

EFFECT OF TREASURY SINGLE ACCOUNT ON PERFORMANCE OF DEPOSIT MONEY BANKS IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Government of Nigeria introduced Treasury Single Account (TSA) to ensure accountability of government revenue, enhance transparency, avoid misapplication of public funds and checkmate the activities of deposit money banks to ensure that their return on asset, return on equity and return on investment are through their innovation and business ideas. The study examined the effect of the treasury single account on the performance of deposit money banks in Nigeria. The study used the ex-post facto research design. The population of this study is 20 deposit money banks in Nigeria as quoted by the Nigerian stock exchange as of 2017. The sample size is the 20 deposit money bank in Nigeria. The study used statistical tools of correlation and regression with the statistical software package of e-view 9.00. The study found that there is a significant effect of the treasury single account on the performance of deposit money banks in Nigeria. This implies that treasury single account affected positively performance of deposit money banks in Nigeria in terms of return on asset. The study, therefore, recommended that Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria should continue to adopt the Federal Government of Nigeria policy of single treasury account to help the Federal Government discover financial mismanagement and money laundering in Nigeria. They should continue to use this policy to discover new ways of generating high performance in the sector.

Keywords: *Treasury Single Account, Performance and Return on Asset*

Introduction

Until the introduction of Treasury Single Account (TSA) in Nigeria in 2012, Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDA) which generate revenue, had multiple accounts in commercial banks, used part of the revenue generated to fund their operations and then remitted

the surplus to the federation account. As a result, agencies paid into government account what they deemed fit and as such, short paid government. The adoption and full application of the Treasury Single Account (TSA) by any administration, especially in a dwindling economy cannot be over-emphasized because it encourages transparency and accountability in government parastatals.

Adeolun (2015), said the adoption of the TSA involve retail banking which Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) perform by receiving deposits on government accounts, collect taxes/levies and make disbursements as well as payment of salaries to civil servants, but must operate a zero (O) balance account for all revenue receipt as monies are expected to be transferred electronically to the Consolidated Revenue Account (CRA) at the end of every banking day, hence leaving them with no public funds to use as float for their operations. As a public accounting system, the primary aim of the TSA is to ensure the accountability of government revenue, enhance transparency and avoid misapplication of public funds. The few exceptions to the TSA bother on the accounts operated by joint venture partners with a government like oil, mining, leases (OMLS) in the oil and gas industry that are not paid to the Consolidated Revenue Funds CBN (2015).

Over the years, the government of Nigeria adopted TSA to ensure they minimize corrupt practices in the banking sector in Nigeria, therefore, enhancing their performance in terms of return on investment (ROA). Contrariwise, some banks are performing below expectation with the emergence of TSA thus resulting into mergers. From the extant literature, studies such as Ndubuaku, Ohaegbu and Nina (2017); Opeyemi, Kehinde, Samuel and Adejana (2017); Nkechi, Leonard and Francis (2017); Ofurum, Oyibo and Ahuche (2018) Saheed (2018); Ighosewe and Ofor (2017) addressed the variables, that is the effect of treasury single account and performance in general terms, but none of these studies used deposit money banks performance such as return on assets. However, this study filled the research gap by relating the performance of DMBs to the treasury single account introduced by the government.

The main objective of this study is to examine the effect of the treasury single account on the performance of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria. The specific objectives are to: determine the effect of treasury single account on the return on asset of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria.

The study investigated the effect of the Treasury Single Account (TSA) on the performance of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria from the years 2008 to 2018. The study period emanated from the fact that there were reforms such as Government Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS), Accrual-Based International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), Electronic Payment System and Treasury Single Account (TSA), aimed at improving the public finance management in Nigeria.

The following hypotheses are tested.

H₀₁: There is no significant effect of the treasury single account on the return on asset of Deposit Money Bank in Nigeria.

Concept of Treasury Single Account

Treasury Single Account is a payment system in which all revenues due to the government are paid into a unified account domiciled with the CBN. Its objective is to ensure fiscal discipline and transparent management of the nation's finances (Kanu, 2016). According to Yusuf (2016), TSA is a unified structure of government bank accounts enabling consolidation and optimal utilization of government cash resources. To him, 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. This presidential directive would end the previous public accounting situation of several fragmented accounts for government revenues, incomes and receipts, which in the recent past has meant the loss or leakages of legitimate income meant for the federation account. The TSA is a process and tool for effective management of government's finances, banking and cash position. Following the name, it pools and unifies all government accounts through a single treasury account.

Eme, Chukwurah and Iheanacho (2015) defined Treasury Single Account (TSA) as a network of subsidiary accounts all linked to the main account such that, transactions are effected in the subsidiary accounts but closing balances on these subsidiary accounts are transferred to the main account, at the end of each business day. According to Yusuf and Chiejina (2015), Treasury Single Account is a unified structure of government bank account enabling consolidation and optimal utilisation 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. TSA, therefore, is considered a prerequisite for modern cash management and is an effective tool for the ministry of finance / treasury to establish oversight and centralized control over the government's cash resources.

According to Lienert (2009), TSA is a unified structure of government bank accounts that gives a consolidated view of government cash resources. Based on the principle of unity of cash and the unity of treasury, TSA is a bank account or a set of linked accounts through which the government transacts all its receipts and payments. The primary objective of TSA is to ensure effective aggregate control over government cash balances. The consolidation of cash resources through TSA aggregate control of cash is also a key element in monetary and budget management (Isa, 2016)

Concept of Performance

According to FrichKohlar (2008), performance is a general term applied to a part or to all the conducts of activities of an organization over some time, often concerning past or projected cost efficiency, management responsibility or accountability or the like. Thus, not just the presentation, but the quality of results achieved refers to the performance. Performance is used to indicate a firm's success, conditions, and compliance. Organizational performance refers to the ability of an enterprise to achieve such objectives as high profit, quality product, large market share, good financial results, and survival at a pre-determined time using relevant strategy for action (Koontz & Donnell, 2003).

Akintonde, (2013) opined that performance is a multi-dimensional construct, the measurement of which varies depending on whether the measurement objective is to assess performance outcomes or behaviour. Nnabuife, (2009) sees performance as individual efforts that will lead to a specific outcome that will be matched with expected reward by managers.

According to Erasmus (2008), financial performance is a subjective measure of how well a firm can use its assets from its primary business to generate revenues. This term is also used as a general measure of a firm's overall financial health over a given period and can be used to compare similar firms across the same industry or to compare industries or sectors in aggregation.

Return on assets (ROA) is also a measure of performance widely used in the governance literature for accounting-based measures (Finkelstein & D'Aveni 1994; Kiel & Nicholson 2003; Weir & Laing 2001) . It is a measure that assesses the efficiency of assets employed (Bonn,

Yoshikawa & Phan 2004) and shows investors the earnings that the firm has generated from its investment in capital assets (Epps & Cereola 2008). Accounting performance measures (unlike ROA) have an advantage because they are backward-looking (Jong, Gispert, Kabir, & Renneboog, 2002). Return on assets (ROA) is the ratio of Net Income after Taxes (NIAT) divided by Total Assets.

Formula:-

$$\text{ROA} = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Average Total Asset}}$$

Empirical Studies

Ndubuaku, Ohaegbu and Nina (2017) determined the impact of TSA on the performance of the banking system in Nigeria. This research study sought to determine the impact of TSA on Credit to the Private Sector, Deposit mobilization and Loans and Advances respectively. Secondary and time series data were obtained from the CBN statistical bulletin in 2015. The data were analysed using regression and correlation analysis. The results from the research analysis confirmed that TSA had a significant impact on Credit to the Private Sector, Deposit Mobilization, and Loans and Advances.

The above study was conducted in Nigeria which is very current and similar studies can be conducted in Nigeria using return on asset which the previous work done by Ndubuaku, Ohaegbu and Nina in 2017 did not use. The study failed to indicate the population of the study and the sample size as well as the method of sample size determination. The study used regression which was very unique since it looked at the cause and effect relationship between the dependent and independent variables. The study could have used correlation to estimate the strength and degree of the relationship between the dependent and independent variables.

Opeyemi, Kehinde, Samuel and Adejana (2017) assessed the impact of TSA implementation on the liquidity base of banks in Nigeria. Fifteen (15) listed banks were used as the sample size for this study. Data were obtained by the use of annual reports and it was examined using Descriptive statistics and paired sample t-test. The results obtained confirmed that the implementation of the Treasury Single Account impacted negatively on the liquidity base of

banks in Nigeria. Also, there is a significant difference in the Profit after Tax (PAT) of Banks in Nigeria before and after the Treasury Single Account (TSA) adoption.

The above study was conducted using liquidity base of banks in Nigeria but this study did not use performance in terms of return on asset. The study failed to indicate the population of the study and the sample size of the study. The study could have used regression to indicate the cause and effect relationship between the dependent and independent variable instead of using t-test which even regression result provides.

Nkechi, Leonard and Francis (2017) studied the effect of TSA policy on the performances of federal government MDAs in Nigeria. The study relied basically on primary data which was obtained through a questionnaire designed and administered to 75 respondents drawn from the federal government ministries, departments, agencies and parastatals (MDA) within Anambra metropolis in the eastern part of Nigeria. The analysis was based on the Wilcoxon sign test. This study aims to empirically establish through available statistics the effect of implementing TSA on the performance of government ministries, departments, and agencies in Nigeria. The result of this research indicates that the institutionalization of TSA has significantly affected and improved the performance of federal government MDAs at 5% level of significance which goes further to confirm that treasury single account is capable of blocking financial loopholes in revenue generation and promoting transparency and accountability.

From the study, the use primary data to study TSA and performance is very wrong since data on TSA and performance can be obtained from the Central bank of Nigeria. The study failed to use the population of the study and the sample size of the study. The study could have used regression to analyse the data.

Saheed (2018) investigated the effect of the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) Deposit Withdrawals into the Treasury Single Account (TSA) on Deposit Money Banks' liquidity performance in Nigeria. Secondary data were obtained from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletin covering pre and post-implementation years (2012 to 2017). The dependent variable was represented by Deposit Money banks' liquidity ratio while the independent variable

was represented by Federal Government Deposits at the Deposit Money Banks. The study used a correlational research design to determine the effect of TSA on Deposit Money Banks' liquidity in the country. Also, the study employed a Feasible Generalized Least Square (FGLS) technique of data analysis. It was then found that Federal Government Deposit (FGD) had a positive and significant effect on the Deposit Money Banks' liquidity position in the Pre-TSA era whereas Federal Government Deposit (FGD) had a negative and significant effect on the Deposit Money Banks' liquidity performance in the Post-TSA era.

Saheed conducted a study in 2018 and a similar study can be conducted in 2019 to show if TSA affected the performance of deposit money banks in Nigeria. However, the study failed to indicate the population of the study and the sample size of the study. The study could have used ex post facto research design instead of correlational research design of which the meaning is uncertain. The study used regression which was good in conducting a study of this nature but the study could have used unit root test and normality tests to ascertain the pre-test before conducting and using regression.

Ighosewe and Ofor (2017) investigated the effects of the Treasury Single Account (TSA) and Bank performance in Nigeria. The study adopted a survey research design. Three hypotheses were formulated for the study. Ordinary least square (OLS) using SPSS 16.0 Statistical tools were used to test the hypotheses formulated for the study. The study revealed a negative significant relationship between TSA and bank Liquidity; a positive significant relationship between TSA and job loss and a negative significant relationship between TSA and profitability in the Banking industry.

The above study used survey research design which is improper for this study. The study could have used ex post facto research design since data on TSA and performance can be obtained from CBN. The study also failed to indicate the population of the study and the sample size of the study.

Clementina (2016) conducted a study on the effect of the Treasury Single Account on the Liquidity of the Base and Performance of the Banking Sector. The main objective of the study was to find out the influence of TSA on the liquidity base and performance of the banking sector in Nigeria. The study made use of primary data from ten (10) randomly selected banks'. The

questionnaire was administered to the Management staff of the ten (10) banks selected for the study. The researcher employed Chi-square as a statistical tool for analysis of the data. The results obtained confirmed that the implementation of the Treasury Single Account in the public accounting system impacted negatively on the liquidity base and the performance of the banking sector in Nigeria.

The above study was conducted in Nigeria using liquidity and TSA but used primary data. The use of primary data was very wrong as the study could have used secondary data that could be obtained from CBN. The use of chi-square was very wrong since the study was on cause and effect relationship between the variables. The study could have used correlation and regression to solve this problem.

Owie, Wilson-Oshillim and Onuora (2018) studied the appraisal of the Treasury Single Account in Nigeria. The study employed primary data as questionnaires were administered to the employees of five new generation banks such as Zenith Bank Plc, Access Bank Plc, Fidelity Bank Plc, Guarantee Trust Bank Plc, and Diamond Bank Plc to elicit necessary information on the effectiveness of TSA in promoting economic development. A major finding of the study was that the application of TSA enhances economic development in Nigeria.

The above study was conducted in Nigeria with the use of primary data. The use of primary data was very wrong as the study could have used secondary data that could be obtained from CBN. The study failed to indicate the statistical tool adopted in this study. The study could have used regression and correlation to study the variables.

Oru and Odumusor (2019) assessed the effects of the Treasury Single Account (TSA) on the Liquidity of Deposit Money Banks and effective control of government cash resources in Nigeria. A survey research design was employed in this study and data was obtained from primary sources. The study used both descriptive and inferential statistics as the person's moment coefficient of correlation as a statistical tool for its data analysis. The study revealed that the policy implementation and its model has a significant impact on the liquidity of Deposit Money Banks and the policy implementation has not afforded government effective control of its cash resources as accountability and transparency are not yet at their peak.

The above study was conducted in Nigeria using primary data. The use of primary data was very wrong but the study could have used secondary data that could be obtained from CBN. The use of correlation to study the variables was wrong, instead the study could have used both correlation and regression analysis to study the variables. The regression could have indicated the cause and effect of the dependent and independent variables.

Zayol, Iorlaha and Nege (2017) studied the effect of the implementation of the Treasury Single Account (TSA) on the liquidity of deposit money banks (DMB) in Nigeria. Recycling on previous studies on the subject matter, this study concludes that the implementation of a treasury single account will adversely affect the liquidity of deposit money banks in Nigeria.

The above study failed to follow the research indigent such as research design, the population of the study, sample size and method of sample size determination, method of data collection, and method of data analysis.

Anastasia and Chigbu (2016) assessed the effect of the implementation of Federal Government Treasury Single Account (TSA) on Deposits and commercial banks' performance in Nigeria. Time-series data were collected from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletin (2015) for the period 2012 to 2016. The exogenous variable, federal government treasury single account deposit was proxied using Federal Government demand deposit (FGDD), Federal Government time deposit (FGTD), and Federal Government saving deposit (FGSD) while the dependent variable Bank performance, was proxied using the summation of two performance indicators: Return on Equity (ROE) and Return on Investment (ROI). The study employed trend analysis (bar charts) and SPSS7.0 software descriptive statistics and least square test). The results obtained revealed that the implementation of Treasury Single Account deposit: federal government demand deposit (LnFGDD), Federal government time deposit (LnFGTD), and Federal Government savings deposit (LnFGSD) have a positive impact on the bank performance in Nigeria. LnFGSD impacted negatively on LnCBP in Nigeria. The study shows that the overall variables are not statistically significant as p-value is greater than f-stat ($0.88 > 0.05$) at a significant level.

The above study was conducted in Nigeria but used return on equity and return on investment and this study can also be applied by another researcher using return on asset. The study failed to

indicate the population of the study and the sample size of the study as well as sample size determination.

White-Collar Crime Theory

White-Collar Crime theory propounded by Sutherland (1949) cited in Michael (2004). This is of the fact that the essence of TSA adoption is to block the financial largest, promote accountability and transparency in the public financial system of the economy. White-collar crime is dated as far back as 1939. As cited in Michael (2004), Sutherland (1949) happened to be the first to opt for the term. According to him, white-collar criminals suffice different features and intent than street criminals. He originally instituted his theory in a remark to the American Sociological Society, where he attempted to study on two fields, crime and high society thought with no empirical consensus. He explicitly states his idea as: "a crime committed by a person's respectability and high social status in the course of his corruption (Sutherland, 1949 cited in Michael, 2004). Sutherland notes that in his time, less than two (2) percent of the persons committed to prison in a year belong to the upper class. White-collar criminals have deemed opportunities, they overtime emulate and seize any opportunity of the circumstances for their enrichment. They are leaned, brilliant and wealthy individuals who opt enough to get a job which allows them the uncontrolled access to more often lump sum of money. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has institutionalized a narrow approach entailing white-collar crime as those illicit acts which are restricted to deceive or violation of trust which is independent of any threat of physical force.

From the above, it is believed that deposit money banks in Nigeria have financial discipline which helps them to promote accountability and transparency in the public financial system of the economy through the adoption of a treasury single account. The adoption of a treasury single account proves that the rate of financial crimes is minimum and reduce since the government has set the standard to control financial misappropriation in the bank such as Bank Verification Number. The BVN helped both government and banks to checkmate financial indiscipline.

Methodology

The study used ex-post facto research design and this is because the study tried to find out the cause and effect relationship between the variables. The reason is that ex-post facto research

design is a systematic empirical inquiry in which the researcher does not have direct control of variables because their manifestations have already occurred and they are inherently not manipulated. The population of this study comprises of all quoted deposit money banks in Nigeria. According to the Nigerian Stock Exchange as of 2017, there are 20 quoted deposit money banks in Nigeria. However, the population of this study is the 20 quoted deposit money banks in Nigeria. The study used a convenience sampling technique to collect data from the deposit money banks in Nigeria. The reason for the convenience sampling method is that all the data needed in this study are documented and the research only obtained it from the sample. The sample size is the 20 quoted deposit money banks in Nigeria. The reason for this is that the research obtained aggregate data from the sector and use it to analyse this study.

The study uses secondary data. The reason for using secondary data is that the variable used in this study is quantitative and such as variables like treasury singly account (measured by federal government deposit), Return on asset is measured quantitatively in this study. The study collected data from the Central Bank of Nigeria's statistical bulletin. The data is useful since the study is a time-series study that requires time series data. Data collected from the Central Bank of Nigeria is unique and indicates the position of the effect of one variable on the other in the study.

Descriptive and inferential statistical tools such as regression, Spearman correlation and stationarity are used in this study. The regression is used to determine whether there is any relationship between variables. The correlation is used to establish the strength and degree of the relationship that existed between the variables. The theoretical model of regression is

$$Y = a + bx$$

The software statistical package of e-view 9.00 is used in analysing the data in this study. The reason for employing e-view 9.00 statistical software package is that it can indicate how a model fits in the work and it also shows various test such as t-test, f-test, and the probability of either accepting or rejecting based on the condition of 5% level of significance.

For the study, the independent variable is treasury single account which is proxied by federal government deposit and the dependent variable is a performance which is proxied by return on asset,. The model is stated as follow:

$$ROA = \alpha + \beta_1 FGD + \mu \dots\dots\dots 1$$

Where: ROA = Return on asset which is the dependent variable, and α is the intercept β_1 , is the parameter to be estimated as the independent variable.

Correlation

$$r = \frac{n\sum xy - \sum x \sum y}{\sqrt{\{(n\sum x^2) - (\sum x)^2\} \{(n\sum y^2) - (\sum y)^2\}}} \dots\dots\dots 2$$

Where:

r = Correlation Coefficient

x = Independent Variable

y = Dependent Variable

n = number of observations

Result and Discussion

Table 1: Descriptive statistics of the Variables

	FGD	ROA
Mean	831.6445	1536138.
Median	683.8000	1104565.
Maximum	2931.600	4454647.
Minimum	53.80000	60282.88
Std. Dev.	751.8423	1418959.
Skewness	2.115933	0.935923
Kurtosis	6.861177	2.672533
Jarque-Bera	15.04130	1.655061
Probability	0.071542	0.437128
Sum	9148.090	16897523
Sum Sq. Dev.	5652669.	2.01E+13
Observations	11	11

Source: E-Views 9.0 Output, 2019

The table shows that the federal government demand deposit (FGD) has a mean value (average) of 831.64 throughout the review. The table revealed that the median value of 683.80 which shows that the absence of outliers in the values. It has a maximum value of 2931.69 which was obtained in the year 2013. It also has a minimum value of 53.8; it was obtained in the year 2015. The variable has a standard deviation of 751.84 which suggests that the value of the observation is spread across its mean value of 831.64. The skewness statistics of the variable is 2.11,

suggesting that it is positive, while the kurtosis statistics of 6.86 suggests that the observation is leptokurtic in distribution. The Jaque-Bera statistics 15.04 with a probability value of 0.07 suggests that the FGD is not normally distributed at 5% level of significance.

This table implies that data on FGD is not normally distributed but the mean value indicates that the FGD is a good strategy government used to reduce financial miss- appropriation.

The table shows that the return on asset of deposit money banks in Nigeria (ROA) has a mean value (average) of 536138 throughout the review. The table revealed that the median value of 1104565 which shows that the absence of outliers in the values. It has a maximum value of 60282.88 and also has a minimum value of 4454647. The variable has a standard deviation of 1418959 which suggests that the value of the observation is spread across its mean value of 536138. The skewness statistics of the variable is 0,9, suggesting that it is positive, while the kurtosis statistics of 2.67 suggests that the observation is leptokurtic in distribution. The Jaque-Bera statistics 1.65 with a probability value of 0.43 suggests that the ROA is normally distributed at 5% level of significance.

This table implies that data is normally distributed but the ROA is good from 2009 through 2015 but became dropped from 2016 to 2018. The table indicates most banks do not make more return on asset as when there was no introduction of TSA.

**1: Graph of Federal Government Demand Deposit (Measured of TSA)
FGD**

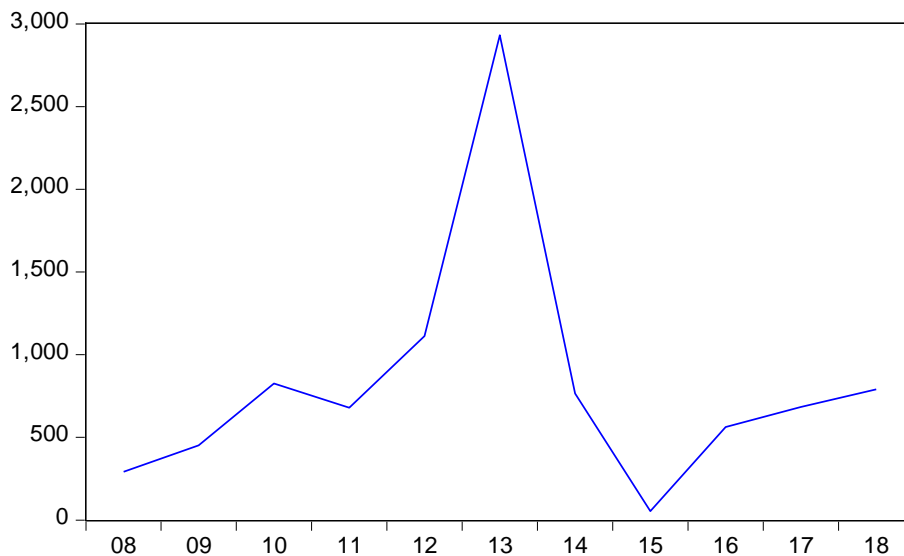


Fig. 1: Graphical Presentation of Federal Government Demand Deposit (Measured of TSA)

The trend of the federal government demand deposit (measured of TSA) is characterized by high volatility throughout the study. This is because it has exhibited an upward and downward trend over the period. It has dwindled too frequently throughout the study 2008 -2018. This chart implies that there is an effective increase in TSA in Nigeria since 2009 but it was in 2015 that the TSA decrease but eventually rise again but with little increase.

4. 2: Graph of Return on Asset of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria

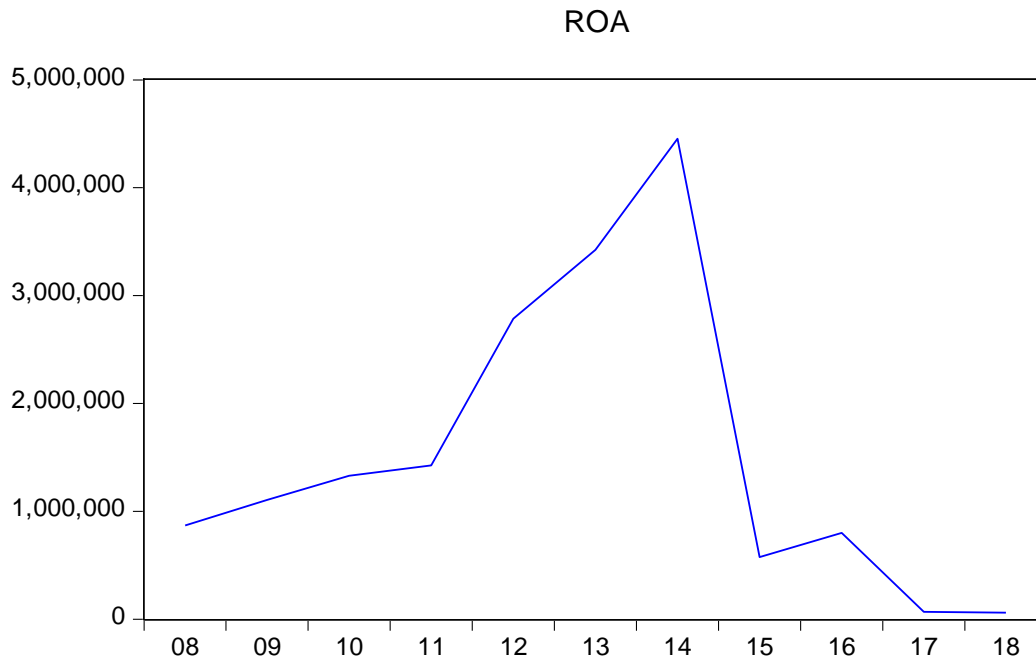


Fig. 2: Graphical Presentation of Return on Asset of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria

The graphical trend analysis of results presented in figure 2 reveals that Return on Asset of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria (ROA) has a lot of fluctuation over the periods of 2008– 2018. Also, from 2011, there was an increase in Return on Asset of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria but from 2015 to 2018, the sector later recorded decrease which resulted in a fall and merging of two banks (Diamond bank and Skye bank). The implication of this chart is that the return on asset of deposit money banks in Nigeria increase in 2011 but dropped in 2015 and has been slowing down to date.

Table 2: Correlation between Federal Government Demand Deposit and ROA

	ROA	FGD
ROA	1.000000	0.551842
FGD	0.551842	1.000000

Source: Researcher’s computation using, E-views 9.0, 2019

The 2 indicates that the return on asset of deposit money banks in Nigeria (ROA), has a strong positive correlation 0.55 with federal government demand deposit which is a measurement of treasury single account. This correlation shows that the variable is appropriately selected and thus, there is no problem of multicollinearity.

Table 3: Summary of Unit Root test Results

Variables	Level of stationarity	ADF-statistic	Significant values 1%, 5%, 10%	Order of Integration	Prob.(5%)
FGD	constant (exogenous): LinearTrend	3.29	-4.42, -3.25, -2.77	1(1)	0.04*
ROA	constant (exogenous): Trend	3.17	-4.42, -3.25, -2.77	1(0)	0.05*

Source: Author’s Computation using E-view 9.00
Probability values are indicated by *

Table 3 shows that FGD and ROA are not stationary at level but stationary at first difference and level because the ADF test statistics at first differences are greater than their corresponding critical values at 5% level of significance. Thus, FGD and ROA are stationary at first and level. Also, the variables are integrated of order one 1(1) and 1(0) which implies that regression analysis is unique and adequate in this study.

Table 4: Regression Test

Dependent Variable: ROA
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 05/18/19 Time: 02:23
 Sample: 2008 2018
 Included observations: 11

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	6.699834	576032.3	1.163100	0.2747
FGD	10.41497	524.6397	1.985166	0.0284
R-squared	0.304530	Mean dependent var		1536138.
Adjusted R-squared	0.227255	S.D. dependent var		1418959.
S.E. of regression	1247349.	Akaike info criterion		31.07390
Sum squared resid	1.40E+13	Schwarz criterion		31.14625
Log likelihood	-168.9065	Hannan-Quinn criter.		31.02830
F-statistic	3.940883	Durbin-Watson stat		1.713623
Prob(F-statistic)	0.028405			

Decision Rule: 5% level of significance

The Fisher-statistics (F) is 3.940883 with an associated P statistic value of 0.002 which suggested that the model is a good fit. The coefficient of federal government demand deposit (FGD) is a positive and significant effect on the return on asset of deposit money banks in Nigeria. The ROA= 6.69+0.10FGD which indicates that federal government demand deposit (FGD) will increase by 10% for every 1% increase in return on asset of deposit money banks in Nigeria. The p-value of 0.02 is less than the t-Statistic value of 1.98 and the standard error value of 524.63 is more than the t-statistic value which implies that there is a significant effect of the federal government demand deposit on return on asset of deposit money banks in Nigeria.

The coefficient of determination (r^2) of 0.30 indicates that about 30% variation in return on asset of deposit money banks in Nigeria can be explained by the federal government demand deposit (TSA). The remaining 69% can be explained by other related factors not noted in the regression model. The f-statistic value of 3.940883 is significant at a p-value of 0.00 and the finding is that there is a significant positive effect of treasury single account on return on asset of deposit money banks in Nigeria.

The results of the analysis indicate that there is a significant effect of the treasury single account on the performance of deposit money banks in Nigeria. This implies that treasury single account affects significantly the performance of deposit money banks in Nigeria in terms of return on

asset. The study is in line with the finding of Ndubuaku et al. (2017); Opeyemi et al. (2017) and Nkechi et al. (2017), who found that there is a statistical positive significant relationship between treasury single account and firm performance. The finding also disagreed with the finding of Ofurum et al (2018) who found a statistical negative significant relationship between treasury single account and firm performance. The finding is in agreement with White Collar Crime theory, which states that the essence of TSA adoption is to block the financial largest, promote accountability and transparency in the public financial system of the economy and the white-collar criminals suffice different features and intent than the street criminals. However, banks can identify their full customers and use them to generate returns.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The study concluded that there is a significant effect of the treasury single account on the performance of deposit money banks in Nigeria. This implies that treasury single account affected the performance of deposit money banks in Nigeria in terms of return on asset. The study also concluded that there is a significant positive effect of treasury single account on return on asset of deposit money banks in Nigeria. This implies that treasury single account affected the return on asset of deposit money banks in Nigeria. The study recommended that Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria should continue to adopt the federal government of Nigeria's policy of treasury single account to help the federal government discover financial mismanagement and money laundering in Nigeria. They should continue to use this policy to discover new ways of generating high performance in the sector.

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