



Treasury Single Account (TSA) and Performance of Federal Establishments in Enugu State 2015-2021

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This study examined the issue of "Treasury Single Account (TSA) and Performance of Federal Establishments in Enugu State, 2015-2021". The problem that necessitated this study was because the adoption of the Treasury Single Account (TSA) by the Federal Government was seen by many as aimed at plugging loopholes in the Nigerian financial system, leading to the controversial argument over the pros and cons of the policy. The study focused on two specific objectives. It examined the Treasury Single Account (TSA) and efficient cash management, and the extent Treasury Single Account (TSA) is significant in fraud control. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design and used a structured questionnaire for data collection. The study made use of both primary and secondary sources of data. The population of the study was 1,815 staff. The sample size of 328 was determined using the Taro Yamane formula. The purposive sampling technique was used for the selection of the sample size of each establishment. The data collected were presented and analyzed using frequency, percentage, and t-test analytical tools. The study revealed that Treasury Single Account (TSA) has a positive effect on efficient cash management. Thus, the calculated t-test of 4.893 was greater than the critical value of the t-test of 2.306, and the first hypothesis was accepted. It was also discovered that Treasury Single Account (TSA) is significant in fraud control to a large extent. Similarly, the t-calculated of 6.778 is greater than the t-critical value of 2.306 and therefore the second hypothesis was accepted. The study recommended the need for the Federal Government to engross immense public enlightenment and explanation around the significance of the Treasury Single Account (TSA) to nurture its success. The study also recommended the need for government to shelter as soon as probable the applicable statutory support to prop the applicable nonsupervisory atmosphere which will drive the effective perpetration of the policy. It was concluded that the relinquishment of storeroom single account has provoked efficient and effective operation of cash in Nigerian public sector, sustained a considerable reduction in the position of fraudulent conditioning and aid bettered position of responsibility.

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ABSTRACT

Keywords: Treasury Single Account; Performance of Federal Establishment; Efficient Cash Management; Fraud Control

Introduction

Treasury Single Account (TSA) is a unified structure of government bank accounts that gives a consolidated view of government cash coffers. It's grounded on the principle of concinnity of cash and the concinnity of the storeroom, that a storeroom single account is a bank account or a set of linked accounts through which the government transacts all its bills and payments. Set of linked accounts because it's necessary to distinguish individual cash deals for control and reporting purposes (Oyedele, 2015).

The 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria Section 80(1) (as amended) provides that all earnings or other moneybags raised or entered by the Federation (not being earnings or other moneybags outstanding under this Constitution or any Act of the National Assembly into any other public fund of the Federation established for a specific purpose) shall be paid into and form one Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Federation. Still consecutive governments have operated multitudinous accounts used to collect and spend public finances in obvious casualness to this provision of the constitution in the Nigerian law (Udoma, 2015). This urged the problem of fiddle which was wide in government establishments that all the corridors of the public institutions could feel to be engaged in one manner or the other in some of these destructive acts as argued by (Igbekoyi & Agbaje, 2017).

In 2012, the government ran a pilot scheme for the Treasury Single Account using 217 Ministries, Departments, and Agencies to test the scheme. Over N450 billion was saved by the scheme and the government was motivated to implement Treasury Single Account. The Remita e-collection platform was developed for the implementation of the Treasury Single Account scheme and banks were directed to integrate the software into their core banking systems and train their staff on how to use it. The Federal Government debt has also risen phenomenally along with its deposits at the deposit money banks, showing the government as a net creditor to the system. This underscores the urgent need for the immediate implementation of the TSA policy (Onigbo & Anyaebu, 2016).

The success of the pilot scheme and the continued delay in returning government accounts to the Central Bank is adding to the huge cost of government debt due to poor cash flow management, encouraging the Buhari Administration to adopt the single account system, leading to the directives to banks to install the technology platform that will help accommodate all federal government established in the new single account system. The directives by president Buhari that all government revenue should be remitted to a treasury single account agree with this program and are in incompliance with the provision of the 1999 constitution. As also noted by Ofor, Omaliko & Okoli (2017), the Treasury Single Account (TSA) also came into being to minimize or completely block all financial leakages in other to promote transparency and reduce the level of mismanagement of government revenue. The essence of the Treasury Single Account is chiefly to bring all the government accounts together, with this there will be a limited amount of revenue loss and mismanaging by the revenue generating agencies in Nigeria. Unfortunately, some worries are raised against the Treasury Single Account (TSA); most Nigerians seem to disagree with the policy implementation. To these people, Treasury Single Account (TSA) has become a problem, because it cannot account for the various changes in the agenda as these agencies experience a rapid discontinue change when there are crises or even during elections. As a matter of fact, it becomes a problem when new technology emerges and also results in delay and traffic while paying into a single account. This as a result makes the empirical evidence on Treasury Single Account (TSA) and performance of MDAs considerably necessary.

Statement of Problem

The Nigerian public sector organizations were faced with the problem of accountability of government revenue, transparency, and misapplication of public funds over the years. The problem of cash management and fraud control in ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs) of government posed a serious challenge to the performance of the government establishment to the extent that urgent action was needed to rescue the system from total collapse. The purpose of the Treasury Single Account (TSA) is primarily to ensure accountability of government revenue, enhance transparency and avoid misapplication of public funds. The maintenance of a treasury single account was expected to help ensure proper cash management by eliminating idle funds usually left with different commercial banks and in a way enhance reconciliation of revenue collection and payment (Adeolu 2015). The policy directives are also seen as imperative amidst falling oil prices in the market and the need to forestall all loopholes where government revenues sip into private pockets, thereby making it difficult for the various tiers of government that depended on such revenue from the federation account to run their affairs (Othman, 2016). Although it enhances

the overall effectiveness of a financial management system, the Treasury Single Account (TSA) provides several other problems. However, this is plagued by the inability to redistribute the income from the single treasury bank into the economy by way of expansionary fiscal and monetary policies of the government. Treasury Single Account TSA has a lot of challenges for developing economies like Nigeria. In practice, the government banking arrangements may consist of several bank accounts which can be at both the central bank and commercial banks. Consolidating this might take serious effort and genuine commitment on the part of the Central Bank of Nigeria. However, the balances in commercial banks must be cleared every day and all government cash balances should be consolidated in one central account- the TSA main account of the treasury at the central bank. This posed a huge challenge at the onset of the implementation of the treasury single account. In countries with advanced payment and settlement systems and an Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) with adequate interfaces and banking systems, this information will be available in real-time. As a minimum, complete updated balances can be available daily, but difficult in less advanced countries like Nigeria.

Treasury Single Account (TSA) has also been criticized for imposing bottlenecks for the leveled running of the federal government establishments since instituted. This problem is connected with the delay, queue, and network challenges experienced in making payments into the single account or remittal e-collection platform. It is, therefore, necessary to examine the effect of the Treasury Single Account (TSA) on the performance of federal establishments in Enugu State, with a view to finding ways of overcoming the myriad of challenges bewildering its implementation to enhance the performance of federal establishments in Enugu State and Nigeria in general.

Objectives of the Study

The broad objective of this study is to examine the effect of the Treasury Single Account (TSA) on the Performance of Federal Establishments in Enugu State. Specifically, the study sought to:

- I. Examine the effects of Treasury Single Account (TSA) on efficient cash management in Federal Establishments in Enugu State.
- II. Ascertain the extent Treasury Single Account (TSA) is significant in fraud control in Federal Establishments in Enugu State.

Research Questions

The following research questions were developed to guide the study:

- I. What are the effects of the Treasury Single Account (TSA) on efficient cash management in federal establishments in Enugu State?
- II. To what extent is the Treasury Single Account (TSA) significant in fraud control in federal establishments in Enugu State?

Statement of Hypotheses

The study was guided by the following three hypotheses:

- I. Treasury Single Account (TSA) has a positive effect on efficient cash management in federal establishments in Enugu State.
- II. Treasury Single Account (TSA) is significant in fraud control to a large extent in federal establishments in Enugu State.

Literature Review

Conceptual Review

Treasury Single Account

Onyekpere (2015) defines the Treasury Single Account as a unified structure of government bank accounts enabling consolidation and optimal utilization of government cash resources. It is a bank account or a set of linked bank accounts through which the government transacts all its receipts and payments and gets a consolidated view of its cash position at any given time. It was introduced by the federal government of Nigeria in 2012 to consolidate all inflows from all agencies of government into a single account at the central bank of Nigeria. Nnadi (2012) describes to Treasury Single Account as an accounting scheme that uses one account, or a group of connected accounts by the government to ensure that all revenue collected and payments are done through a Consolidated Revenue Account (CRA) at the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN). It is an accounting system under which all government revenue, receipts,

and income are channeled into a single account, usually maintained by the Central Bank of the country, and all payments are done through this account also (Igbekoyi & Agbaje, 2017). Okadigbo (2013) maintains that the Treasury Single Account is a process by which all government Ministries Departments Agencies (MDAs) remit their revenue collections to the Consolidated Revenue Account (CRA) through their individual commercial banks on a fee-for-service remuneration basis.

To Yusuf & Chiejina (2015) Treasury Single Account is a Unified Structure of Government Bank Account enabling connection and optimal application of government cash coffers. It's a bank account or a set of linked bank accounts through which the government transacts all its bills and payments and gets a consolidated view of its cash position at any given time. In the views of Eme & Chukwurah (2015), the Treasury Single Account scheme is a system and instrument for the effective operation of government profit, banking, and cash position. In line with the title, it groups and unifies all public sector accounts via a single storeroom account.

Evolution of Treasury Single Account (TSA) in Nigeria

The Treasury Single Account (TSA) system was initially suggested in 2004 by the federal government's Economic Reform and Governance (ERG) program, also, the system is a part of the Public Financial Management (PFM) restructurings which fall under the 3 pillars of the National Strategy for public sector reorganizations forward vision 20:20:20 to tackle obstacles to effective and efficient cash administration. The government introduced the e-payment method for all its financial transactions in 2008. Subsequently, the Accountant General of the Federation delivered a treasury circular for its implementation in January, 1st 2009 in all MDAs (Odia & Odia, 2016). Treasury Single Account came functional in 2012 under President Goodluck Jonathan. But not important was known about it until 2015 when President Muhammadu Buhari took over the arm of governance in Nigeria and the complete perpetration of TSA took effect with all the Civil Government establishments across the country. Before the complete flagged of TSA, fractured multiple banking systems were used in Nigeria for cash inrushes and exoduses (Odewole, 2018). The single account system wasn't Buhari's idea. It was conceived by the immediate past administration of President Goodluck Jonathan, but it remained a bare policy on paper due to a lack of pontifical will on part of one administration to apply it (Eme & Chukwurah, 2015).

The initiative is being championed by the federal ministry of finance with the office of the Accountant General of the Federation serving as the implementing agency in active collaboration with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN). The project is inspired by Global Best practices long established by countries across the world and has a proven record of enhancing oversight and control of government cash resources. The new initiative should help to reverse the situation where idle cash balance in bank accounts of MDAs often fail to earn market-related remuneration and also would avert the situation where the government is unaware of the cash balances, incurs unnecessary borrowing costs on raising funds to cover perceived shortage (Olaoye & Talabi, 2019).

Treasury Single Account (TSA) and Efficient Cash Management in Public Sector

Efficiency is the (often measurable) ability to avoid wasting materials, energy, effort, money, and time in doing something or in producing the desired result. In a more general sense, it is the ability to do things well, successfully, and without waste (Stone, 2012). In mathematical or scientific terms, it signifies a performance that uses the least number of inputs to achieve the highest amount of output. It often specifically comprises the capability of a specific application of effort to produce a specific outcome with a minimum amount of waste, expenses, or effort. Efficiency is often measured as the ratio of useful output to total input, which can be expressed in a mathematical formula $r=P/C$, where P is the amount of useful output ("product") produced per amount C ("cost") of resources consumed (Sickles & Zelenyuk, 2019).

Uhembe (2015) noted that the introduction and application of a single account remains a tactical approach by the Nigerian government to increase efficiency, openness, transparency, and accountability in the management of federal financial resources. Odia (2016) argues that proper implementation of the Treasury Single Account (TSA) policy can help to eliminate leakages and wastages, instill fiscal discipline, enhances accountability, transparency, and effective budget execution, and reduces corruption in the Nigerian public sector.

Onyekpere (2015) noted that Treasury Single Account (TSA) is a process for effective management of government finances, banking, and cash position. In accordance with the name, it pools and unifies all government accounts. The advantages and benefits of the TSA are legion. The consolidation into a TSA paves way for the timely capture and payment of all tax revenues into government coffers without the intermediation of multiple banking arrangements.

The underlying purpose of the Treasury Single Account (TSA) is to enable the government to consolidate all its cash into one account, or set of linked accounts instead of holding multiple disconnected bank balances across its Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs). This enables the treasury to operate efficient cash management and controls, by taking custody of all revenue as soon as it is received and controlling the payment of all approved expenditure claims. This in turn will reduce waste (Kanu, 2015).

Treasury Single Account (TSA) and Fraud Control in Public Sector

Fraud involves some kind of trickery, swindling, deceit counterfeiting, racketing, smuggling, and forgery. Fraud is deliberate dishonesty to acquire unlawful gain or to deny legal rights to a victim. The motive of fraud may be financial gain or other benefits such as obtaining a passport, travel document, driver's license, or mortgage fraud are examples, where the perpetrator may attempt to succeed by way of wrong declarations (Otaha, 2012). The growing interest in combating fraudulent acts in the public sector made the government and the international community, investors, financial analysts, and other stakeholders rely more on the accounting information of MDAs to carry out fundamental analysis in predicting the future economy of the country ever before. Yusuf (2015) noted that the failure of previous administrations on accountability of government funds and proper accounting information to provide a necessary signal that could have aided the previous administration in their decision has raised the question about the accountability of public funds and the need for treasury single account (TSA) by the present administration in 2015.

The main motive behind the introduction of TSA by the federal government is to facilitate adequate and proper control over government cash balances. The integration and consolidation of fiscal resources of the federal government via the TSA system facilitate proper management of government cash by enabling fraud control. Idle balances are kept in several bank accounts before the introduction of TSA. A key element in monetary and budget management is effective aggregate control of cash which is facilitated by a single government treasury. The introduction of TSA in Nigeria's public sector aimed at reducing the cost of transactions during budget implementation, remarkably by controlling the delay in the remittance of government both tax and non-tax revenues by collecting banks, and making rapid payments of government expenses, facilitating reconciliation between efficient control and monitoring funds allocated to various government agencies; banking and accounting data; and enabling healthier harmonization with the monetary policy (Igbekoyi & Agbaje, 2017).

Theoretical Framework

This study was based on White-Collar Crime Theory propounded by Edwin Hardin Sutherland in 1949. White-Collar Crime Theory is of fact that the essence of adopting measures in public financial management to block financial fraud and promote accountability and transparency in the public financial system of the economy. According to this theory, white-collar criminals suffice different features and intent than street criminals. Sutherland originally instituted his theory in a remark to the American Sociological, where he attempted to study two fields, crime and high society thought with no empirical consensus. He explicitly states his idea as the crime committed by a person's respectability and high social status in the course of his occupation (Sutherland, 1949 cited in Michael, 2014). The theory held that administrative crime is more likely than street crimes to tear at the heart of a public system and render its citizens sarcastic and self-centered services. The theorist argued that administrative or white-collar crimes disrupt trust and therefore create cynicism. This depresses social morale and produces social incompetence. Crimes, on the other hand, ordinary produce little effect on social institutions or social organizations (Cullen & Wilcox, 2014). The relevance of White-Collar Crime Theory to this study on Treasury Single Account (TSA) and the performance of federal establishments in Enugu State is based on the fact that the essence of TSA adoption is to block financial crimes, promote accountability and transparency in the public financial system of the economy. From this theory point of view, TSA is a measure of fraud control and efficiency in the public accounting system. White collar criminals are deemed opportunists; they over time emulate and seize any opportunity of the circumstances for their enrichment. They are lean, brilliant, and wealthy individuals who opt enough to get a job that allows them uncontrolled access to more often lump sums of public money. The TSA policy was therefore initiated as a measure

for accountability and fraud control in accounting for federally generated revenue by MDAs rather than chasing shadows by dealing with those that siphoned the revenue for personal use, the White-Collar Criminals.

Review of Empirical Literature

Treasury Single Account (TSA) and the performance of the public sector in financial matters have attracted empirical research, especially in recent times. Scholars, for instance, have conducted numerous studies on that and have continued to do so from different perspectives. A review of some of the current empirical studies was carried out under this subheading.

Ayoade, Adegbola, Aladesoun & Olaniyan (2021) investigated the Effect of the Treasury Single Account on Public Funds Management in Federal Government Establishments in Lagos State, Nigeria. The study used the survey research design. The data was analyzed using simple frequency and percentages while the hypotheses formulated were tested and analyzed using chi-square statistics. The result of the study revealed that there is a significant relationship between TSA and the accountability of funds generated by government organizations in Nigeria.

Quarm (2020) also studied The Ramifications of the Treasury Single Account, the Ifmis Platform, and Government Cash Management in Developing Economies in the Wake of the Covid-19 Pandemic: Ghana's Empirical Examination. The study employed the ordinary least square (OLS) method, unit root test, and co-integration test. The study discovered that TSA allows complete and timely information about government cash resources. As well as a result of the Ghana Interbank Payment and Settlement System (GhIPSS) and GIFMIS, and an interface with the banking system, updated balances of the government cash position are available on daily basis, and in real-time.

Oyinloye, Olamiju & Popoola (2019) studied Treasury Single Account, Accountability, and Transparency in Funds management in Federal Ministries in Ogun State, Nigeria. The study adopted a survey design and descriptive analysis and particularly the T-test statistical tool. The study revealed that an effective application of Treasury Single Account enhances financial reporting in Federal Ministries in Ogun State and challenges of Treasury Single Account are poor network, delay, and poor understanding of the process by both the staff and the public.

Omesi, Ashibogwu & Abada (2020) conducted an investigation on Treasury Single Account and Fraud Control in Tertiary Institutions in South-South Nigeria. The study adopted a descriptive survey design with mean and standard deviation to analyze data in relation to the research questions while the analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to test the null hypotheses. The findings of the study among other things revealed that treasury single account highly influences the effectiveness of fraud control and accurate accounting in Tertiary Institutions in South-South Nigeria. A related study was carried out by Osagioduwa (2019) on Treasury Single Account Effectiveness on Financial Fraud Control and Public Organizations Efficient Administration in Nigeria. The study was carried out in Edo, Delta, Enugu, and the Anambra States respectively (covering South-South and South-East Nigeria). Descriptive statistical techniques such as frequency distribution, charts, and standard deviation were used in analyzing the data. The TSA policy is effective in combating corruption in the public sector of Nigeria and has resulted in more ineffectiveness in the administration of public sector organizations.

Mbotor & Ude (2018) carried out a similar study titled Treasury Single Account: The Fraud Reduction Strategy in the Public Sector. Employing the cross-sectional design, with 100 staffs from the federal MDAs in Imo State. The formulated hypotheses tested using linear regression reveals a correlation between the TSA policy and fraud control in the public sector. The study revealed that the adoption of TSA facilitates effective and efficient tax revenue management and reduces fraud among tax authorities.

Methodology

The study adopted a descriptive survey design. A descriptive survey design refers to a process of eliciting data from a target population through questionnaires or interview instruments and subjecting such data to statistical analysis to conclude. The use of descriptive survey design is necessary because it helped to ascertain the opinions of the respondents through the administration of questionnaires. This helped to seek answers to the issues raised in the research questions. The study was carried out in three federal establishments in Enugu State, namely: Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) Enugu State Command, Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) Enugu Zonal Office, and National Orthopedics Hospital (NOH), Enugu. The study was conducted with a population of 1,815 staff (774 NIS

staff, 473 FIRS staff, and 568 NOH staff). A sample size of 328 was determined using the Taro Yamane formula, while the sample size for each establishment was calculated with Sam Kumar’s proportional allocation formula. The purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample for the study. The instrument used for the study was a structured questionnaire. The instrument was validated by two experts from the Department of Public Administration, Enugu State University of Science and Technology, and two experts from the Department of Public Administration and Local Government, University of Nigeria Nsukka. Their corrections and suggestions were used to produce the final instrument. The instrument reliability was tested using 10 staff from federal establishments in Enugu State. The reliability coefficient was 0.86 using the Cronbach Alpha formula. A total of 282 copies of the questionnaire were properly completed and returned to the study staff (65 NIS staff, 95 FIRS staff, and 122 NOH staff). The data generated from the study were presented in a tabular form of frequencies and percentages in the five-point Likert scale format. The hypotheses were tested using a t-test. For any hypothesis testing with a t-test at the significant level of 0.05, if the t-calculated is greater than the t-critical value (t-table), an alternate hypothesis is accepted.

Data Presentation and Analysis

In this section, the results of the data collected are presented and analysed according to the research questions posed for the study. The hypotheses were also tested using t-test statistical analysis at a significant level of 0.05.

Research Question One: What are the effects of the Treasury Single Account (TSA) on efficient cash management in federal establishments in Enugu State?

Table 1: Effects of Treasury Single Account (TSA) on Efficient Cash Management

<i>Responses</i>	<i>Very high extent</i>	<i>High extent</i>	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>Low extent</i>	<i>Very low extent</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Promotes accountability and transparency among MDAs and organs of the government</i>	181 64%	82 29%	3 1%	8 3%	8 3%	282 100%
<i>Facilitates regular monitoring of government cash balances</i>	178 63%	98 35%	3 1%	0 0%	3 1%	282 100%
<i>Lowers administrative cost of maintaining multiple accounts</i>	194 69%	74 26%	3 1%	3 1%	8 3%	282 100%
<i>Ensures that there is no ambiguity regarding the volume and location of the government funds</i>	202 72%	69 24%	6 2%	5 2%	0 0%	282 100%
<i>Improves operational control by helping the treasury have full information about cash resources</i>	226 80%	39 14%	6 2%	3 1%	8 3%	282 100%
<i>Improves the timeliness, uniformity of account reconciliation, and quality of the fiscal accounts</i>	214 76%	60 21%	3 1%	0 0%	5 2%	282 100%

Source: Survey Report, 2022

Table 1 reveals the effects of the Treasury Single Account (TSA) on efficient cash management. The table showed that the frequency of the respondents that indicated a very high extent was above average in all the items. This pattern of responses indicated that the respondents accepted all the items as the effects of TSA on efficient cash management in federal establishments in Enugu State. The items include: promoting accountability and transparency among MDAs and organs of the government, facilitating regular monitoring of government cash balances, lowering the administrative cost of maintaining multiple accounts, ensuring that there is no ambiguity regarding the volume and location of the government funds, improving operational control by helping the treasury has full information about cash resources and improves the timeliness, uniformity of account reconciliation and quality of the fiscal accounts.

Research Question Two: To what extent is the Treasury Single Account (TSA) significant in fraud control in federal establishments in Enugu State?

Table 2: Extent of the Treasury Single Account (TSA) is Significant in Fraud Control

<i>Responses</i>	<i>Very high extent</i>	<i>High extent</i>	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>Low extent</i>	<i>Very low extent</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Enhances the control of financial data with the aim of detecting omissions and fraud</i>	134 51%	126 45%	6 2%	6 2%	0 0%	282 100%
<i>Prevents revenue leakages in terms of revenue losses and misappropriation</i>	184 65%	84 30%	3 1%	8 3%	3 1%	282 100%
<i>Secures the reliability and credibility of financial statements at the end of a given period.</i>	123 44%	153 54%	0 0%	3 1%	3 1%	282 100%
<i>Provides for proper monitoring of government receipt and expenditure</i>	192 68%	79 28%	0 0%	5 2%	6 2%	282 100%
<i>Facilitates regular monitoring of government cash balances thereby preventing fraud</i>	166 59%	101 36%	3 1%	5 2%	7 2%	282 100%
<i>Enables higher quality cash outturn analysis by enhancing the integrity of accounting records</i>	226 80%	53 19%	0 0%	3 1%	0 0%	282 100%

Source: Survey Report, 2022

Table 2 reveals the extent Treasury Single Account (TSA) is significant in fraud control. The presentation showed that the frequency of the respondents that indicated very high extent and high extent was above average in all the items. This is a strong indication that the respondents affirmed that all the items were the extent TSA is significant in fraud control in federal establishments in Enugu State. The items include: enhancing the control of financial data with the aim of detecting omissions and frauds, preventing revenue leakages in terms of revenue losses and misappropriation, securing the reliability and credibility of financial statements at the end of a given period, provides for proper monitoring of government receipt and expenditure, facilitates regular monitoring of government cash balances thereby prevents fraud and enables higher quality cash outturn analysis to be undertaken enhancing the integrity of accounting records.

Test of Hypothesis One: Treasury Single Account (TSA) has a positive effect on efficient cash management in federal establishments in Enugu State.

Calculation of Degree of Freedom (DF)

$$DF = (R-1) (C-1)$$

Where R = Number of Row in the contingency table

C = Number of columns in the contingency table

$$DF = (3-1) (5-1)$$

$$= 2 \times 4$$

$$= 8$$

At 0.05 significant level and 8 degrees of freedom the table value of chi-square = 2.306

Computation of t-test statistics for hypothesis One

$$t\text{-cal.} = \frac{x_1 - x_2 - x_3}{\sqrt{\frac{(s^2)}{n_1} + \frac{(s^2)}{n_2} + \frac{(s^3)}{n_3}}}$$

$$t\text{-cal.} = \frac{4.34 - 1.44 - 2.22}{\sqrt{\frac{(0.87^2)}{122} + \frac{(0.69^2)}{65} + \frac{(0.76^2)}{95}}}$$

$$t\text{-cal.} = \frac{0.68}{\sqrt{0.0062041 + 0.0073246 + 0.0057842}}$$

$$t\text{-cal.} = \frac{0.68}{\sqrt{0.0193129}}$$

$$t\text{-cal.} = \frac{0.68}{0.1389709}$$

$$t\text{-cal.} = 4.893$$

Table 3: T-test Statistical Table for Hypothesis One

Categories of Establishment	N	Mean (\bar{X})	Std. Deviation(s)	D.F	t-Cal.	t-crit.	Decision
National Orthopedics Hospital, Enugu	122	4.34	0.87	8	4.893	2.306	Accepted
Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS)	65	1.44	0.69				
Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS)	95	2.22	0.76				
Total	282	8.00	2.32				

Source: Survey Report, 2022

From table 3 above, it was observed that the t-calculated was 4.893 while the t-critical with a Degree of Freedom (DF) of 8 was 2.306. This implies that hypothesis one is upheld (accepted). The calculated t-test of 4.893 is greater than the critical value of the t-test of 2.306; hence the first hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, the statistical analysis affirmed that Treasury Single Account (TSA) has a positive effect on efficient cash management in federal establishments in Enugu State.

This suggests that employees in National Orthopedics Hospital, Enugu, Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS), and Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) agreed that Treasury Single Account (TSA) has a positive effect on efficient cash management in federal establishments in Enugu State.

Test of Hypothesis Two: Treasury Single Account (TSA) is significant in fraud control to a large extent in federal establishments in Enugu State

Computation of t-test statistics for hypothesis two

$$t\text{-cal.} = \frac{x_1 - x_2 - x_3}{\sqrt{\frac{(s^2)}{n_1} + \frac{(s^2)}{n_2} + \frac{(s^2)}{n_3}}}$$

$$t\text{-cal.} = \frac{3.98 - 1.02 - 2.10}{\sqrt{\frac{(0.59^2)}{122} + \frac{(0.48^2)}{65} + \frac{(0.96^2)}{95}}}$$

$$t\text{-cal.} = \frac{0.86}{\sqrt{0.0028533 + 0.0035446 + 0.0097010}}$$

$$t\text{-cal.} = \frac{0.86}{\sqrt{0.0160989}}$$

$$t\text{-cal.} = \frac{0.86}{0.1268814}$$

$$t\text{-cal.} = 6.778$$

Table 4: T-test Statistical Table for Hypothesis Two

Categories of Establishment	N	Mean (\bar{X})	Std. Deviation(s)	D.F	t-Cal.	t-crit.	Decision
National Orthopedics Hospital, Enugu	122	3.98	0.59	8	6.778	2.306	Accepted
Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS)	65	1.02	0.65				
Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS)	95	2.10	0.96				
Total	282	7.10	2.20				

Source: Survey Report, 2022

The analysis in table 4 above showed that the t-calculated was 6.778 while the t-critical value is 2.306. Therefore, the t-calculated of 6.778 is greater than the t-critical value of 2.306. The second hypothesis is accepted. This signifies that Treasury Single Account (TSA) is significant in fraud control to a large extent in federal establishments in Enugu State.

This implies that employees in National Orthopedics Hospital, Enugu, Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS), and Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) agreed that Treasury Single Account (TSA) is significant in fraud control to a large extent in federal establishments in Enugu State.

Discussion of the Results

The result of hypothesis one revealed that Treasury Single Account (TSA) has a positive effect on efficient cash management in federal establishments in Enugu State. It was found that the respondents agreed with the 6 items under the effects of Treasury Single Account (TSA) on efficient cash management. The result is in agreement with the finding of Osagioduwa (2019) who discovered that the Treasury Single Account (TSA) had been effective in financial management especially in combating financial-related crime in the current Nigeria public sector. The finding is in support of the finding of Olorunnishola & Fasina (2018) who discovered that TSA is an effective policy in blocking financial leakages. Also, Enofe, Afiangbe, and Agha (2017) discovered that TSA has a positive relationship with corruption reduction. In the same vein, Oti, Igbeng & Obim (2016), and Nwaorgu, Ezenwaka & Onuorah (2017) studies revealed that the adoption and emphasis on TSA and accountability in the public sector are capable of blocking monetary loopholes, enhancing openness and accountability in federal health tertiary institutions in South-East Nigeria.

The result in hypothesis two revealed that Treasury Single Account (TSA) is significant in fraud control to a large extent in federal establishments in Enugu State. It was discovered that the respondents agreed with all 6 items under the extent Treasury Single Account (TSA) is significant in fraud control. These items include: enhancing the control of financial data with the aim of detecting omissions and frauds, preventing revenue leakages in terms of revenue losses and misappropriation securing the reliability and credibility of financial statements at the end of a given period, provides for proper monitoring of government receipt and expenditure, facilitates regular monitoring of government cash balances thereby prevents fraud and enables higher quality cash outturn analysis to be undertaken enhancing the integrity of accounting records.

This finding is in line with the results of the inferential statistics by Igbekoyi & Agbaje (2020) which showed that TSA has a significant effect on financial leakages in revenue collection; promotes transparency in the administration of public funds; and financial misappropriation in the public sector. This result is in accord with Hamisu (2019) who discovered how treasury single account has influenced the effectiveness of public finance management in respect of fraud control and accurate accounting in tertiary institutions in South-South Nigeria. The study showed that treasury single account highly influences the level of effectiveness of public finance management with respect to accurate accounting in terms of transparency of taxpayer obligation and liabilities, taxpayer registration and assessment, value for money and control in procurement, unreported government operations, transparency on inter-government fiscal relation, collection of tax payment, internal control for non-salary expenditure, public access to pay fiscal information, recording management of cash balances, debt and guarantee, internal audit and payroll control.

Conclusion and Recommendations

It is clear from the result that the Treasury Single Account (TSA) has a positive effect on the performance of federal establishments on financial records in Enugu State, especially inefficient cash management and fraud control. Based on these findings, it was concluded that the adoption of a treasury single account has provoked efficient and effective management of cash in the Nigerian public sector, sustained a considerable reduction in the level of fraudulent activities, and aid an improved level of accountability. Hence, there is no doubt that the treasury single account is a nudge towards public sector accountability in Nigeria.

Based on the findings and conclusion of the study, the following recommendations were made:

- i. Since the Treasury Single Account (TSA) has a positive effect on efficient cash management in federal establishments, Federal Government should engross immense public enlightenment and clarification around the significance of the Treasury Single Account (TSA) to nurture its success.
- ii. The federal government should make provision for adequate knowledge and skills in the operation of treasury single account as a primary requirement for appointment into any office that involves public finance management for the purpose of effectiveness in the area of fraud control and accurate accounting.
- iii. Since treasury single account is significant in fraud control, the government should shelter as soon as probable the appropriate statutory support to aid the appropriate regulatory atmosphere which will drive the effective implementation of the policy.

- iv. Treasury single account requires political will, determination, and sincerity on the part of the government to rise above the diverse challenges to achieve the expected benefits of the system through reduction in the cost of governance in Nigeria and revolutionizing our society for the better

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