-pay principles.
- b) (i) Compute the taxable income and the tax payable for Bahari Argo-Processors for the given year.

- (ii) Explain the tax policy rationale for using standardized statutory depreciation rates rather than accepting a company's internal accounting depreciation.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 1,358 candidates who answered the question 705 (52.0%) candidates passed while the remaining 653 (48.0%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 488 (36%), 197 (15%) and 20 (1%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

No major weakness noted in this question.

QUESTION 5: NON-COMPLIANCE WITH INCOME TAX ACT, TAX LAW, ADMINISTRATION AND PRACTICE IN TANZANIA.

- (a) Candidates were required to use the given information to:
 - (i) Explain the potential criminal offences and specific financial fines that the given company's management is exposed to for the deliberate failure to properly use the EFD and issue valid receipts
 - (ii) Calculate the specific administrative penalty payable by the given company for making a false or misleading statement in their given year for tax return
 - (iii) Calculate the statutory late payment interest charged on the tax shortfall from the original due date to the actual date of payment
- (b) Candidate were required to use the given information to:
Highlight the legality of "tax Avoidance" and "Tax Evasion" and the typical stance of the revenue authorities towards each.
- (c) Identify whether the action constitutes Tax Evasion, Tax Avoidance, or Legitimate Tax Planning. If it is Legitimate Tax Planning, state the specific Tax Planning Maxim being applied.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 1,269 candidates who answered the question only 266 (21.0%) candidates passed while the remaining 1003 (79.0%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 235 (18.5%), 29 (2.3%) and 02 (0.2%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Most candidates failed to understand the requirements of the question.

QUESTION 6: PUBLIC FINANCE AND NATIONAL INCOME

Candidates were required to use the given information to:

- (a) (i) Calculate Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Market Prices.
- (ii) Calculate Gross National Product (GNP) at Market Prices.
- (iii) Calculate Net National Product (NNP) at Factor Cost (National Income).
- (b) Evaluate the given phenomenon in light of the Wiseman-Peacock Hypothesis.

(c) Discuss the meaning and three (3) forms of fiscal policy.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 1,078 candidates who answered the question only 211 (19.6%) candidates passed while the remaining 867 (80.4%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 153 (14.2%), 50 (4.6%) and 08 (0.74%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Most candidates failed due to poor preparations.

IV: GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

(a) Assessment of the Paper

The panel of examiners found the paper to be quite adequate in terms of the questions examined and time allocated for each question. The panel of markers also found the paper to be well balanced with excellent spread of the topics in the syllabus. The paper had a good mixture of theoretical and computational questions.

(b) Candidates' overall performance

Candidates' performance in this examination paper was not satisfactory. Out of 1,478 candidates who answered the examination only 536 (36.3%) candidates passed while the remaining 942 (63.7%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 520 (35.2%) and 16 (1.1%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this question.

The candidates' over-all performance in the subject is as shown on Table 8.1.7

TABLE 8.1.7

B4 CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

CLASSIFICATION OF MARKS	00-39	40-59	60-79	80-100	TOTAL
NO. OF CANDIDATES (FREQUENCY)	942	520	16	00	1,478
PERCENTAGE	63.7	35.2	1.1	0.0	100

TABLE 8.1.8

B4 COMPARISON OF PASS RATE WITH MAY 2025 EXAMINATIONS

May 2025		May 2026	
No. of candidates passed	%	No. of candidates passed	%
687	49.0	536	36.3

B5 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

I: PRINCIPAL LEARNING OUTCOME

Principal learning outcome of this examination paper is to test candidates' ability to apply knowledge and skills of financial and non-financial data analysis in providing information and decision support to management for decision-making, performance evaluation, and control.

II: STRUCTURE OF THE PAPER

The paper had two sections A and B, with six questions carrying 20 marks each. Candidates were required to answer question one in section A and any other four out of five questions in Section B

III: TOPICS EXAMINED AND CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE

The following topics were tested in this paper: -

QUESTION 1: BUDGETARY PLANNING AND CONTROL

From the given information candidates were required to:

- (a) Prepare a detailed Cash Budget for the given company and year.
- (b) Calculate the actual amount of cash interest expense that the given company will incur during the given period based on the given budget
- (c) Briefly discuss two operational strategies (excluding external borrowing) that the given company could implement to improve its cash conversion cycle during this period and specific impact of these strategies on the cash budget.
- (d) Explain the difficulties organizations face when changing from traditional budgets to Activity-Based Budgets.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 1,701 candidates who answered the question only, 75 (4.4%) candidates scored pass marks while the remaining 1,626 (95.6%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 51 (3.0%), 21 (1.2%) and 03 (0.2%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Most candidates were not able to relate the question with the given information.

QUESTION 2: DECISION MAKING TECHNIQUES

Candidates were required to use the given information to:

- (a) Advise whether the given company should opt for the improved model of the special purpose machine.
- (b) Explain any other factors that should be considered in deciding the machine to be used.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 1,199 candidates who answered the question only, 50 (4.2%) candidates scored pass marks while the remaining 1,149 (95.8%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 48 (4.0%) and 02 (0.2%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this question.

Some candidates were not prepared well for this question.

QUESTION 3: COST ACCOUNTING TECHNIQUES

Candidates were required to use the given information to:

- (a) Calculate
 - (i) Target cost per bag and Target cost gap.
 - (ii) Explain any three (3) practical methods the given company could use to close the target cost gap.
- (b) Explain the key features of a backflush costing system and state why it is suitable for JIT production environments.
- (c)
 - (i) Calculate total Life Cycle Cost and Cost per bag over product life cycle.
 - (ii) Explain any three (3) benefits of life-cycle costing for long-term strategic decision-making.
- (d) Explain any two (2) difficulties encountered when applying target costing in service industries.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 1,467 candidates who answered the question only, 412 (28.1%) candidates scored pass marks while the remaining 1,055 (71.9%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 341 (23.2%), 68 (4.6%) and 03 (2.0%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Most candidates did not understand the requirements of the question.

QUESTION 4: STANDARD COSTING AND VARIANCE ANALYSIS

Candidates were required to use the given information to:

- (a) Calculate the total material price and total material usage variances, ignoring any possible planning error in the figures.
- (b) Analyze the above total variances into component parts for planning and operational variances in as much detail as the information allows.

(c) Assess and comment the performance of production manager.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 1,256 candidates who answered the question only 134 (10.7%) candidates passed while the remaining 1,122 (89.3%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 80 (6.4%), 46 (3.7%) and 08 (0.6%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Candidates failed to relate their answer with the given scenario.

QUESTION 5: PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL

- (a) Candidates were required to use the given information to:
- (i) Determine the transfer price per a set of 100 bottles that the given division should quote to meet its Residual Income (RI) target.
 - (ii) Justify whether the given division will accept the transfer price calculated in (i) above.
 - (iii) Calculate the two prices that the given division would have to quote to another given division if it becomes the group's policy to quote transfer prices based on opportunity costs.
- (b) State two (2) advantages of Return On Investment (ROI) and Residual Income (RI)

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 1243 candidates who answered the question only 73 (5.9%) candidates passed while the remaining 1170 (94.1%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 52 (4.2%), 14 (1.1%) and 07 (0.6%) candidate scored pass credit and distinction marks respectively.

Most of the candidates failed to understand the requirements of the question.

QUESTION 6: BUDGETARY PLANNING AND CONTROL, DECISION MAKING TECHNIQUES AND COST ACCOUNTING TECHNIQUES

Candidates were required to use the given information to:

- (a)
- (i) Explain feedback and "feed-forward control systems" and give an example of each in the context of the firm of solicitors
 - (ii) Discuss one (1) potential beneficial consequence and one (1) potential adverse consequence of involving the firm's other partners in the budget-setting process of the firm.
- (b)
- (i) Calculate the Break-Even Point (BEP) in total units and in total revenue (TZS) for the company.
 - (ii) Determine how many units of the given models must be sold to break even

(c) Explain the application of Activity-Based Costing (ABC) system.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 1,640 candidates who answered the question only 102 (6.2%) candidates passed while the remaining 1538 (93.8%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 81 (4.9%), 18 (1.1%) and 03 (0.2%) candidate scored pass credit and distinction marks respectively.

Most of the candidates failed to understand the requirements of the question.

IV: GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

(a) **Assessment of the Paper**

The panel of examiners found the paper to be quite adequate in terms of the questions examined and time allocated for each question. The panel of markers also found the paper to be well balanced. The paper had a good mixture of theoretical and computational questions.

(b) **Candidates' overall performance**

Candidates' performance in this examination paper was not satisfactory. Out of 1,701 candidates who answered the examination only 246 (14.5%) candidates passed while the remaining 1,455 (85.5%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 234 (13.85%), 11 (0.6%) and 01 (0.1%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

The candidates' over-all performance in the subject is as shown on Table 8.1.7

TABLE 8.1.7

B5 CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

CLASSIFICATION OF MARKS	00-39	40-59	60-79	80-100	TOTAL
NO. OF CANDIDATES (FREQUENCY)	1,455	234	11	01	1,701
PERCENTAGE	85.5	13.8	0.6	0.1	100

TABLE 8.1.8

B5 COMPARISON OF PASS RATE WITH MAY 2025 EXAMINATIONS

May 2025		May 2026	
No. of candidates passed	%	No. of candidates passed	%
687	49.0	246	14.5

B6 MANAGEMENT, GOVERNANCE AND ETHICS

I: PRINCIPAL LEARNING OUTCOME

Principal learning outcome of this examination paper is to test candidates' ability to apply principles of strategic management, good governance and business ethics management and administrative functions of an organization.

II: STRUCTURE OF THE PAPER

The paper had two sections A and B, with six questions carrying 20 marks each. Candidates were required to answer question one in section A and any other four out of five questions in Section B.

III: TOPICS EXAMINED AND CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE

The following topics were tested in this paper: -

QUESTION 1: GOVERNANCE, RISK MANAGEMENT AND ETHICS & STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

Candidates were required to use given information to: -

- (a) (i) Explain three (3) key responsibilities of the Board of Directors that are critical in preventing issues like those faced by the given company.
- (ii) Suggest three (3) practical steps that the given company's Board of Directors can take to enhance shareholders' confidence and trust
- (b) (i) Explain three (3) examples of ethical misconduct in the case of the given company
- (ii) Explain the three (3) potential consequences of unethical practices relating to the given company.
- (c) (i) State one (1) example for each corporate level, business level, and functional level strategy from the given case.
- (ii) Explain any two (2) effects if the functional level strategy is not aligned with the business level strategy.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 987 candidates who answered the question, 968 (98.0%) candidates passed while the remaining 19 (2.0%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 44 (4.5%), 199 (20.2%) and 725 (73.4%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

No major weakness, but language problem when it comes to discussion and analysis, some failed to understand the given instructions.

QUESTION 2: GOVERNANCE, RISK MANAGEMENT AND ETHICS

Candidates were required to use the given information to: -

- (a) Explain five (5) differences between “ethics” and “law” and show how each affects decision making.
- (b) Discuss three (3) key weaknesses in the Board of Directors which helped to escalate the ethical dilemma in this case.
- (c) Discuss five (5) methods managers can use to avoid or overcome risk management failures.
- (d) Explain four (4) advantages and four (4) disadvantages of diversification for a company.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 943 candidates who answered the question, 770 (78%) candidates passed while the remaining 217 (22.0%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 401 (40.6%), 306 (31.0%) and 19 (1.9%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

No major weakness was noted in this question.

QUESTION 3: SOFT SKILLS FOR MANAGERS, ETHICS AND GOVERNANCE

Candidates were required to: -

- (a) Explain four (4) reasons as to why organisations still stress on soft skills to enhance organization performance.
- (b) Discuss four (4) risks associated with forward integration that you would include in your given discussion.
- (c) Explain four (4) key types of business growth and comment on their appropriateness.
- (d) Explain four (4) reasons that make businesses strive hard to operate ethically.
- (e) Explain four (4) reasons that make employers pay closer attention on employees with high soft skills in their workplaces.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 582 candidates who answered the question, 534 (54.1%) candidates passed while the remaining 48 (4.8%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 154 (15.6%), 265 (26.8%) and 115 (11.6%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Some candidates were mixing up issues while answering the question.

QUESTION 4: STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

Candidates were required to use the given information to: -

- (a) Describe any five (5) reasons for newly developed product failure in the market.
- (b) Discuss any five (5) reasons for non-strategic planning engagement.
- (c) Explain any five (5) components of quality leadership skills a leader needs to possess at workplace.
- (d) Discuss the composition of the activities involved in each class as identified in the value chain creation.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 936 candidates who answered the question, 828 (88.5%) candidates passed while the remaining 108 (11.5%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 243 (26%), 387 (41.4%) and 198 (21.2%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

No major common weakness was noted in this question.

QUESTION 5: GOVERNANCE, RISK MANAGEMENT AND ETHICS

Candidates were required to: -

- (a) (i) Explain two (2) major roles played by the Board of Directors in ensuring compliance with good governance principles.
- (ii) Explain how the four (4) P's of the governance framework can help to examine elements for achieving corporate success.
- (b) Describe any four (4) components of an organisation's internal control system.
- (c) Explain the four (4) different ways in which the organisation can promote compliance with corporate governance principles.
- (d) Describe the five (5) organisation issues addressed by corporate governance

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 802 candidates who answered the question, 459 (57.3%) candidates passed while the remaining 343 (42.7%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 317 (39.5%), 136(16.9%) and 06 (0.7%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

No major common weakness was noted in this question.

QUESTION 6: STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

Candidates were required to use the given information to:

- (a) (i) Briefly explain the function of leadership in business management
- (ii) Explain any four (4) leadership issues that can affect strategic implementation of management functions.
- (b) Describe any five (5) critical determinants of staffing that can effectively improve implementation of the organisation's strategy.

- (c) Explain any four (4) benefits of using benchmark to evaluate the services offered by the given company.
- (d) Describe any five (5) key elements of benchmarking used to evaluate the quality of services.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 691 candidates who answered the question only 265 (39.0%) candidates passed while the remaining 426 (61.0%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 186 (26.9%), 70 (10.3%) and 09 (1.3%) candidate scored pass credit and distinction marks respectively.

No major common weakness was noted in this question.

IV: GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

(a) Assessment of the Paper

The panel of examiners found the paper to be quite adequate in terms of the questions examined and time allocated for each question, with a wider spread of topics within the syllabus.

(b) Candidates' overall performance

Candidates' performance in this examination paper was satisfactory. Out of 987 candidates who answered the examination, 947 (95.9%) candidates passed while the remaining 40 (4.1%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 499 (50.6%), 438 (44.4%) and 10 (1.0%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

The candidates' over-all performance in the subject is as shown on table 8.1.11.

TABLE 8.1.11

B6 CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

CLASSIFICATION OF MARKS	00-39	40-59	60-79	80-100	TOTAL
NO. OF CANDIDATES	40	499	438	10	987
PERCENTAGE	4.1	50.6	44.4	1.0	100

TABLE 8.1.12

B6 COMPARISON OF PASS RATE WITH MAY 2025 EXAMINATIONS

May 2025		May 2026	
No. of candidates passed	%	No. of candidates passed	%
990	96.5	947	95.9

FINAL LEVEL EXAMINATIONS

The Final Level examinations are the last level of the three-tier professional examination system of the Board.

The final level examinations consist of four subjects as mentioned hereunder: -

- C1 Corporate Reporting
- C2 Auditing and Assurance
- C3 Business and Corporate Finance
- C4 Advanced Taxation

These examination papers have been tested for the sixteenth time in this examination session. The examination draws candidates from: -

- (a) Candidates who were referring P15 Financial Reporting II and P20 Contemporary Issues in Accounting in the phased-out syllabus where these candidates sat for C1 Corporate Reporting in the current syllabus;
- (b) Candidates who were referring P18 Auditing and Assurance Services in the phased-out syllabus where these candidates sat for C2 Auditing and Assurance Services;
- (c) Candidates who were referring P16 International Finance in the phased-out syllabus where these candidates sat for C3 Business and Corporate Finance in the current syllabus; and
- (d) Candidates who were referring P17 Public Finance and Taxation in the phased-out syllabus where these candidates sat for C4 Advanced Taxation in the current syllabus.

The performance of the candidates who attempted both modules is shown at the end of the level's report.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

2,665 candidates applied for Final Level examinations. **2,441 (91.6%)** candidates sat for the examinations while **224 (8.4%)** candidates were absent. **1,271 (52.1%)** candidates passed and eligible for STATEMENT OF SUCCESS for Intermediate Level. **1,170 (47.9%)** candidates failed.

The general performance subject-wise for the final level examination in this session is as shown on Table 9.1.

TABLE 9.1
MODULE E SUBJECT -WISE PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS:
MAY 2025 AND MAY 2026

Code	Subject	Performance					
		May 2025			May 2026		
		Entries	Pass	%	Entries	Pas	%
C1	Corporate Reporting	1,348	526	39.0	1,322	417	35.6
C2	Auditing and Assurance	1,306	645	49.5	1,270	464	36.5
C3	Business and Corporate	1,209	449	37.1	1,202	462	38.4
C4	Advanced Taxation	1,11	790	70.9	965	462	47.9

C1 CORPORATE REPORTING

I: PRINCIPAL LEARNING OUTCOME

Principal learning outcome of this paper is to test candidates' ability to financial reporting standards and corporate law in preparing, analyzing and evaluating corporate reports by entities, both in the private and public sectors.

II: STRUCTURE OF THE QUESTION PAPER

This examination paper comprised two sections with six questions. Candidates were required to answer four questions. Question one which carried 40 % of the total marks was compulsory

III: TOPICS EXAMINED AND CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE

In this paper, topics examined and candidates' performances were as follows:

QUESTION 1: GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Candidates were required to use the given information to:

- (a) Prepare the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income of the group for the given year end.
- (b) Prepare the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position of the given group as at the given period.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 1,322 candidates who answered the question, 668 (50.3%) candidates passed while the remaining 598 (49.5%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 598 (45.2%) and 70 (5.3%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this question.

Those who failed were not able to calculate goodwill for step acquisition and NCI.

QUESTION 2: IAS 41; IAS 16; IAS 2; IAS 12 AND IFRS 12

- (a) Candidates were required to use the given information to:
 - (i) Discuss the scope and objective of IAS 41: *Agriculture*, by clearly distinguishing between "biological assets", bearer plants and "agricultural produce".
 - (ii) State the recognition and measurement principles applicable to biological assets under IAS 41: *Agriculture*.
 - (iii) Calculate the gain or loss arising from changes in fair value of the dairy cattle to be recognised in profit or loss of Mamba Farm Ltd for the given year end.

- (iv) Explain with reference to the relevant accounting standards the accounting treatment of:
 - Tea bushes
 - Tea leaves at harvest
 - Processed tea inventory
- (c) Also to use the given information to discuss the accounting treatment of the impairment loss and its impact on deferred tax in accordance with IAS 12: *Income Taxes*.
- (d) Also to calculate and show the amounts that should be recognised in the financial statements of the given company at the given year end in respect of the share-based payment.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 1,322 candidates who answered the question only 71 (5.9%) candidates scored pass marks while the remaining 1,133 (94.1%) candidates failed. There were neither credit nor distinction marks in this question.

A significant number of candidates failed to explain and disclosing the correct entries for the accounting treatment of tea bushes, tea leaves at harvest and processed tea inventory as per relevant standards. Candidates provided general explanation on measurement principles of biological asset under ISA 41, instead of specifying for initial and subsequent measurement.

QUESTION 3: LEASES; EMPLOYEE BENEFITS; PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND EFFECT OF CHANGES OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

- (a) Candidates were required to use the given information in accordance with IFRS 8: *Operating Segments*, identify and justify with suitable computations which of the segments should be deemed as reportable segments of the given company for the current period.
- (b) Also to use the given information in line with IFRS 16: *Leases* and IAS 21: *Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*, recommend how the above scenario would have been dealt with in the financial statements of the given company for the given year end.
- (c) Further more, use the given information in line with IAS 19: *Employee Benefits*, determine how much pension amounts should be included in the financial statements of given company the given year end. Show the appropriate extracts for the above and any correction entries, if necessary.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 1,322 candidates who answered the question only 18 (1.6%) candidates scored pass marks while the remaining 1,084 (98.4%) candidates failed. There were neither credit nor distinction marks in this question.

Candidates demonstrated weakness in computing the three tests. They did not conclude which segments were reportable. Most candidates could not compute lease liability, right of use consequently failing to prepare the appropriate extracts.

QUESTION 4: IFRS 15; IFRS 5; IAS 16; IAS 40 AND IFRS 9

- (a) Candidates were required to use the given information with reference to IFRS 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, discuss how the given company should identify the performance obligations and allocate the TZS.5,000,000 transaction price to the computer, monitor and printer in the bundled hardware contract with the given company. Show all calculations.
- (b) Also use the given information with reference to IFRS 5: *Non-current Asset Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, discuss whether the profit on the sale of the software licence should be presented as arising from discontinued operations in the Statement of Profit or Loss for the given year end.
- (c) Use also the given information to discuss how the land should be classified and measured in the given company's financial statements for the given year end under IAS 40: *Investment Property* including the appropriate treatment of the fair value gain of TZS.3,500,000.
- (d) Furthermore, use the given information to discuss, with reference to IFRS 9: *Financial Instruments*, how the payment made to acquire the option to purchase the building should be accounted for in the financial statements of the given company for the given year end.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 870 candidates who answered the question only 136 (15.6%) candidates passed while the remaining 734 (84.4%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 121 (13.9%), 14 (1.6%) and 01 (0.1%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Majority of candidates were unable to allocate contract price to each distinct performance obligation as required by IFRS 15. Majority failed to make appropriate treatment of fair value gain arising from reclassification of PPE to investment property. Others failed to understand the treatment of payment made to acquire building under IFRS 9.

QUESTION 5: IFRS 15; IFRS 17 AND IFRS 9

- (a) Candidates were required to use the given information in accordance with IFRS 15: *Revenue from Contract with Customers*, demonstrate how the given company should account for revenue in its financial statements.
- (b) Use the given information with example, discuss an insurance contract under IFRS 17: *Insurance Contracts*.
- (c) Also use the given information with reference to IFRS 9: *Financial Instruments*, discuss (with appropriate calculations) whether the issued preference shares should be presented as equity or a liability in the financial statements of the given company in the given year end.
- (d) Use the given Explain (using appropriate calculation) the accounting treatment for the convertible loan notes in the financial statements of the given company on the two given periods.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 790 candidates who answered the question only 80 (10.1%) candidates passed while the remaining 710 (89.9%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 75 (9.5%) and 05 (0.6%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this question.

Most candidates did not understand the requirements of the question.

IV: GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

(a) Assessment of the Examination

The panel of examiners found that the question had an appropriate mixture of questions, the distribution of marks and the time allocated was adequate. The paper had easy and difficult questions which were all within the prescribed syllabus.

(b) Candidates' overall performance of the paper

Candidates' performance in this examination paper was not satisfactory. Out of 1,322 candidates who answered the examination only 471 (35.6%) candidates passed while the remaining 851 (64.4%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 470 (35.6%) and 01 (0.1%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this question.

The candidates' over-all performance in the subject is as shown on table 9.1.1

TABLE 9.1.1

C1 CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Classification of Marks	0-39	40-59	60-79	80-100	Total
No. of Candidates (Frequency)	851	470	01	00	1,322
Percentage	64.4	35.6	0.1	0.0	100

TABLE 9.1.2

C1 COMPARISON OF PASS RATE WITH MAY 2025 EXAMINATIONS

May 2025		May 2026	
No. of candidates passed	%	No. of candidates passed	%
526	39.0	471	35.6

C2 AUDITING AND ASSURANCE SERVICES

I: PRINCIPAL LEARNING OUTCOME

Principal learning outcome of this paper is to test candidates' ability to apply auditing and assurance standards and relevant laws in undertaking and managing auditing and assurance engagements in complex auditing and reporting situations.

II: STRUCTURE OF THE QUESTIONPAPER

This examination paper comprised two sections with six questions. Candidates were required to answer four questions. Question one carried 40% of the total marks was compulsory.

III: TOPICS EXAMINED AND CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE

In this paper, topics examined and candidates' performances were as follows:

QUESTION 1: ASSURANCE ENGAGEMENT

- (a) Candidates were required to use the given information to describe four (4) circumstances in which the auditors may refer to the corresponding figures in their reports.
- (b) Also to use the given information to:
 - (i) Explain the terms "public interest" with the specific example.
 - (ii) As far as the accounting profession is concerned, describe the impacts of accepting corruption and how is it against the public interest.
- (c) Also to use the given information to:
 - (i) Describe any four (4) elements of assurance engagement.
 - (ii) Describe the roles of auditors in providing the assurance to the users of financial statements.
- (d) Furthermore, use the given information to:
 - (i) Discuss any six (6) implications of audit pressure in complying with audit standards, laws, and regulations.
 - (ii) Suggest the ways of mitigating or eliminating the audit pressure in the audit process.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 1,270 candidates who answered the question, 636 (50.1%) candidates passed while the remaining 634 (49.9%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 437 (34.4%) and 119 (9.4%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this question.

Those who failed confused to distinguish between Financial Statements vs. corresponding figures as per ISA 710. They expressed poor understanding of audit standards and assurance concepts.

QUESTION 2: LEGAL, REGULATORY AND ETHICAL ISSUES; DRAWING CONCLUSIONS AND REPORTING

- (a) Candidates were required to use the given information for each of the given five (5) issues identified in the scenario to evaluate any two (2) ethical threats to auditors' independence in accordance with the conceptual framework of the IESBA Code of Ethics.
- (b) Candidates were also given an information and required to:
 - (i) Analyse the circumstances under which a Key Audit Matter (KAM) paragraph is required to be included in the auditor's report. In your answer, refer to the applicable auditing standard and explain the underlying rationale for communicating KAMs.
 - (ii) Evaluate each of the above matters and determine whether it qualifies as a Key Audit Matter.
 - (iii) Draft an extract of a Key Audit Matter paragraph for one of the matters you consider to qualify as KAM.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 1,190 candidates who answered the question, 753 (63.3%) candidates passed while the remaining 437 (36.7%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 501 (42.1%), 237 (19.9%) and 15 (1.3%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Those who failed did not get well the requirements of the question.

QUESTION 3: ASSESSMENT OF RISKS; INTERNAL CONTROLS; INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

- (a) Candidates were required to use the given information in accordance with ISA 315: (Revised 2019) *Identifying and Assessing the Risk of material Misstatements* and ISA 240: *The Auditors Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements* assess any three (3) significant inherent risks and any two (2) significant control risks, of material misstatement.
- (b) Candidates were further required to use the given information to:
 - (i) Critically evaluate the design and implementation deficiencies in the internal control system of the given company.
 - (ii) Recommend practical improvements to strengthen governance and financial controls of the given company.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 1,096 candidates who answered the question, 625 (57.0%) candidates passed while the remaining 471 (43.0%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 357 (32.6%), 218 (19.9%) and 50 (4.5%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Few candidates who failed lacked adequate knowledge on the risks that fall under inherent and control risks.

QUESTION 4: EVALUATION OF ACCOUNTING TREATMENTS AND OTHER AUDIT CONSIDERATIONS

Candidates were required to use the given information to:

- (a) For each of the four (4) given matters, evaluate whether the accounting treatment applied by management is appropriate in accordance with relevant International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Where inappropriate, explain the correct treatment and quantify the potential adjustments.
- (b) For Matter 4, advise on the implications for the group audit opinion if the component auditor continues to refuse access to working papers, and recommend alternative procedures that could be performed.
- (c) Explain the group engagement partner's responsibilities when relying on the work of component auditors.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 521 candidates who answered the question only 37 (7.1%) candidates passed while the remaining 484 (92.9%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 34 (6.5%) and 03 (0.6%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this question.

Most candidates were unable to quantify potential adjustments. Most of them just repeated the numbers as shown in the question. They had very little knowledge on group audits and rights of group auditors and component auditors.

QUESTION 5: ACCEPTING ENGAGEMENTS AND MANAGING ASSIGNMENTS; ASSESSMENT OF RISKS; INTERNAL CONTROLS AND INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

- (a) Use the given information to:
 - (i) Evaluate any four (4) key factors that Coastal & Associate should consider when deciding whether to accept this engagement. For each factor, explain the specific risks and consideration.

- (ii) Assuming the engagement is accepted, recommend any two (2) quality control measures that should be implemented to effectively manage this audit engagement, justifying each recommendation.
- (b) Candidates were also required to use the given information to:
- (i) Discuss the most important objectives of internal control relating to receivables and sales applicable to the given company's business.
 - (ii) Describe any four (4) tests of controls to be performed by the auditor during review of purchases in the given company's business.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 1,188 candidates who answered the question only 395 (33.3%) candidates passed while the remaining 793 (66.8%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 291 (24.5%), 95 (7.9%) and 09 (0.8%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Some of the candidates failed to relate their answers to the specific case study scenario provided. Others did not focus on the question by discussing assets and unrelated matters instead of addressing the receivables and sales aspects required by the question. Other discussed internal controls over receivables and sales generally instead of specifically addressing the objectives of those controls as required.

QUESTION 6: ASSESSING RISKS; INTERNAL CONTROLS AND INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS; ACCEPTING ENGAGEMENT AND MANAGING ASSIGNMENT

- (a) Candidates were required to use the given information to describe the audit considerations in obtaining the sufficient appropriate audit evidence relating to the prospective financial statements.
- (b) Also to use the given information to describe any three (3) circumstances which indicate that the financial statements are materially misstated.
- (c) Furthermore, candidates were required to use the given information to:
 - (i) Describe the specific procedures the auditor may undertake in assessing the fraud risk in the financial statements.
 - (ii) Explain the limitations of the audit procedures in identification of fraud risks.
- (d) Also, to use the given information to discuss three (3) factors to be considered prior to developing a proposal for submission to given company.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 1,085 candidates who answered the question only 48 (4.4%) candidates passed while the remaining 1,037 (95.6%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 45 (4.3%) and 03 (0.3%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this question.

Most candidates mentioned general considerations not specifically related to the respective financial statements. Others failed to understand the requirements of the question instead of explaining circumstances indicating material misstatement of financial statements most of them explained about misstatements.

IV: GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

(a) **Assessment of the Examination**

The panel of examiners found that the question had an appropriate mixture of questions, the distribution of marks and the time allocated was adequate. The paper had easy and difficult questions which were all within the prescribed syllabus.

(b) **Candidates' overall performance of the paper**

Candidates' performance in this examination paper was not satisfactory. Out of 1,270 candidates who answered the examination only 464 (36.5%) candidates passed while the remaining 806 (63.5%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 448 (35.3%) and 16 (1.32%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this question.

The candidates' over-all performance in the subject is as shown on table 9.1.3.

TABLE 9.1.3

C2 CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Classification of Marks	0 - 39	40 - 59	60 - 79	80 - 100	TOTAL
No. of Candidates (Frequency)	806	448	16	00	1,270
Percentage	63.5	35.3	1.3	0.0	100

TABLE 9.1.4

C2 COMPARISON OF PASS RATE WITH MAY 2025 EXAMINATIONS

MAY 2025		May 2026	
No. of candidates passed	%	No. of candidates passed	%
645	49.5	464	36.5

C3 BUSINESS AND CORPORATE FINANCE

I: PRINCIPAL LEARNING OUTCOME

Principal learning outcome of this paper is to test candidates' ability to apply business and financial theories, concepts and analytical frameworks in evaluating and assessing business strategy, business and financing options as well as financial engineering products and provide advice based on such assessments.

II: STRUCTURE OF THE QUESTIONPAPER

This examination paper comprised two sections with six questions. Candidates were required to answer four questions. Question one carried 40% of the total marks was compulsory.

III: TOPICS EXAMINED AND CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE

In this paper, topics examined and candidates' performances were as follows:

QUESTION 1: BUSINESS VALUATION; INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT APPRAISAL

- (a) Candidates were required to use given information to: -
- (i) Critically evaluate the suitability of the following valuation techniques in this context:
 - Dividend yield
 - P/E ratio
 - (ii) Analyze the implications of negative EVA and declining MVA on shareholders' value.
 - (iii) Advise investors on the most appropriate valuation approach and justify your recommendation.
- (b) Use the given information to evaluate whether the given company should proceed with setting up a subsidiary in the given city.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 1,202 candidates who answered the question, 727 (60.5%) candidates passed while the remaining 475 (39.5%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 468 (38.9%), 213 (17.7%) and 46 (3.9%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Major weakness observed was on investment analysis. Candidates were not keen to observe the requirements of the question.

QUESTION 2: FINANCIAL ENGINEERING AND BOND ANALYSIS

- (a) Compare and contrast "forward contracts" and "currency option contracts" as approaches to hedging foreign exchange risks.

- (b) Candidates were required to use the given information:
 - (i) With calculations, explain the process of daily settlement for the futures contract.
 - (ii) Determine the profit or loss for the investor.
- (c) Candidates were further required to use the given information to:
 - (i) Discuss how interest rate changes affect bond prices and portfolio value.
 - (ii) Comment on the role of duration and convexity in measuring prices volatility.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 1,028 candidates who answered the question, 563 (54.8%) candidates passed while the remaining 465 (45.2%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 326 (31.7%), 194 (18.9%) and 43 (4.2%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Those who failed were unable to make calculations and explain the process of daily settlement for the futures contract.

QUESTION 3: FINANCIAL ENGINEERING AND PLANNING; INTERNATIONAL DIVERSIFICATION AND INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL ASSET PRICING MODEL

- (a) Candidates were required to use the given information to:-

Critically assess the features of each alternative in the context of the given company's exposure.

 - (i) Describe the advantages and limitations of each alternative.
 - (ii) Recommend the most appropriate hedging strategy and justify your answer.
- (b) Candidates were also required to use the given information to:-
 - (i) Determine the number of futures contracts required.
 - (ii) Calculate the loss or gain on the spot market.
 - (iii) Calculate the gain or loss on the futures market.
 - (iv) Determine the effective amount paid after hedging.
- (c) Candidates were further required to use the given information to calculate the expected return for the investor in Tanzanian Shilling.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 658 candidates who answered the question only 82 (12.5%) candidates passed while the remaining 576 (87.5%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 80 (12.2%) and 02 (0.3%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this question.

Most candidates failed to differentiate between interest rate swaps and interest rate futures. Others could be able to explain the effect of inflation on interest rate.

QUESTION 4: INTERNATIONAL PARITY RELATIONSHIP; INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT APPRAISAL; BLOCK CHAIN TECHNOLOGY

- (a) Candidates were required to use the given information
 - (i) Explain why parent company's cash flows from a subsidiary can differ from the subsidiary's cash flows in international investment appraisal.
 - (ii) Assess the implications of this difference for investment decision-making.

- (b) Candidates were also required to use the given information to:
 - (i) Advise whether the Interest Rate Parity (IRP) is currently holding.
 - (ii) Perform covered interest arbitrage and determine whether any arbitrage profit exist
 - (iii) Explain how IRP would be restored as a result of covered arbitrage activities.
 - (iv) Explain any two (2) key differences between covered and uncovered interest arbitrage.

- (c) Use the given information to explain four (4) challenges that MNCs may face when adopting cryptocurrency as a payment method.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 1,124 candidates who answered the question only 323 (28.7%) candidates passed while the remaining 801 (71.3%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 301(26.8%) and 22 (1.9%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this question.

Candidates' weaknesses include failure to demonstrate the understanding of the requirements of the question, failure to calculate the IRP and interpret the results, and little understanding of international investment appraisal.

QUESTION 5: BUSINESS COMBINATION AND VALUATION; TECHNOLOGY AND DIGITAL ENABLED FINANCE; MANAGING RISKS (FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISKS MANAGEMENT)

- (a) Candidates were required to use the given information to: -
 - (i) Explain the key assumptions of the dividend discount model.
 - (ii) Assess the limitations of the model in real-world valuation.

- (b) Candidates were also required to use the given information to examine any four (4) major limitations of crowdfunding as a financing option for different types of businesses and projects.
- (c) Also to use the given information to evaluate whether a forward market hedge or a money market hedge should be used to hedge the receivables.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 1,114 candidates who answered the question, 500 (44.9%) candidates passed while the remaining 614 (55.1%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 305 (27.4%), 158 (14.2%) and 37 (3.3%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

A good number of candidates described the mechanics of the DDM instead of the required assumptions and limitations of the model. Others described the mechanics of crowd funding instead of the limitations of the approach.

QUESTION 6: INTERNATIONAL PARITY RELATIONSHIP; BLOCK CHAIN TECHNOLOGY; INTEREST RISK MANAGEMENT

- (a) Candidates were required to use the given information to critically analyse:
 - (i) whether Purchasing Power Parity (PPP), Fisher Effect (FE), International Fisher Effect (IFE), and Interest Rate Parity (IRP) hold in this scenario.
 - (ii) the potential existence of arbitrage opportunities.
 - (iii) the implications of Central Bank intervention on exchange rate forecasting.
- (b)
 - (i) Compare public, private and consortium blockchains in terms of control structure, access level, transparency and performance.
 - (ii) Evaluate the suitability of each type of blockchains in (i) above for different business uses.
- (c) Use the given information:
 - (i) Determine the gain or loss on a future hedge if the actual interest rate rises to 5.2%.
 - (ii) How effective is the hedge? Justify.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 884 candidates who answered the question only 224 (25.3%) candidates passed while the remaining 660 (74.7%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 200 (22.6%) and 24 (2.7%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this question.

Most candidates failed to analyze the implications of central bank intervention of exchange rate forecasting. Others failed to link each type of block chain with different business uses.

IV: GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

(a) Assessment of the Examination

The panel of examiners found that the question had an appropriate mixture of questions, the distribution of marks and the time allocated was adequate. The paper had easy and difficult questions which were all within the prescribed syllabus.

(b) Candidates' overall performance of the paper

Candidates' performance in this examination paper was not satisfactory. Out of 1,202 candidates who answered the examination only 462 (38.4%) candidates scored pass mark while the remaining 740 (61.6%) candidates failed. Among those who passed 451 (37.5%) and 11 (0.9%) scored pass and credit pass. No candidate scored distinction marks.

The candidates' over-all performance in the subject is as shown on table 9.1.5

TABLE 9.1.5

C3 CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Classification of Marks	0-39	40-59	60-79	80-100	Total
No. of Candidates (Frequency)	451	11	00	00	1,202
Percentage	37.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	100

TABLE 9.1.6

C3 COMPARISON OF PASS RATE WITH MAY 2025 EXAMINATIONS

May 2025		May 2026	
No. of candidates passed	%	No. of candidates passed	%
449	37.1	462	38.4

C4 ADVANCED TAXATION

I: PRINCIPAL LEARNING OUTCOME

Principal learning outcome of this paper is to test candidates' ability to apply knowledge of public finance, tax laws and Financial Reporting Standards and Corporate Law in preparing, analyzing and evaluating corporate reports by entities, both in the private and public sectors.

II: STRUCTURE OF THE QUESTION PAPER

This examination paper comprised two sections with six questions. Candidates were required to answer four questions. Question one carried 40% of the total marks was compulsory.

III: TOPICS EXAMINED AND CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE

In this paper, topics examined and candidates' performances were as follows:

QUESTION 1: CORPORATE BUSINESS INCOME; INVESTMENT INCOME AND TAX INCENTIVE

Candidates were required to use the given information to:

- (a) Compute the adjusted profit of the company for the given year end.
- (b) Calculate tax payable for the relevant assessment year.
- (c) Explain the tax treatment of the dividends received.
- (d) Comment on the tax benefits/incentives applicable to a reconstituted company in Tanzania in line with the provisions of Income Tax Act, Cap 332.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 965 candidates who answered the question only 316 (32.8%) candidates scored pass marks while the remaining 649 (67.2%) candidates failed. There were neither credit nor distinction marks in this question.

Most candidates failed to categorize assets in their respective classes. They also failed to apply/treat unrelieved loss when computing tax payable. Others failed to compute adjusted income by failing to adjust the items.

QUESTION 2: VALUE ADDED TAX

Candidates were required to use the given information to:

- (a) Compute output tax collected/accounted by the given company.

- (b) Compute the input tax claimable by the given company. Clearly classify input taxes as those attributable to taxable supplies, exempt supplies, partial input tax, and non-claimable input tax.
- (c) Compute increasing/decreasing adjustments, if any.
- (d) Compute net VAT payable/refundable for the month of the given period. Assume the given college and Ministry of Finance withheld VAT as required.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 965 candidates who answered the question, 325 (44.1%) candidates passed while the remaining 412 (55.9%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 303 (41.1%) and 22 (3.0%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this question.

Those who failed showed poor understanding of VAT while others charge VAT on salaries.

QUESTION 3: INCOME TAX RULES APPLICABLE TO PARTICULAR TYPE OF PERSONS; BUSINESS INTERNATIONAL TAXATION

- (a) Candidates were required to use the given information to compute adjusted taxable partnership income for the given year of income. (ignore items with no tax adjustments effect).
- (b) Use also the given information to discuss any three (3) positive and two (2) negative effects of tax competition on the economy.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 965 candidates who answered the question, 686 (74.6%) candidates passed while the remaining 234 (25.3%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 344 (37.4%), 308 (33.5%) and 34 (3.7%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Those who failed had started to calculate net profit for the given year as usual and add back non-allowable expenses.

QUESTION 4: TAXATION OF SPECIALISED INDUSTRIES; TAX REFORMS AND EMERGING ISSUES

- (a) Candidates were required to use the given information to:
 - (i) Base on the available information, compute taxable income for the given year of income.

- (ii) With relevant reasons, evaluate whether the information provided regarding Energy Corporation is adequate for determining the tax liability of Tembo.
- (b) Discuss in details tax reform and its implication relating to taxation of retained earnings, disclosure of subcontractors of services in extractive industry, and admission of tax objections as introduced by Finance Act, 2025.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 965 candidates who answered the question only 43 (6.4%) candidates passed while the remaining 625 (93.6%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 40 (6.0%) and 03 (0.4%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this question.

Majority candidates failed to compute taxable income of the given company. Others failed to evaluate whether the information provided regarding energy corporations is adequate for determining the tax liability of the given company. Others failed to discuss in details tax reforms and its implication.

QUESTION 5: VALUE ADDED TAX; TAX ADMINISTRATION; INTERNATIONAL TAXATION

- (a) Candidates were required to use the given information to:-
 - (i) Discuss five (5) conditions that must be fulfilled before a person can be granted deferment of VAT on imported or locally manufactured goods.
 - (ii) Explain the treatment of the deferred VAT in the VAT returns.
- (b) With reference to the income tax and VAT systems in Tanzania, explain the underlying rationale for conducting tax audits.
- (c) Candidate were also required to use the given information to explain the main five (5) types of tax havens.
- (d) Also use the given information to discuss the relevance of the above principle.

Candidates' performance in this question was not satisfactory. Out of 965 candidates who answered the question only 49 (7.4%) candidates passed while the remaining 611 (92.6%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 48 (7.3%) and 01 (0.2%) candidates scored pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this question.

Most candidates confused the conditions which must be fulfilled with a person to be granted deferment of VAT with procedures for VAT registration. Some candidates failed to explain the treatment of the deferred. Candidates failed to explain the rationale of conducting tax audit while others failed to distinguish between tax heaven and tax planning.

QUESTION 6: INCOME TAX RULES APPLICABLE TO PARTICULAR TYPE OF PERSONS; BUSINESS TAX REFORMS AND EMERGING ISSUES

- (a) Candidates were required to use the given information to compute the taxable revenues and allowable expenses for income tax purposes in each year.
- (b) Also to use the given information to discuss four (4) reasons that prompted the TRA to design and launch the Integrated Domestic Revenue Administration System.
- (c) Candidates were also required to use the given information to:-
 - (i) Explain the categories of persons who are exempted from filing a return of income.
 - (ii) Explain the circumstances under which a person exempted from filing a return of income may nonetheless be required to do so.

Candidates' performance in this question was satisfactory. Out of 965 candidates who answered the question, 811 (92.0%) candidates passed while the remaining 71 (8.0%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 462 (52.3%), 252 (28.6%) and 97 (11.0%) candidates scored pass, credit and distinction marks respectively.

Few candidates who failed had a confusion on calculating taxable revenue and allowable for subsequent years.

IV: GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

(a) Assessment of the Examination

The panel of examiners found that the question had an appropriate mixture of questions, the distribution of marks and the time allocated was adequate. The paper had easy and difficult questions which were all within the prescribed syllabus.

(b) Candidates' overall performance of the paper

Candidates' performance in this examination paper was satisfactory. Out of 965 candidates who answered the examination, 462 (47.9%) candidates passed while the remaining 503 (52.1%) candidates failed. Out of those who passed 460 (47.7%) and 02 (0.2%) candidates scored

pass and credit marks respectively. No candidate scored distinction marks in this examination paper.

The candidates' over-all performance in the subject is as shown on table 9.1.7:

TABLE 9.1.7

C4 CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Classification of Marks	0-39	40-59	60-79	80-100	Total
No. of Candidates (Frequency)	503	460	02	00	965
Percentage	52.1	47.7	0.2	0.0	100

TABLE 9.1.8

C4 COMPARISON OF PASS RATE WITH MAY 2025 EXAMINATIONS

May 2025		May 2026	
No. of candidates passed	%	No. of candidates passed	%
790	70.9	462	47.9

CHAPTER III

EXAMINERS' RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE TUTORS AND STUDENTS

In each examination session, the panel of examiners come up with suggestions to both Tutors and Students which are aimed at improving future candidates' performance.

These recommendations arise from shortcomings observed in the course of marking the candidates' scripts.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO TUTORS

Guidance to the candidates

1. Tutors should encourage students to devote more time in their studies and help them to obtain relevant materials and reference books for the particular subjects.
2. Tutors should encourage their students to put more efforts in their studies while preparing for the examinations. They should ensure that only those students who have performed well in the class tests and mock examinations are allowed to sit for the Board's examinations.
3. Tutors should expose their students to examination techniques including how to tackle a question in an examination room.
4. Tutors should encourage their students to read extensively and do a lot of exercises. They should discourage students from cramming the questions and their solutions as this will not assist them during the examinations.
5. Tutors should encourage their students to create a habit of reading current issues and keeping themselves abreast with the issues taking place within and globally. This will assist them in answering the questions that are of general nature and at the same time improve their vocabulary.

Teaching and learning materials

6. Tutors should prepare and update their teaching notes (competence based) that can be made available to their students.
7. Tutors should devote their time to prepare appropriate case study questions and orient students especially those at higher levels on how to tackle case study questions.
8. Tutors should introduce an 'examination technique' topic during the course of training. The examination techniques in one of the crucial areas that play a vital role to students when it comes to answering examination questions.
9. Tutors should make sure that they concentrate on teaching using NBAA Learning Materials and other supplementary relevant learning materials to cover the syllabus adequately. It is important that the tutors should prepare work-plans that guide them in covering the entire syllabus of the subjects they teach.

10. Tutors should devote their time to attend NBAA seminars, workshops and Training of Trainers workshops in order to be aware of current emerging professional issues.

Evaluating the candidates

11. Tutors should at a certain point of time, prepare mock examinations that would test the students understanding and segregate weak from strong students whom should be given more exercises and attention before they can be allowed to register for the examinations. The mock examinations should cover typical examination questions in an examination atmosphere thereby familiarizing the students to similar conditions that they would encounter when taking their examinations.

Effective teaching

12. Tutors should prepare scheme of works/lesson plans that will guide them during the teaching process. Teaching plans have to be provided to enable the students be aware of what has to be covered and at what time.
13. Tutors should ensure that they are using relevant and up-to-date teaching materials in order to avoid misleading the students.
14. Tutors should ensure that they attend short courses regarding teaching methodologies in order to improve their teaching styles and acquire modern teaching methodologies.
15. Tutors should take time to read comments prepared by markers which have been summarized in the Examiners' and Performance Report. By so doing they will understand their shortfalls and improve in the respective areas mentioned by the markers.
16. For the subjects which need practical orientation like auditing, it would be much better for the trainers to invite practicing auditors to teach some of the topics.
17. Tutors should avoid spoon feeding the students, instead they have to apply various participatory teaching methods in order to bring about effective learning among the students.
18. Tutors should in as much as possible try to observe the weaknesses of their students and address them by equipping them with different skills on the subject matter especially on new statutes.
19. Tutors should at all times be up-to-date with emerging teaching techniques and should apply them. Tutors should also apply the techniques that make the learner think more rather than cramming.
20. Tutors should ensure that they equip themselves with knowledge and skills that are required to teach effectively the students under competence based syllabi.
21. Tutors should assist students on how to use the learning materials for effectively learning.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO STUDENTS

Applying appropriate learning styles

22. Students should develop study schedules that will guide them during the preparations for the examinations and ensure that they have covered each and every topic in the syllabus.
23. Changes taking place in the accounting, auditing, tax, law regimes are vast and hence students should keep up-to-date with those changes. For example, definitions and terminologies in accounting and auditing have been modified since the adoption of the International Accounting/Auditing Standards. Students need to know these changes in order to be able to apply them in their course of study and in their work places.
24. Students should develop a culture of reading NBAA Learning materials, various textbooks and journals in order to get an in depth knowledge and understanding of the subject matter.
25. Students should put more effort on Public Sector Accounting/Auditing as it seems they do not give special attention on the area.
26. Students should work hard, think critically and do more practice to enhance their competence and confidence in attempting examination papers.
27. Students should make sure that they respond to the requirements of the question asked rather than answering what has not been asked. They should not formulate their own questions and provide their own answers.
28. Students are required to do comprehensive preparations. They should not base their preparations on occurrence of topics on past examinations.

Self-motivation towards learning

29. Students need to take personal initiative to improve their mastery of English Language. This can be achieved in many ways - through reading daily newspapers, magazines, books and through speaking the language. Language limitations has affected majority of candidates as they fail to express themselves properly let alone giving them flexibility in answering the questions.
30. Students should take an initiative of improving their case study analysis. Should seek assistance from their trainers on how to analyze a case study questions.
31. Students should develop their own learning strategies; they should not depend entirely on their trainers.

Assurance of knowledge mastery

32. Students should work hard and not rush to sit for the examinations before they have assured themselves that they are ready for the examinations. They should not take chances and play a game of chance (doing examination is not gambling), hoping that they will find the examinations questions they are familiar with. They need to ensure that they get value for the money they have used as tuition and examination fees.

33. Students to take seriously initiative and effort to cover the whole syllabus requirement material through reading various books, journals and published articles not to concentrate mostly in teaching questions and answers of past examinations.
34. Students should avoid attempting the examination unless they have covered a major part of the respective syllabus; also devote more time in private and group discussions study rather than considering the examination as “going concern”.
35. Students should make a good use of the learning materials in order to improve their learning
36. Students should ensure that they avoid learning through memorisation, instead they have to study and understand subject matters in details

Appropriate preparation for examinations and examination techniques

37. When attempting the examinations, students/candidates are urged to first read the instructions, and then read the questions properly before they start attempting the question. Make a viable choice in case there are optional questions or even the choice of questions they should start attempting.
38. Students should learn how to organize their answers during the examination attempts. This can be achieved through practice.
39. Students should have extensive course contents coverage and attempt many questions in the preparation of their examination in the form of self-exercise to build their ability to tackle questions properly and to be able to understand different term used in examinations.
40. Students should ensure that they attend review classes without giving any excuses for not enrolling to these reviews.
41. Students should take time to read about examination techniques that are published regularly in the NBAA Students’ Newsletters and other publications in order to acquire rightful techniques in dealing and answering examination questions.
42. Students should make use of the syllabus outlines during their preparations in order to countercheck that they have adequately covered the syllabus.
43. Students should make use of group discussions in order to enhance their understanding through such discussion.
44. Students should orient themselves with different type of questions, theoretical and computational type of questions and do thorough preparations during the study sessions. They should also equip themselves with analytical skills, especially as at the higher levels in order to be tackle questions that require such skills.
45. Students should change their reading behaviour of memorizing various questions and answers by devoting their time in reading various books and get an insight of the subject matters.

46. Students should make thorough preparation for the examination by reading extensively the recommendations text books to supplement what they are getting from the review classes.

47. Students are advised to apply the following techniques among others in order to pass their examinations.

47.1 Ensuring well coverage of the syllabus

Candidates are required to use the syllabus as their base of determining whether they are ready to sit for the examinations or not. The problem of most candidates is total dependence on the trainers. It is not funny to find a candidate attending a review class without having a syllabus. It is difficult for such a candidate to know what has been covered by the trainer and what has been left out. Some candidates instead of ensuring that they have covered the syllabus adequately they rely on Question and Answers (Qs and Ans) booklets. Questions and Answers of previous examinations are good but they are not supplements of the syllabus. By reading Question and Answer booklets students cannot get sufficient knowledge about the subject matter. The best way of making use of Qs and as is after the completion of the syllabus to see how examination questions are set and the best ways to approach them.

47.2 Active participation in the classroom sessions

The education system of most countries including Tanzania does not prepare students/candidates to take active role in the classroom. The predominant teaching method used i.e. lecturing is characterized by various shortcomings including: subject experts are not always good teachers, students are passive, learning is difficult to gauge and communication is one way i.e. students are just listening to lectures and do not participate actively. If a student goes to the class waiting for a trainer to come and dish information to be grasped, automatically learning becomes impaired. An effective learning to take place requires the learners to take effective role in the learning process. Experience shows that students who ask questions and pose challenges during the learning process they do well in their examinations. Asking a question or posing a challenge to a trainer does not come from nowhere, it come only if a student is interested to what he is learning. An interested student in the learning process is the one who takes trouble to read what is going to be taught before entering the class. Therefore, trainers are required to prepare course outlines derived from the prescribe syllabus so as to enable students to follow. Students can make use of the course outline to prepare on their own before they go to the classroom. The lesson becomes enjoyable when both students and the trainers are prepared before entering the classroom. In short, student's active role in the class is fundamental factor in the effective learning process.

47.3 Review class attendance

Review classes are quite different from formal schooling. In the formal schooling context trainers exercise authority of controlling students' attendance. They can penalize students who miss classes without genuine reasons. This does not happen in the review classes because those who are

attending review classes are heterogeneous. Some are employees, some are self-employed, and others are fresh graduates from colleges while others are occupied with various social responsibilities. It becomes difficult for the trainers to control attendance of such categories of learners. But we should bear in mind that at higher level education, classroom attendance is not a responsibility of the trainer. If there is any candidate who misses classes just because there is no one to question about it, such a student must have some problems. No one is expecting to see a student missing a class without having genuine reasons at this level of education. But, generally there is lack of seriousness among most candidates especially in the case of classroom attendance. Candidates are therefore reminded that attending classroom sessions appropriately should be self-motivated.

There is a good number of candidates who never attend review classes with confidence that they know each and every thing. They register themselves for examinations as private candidates. Experience shows that candidates who are attending review classes have a far better chance to pass their examinations than those who do not attend. Some of the candidates attend review classes only when they sit for the examinations on the first time but when they are required to refer or re-seat the examinations they neglect to register for review classes. They claim to have adequate and sufficient materials and therefore they can study on their own. This is not always a good decision. Human brain is characterized by the nature of forgetting. A famous study on forgetting textbook materials compared the percentage of material remembered after different intervals of time. The results were as follows:

After 1 day	54% was remembered.
After 7 days	35% was remembered.
After 14 days	21% was remembered.
After 21 days	18% was remembered.
After 28 days	19% was remembered.
After 63 days	17% was remembered.

Remembering what you have heard in lectures is even more difficult to recall because you are not able to slow down, pause, reflect, or to reread unless you take excellent notes! In a study on recall after listening to a lecture, students forgot more than 90% of the points from the lecture after 14 days! (*Engle, Susan: Context is everything: The nature of memory. W.H. Freeman & Co, 1999*). If that is the case, then there is no way a candidate may decide not to attend review classes.

47.4 **Group discussions**

By not sharing ones knowledge of understanding about a particular subject matter a candidate may think that he knows much about the subject but when it comes into examination, such a candidate fails! It is very easy for someone to cheat himself that he knows much about a particular subject matter due to lack of sharing knowledge with others. Going to the library daily or doing daily self-study is not a direct ticket to pass examinations. *There is a belief that*

when you are taught something by your fellow student who understands the subject matter, the knowledge sticks into your mind than being taught by a trainer. Group discussions are said to be a good source of learning and sharing of knowledge and experiences due to its nature of open interaction. Although most candidates who are preparing for the professional examinations are facing limited time to organize group discussions, they should not ignore it at all. They should be aware that sometimes it is far better to discuss a subject/topic in a group than going to the library for self-study. Group discussion is a potential source of learning but it is ignored by most candidates. Candidates are therefore obliged to form group discussions to discuss various topics especially those which are most difficult or complicated.

47.5 Practice deep learning

One of the major factors that lead to poor performance in the examinations is learning things in shallow. Most candidates have ample time to study but they do not do it until the 'late hours'. They keep on saying 'there is enough time to study'. But since time does not on the favour of anyone in this universe they find themselves running shortage of time. What follows after this is to make 'ad hoc' preparations. In this case therefore they practise what the psychologists call 'rote learning'. By definition rote learning is a learning technique which avoids understanding the inner complexities and inferences of the subject that is being learned and instead focuses on memorizing the materials so that it can be recalled by the learner exactly the way it was read or heard. In other words, it is learning "just for the test".

The major practice involved in rote learning techniques is learning by repetition, based on the idea that one will be able to recall the meaning of the material the more they repeat it. However, in many fields, especially mathematics and related disciplines, this can often produce poor results.

Rote learning is not the best way of studying. Students are required to study a subject matter in deep. This will make them to own what they have learnt and express it in their own words. In rote learning a student tries to reproduce what he has read as it was read. 'If a student reads something with the aim of reproducing it as it is, that is not understanding. This method limits a student to learn many things because memory capacity for human beings is also limited. Students should also be aware that rote learning does not develop interest to learn. As you memorize new materials the old ones fade out.

47.6 Conclusion

Candidates should take trouble to read various techniques for passing examinations rather than concentrating only on studying topics that will appear in the examinations. Those who have been able to make use of various study techniques have found themselves enjoying learning and finally pass their examinations. Studying for the examinations should be enjoyable rather than becoming cumbersome and boring exercise for the candidates. This is possible if the candidates apply appropriate techniques in their studies.

CHAPTER IV

CANDIDATES DISTRIBUTION AND TUITION PROVIDERS' PERFORMANCE

The Board's examination candidates are drawn from various accredited training institutions (tuition providers) across the country. The May 2026 examination session attracted candidates from the institutions presented in Table 10. The distribution of candidates by tuition provider is shown below:

TABLE 10

S/N	NAME	ATEC ONE	ATEC TWO	FOUNDATION	INTERMEDIATE	FINAL	TOTAL
1	Accountant Financial Consultants	0	0	0	0	3	3
2	Accounting-Go	0	0	10	25	49	84
3	Associate Group of Consultants	0	0	6	47	49	102
4	CFC Online Training Centre	2	63	225	360	405	1055
5	Covenant Financial Consultants	11	22	83	128	71	315
6	DSM CPA Review Center	3	5	41	105	104	259
7	Eden Consult Training	0	0	0	1	1	2
8	Evin School of Management	0	0	18	290	627	935
9	FB Training Centre	0	0	0	1	0	2
10	Filadefia Financial Consultancy	2	0	9	12	9	30
11	IFM PT-Weekend	0	0	0	9	1	10
12	Institute of Accountancy Arusha	5	19	13	96	113	246
13	Moja Financial Consultants	0	0	0	1	169	23
14	National Institute of Transport	0	0	1	0	0	1
15	PAC Arusha	0	2	6	31	20	59
16	Suyoo Vijana Resolution	2	0	5	6	1	14
17	Success CPA Review Centre	0	0	4	28	20	52
18	Star Financial Consultants	0	0	5	11	3	14
19	Wexto Consulting Group	0	2	6	31	20	59
TOTAL		25	113	432	1182	1665	3265

KEY

S/N	NAME OF INSTITUTION	REVIEW CENTRE
1	PT-Accountant Financial	Part Time review Class
2	PT-Accounting-Go	Part Time review Class
3	PT-Associate Group of Consultants	Part Time review Class
4	PT-CFC Online Training Centre	Part Time review Class
5	PT-Covenant Financial Consultants	Part Time review Class
6	PT-DSM CPA Review Center	Part Time review Class
7	PT-Eden Consult Training	Part Time review Class
8	PT-Evin School of Management	Part Time review Class
9	PT-FB Training Centre	Part Time review Class
10	PT-Filadefia Financial Consultancy	Part Time review Class
11	PT-IFM PT-Weekend	Part Time review Class
12	PT-Institute of Accountancy Arusha	Part Time review Class
13	PT-Moja Financial Consultants	Part Time review Class
14	PT-National Institute Of Transport	Part Time review Class
15	PT-PAC Arusha	Part Time review Class
16	PT-Suyoo Vijana Resolution	Part Time review Class
17	PT-Success CPA Review Centre	Part Time review Class
18	PT-Star Financial Consultants	Part Time review Class
19	PT-Wexto Consulting Group	Part Time review Class

INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE

The assessment of institutional performance is done using two approaches:

1. Best Candidate Approach:

The best-performing institution under this approach is the one that produces the “NBAA Best Level Candidate”, a candidate who attains the highest aggregate marks at a particular examination level in a single examination sitting. Based on this criterion, the best candidate for each of the Board’s examination levels is presented below:

Examination	Best Candidates came from
ATEC Level I	PT – DSM CPA Review Centre
ATEC Level II	PT – CFC Online Training Centre
FOUNDATION LEVEL:	Private
INTERMEDIATE LEVEL:	Private
FINAL LEVEL:	Private

2. Performance Approach:

Under this approach, the best institution is that which obtains the highest Grade Point Average (GPA) in relation to the total number of A, B, C, F grades obtained by candidates in comparison with total number of papers sat by candidates in that level.

The following formula is applied:

$$\text{Subject GPA} = \frac{(\text{NaPa} + \text{NbPb} + \text{NcPc} + \text{NfPf})}{(\text{Na} + \text{Nb} + \text{Nc} + \text{Nf})}$$

Where Na = Total Number of Candidates who have scored A in an institution at that level

Nb = Total Number of Candidates who have scored B in an institution at that level

Nc = Total Number of Candidates who have scored C in an institution at that level

Nf = Total Number of Candidates who have scored F in an institution at that level

Pa = The weight of Grade A = 3

Pb = The weight of Grade B = 2

Pc = The weight of Grade C = 1

Pf = The weight of Grade F = 0

Arising from the above, the best three institutions under this approach for each examination level are as indicated hereunder: (See tables 15.1 to 15.5(b) on pages 145 to 154 of this report).

Examination Level	Best Institution	
ATEC I:		
Category A: 1-5 Candidates	1 st	PT- DSM CPA Review Centre
	2 nd	PT-Institute of Accountancy Arusha
	3 rd	PT-Filadefia Financial Consultancy
Category B: Above 5 Candidates	1 st	PT- Covenant Financial Consultants
ATEC II:		
Category A: 1-5 Candidates	1 st	PT- Wexito Consulting GROUP
	2 nd	PT – PAC Arusha
	3 rd	PT-DSM CPA Review Centre
Category B: Above 5 Candidates	1 st	PT- Covenant Financial Consultants
	2 nd	PT- CFC Online Training Centre
	3 rd	PT- Institute of Accountancy Arusha
FOUNDATION LEVEL:		
Category A: 1-20 Candidates	1 st	PT- Suyoo Vijana Resolution
	2 nd	PT-National Institute of Transport
	3 rd	PT- Moja Financial Consultants
Category B: Above 20 Candidates	1 st	PT- Covenant Financial Consultants
	2 nd	PT- CFC Online Training
INTERMEDIATE LEVEL:		
Category A: 1-20 Candidates	1 st	PT- Suyoo Vijana Resolution
	2 nd	PT- IFM PT-Weekend
	3 rd	PT- Filadefia Financial Consultancy
Category B: Above 20 Candidates	1 st	PT- Institute of Accountancy Arusha
	2 nd	PT- Covenant Financial Consultants
	3 rd	PT- Success CPA Review Centre
FINAL LEVEL:		
Category A: 1-20 Candidates	1 st	PT-Eden Consult Training
	2 nd	PT-FB Training Centre
	3 rd	PT-IFM PT-Weekend
Category B: Above 20 Candidates	1 st	PT-Covenant Financial Consultants
	2 nd	PT-Wexito Consulting Group
	3 rd	PT-Moja Financial Consultants

TABLE 11.1

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY EXAMINATION LEVEL AND INSTITUTION WISE
1-5 CANDIDATES - ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN LEVEL I**

	Entered	Absent	Sat	No of papers	No of A	% of A	No of B	% of B	No of C	% of C	No of F	% of F	GPA	Ranking
DSM CPA Review Centre	3	0	3	12	1	8.3%	6	50.0%	2	16.7%	3	25.0%	1.42	1
Institute of Accountancy Arusha	5	0	5	20	0	0.0%	10	50.0%	3	15.0%	7	35.0%	1.15	2
Filadefia Financial Consultancy	2	0	2	3	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	0.67	3
CFC Online Training Centre	2	0	2	8	0	0.0%	1	12.5%	2	25.0%	5	62.5%	0.50	4
Suyoo Vijana Resolution	2	0	2	2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0.50	4
Sub-totals	14	0	14	45	1	2.2%	17	37.8%	10	22.2%	17	37.8%	1.04	

RANKING

- 1st PT -DSM CPA REVIEW CENTRER**
- 2nd PT- INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANCY ARUSHA**
- 3rd PT- FILADEFIA FINANCIAL CONSULTANCY**

Key:
 Total No of Papers Attempted – Is calculated as sum of No of Candidates times Papers Attempted (\sum of Candidates x No of Papers).
 Number of Grades – Is Number of Grades (A-F) scored by that Institution in all papers in that particular level.

TABLE 11.1

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY EXAMINATION LEVEL AND INSTITUTION WISE
ABOVE 5 CANDIDATES - ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN LEVEL I**

Institution	Entered	Absent	Sat	No of papers	No of A	% of A	No of B	% of B	No of C	% of C	No of F	% of F	GPA	Ranking
Covenant Financial Consultants	11	0	11	43	1	2.3%	11	25.6%	13	30.2%	10	23.3%	1.09	1

RANKING

1st PT- COVENANT FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS

Key:

Total No of Papers Attempted – Is calculated as sum of No of Candidates times Papers Attempted (\sum of Candidates x No of Papers).

Number of Grades – Is Number of Grades (A-F) scored by that Institution in all papers in that particular level?

TABLE 11.2

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY EXAMINATION LEVEL AND INSTITUTION WISE
1-5 CANDIDATES - ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN LEVEL II**

Institution	Entered	Absent	Sat	No of papers	No of A	% of A	No of B	% of B	No of C	% of C	No of F	% of F	GPA	Ranking
Wexito Consulting Group	1	0	1	4	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	2	50.0%	1	25.0%	1.00	1
PAC Arusha	2	0	2	7	0	0.0%	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	3	42.9%	0.86	2
DSM CPA Review Centre	5	0	5	13	0	0.0%	4	30.8%	3	23.1%	6	46.2%	0.85	3
Sub-totals	8	0	8	24	0	0.0%	7	29.2%	7	29.2%	10	41.7%		

RANKING

- 1st PT- WEXITO CONSULTING GROUP**
- 2nd PT- PAC ARUSHA**
- 3rd PT- DSM CPA REVIEW CENTER**

Key:

Total No of Papers Attempted – Is calculated as sum of No of Candidates times Papers Attempted (\sum of Candidates x No of Papers).
Number of Grades – Is Number of Grades (A-F) scored by that Institution in all papers in that particular level.

TABLE 11.2 (b)

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY EXAMINATION LEVEL AND INSTITUTION WISE
ABOVE 5 CANDIDATES - ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN LEVEL II**

Institution	Entered	Absent	Sat	No of papers	No of A	% of A	No of B	% of B	No of C	% of C	No of F	% of F	GPA	Ranking
Covenant Financial Consultants	19	0	22	72	7	9.7%	34	47.2%	25	34.7%	6	8.3%	1.58	1
CFC Online Training Centre	9	0	63	29	2	6.9%	8	27.6%	7	24.1%	12	41.4%	1.00	2
Institute of Accountancy Arusha	14	0	19	44	1	2.3%	10	22.7%	10	22.7%	23	52.3%	0.75	3
Sub-totals	42	0	104	145	10	6.9%	52	35.9%	42	29.0%	41	28.3%		

RANKING

- 1st PT- COVENANT FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS**
- 2nd PT- CFC ONLINE TRAINING CENTRE**
- 3rd PT- INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANCY ARUSHA**

Key:

Total No of Papers Attempted – Is calculated as sum of No of Candidates times Papers Attempted (\sum of Candidates x No of Papers).

Number of Grades – Is Number of Grades (A-F) scored by that Institution in all papers in that particular level.

TABLE 11.3 (a)
SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY EXAMINATION LEVELS AND INSTITUTIONS
1- 20 CANDIDATES - FOUNDATION LEVEL

Institution	Entered	Absent	Sat	No of papers	No of A	% of A	No of B	% of B	No of C	% of C	No of F	% of F	GPA	Ranking
Suyoo Vijana Resolution	5	0	5	5	0	0.0%	3	60.0%	2	40.0%	0	0.0%	1.60	1
National Institute of Transport	1	0	1	2	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	1.50	2
Moja Financial Consultants	1	0	1	2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	1.00	3
Evin School of Management	18	0	18	32	1	3.1%	6	18.8%	16	50.0%	9	28.1%	0.97	4
Wexito Consulting Group	4	0	4	10	0	0.0%	2	20.0%	5	50.0%	3	30.0%	0.90	5
PAC Arusha	6	0	6	12	0	0.0%	1	8.3%	8	66.7%	3	25.0%	0.83	6
Associate Group of Consultants	6	0	6	9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	77.8%	2	22.2%	0.78	7
Filadefia Financial Consultancy	9	0	9	23	0	0.0%	5	21.7%	7	30.4%	11	47.8%	0.74	8
Accounting-Go	10	0	10	23	0	0.0%	4	17.4%	8	34.8%	11	47.8%	0.70	9
Success CPA Review Center	4	0	4	11	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	63.6%	4	36.4%	0.64	10
Institute Of Accountancy Arusha	13	0	13	32	0	0.0%	5	15.6%	10	31.3%	17	53.1%	0.63	11
Star Financial Consultants	5	0	5	12	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	50.0%	6	50.0%	0.50	12
Sub-totals	82	0	82	173	1	0.6%	27	15.6%	79	45.7%	66	38.2%		

RANKING

- 1st PT- SUYOO VIJANA RESOLUTION
- 2nd PT -NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TRANSPORT
- 3rd PT- MOJA FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS

Key:

Total No of Papers Attempted – Is calculated as sum of No of Candidates times Papers Attempted (\sum of Candidates x No of Papers).

Number of Grades – Is Number of Grades (A-F) scored by that Institution in all papers in that particular level.

TABLE 11.3 (b)

SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY EXAMINATION LEVELS AND INSTITUTIONS ABOVE 20 CANDIDATES - FOUNDATION LEVEL

Institution	Entered	Absent	Sat	No of papers	No of A	% of A	No of B	% of B	No of C	% of C	No of F	% of F	GPA	Ranking
Covenant Financial Consultants	83	0	83	271	6	2.2%	43	15.9%	140	51.7%	82	30.3%	0.90	1
CFC Online Training Centre	75	0	75	225	2	0.9%	34	15.1%	111	49.3%	78	34.7%	0.82	2
DSM CPA Review Center	41	0	41	96	0	0.0%	7	7.3%	54	56.3%	35	36.5%	0.71	3
Sub-totals	199	0	199	592	8	1.4%	84	14.2%	305	51.5%	195	32.9%		

RANKING

- 1st PT- COVENANT FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS**
- 2nd PT- CFC ONLINE TRAINING CENTRE**
- 3rd PT- DSM CPA REVIEW CENTER**

Key:

Total No of Papers Attempted – Is calculated as sum of Number of Candidates times Papers Attempted (\sum of Candidates x No of Papers).

Number of Grades – Is Number of Grades (A-F) scored by that Institution in all papers in that particular level.

**TABLE 11.4
(a)**

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY EXAMINATION LEVELS AND INSTITUTIONS
1-20 CANDIDATES - INTERMEDIATE LEVEL**

Institution	Entered	Absent	Sat	No of paper	No of A	% of A	No of B	% of B	No of C	% of C	No of F	% of F	GPA	Ranking
Suyoo Vijana Resolution	6	0	6	6	0	0.0%	2	33.3%	3	50.0%	1	16.7%	1.17	1
IFM PT- Weekend	9	0	9	29	0	0.0%	4	13.8%	8	27.6%	17	58.6%	0.55	2
Filadefia Financial Consultancy	12	0	12	37	0	0.0%	1	2.7%	7	18.9%	29	78.4%	0.24	3
Star Financial Consultants	11	0	11	30	0	0.0%	1	3.3%	4	13.3%	25	83.3%	0.20	4
Eden Cosult Training	1	0	1	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.00	5
FB Training Center	1	0	1	2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.00	5
Subtotals	40	0	40	105	0	0.0%	8	7.6%	22	21.0%	75	71.4%		

RANKING

- 1st PT- SUYOO VIJANA RESOLUTION**
- 2nd PT- IFM PT- WEEKEND**
- 3rd PT -FILADEFIA FINANCIAL CONSULTANCY**

Key:

Total No of Papers Attempted – Is calculated as sum of Number of Candidates times Papers Attempted (\sum of Candidates x No of Papers).

Number of Grades – Is Number of Grades (A-F) scored by that Institution in all papers in that particular level.

TABLE 11.4 (b)

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY EXAMINATION LEVELS AND INSTITUTIONS
ABOVE 20 CANDIDATES - INTERMEDIATE LEVEL**

Institution	Entered	Absent	Sat	No of papers	No of A	% of A	No of B	% of B	No of C	% of C	No of F	% of F	GPA	Ranking
Institute of Accountancy Arusha	96	0	96	265	0	0.0%	21	7.9%	101	38.1%	143	54.0%	0.540	1
Covenant Financial Consultants	128	0	128	434	1	0.2%	40	9.2%	148	34.1%	245	56.5%	0.532	2
Success CPA Review Center	28	0	28	72	0	0.0%	2	2.8%	34	47.2%	36	50.0%	0.528	3
Associate Group of Consultants	47	0	47	116	0	0.0%	7	6.0%	45	38.8%	64	55.2%	0.509	4
Wexito Consulting Group	54	0	54	112	0	0.0%	9	8.0%	36	32.1%	67	59.8%	0.482	5
Evin School of Management	290	0	290	481	0	0.0%	11	2.3%	185	38.5%	285	59.3%	0.430	6
CFC Online Training Centre	360	0	360	665	1	0.2%	41	6.2%	194	29.2%	429	64.5%	0.420	7
Dsm CPA Review Center	105	0	105	236	0	0.0%	10	4.2%	60	25.4%	166	70.3%	0.339	9
PAC Arusha	31	0	31	69	0	0.0%	3	4.3%	17	24.6%	49	71.0%	0.333	10
Accounting-Go	25	0	25	59	0	0.0%	2	3.4%	12	20.3%	45	76.3%	0.271	11
Moja Financial Consultants	169	0	169	205	1	0.5%	3	1.5%	38	18.5%	163	79.5%	0.229	12
Sub-totals	1333	0	1333	2714	3	0.1%	149	5.5%	870	32.1%	1692	62.3%		

RANKING

- 1st PT- INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANCY ARUSHA
- 2nd PT- COVENANT FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS
- 3rd PT- SUCCESS CPA REVIEW CENTER

Key:

Total No of Papers Attempted – Is calculated as sum of No of Candidates times Papers Attempted (\sum of Candidates x No of Papers).

Number of Grades – Is Number of Grades (A-F) scored by that Institution in all papers in that particular level.

TABLE 11.4 (a)
SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY EXAMINATION LEVELS AND INSTITUTIONS
1-20 CANDIDATES FINAL LEVEL

Institution	Entered	Absent	Sat	No of papers	No of A	% of A	No of B	% of B	No of C	% of C	No of F	% of F	GPA	Ranking
Eden Consult Training	1	0	1	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1.00	1
FB Training Center	1	0	1	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1.00	1
IFM PT-Weekend	1	0	1	2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	1.00	1
The Accountant Financial	3	0	3	5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	60.0%	2	40.0%	0.60	4
Suyoo Vijana Resolution	1	0	1	2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0.50	5
Filadefia Financial Consultancy	9	0	9	23	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11	47.8%	12	52.2%	0.48	6
Success CPA Review Center	20	0	20	49	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	22	44.9%	27	55.1%	0.45	7
PAC Arusha	20	0	20	39	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	14	35.9%	25	64.1%	0.36	8
Star Financial Consultants	3	0	3	5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	4	80.0%	0.20	9
Sub-Totals	59	0	59	127	0	0	0	0.0%	56	44.1%	71	55.9%		

RANKING

- 1st** PT- EDEN CONSULT TRAINING
- 2nd** PT- FB TRAINING CENTER
- 3rd** PT- IFM PT-WEEKEND

Key:

Total No of Papers Attempted – Is calculated as sum of No of Candidates times Papers Attempted (\sum of Candidates x No of Papers).

Number of Grades – Is Number of Grades (A-F) scored by that Institution in all papers in that particular level.

TABLE 11.5 (b)
SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY EXAMINATION LEVELS AND INSTITUTIONS
ABOVE 20 CANDIDATES - FINAL LEVEL

Institution	Entered	Absent	Sat	No of papers	No of A	% of A	No of B	% of B	No of C	% of C	No of F	% of F	GPA	Ranking
Covenant Financial Consultants	71	0	71	193	0	0.0%	3	1.6%	115	59.6%	75	38.9%	0.63	1
Wexito Consulting Group	59	0	59	150	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	81	54.0%	69	46.0%	0.54	2
Moja Financial Consultants	21	0	21	23	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	52.2%	11	47.8%	0.52	3
Accounting-Go	25	0	25	49	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	25	51.0%	24	49.0%	0.51	4
DSM CPA Review Centre	62	0	62	103	0	0.0%	2	1.9%	45	43.7%	56	54.4%	0.48	5
Associate Group of Consultants	22	0	22	49	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	22	44.9%	27	55.1%	0.45	6
Institute of Accountancy Arusha	58	0	58	113	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	48	42.5%	64	56.6%	0.43	7
Evin School of Management	379	0	379	627	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	244	38.9%	380	60.6%	0.40	8
CFC Online Training Centre	228	0	228	405	0	0.0%	4	1.0%	152	37.5%	249	61.5%	0.40	9
Sub-totals	925	0	925	1712	0	0.0%	12	0.7%	744	43.5%	955	55.8%		

RANKING

1st PT- COVENANT FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS

2nd PT -WEXITO CONSULTING GROUP

3rd PT- MOJA FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS

Key:

Total No of Papers Attempted – Is calculated as sum of No of Candidates times Papers Attempted (\sum of Candidates x No of Papers).

Number of Grades – Is Number of Grades (A-F) scored by that Institution in all papers in that particular level.

CHAPTER V

ACCOUNTING GRADUATES CREATED BY THE BOARD UP TO MAY 2026

In an effort to meet the demand of the highly needed accounting personnel in the country, the Board has been able to create cumulatively 30,282 Accounting Graduates since its inception in 1973.

These qualified accounting personnel created are categorized in the following groups:

Table 13: Summary of Accounting Graduates

Certified Public Accountants CPA (T)	15,298
Certified Public accountants CPA (T) Equivalent	372
National Accountancy Diploma (NAD) (Phased out in November 1991)	1,537
National Book-keeping Certificate (NABOCE)(phased out in May 1991)	5,746
Basic Book-keeping Certificate (BBC) (phased out in November 1990)	2,971
Accounting Technician Certificate (ATEC)	4,528

EXAMINATION SESSION	BBC		NABOCE		ATEC		NAD		CPA		CPA (T) EQUIVALENT		TOTAL	
	NO.	CUM.	NO.	CUM.	NO.	CUM.	NO.	CUM.	NO.	CUM.	-	-	NO.	CUM.
1 ST SESSION MAY 1975	-	-	04	04	-	-	01	01	NIL	NIL	-	-	05	05
NOV 1975 – MAY 2013													18,438	18,443
78 TH SESSION NOV. 2013	-	2971	-	5746	36	3434	-	1537	377	5,168	-	-	413	18,856
79 TH SESSION MAY 2014	-	2971	-	5746	46	3480	-	1537	478	5,646	-	-	524	19,380
80 TH SESSION NOV. 2014	-	2971	-	5746	43	3523	-	1537	369	6,015	01	01	413	19,793
81 ST SESSION MAY 2015	-	2971	-	5746	42	3565	-	1537	600	6,615	08	09	650	20,443
1 ST MID-SESSION AUGUST 2015	-	2971	-	5746	-	3565	-	1537	03	6,618	04	13	07	20,450
82 ND SESSION MAY 2016	-	2971	-	5746	42	3607	-	1537	270	6,888	03	16	315	20,765
2 ND MID-SESSION FEBRUARY 2016	-	2971	-	5746	-	3607	-	1537	01	6,889	07	23	08	20,773
83 RD SESSION MAY 2016	-	2971	-	5746	40	3647	-	1537	282	7,171	11	34	333	21,106
3 RD MID-SESSION AUGUST 2016	-	2971	-	5746	-	3647	-	1537	06	7,177	05	39	11	21,117
84 TH SESSION NOVEMBER 2016	-	2971	-	5746	49	3696	-	1537	420	7,597	19	58	488	21,605
4 TH MID-SESSION FEBRUARY 2017	-	2971	-	5746	-	3696	-	1537	-	7,597	05	63	05	21,610
85 TH SESSION MAY 2017	-	2971	-	5746	65	3,761	-	1537	410	8,007	17	80	492	22,102
5 TH MID-SESSION AUGUST 2017	-	2971	-	5746	-	3,761	-	1537	02	8,009	04	84	06	22,108
86 TH SESSION NOVEMBER 2017	-	2971	-	5746	39	3,800	-	1537	450	8,459	20	104	509	22,617
6 TH MID-SESSION FEBRUARY 2018	-	2971	-	5746	-	3,800	-	1537	-	8,459	04	108	04	22,621
90 TH SESSSIONMAY 2018	-	2971	-	5746	28	3,828	-	1537	63	8,522	15	123	106	22,727
7 TH MID-SESSION AUGUST 2018	-	2971	-	5746	-	3,828	-	1537	03	8,525	04	127	07	22,734
88 TH SESSION NOVEMBER 2018	-	2971	-	5746	63	3,891	-	1537	371	8,896	17	144	451	23,185
8 TH MID-SESSION FEBRUARY 2019	-	2971	-	5746	-	3,891	-	1537	02	8,898	01	145	03	23,188
89 TH SESSION MAY 2019	-	2971	-	5746	49	3,940	-	1537	433	9,525	20	165	502	23,690
9 TH MID-SESSION AUGUST 2019	-	2971	-	5746	-	3,940	-	1537	10	9,535	09	165	19	23,709

90 TH SESSION NOVEMBER 2019	-	2971	-	5746	53	3,993	-	1537	325	9,860	17	182	395	24,104
10 TH MID-SESSION	-	2971	-	5746	53	3,993	-	1537	41	9,901	03	185	44	24,148
91 ST SESSION MAY (AUGUST)2020	-	2971	-	5746	28	4,021	-	1537	354	10,255	16	201	398	24,546
92 ND SESSION NOVEMBER 2020	-	2971	-	5746	14	4,035	-	1537	243	10,498	09	210	266	24,812
93 RD MAY 2021	-	2971	-	5746	29	4,064	-	1537	278	10,776	13	223	320	25,132
94 TH SESSION NOVEMBER 2021	-	2971	-	5746	44	4,108	-	1537	261	11,159	11	241	316	25,577
13 TH MID-SESSION FEBRUARY 2022	-	2971	-	5746	44	4,108	-	1537	71	11,230	04	245	75	25,652
95 TH SESSION MAY 2022	-	2971	-	5746	46	4,154	-	1537	387	11,616	18	263	451	26,103
14 TH MID SESSION – AUGUST 2022	-	2971	-	5746	-	4,154	-	1537	128	11,744	06	269	134	26,237
96 TH SESSION NOVEMBER 2022	-	2971	-	5746	38	4,192	-	1537	343	12,087	12	280	393	26,630
15 TH MID SESSION- FEBRUARY 2023	-	2971	-	5746	-	4,192	-	1537	66	12,153	00	280	66	26,696
97 TH SESSION MAY 2023	-	2971	-	5746	43	4,235	-	1537	394	12,547	04	284	441	27,137
16 TH MID SESSION AUGUST 2023	-	2971	-	5746	-	4,192	-	1537	105	12,652	02	286	107	27,244
98 TH NOVEMBER 2023	-	2971	-	5746	53	4,245	-	1537	236	12,888	10	296	299	27,543
17 TH MID SESSION FEBRUARY 2024	-	2971	-	5746	53	4,245	-	1537	74	12,962	03	299	77	27,620
99 TH MAY 2024	-	2971	-	5746	90	4,335	-	1537	394	13,357	10	309	494	28,114
18 TH MID SESSION AUGUST 2024	-	2971	-	5746	90	4,335	-	1537	223	13,580	04	313	227	28,341
100 TH NOVEMBER 2024	-	2971	-	5746	41	4,376	-	1537	299	13,879	15	328	355	28,696
19 TH MID SESSION FEBRUARY 2025	-	2971	-	5746	-	4,376	-	1537	54	13,933	02	330	56	28,752
101 ST MAY 2025	-	2971	-	5746	31	4,407	-	1537	461	14,394	11	341	505	29,255
20 TH MID SESSION AUGUST 2025	-	2971	-	5746	-	4,407	-	1537	156	14,550	06	347	162	29,417
102 ND NOVEMBER 2025	-	2971	-	5746	49	4,456	-	1537	320	14,870	06	353	375	29,792
21 ST MID SESSION FEBRUARY 2026	-	2971	-	5746	-	4,456	-	1537	79	14,949	03	365	82	29,874
103 RD MAY 2026	-	2971	-	5746	52	4,528	-	1537	349	15,298	07	372	408	30,282

Note: (An extract from 1973 to May 2026)

CHAPTER VI
CANDIDATES WINNING THE SPECIAL PRIZES – MAY 2026
EXAMINATION SESSION

1.0 PRIZES OFFERED BY NBAA

NBAA offers prizes in the following categories:

1.0.1 Best Level Performance Prize

1.0.2 Single Subject Prize

1.0.3 Best Female Prizes

1.1 Minimum Requirement to Win the Prize

In order to win any of the above prizes offered by NBAA, the minimum requirement is for a candidate to obtain an overall pass in a level, having attempted whole set of subjects in that level and passing at a single examination attempt.

1.2 Amount offered in each Examination level:

1.2.1 NBAA Best Level Performance Prize

This prize is awarded to the best candidate who completes an examination level in the first attempt and scores highest marks in aggregate in that level.

Examination Level	Exam Codes	Paper	Amounts Tshs.
Accounting Technician Levels I & II	T01 – T08		100,000
Foundation Level	A1 – A6		120,000
Intermediate Level	B1 – B6		160,000
Final Level	C1 – C4		200,000

1.2.2 Single Subject Prize (Subject to Subject) Performance Prize

The prize is awarded to the best candidate who has excelled in a subject by attaining at least a credit mark – 70% or above in the Accounting Technician Examination Scheme, 60% or above in the Professional Examination Scheme.

Examination Level	Exam Codes	Paper	Amounts Tshs.
Accounting Technician Levels I & II	T01 – T08		80,000
Foundation Level	A1 – A6		100,000
Intermediate Level	B1 – B6		120,000
Final Level	C1 – C4		140,000

1.2.3 Best Female Prizes

In motivating female candidates to work harder in their studies and perform better in the Board's examination, two categories of prizes are offered to female candidates as follows:

1.2.3.1 Best Level Female Performance Prize:

This prize is offered to a female candidate as long as the score in aggregate in a level is 70% and above in ATEC examinations and 60% and above in professional examinations.

Examination Level	Exam Codes	Paper	Amounts Tshs.
Accounting Technician Level I	T01 – T04		100,000
Accounting Technician Level II	T05 – T08		100,000
Foundation Level	A1 – A6		120,000
Intermediate Level	B1 – B6		160,000
Final Stage Level	C1 – C4		200,000

1.2.3.2 Best Female Graduate Prize:

The second category of prize is the Best Graduate Prize which is offered to the female candidate who scores highest marks in aggregate among female candidates in ATEC II or CPA (T).

Examination Level	Exam Paper Codes	Amounts Tshs.
Best ATEC Female Graduate Prize Award	T05 – T08	500,000
Best CPA (T) Female Graduate Prize Award	C1 – C4	1,000,000

1.3 Prizes won by Candidates:

1.3.1 NBAA Best Level Performance Prize:

Code and Subject Name	Name	CR No.	Amount Tshs.
Accounting Technician Level I	NAILAH ABT WALIB	50009	100,000/=
Accounting Technician Level II	GLADSTONE MKARO	48418	100,000/=
Foundation Level	YASH PARMAR	47272	120,000/=
Intermediate Level	DERICK KALIMBIYA	45236	160,000/=
Final Level	YESAYA FUE	47330	200,000/=

1.3.2 Subject to Subject Performance Prize

The prize is offered to the best candidate who has excelled in a subject by attaining at least a credit mark -70% or above in Technician Examination Scheme or 60% or above in professional examination scheme.

The following candidates qualify for the prizes in each examination layer:

ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN LEVEL I

Code and Subject Name	Name	CR. No.	Amount Tshs.
T.01 – Bookkeeping and Accounts	NAILAH ABTWALIB	50009	80,000/=
T.02 –Elements of Business Mathematics and Statistics	YASH BORKHATARIA	50875	80,000/=
T.03 –Introduction to Information and Communication Technology	NAILAH ABTWALIB	50009	80,000/=
T.04–Business Communication Skills	MAUREENROSE MAKOMBE	50773	80,000/=

ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN LEVEL II

Code and Subject Name	Name	CR No.	Amount Tshs.
T.05 – Principles of Accounting and Auditing	*GLADSTONE MKARO	48418	40,000/=
	*NATHAN MBISE	50344	40,000/=
T.06 – Principles of Cost Accounting and Procurement	GLADSTONE MKARO	48418	80,000/=
T.07 – Elements of Commercial Knowledge and Taxation	SALUM SALUM	47901	80,000/=
T.08 – Accounting for Public Sector and Cooperatives	DERON-NNALA MWAMBONA	50970	80,000/=

***Score Equal marks**

FOUNDATION LEVEL

Code and Subject Name	Name	CR No.	Amount Tshs.
A1 – Quantitative Techniques	YASH PARMAR	47272	100,000/=
A2 – Business and Management	YASH PARMAR	47272	100,000/=
A3 – Financial Accounting	YASH PARMAR	47272	100,000/=
A4 – Cost Accounting	YASH PARMAR	47272	100,000/=
A5 – Business Law	GLORY MAFWELE	50300	100,000/=
A6 – Business Economics	YASH PARMAR	47272	100,000/=

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

Code and Subject Name	Name	CR No.	Amount Tshs.
B1 – Financial Management	DERICK KALIMBIYA	45236	120,000/=
B2 – Financial Reporting	MOUREEN MICHAEL	49821	120,000/=
B3 – Auditing Principles and Practice	GRACE MRUMA	49422	120,000/=
B4 – Public Finance and Taxation	DERICK KALIMBIYA	45236	120,000/=
B5 – Performance Management	KINGDAVIS NG'UNDA	50027	120,000/=
B6 – Management, Governance and Ethics	DERICK KALIMBIYA	45236	120,000/=

FINAL LEVEL

Code and Subject Name	Name	CR No.	Amount Tshs.
C1 – Corporate Reporting	BELINDA NGOWO	47566	140,000/=
C2 – Auditing and Assurance Services	HASSAN ALLY	49132	140,000/=
C3 – International Finance	DICKSON BRUNO	49211	140,000/=
C4 – Advanced Taxation	BELINDA NGOWO	47566	140,000/=

1.3.3 NBAA Best Female Prizes:

In motivating female candidates to work harder in their studies and perform better in the Board's examinations, two categories of prizes shall be offered to female candidates.

1.3.3.1 NBAA Female Prizes:

This prize shall be offered to a female candidate as long as the score in aggregate in a level is 70% and above in ATEC examinations and 60% and above in professional examinations.

Code and Subject Name	Name	CR No.	Amount Tshs.
Accounting Technician Level I	NAILAH ABT WALIB	50009	100,000/=
Accounting Technician Level II	MARYAM MUSA	49838	100,000/=
Foundation Level	SONA MUGISHA	47215	120,000/=
Intermediate Level	BHUYEGI NYAIMAGA	47707	160,000/=
Final Level	BELINDA NGOWO	47566	200,000/=

1.3.3.2 NBAA Best Graduate Female Prizes

The second category of prize is the Best Graduate Prize which is to be offered to the female candidates who scores highest marks in aggregate among female candidates in ATEC II or CPA (T).

The following female candidates qualify for the award:

Level	Name	CR No.	Amount Tshs.
ATEC GRADUATE	MARYAM MUSSA	49838	500,000/=
CPA (T) GRADUATE	BELINDA NGOWO	47566	1,000,000/=

2.0 PRIZES FROM SPONSORING INSTITUTIONS³

In support of the Board's effort to improve candidates' examination performance a number of professional progressive institutions have willingly offered different prizes for the best performers. The names of organizations and amounts offered in each examination session are indicated hereunder:

1	PricewaterhouseCoopers Prizes:	
1.1	PricewaterhouseCoopers: Auditing and Assurance Services (C2) Prize	Tshs.600,000
1.2	PricewaterhouseCoopers: Best CPA (T) Graduate Prize	Tshs.1,000,000
1.3	Best Female CPA (T) Graduate	Tshs.500,000
2	Tanna Sreekumar Grant Thornton Prize: Best CPA (T) Graduate Prize	Tshs.400,000
3	STANBIC Tanzania Ltd Prize: Best CPA (T) Graduate Prize	US\$ 100
4	TAC Associates Prize: Auditing and Assurance Services (C2) Prize	Tshs.200,000
5	A.I Khatri & Company Prize: Corporate Reporting (C1) Prize	Tshs.200,000
6	Ernst & Young Prize:	
6.1	Auditing and Assurance Services (C2) Prize	Tshs.300,000
6.2	Best CPA (T) Graduate Overall Prize	Tshs.100,000

6.3	Best Female CPA (T) Graduate Prize	Tshs.100,000
7	IPP Prize: Best CPA (T) Graduate Prize	Tshs.200,000
8	Tax Plan Associates Prize: Best Advanced Taxation (C4) Prize	Tshs.500,000
9	TIB Development Bank Ltd: International Finance Prizes 1 st TIB: International Finance (C3) Prize 2 nd TIB: International Finance (C3) Prize 3 rd TIB: International Finance (C3) Prize	Tshs.500,000, Tshs.350,000 & Tshs.200,000
10	Dar Es Salaam Stock Exchange Prize: International Finance (C3) Prize	Tshs.150,000
11	Deloitte & Touche Prize: Auditing and Assurance Services (C2) Prize	Tshs.500,000
12	Capital Markets and Securities Authority Prize: Best Financial Management (B1) Prize	Tshs.500,000
13	KPMG Prize: Best CPA (T) Graduate Prize	US\$ 100
14	Accountant General's Office Prizes:	
14.1	Best CPA (T) Graduate Overall Prize	Tshs.800,000
14.2	Auditing and Assurance Services (C2) Prize	Tshs.500,000
14.3	Performance Management (B5) Prize	Tshs.500,000
14.4	Best Core Subject Prizes:	
14.4.1	Financial Accounting (A3) Prize	Tshs.30,000
14.4.2	Cost Accounting (A4) Prize	Tshs.30,000
14.4.3	Financial Management (B1) Prize	Tshs.50,000
14.4.4	Financial Reporting (B2) Prize	Tshs.50,000
14.4.5	Auditing Principles and Practice (B3) Prize	Tshs.50,000
14.4.6	Corporate Reporting (C1) Prize	Tshs.100,000
14.4.7	International Finance (C3) Prize	Tshs.100,000
14.4.8	Advanced Taxation (C4) Prize	Tshs.100,000
15	NEXIA SJ Tanzania Accountants & Business Adviser Prize:	
15.1	NEXIA SJ Tanzania Accountants & Business Adviser: Best Performance Management (B5) Prize	Offer of Employment
15.2	NEXIA SJ Tanzania Accountants & Business Adviser: Best Advanced Taxation (C4) Prize	Offer of Employment
16	Innovex Prizes:	
16.1	Innovex Best CPA(T) Graduate Prize	Tshs.150,000
16.2	Innovex Best CPA(T) Female Graduate Prize	Tshs.150,000
17	Controller and Auditor General's Office Prizes	
17.1	CAG: Auditing and Assurance Services (C2) Prize	Tshs.1,000,000
17.2	CAG: Best CPA (T) Graduate Prize	Tshs.500,000
18	Peoples Bank of Zanzibar Prize: Best CPA (T) Graduate Prize	Tshs.500,000
19	TAA Best Candidates' Prizes	
19.1	TAA Best Two ATEC Candidates Prizes	Tshs.100,000
19.2	TAA Best Two CPA (T) Candidates Prizes	Tshs.200,000
20	Watumishi Housing Company Prize	
20.1	Overall Best Candidate in ATEC II Level Prize	100,000
20.2	Best Financial Management (B1) Prize	100,000
20.3	Performance Management (B5) Prize	200,000

20.4	Corporate Reporting (C1) Prize	200,000
21	Tanzania Association of Women Certified Accountants Prize	
21.1	TAWCA: Best Female CPA (T) Graduate	100,000
22	AUDITAX INTERNATIONAL PRIZE:	
22.1	Best Corporate Reporting (C2) candidate	200,000
22.2	Best Business & Corporate Finance (C4) candidate	200,000
23	Green Mark International Prizes	
23.1	GMI: Best CPA (T) Graduate Prize	100,000
24	MAZARS WISCON ASSOCIATES PRIZE	
24.1	MAZARS WISCON ASSOCIATES: BEST CPA (T) Graduate Prize	100,000 & Employment
24.2	MAZARS WISCON ASSOCIATES: Best Female CPA (T) Graduate Prize	100,000 & Employment
25	Bakhresa Group Prize	
25.1	Bakhresa Group: Best Level Accounting Technician II Prize	200,000
26	The Hanif and Nooreen Habib Prize Award:	
26.1	The Hanif and Nooreen Habib Prize Award: Best Female CPA (T) Graduate Prize	555,000
27	BAKERTILLY TANZANIA PRIZE	
27.1	BAKERTILLY TANZANIA PRIZE: Best Female CPA (T) Graduate Prize	500,000 & Employment
28	UPTAKE BUSINESS RESOURCES	
28.1	Best Corporate Reporting (C1) candidate	50,000
28.2	Best International Finance (C3) candidate	50,000
29.0	COVENANT INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANCT & TECHNOLOGY	
29.1	Overall best candidate in any subject(s) from ATEC I to Intermediate level: 50% scholarship to join the subsequent stage of NBAA CPA review classes at Covenant Financial Consultants, plus a 50% scholarship to join certificate in accountancy or business administration at the Institute.	
29.2	Overall best candidate in any subject(s) at the Final Level: Tsh. 200,000 per each subject passed with a merit	
29.3	Overall best candidate at the Accounting Technician Level 1: Full scholarship to join ATEC II review classes at the Institute plus a full scholarship to join certificate in accountancy or business administration at the Institute.	
29.4	Overall best candidate at the Accounting Technician Level II: Full scholarship to join Foundation level review classes at the Institute plus a full scholarship to join certificate in accountancy or ordinary diploma in accountancy or business administration at the Institute.	
29.5	Overall best candidate at the Foundation Level: Full scholarship to join Foundation level review classes at the Institute plus a full scholarship to join certificate in accountancy or ordinary diploma in accountancy or business administration at the Institute.	
29.6	Overall best candidate at the Intermediate Level: Full scholarship to join Final level review classes at the Institute plus a full scholarship to join certificate in accountancy or ordinary diploma in accountancy or business administration at the Institute.	
29.7	Overall best CPA candidate: Full scholarship to join NBAA IPSAS Diploma classes	

1. PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS PRIZES

Name of Prize	Name of Winner	CR No.	Amount
PWC: Auditing and Assurance Services (C2) Prize	HASSAN ALLY	49132	600,000/=
PWC: Best CPA (T) Graduate Prize	YESAYA FUE	47330	1,000,000/=
PWC: Best Female CPA (T) Graduate	BELINDA NGOWO	47566	500,000/=

2. TANNA SREEKUMAR GRANT THORNTON: PRIZES

Name of Prize	Name of Winner	CR No.	Amount
Tanna Sreekumar Grant Thornton: Best CPA (T) Graduate Prize	YESAYA FUE	47330	400,000/=

3. STANBIC TANZANIA LIMITED PRIZES

Name of Prize	Name of Winner	CR No.	Amount
STANBIC TANZANIA LIMITED: Best CPA [T] Graduate Prize	YESAYA FUE	47330	US\$ 100

4. TAC ASSOCIATES PRIZES

Name of Prize	Name of Winner	CR No.	Amount
TAC ASSOCIATES: Auditing and Assurance Services (C2) Prize	HASSAN ALLY	49132	200,000/=

5. KHATRI AND COMPANY PRIZES

Name of Prize	Name of Winner	CR No.	Amount
KHATRI AND COMPANY FINANCIAL: Corporate Reporting (C1)	BELINDA NGOWO	47566	200,000/=

6. ERNST & YOUNG PRIZES

Name of Prize	Name of Winner	CR No.	Amount
ERNST & YOUNG: Auditing and Assurance Services (C2) PRIZE	HASSAN ALLY	49132	300,000/=
ERNST & YOUNG: Best CPA (T) Graduate Prize	YESAYA FUE	47330	100,000/=
ERNST & YOUNG: Best CPA (T) Female GRADUATE PRIZE	BELINDA NGOWO	47566	100,000/=

7. IPP BEST CPA (T) GRADUATE PRIZES

Name of Prize	Name of Winner	CR No.	Amount
IPP: Best CPA (T) Graduate Prize	YESAYA FUE	47330	200,000/=

8. TAXPLAN ASSOCIATES PRIZES

Name of Prize	Name of Winner	CR No.	Amount
TAXPLAN ASSOCIATES: Advanced Taxation (C4) Prize	BELINDA NGOWO	47566	500,000/=

9. TIB DEVELOPMENT BANK LTD PRIZES

Name of Prize	Name of Winner	CR No.	Amount
TIB Development Bank Ltd: International Finance (C3) Prize	DICKSON BRUNO	49211	500,000/=
	YESAYA FUE	47330	350,000/=
	BELINDA NGOWO	47566	200,000/=

10. DAR ES SALAAM STOCK EXCHANGE PRIZES

Name of Prize	Name of Winner	CR No.	Amount
DSE: International Finance (C3) Prize	DICKSON BRUNO	49211	150,000/=

11. DELOITTE & TOUCHE PRIZES

Name of Prize	Name of Winner	CR No.	Amount
DELOITTE & TOUCHE: Auditing and Assurance Services (C2) Prize	HASSAN ALLY	49132	500,000/=

12. CAPITAL MARKETS AND SECURITIES AUTHORITY PRIZES

Name of Prize	Name of Winner	CR No.	Amount
CMSA: Best Financial Management (B1) Prize	DERICK KALIMBIYA	45236	500,000/=

13. KPMG PRIZES

Name of Prize	Name of Winner	CR No.	Amount
KPMG: Best CPA (T) Graduate Prize	YESAYA FUE	47330	US\$ 100

14. ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE PRIZES

The Office of the Accountant General offers special prize awards to candidates with excellent performance in the Board's examinations. The awards worth Tshs.2,440,000 are offered in each examination session.

The conditions of winning the prizes are:

A candidate must obtain an overall pass at a single sitting in the first examination attempt and must score a credit pass (60%) or above either overall, or in the subject be awarded a prize in the professional examinations as the case may be.

Candidates winning the prizes for the May 2026 examinations are as shown below:

Name of Prize	Name of Winner	CR No.	Amount
AG'S: Best CPA (T) Graduate Prize	YESAYA FUE	47330	800,000/=
AG'S: Auditing and Assurance Services (C2) Prize	HASSAY ALLY	49132	500,000/=
AG'S: Best Performance Management (B5) Prize	KINGDAVIS NG'UNDA	50027	500,000/=

AG'S BEST CORE SUBJECT PERFORMANCE PRIZES			
Name of Prize	Name of Winner	CR No.	Amount
AG'S: Financial Accounting (A3) Prize	YASH PARMAR	47272	30,000/=
AG'S: Cost Accounting (A4) Prize	YASH PARMAR	47272	30,000/=
AG'S: Financial Management (B1) Prize	DERICK KALIMBIYA	45236	50,000/=
AG'S: Financial Reporting (B2) Prize	MOUREEN MICHAEL	49821	50,000/=
AG'S: Auditing Principles and Practice (B3) Prize	GRACE MRUMA	49422	50,000/=
AG'S: Corporate Reporting (C1) Prize	BELINDA NGOWO	47566	100,000/=
AG'S: Business and Corporate Finance (C3) Prize	DICKSON BRUNO	49211	100,000/=
AG'S: Advanced Taxation (C4) Prize	BELINDA NGOWO	47566	100,000/=

15. NEXIA SJ TANZANIA ACCOUNTANTS & BUSINESS ADVISERS PRIZES:

Name of Prize	Name of Winner	CR No.	Amount
NEXIA SJ TANZANIA: Best Performance Management (B5) Prize	KINGDAVIS NG'UNDA	50027	Employment
NEXIA SJ TANZANIA: Advanced Taxation (C4) Prize	BELINDA NGOWO	47566	Employment

16. INNOVEX PRIZES

Name of Prize	Name of Winner	CR No.	Amount
INNOVEX: Best CPA (T) Graduate Prize	YESAYA FUE	47330	150,000/=
INNOVEX: Best Female CPA (T) Graduate Prize	BELINDA NGOWO	47566	150,000/=

17. CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE PRIZES

Name of Prize	Name of Winner	CR No.	Amount
CAG: Auditing and Assurance Services (C2) Prize	HASSAN ALLY	49132	1000,000/=
CAG: Best CPA (T) Graduate Prize	YESAYA FUE	47330	500,000/=

18. PEOPLE'S BANK OF ZANZIBAR PRIZE

Name of Prize	Name of Winner	CR No.	Amount
PBZ: Best CPA (T) Graduate Prize	YESAYA FUE	47330	500,000/=

19. TANZANIA ASSOCIATION OF ACCOUNTANTS PRIZES

Name of Prize	Name of Winner	CR No.	Amount
TAA: Best Two ATEC Candidate Prize	GLADSTONE MKARO	48418	50,000/=
	MARYAM MUSSA	49838	50,000/=
TAA: Best Two CPA (T) Candidate Prize	YESAYA FUE	47330	100,000/=
	BELINDA NGOWO	47566	100,000/=

20. TANZANIA ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS PRIZE

Name of Prize	Name of Winner	CR No.	Amount
TAWCA: Best Female CPA (T) Graduate	BELINDA NGOWO	47566	100,000=

21. GREEN MARK INTERNATIONAL PRIZES

Name of Prize	Name of Winner	CR No.	Amount
GMI: Best CPA (T) Graduate Prize	YESAYA FUE	47330	100,000

22. MAZARS WISCON ASSOCIATES PRIZE

Name of Prize	Name of Winner	CR No.	Amount Tshs.
MAZARS WISCON ASSOCIATES: Best CPA (T) Graduate Prize	YESAYA FUE	47330	100,000 & Employment
MAZARS WISCON ASSOCIATES: Best Female CPA (T) Graduate Prize	YESAYA FUE	47330	100,000 & Employment

23. BAKHRESA GROUP PRIZE

Name of Prize	Name of Winner	CR No.	Amount
Bakhresa Group: Best Level Accounting Technician II Prize	GLADSTONE MKARO	48418	200,000

24. THE HANIF AND NOOREEN HABIB PRIZE AWARD

Name of Prize	Name of Winner	CR No.	Amount
The Hanif and Nooreen Habib Prize Award: Best Female CPA (T) Graduate Prize	BELINDA NGOWO	47566	555,000/=

25. BAKERTILLY TANZANIA PRIZE

Name of Prize	Name of Winner	CR No.	Amount
BAKERTILLY TANZANIA PRIZE: Best Female CPA (T) Graduate Prize	BELINDA NGOWO	47566	500,000 & Employment

26. UPTAKE BUSINESS RESOURCES PRIZE

Name of Prize	Name of Winner	CR No.	Amount
UPTAKE BUSINESS RESOURCES PRIZE: Best Corporate Reporting (C1) candidate	BELINDA NGOWO	47566	50,000
UPTAKE BUSINESS RESOURCES: Best International Finance (C3) candidate	DICKSON BRUNO	49211	50,000

CHAPTER VII

INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents analysis of institutional performance for the Intermediate and Final Level examinations, as well as the CPA (T) candidature background for the May 2026 examination session. It highlights the distribution of candidates and their performance across various higher learning institutions and training routes.

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

The Intermediate Level examination results for May 2026 session reflect the performance of candidates from various higher learning institutions across the country. The Institute of Finance Management recorded the highest number of successful candidates, followed by University of Dar es salaam and Mzumbe University. Other institutions recorded varied levels of performance. Overall, the results indicate differences in institutional performance and candidate preparedness across the Board.

S/No	INSTITUTION	SAT	NO OF PASS	% IN THAT INSTITUTION	% OUT OF OVERALL
1.	INSTITUTE OF FINANCE MANAGEMENT	856	72	8.4	1.8
2.	UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM	478	71	14.9	1.8
3.	MZUMBE UNIVERSITY	366	51	13.9	1.3
4.	TANZANIA INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANCY	668	49	7.3	1.2
5.	INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANCY ARUSHA	260	21	8.1	0.5
6.	OTHERS	279	15	5.4	0.4
7.	MOSHI COOPERATIVE UNIVERSITY	206	12	5.8	0.3
8.	UNIVERSITY OF DODOMA	146	12	8.2	0.3
9.	ARDHI UNIVERSITY	97	11	11.3	0.3
10.	COLLEGE OF BUSINESS EDUCATION	176	10	5.7	0.3
11.	NBAA ROUTE	96	10	10.4	0.3
12.	ST. AUGUSTINE UNIVERISTY OF TANZANIA	66	6	9.1	0.2
13.	ST. JOHN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA	31	4	12.9	0.1
14.	RUAHA CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY	22	2	9.1	0.1
15.	UNIVERSITY OF IRINGA	19	2	10.5	0.1
16.	ZANZIBAR UNIVERSITY	43	2	4.7	0.1
17.	OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA	44	1	2.3	0.0
18.	STEFANO MOSHI MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE	18	1	5.6	0.0
19.	STELLA MARIS MTWARA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE	3	1	33.3	0.0
20.	TUMAINI UNIVERSITY	14	1	7.1	0.0
21.	MBEYA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	13	0	0.0	0.0
22.	UNIVERSITY OF ARUSHA	25	0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	3,947	354	9.0	

FINAL LEVEL

The Final Level examination results for May 2026 session reflect the performance of candidates from various higher learning institutions across the country. The University of Dar es Salaam recorded the highest number of successful candidates, followed by the Institute of Finance Management and Mzumbe University. Other institutions recorded varied levels of performance. Overall, the results indicate differences in institutional performance and candidate preparedness across the board.

S/No	INSTITUTION	SAT	NO OF PASS	% IN THAT INSTITUTION	% OUT OF OVERALL
1.	UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM	382	96	25.1	3.9
2.	INSTITUTE OF FINANCE MANAGEMENT	498	66	13.3	2.7
3.	MZUMBE UNIVERSITY	250	36	14.4	1.5
4.	TANZANIA INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANCY	345	31	9	1.3
5.	INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANCY ARUSHA	177	27	15.3	1.1
6.	MOSHI COOPERATIVE UNIVERSITY	124	23	18.5	0.9
7.	UNIVERSITY OF DODOMA	89	16	18	0.7
8.	OTHERS	154	18	11.6	0.7
9.	COLLEGE OF BUSINESS EDUCATION	94	13	13.8	0.5
10.	NBAA ROUTE	87	13	14.9	0.5
11.	ARDHI UNIVERSITY	58	8	13.8	0.3
12.	OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA	24	4	16.7	0.2
13.	ST. AUGUSTINE UNIVERSITY	45	6	13.3	0.2
14.	ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA	23	3	13	0.1
15.	STATE UNIVERSITY OZ ZANZIBAR	15	2	13.3	0.1
16.	MBEYA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	5	0	0	0
17.	RUAHA CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY	9	0	0	0
18.	STEFANO MOSHI MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE	10	1	10	0
19.	TUMAINI UNIVERSITY	10	0	0	0
20.	UNIVERSITY OF ARUSHA	14	0	0	0
21.	UNIVERSITY OF IRINGA	7	0	0	0
22.	ZANZIBAR UNIVERSITY	21	0	0	0
	TOTAL	2441	363	14.9	

CPA (T) BACKGROUND

A total of 350 candidates qualified for the CPA (T) in May 2026 examination session have the academic background from various Higher learning institutions and the NBAA Route. The University of Dar es Salaam contributed the largest share of candidates **89 (25.4%)**, followed by the Institute of Finance Management **63 (18.0%)** and Mzumbe University **37 (10.6%)**.

S/No	INSTITUTION NAME	CPA GRADUATES	%
1	UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM	89	25.4
2	INSTITUTE OF FINANCE MANAGEMENT	63	18.0
3	MZUMBE UNIVERSITY	37	10.6
4	TANZANIA INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANCY	31	8.9
5	INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANCY ARUSHA	26	7.4
6	MOSHI COOPERATIVE UNIVERSITY	23	6.6
7	OTHERS	17	4.9
8	UNIVERSITY OF DODOMA	16	4.6
9	NBAA ROUTE	13	3.7
10	COLLEGE OF BUSINESS EDUCATION	12	3.4
11	ARDHI UNIVERSITY	8	2.3
12	ST. AUGUSTINE UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA	5	1.4
13	OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA	4	1.1
14	ST. JOHN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA	3	0.9
15	STATE UNIVERSITY OF ZANZIBAR	2	0.6
	TOTAL	249	100