Psychological Corollary of Treasury Single Account (TSA) on the Liquidity of Nigerian banks

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ABSTRACT
The study focuses on bank Treasury Single Account (TSA) corollary on liquidation and banking industry psychologically, and the research was done using descriptive statistics, which aided the research in generalizing and drawing conclusions. The data collection instrument used in this research work was the distribution of questionnaires to respondents from the sampled study area, which was then analyzed in a statistical package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The banking sector was the research's target population, but the researchers only had access to GTB Plc and Fidelity Bank Plc. The Union Bank plc. The Unity Bank plc. UBA Bank Plc professionals served as respondents, and the information gathered was analyzed using a tool.According to the study, TSA implementation has an important emotional effect on banking liquidation. It is recommended that the study focuses on the effect of treasury single accounts on banking in terms of liquidation, as well as all necessary mechanisms to ensure that valid contributions are professionally reacted to and that they contribute to the area in order to provide a proper solution to the raised dilemma. The study goes on to conclude and recommend that the government and financial institutions should use proper monitoring and systematic use of automated means of minimizing extravagance and abnormalities with public funds by public office managers.
Keywords: Account, Banks,Transactions, Treasury,Single, Corollary,, Liquidation

I.   INTRODUCTION
Treasury Single Account (TSA) is a motivating force for efficient part of government cash resources in Nigeria, as well as a useful model for governments to determine centralized control over their revenue through effective cash management. It is a catalyst for integrating and managing public funds because it improves accountability and allows the government to know how much money it receives on a daily basis. According to William (2010), the establishment of a TSA should be prioritized in the Public Financial Management reform agenda in countries with fragmented government banking arrangements.The banking sector is the engine of any nation's economy; a country's economic status is determined by how stable its banking industry is. In other words, any issue affecting banks has an impact on the nation's economy (Kanu, 2016). Despite the fact that money banks (DMBs) have been the custodians of government funds in Nigeria. Many banks did not survive the reforms until the introduction of TSA, and government ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs) operated a variety of accounts in deposit money banks.Treasury Single Account is critical in managing and controlling tax revenues collected and payments centralized with the Central Bank of Nigeria in a timely manner, as well as ensuring that government cash balances are optimally managed to reduce borrowing costs (Khan & Pessoa, 2010). The TSA is a unified structure of government bank accounts that allows for consolidation and optimal use of government cash resources. The government transacts all of its receipts and payments through this bank account or set of linked bank accounts and obtains a consolidated view of its cash position at any given time (Yusuf, 2016).Prior to TSA's introduction Nigeria had a disjointed banking arrangement for revenue and payment for transactions, with over 10,000 bank accounts in various banks, making it impossible to estimate the government's consolidated cash position at any time. It resulted in pockets of idle cash balance

held in MDA accounts when the government was unable to borrow money (Obinna, 2015). According to Yusuf (2016), "the maintenance of TSA will help ensure proper cash management by eliminating idle funds that are usually left with different commercial banks and, in a way, enhance reconciliation of revenue collection and payment." The maintenance of a treasury single account will facilitate effective cash management by eliminating idle funds that are typically left with various deposit money banks, thereby lowering borrowing costs.The Federal Government of Nigeria implemented the Treasury Single Account (TSA) policy to minimize or eliminate all financial leakages in order to promote transparency and reduce the level of mismanagement of government revenue. In other words, ministries, departments, and agencies must have zero balances with deposit money banks at the end of each banking day by remitting to the Treasury Single Account. Adeolu (2015) from the fragmented DMBs stands to lose a lot if TSA is implemented. This is because public sector funds account for a greater proportion of bank deposits. Adeolu, it is estimated that DMBs hold approximately 2.2 trillion dollars in public funds as of the beginning of the second quarter (2015).The impact of the huge amount leaving the banking sector cannot be imagined when one consider the fact that wherever federal government releases to the ministries and parastatals some certain funds, the banking sector is usually flourish with liquidity. An as soon as this public sector up through withdrawals liquidity tightens with inter-banks rate going up (Adeolu, 2015).From the foregoing, it is obvious that implementation of Treasury Single Account will ensure proper monitoring government receipt and expenditure to blockage of all the leakages inhere in the public financial management system. However, the deposits gap that the TSA will creat in the banking industry has raised serious concerned on the continuous survival of this important sector of the economy. Hence the need to assess the effect of Treasury Single Account (TSA) on the operation of some selected Nigerian banks.

II.   LITERATURE REVIEW
This section explores pertinent literatures in view of existing and ongoing research. It tries to review pertinent research works for the study. The study examined and reviewed literature on all sides of the issue.
2.1Concepts of Treasury Single Account
The Treasury Single Account (TSA) initiative aims to operate a leverages the power of Government Bank Accounts in a single account or a set of linked accounts for all government payments and receipts. TSA is currently a prerequisite for combating corruption, which is a cankerworm that has eaten deep into the caprice of our financial system in Nigeria over decades, and it is an effective and efficient prerequisite for modern cash management due to its nature to establish over light and centralized control over government cash resources by the ministry of finance/treasury. According to Karen (2006), it is a policy that provides a variety of other benefits and thus improves the overall effectiveness of a Public Financial Management (PFM) system.

The Treasury Single Account is best defined as an account in which all ministries and government organisations account balances are accumulated at the central bank, while each ministry and department has an intermediate account that shows the total of all electronic payments operations. Thus, at the end of the day (whether the type of transaction is accumulated or disbursed), the entire quantity will be mirrored on the single treasury account (Ali and Allister.2004).

TSA is one of the tried and true methods for improving payment and revenue collection systems and ensuring consistency. The TSA infrastructure is typically implemented as part of the financial management information system (FMIS) solution to control public expenditures by synchronizing the free balances of government bank accounts. Although there may be country-specific variations, TSA operations are typically managed by the ministry of finance's Central Treasury (CT) or Accountant General (AG). Based on a specific legal and regulatory framework, a secure interface between the financial management system (FMIS) and the Central Bank (CB) system is used to automate the TSA operation. TSA accounts and the interbank payment system are commonly used. The Central Bank is in charge of management (Greener, 2013).

Pattanayak&Fainboim (2010) defined TSA as a unified structure of government bank accounts enabling optimum utilization of government cash resources. TSA is a bank account or a set of linked bank accounts through which the government transacts all its receipts and payments. This enables the ministry of finance/treasury to delink management of cash from control at a transaction level.

2.2 Concepts of Banks Liquidation
The task of indefinitely closing a financial institution and its branches, liquidating any assets, and using the proceeds to pay off as many of the bank's remaining liabilities as possible. Customer

accounts are typically closed, and checks for the amount of their insured deposits are mailed to account holders. The issue of liquidation in the Nigeria banking industry is not a recent development, but rather a phenomenon that has existed in the industry since the beginning of banking in Nigeria, albeit in various forms at various times (Imala, 2005). According to the Central Bank of Nigeria Annual Report (1995), financial distress is defined as the occurrence of events in financial institutions that include, but are not limited to: (i) Fail to meet capitalization requirement (2) Have weak deposit base and (3) Are afflicted by mismanagement. The term "distressed banks" entered the banking lexicon in Nigeria between 1990 and 1995. The term refers to an unmanageable, unviable, and insolvent bank that is lending towards liquidation. Distress is defined as "being in danger or difficulty and in need of assistance".

2.3 The Rationale behind Banks Liquidation in Nigeria
2.3.1 Capital Inadequacy
The first component, bank equity capital, acts as a buffer against unexpected losses, allowing banks to survive and thus avoid insolvency. According to Baker and Mansi (2002), bank equity capital protects depositors, creditors, and investors from expected losses. It is worth noting that RAs consider the size of a bank's equity capital and capital adequacy (i.e., the proportion of the bank's capital relative to its risk) to be the most important factors in the analysis of bank creditworthiness.Per the Rawcliffe and Andrews (2003), larger banks (in terms of absolute equity size) are more likely to be significant to their domestic economies because the possibility of receiving external support exists strongly if needed, lowering the risk that the bank will default. According to numerous studies in the literature, high capital strength ratios result in higher bank ratings (Laruccia and Revoltella, 2000; Pasiouras et al., 2006, 2007; Poon et al., 2009; Poon and Firth, 2005; Van-Roy, 2006). This means that well-capitalized banks have higher bank FSRs.

2.3.2 Lack of Disclosure and Transparency
Sanusi (2002), disclosure and transparency are critical pillars of a corporate governance framework because they provide all stakeholders with the information needed to determine whether or not their interests are being served. Transparency and disclosure, he believes, are important adjuncts to the supervisory process because they facilitate market discipline in the banking sector. To be meaningful, information must be easily accessible, timely, relevant, and qualitative.According to Sani (2010), transparency and information disclosure are key attributes of good corporate governance that banks must cultivate with new zeal in order to provide stakeholders with the necessary information to judge whether their interests are being protected. According to Sanusi (2003), a lack of transparency undermines the ethics of good corporate governance as well as the possibility of effective contingency PKN for managing systemic distress. Anya (2003) obscured many financial and economic activities, contributing to the alarming proportion of economic/financial crimes in the financial industry.

2.3.3 Asset quality
The second critical component of CAMEL is asset quality (e.g., diversification, loan growth, adjusted returns, credit terms, and provisions). Asset quality primarily refers to the quality of the bank's earning assets, which include the loan portfolio (credit risk) and securities portfolio (market risk), as well as off-balance-sheet items (e.g., guarantees, letters of credit and derivative instruments). The importance of bank asset top notch examination to RAs stems from the fact that a bank with poor asset quality is associated negatively with its profitability by narrowing the spread between interest income and provision costs, resulting in a bank's net profits eroding over time. As a result, a bank with poor asset quality is closer to insolvency and thus has a low FSR. Poon et al. (1999) discovered that loan provision information and bank risk are the two most important factors used to classify Moody's bank ratings. Laruccia and Revoltella (2000), Poon and Firth (2005), Pasiouras et al. (2006), Van-Roy (2006), Poon et al. (2009), and Laere et al. (2012) discovered that banks with higher asset quality (in terms of loan portfolio) are more likely to obtain a high bank rating.

2.3.4 Earnings
Profitability (return on equity [ROE] and return on assets [ROA], cohesion of revenue sources, fad and track of profits, dividend payout potential) is the third element used in assessing a bank's current financial performance and growth prospects, in addition to the first two. Profitability is an important area for RAs to examine because bank income ultimately determines the bank's survival and existence. Profitability is a quantitative measure of management's ability to efficiently use assets to create value for shareholders while maintaining and improving

capital soundness.In the same vein, determining the extent of diversification (types and sources) of earning streams is critical in the analysis of profitability. Poon et al. (1999), Laruccia and Revoltella (2000), Poon and Firth (2005), Pasiouras et al. (2006), Van-Roy (2006), Pasiouras et al. (2007), Poon et al. (2009), Poon et al. (2009), and Laere et al. (2012) concluded that profitable banks tend to obtain high bank ratings, whereas insolvent banks appear to have problems (Wheelock and Wilson, 2000).

2.4 Types of Bank Account under Treasury Single Account (TSA)

The ministries and departments maintain various types of bank accounts. And the following agencies are part of the Treasury Single Account system (Hashim and Moon, 2014):

i.   TSA main account

This is the treasury's account with the central bank which consolidates the government's cash position. It is main TSA account when the TSA arrangements in a particular country consists of a set linked accounts. Cash balances in all other linked account are swept into this account. In other words, all government receipts finally flow into, and all disbursements are met from the central TSA account Per (in the sense of holding individual cash balance) but are special sub-accounts within the main TSA account. This is basically an accounting arrangement to group to gather a set of transactions and allows the government to maintain the distinct accounting identity or ledger of its budget organization (line ministries/agencies) effectively.

ii.   Transactionaccounts

Sometimes government bank accounts are opened and structured as transaction accounts if they are justified for retail transaction operations. These distinct transaction accounts could be established for government entities that require transaction banking services. However, they do not have direct access to the TSA's main account, a subsidiary account, or a specific category of operations (e.g., special funds). A transaction account could be a zero-balance or impress account. A cash disbursement limit (for the relevant agency) can be imposed on a specific transaction account, which can be monitored by the relevant bank.

iii.   Zero-balance account (ZBAS)

Where transactional accounts are required; these are typically opened on a zero-balance basis, which means that cash balances in these accounts are swept back into the TSA main account on a regular basis (preferably daily). These commercial bank accounts are used for disbursements or the collection of government revenues (particularly nontax revenues). All revenues collected would be deposited in the TSA at the end of the day. The commercial bank would honor payment of the respective agency, and would be reimbursed by the TSA overnight. ZBAS have many similarities with special credit line arrangements, where budget agencies are provided spending credit towards the amount of payment they can make within a specified period, to be reimbursed by the TSA in the central bank. A ZBA also has the benefits that it bypasses the normal interbank settlement process for each individual transaction which is often time consuming in developing countries, and ensures same-day settlement on a net basis for all receipts and payments passing through the accounts.

iv.   Impress account

These transaction accounts can hold cash up to a maximum authorized amount and are recouped on a regular basis. Such an account may be required in some cases, particularly when interbank settlement facilities are scarce. However, the number of impress accounts should be kept to a minimum, and the strategy should be to gradually convert these accounts to zero-balance accounts.

v.   Transit Accounts

These accounts are not meant for day-to-day transaction banking operation of government units .A transit account simply serves as a transit for eventual flow of cash into the TSA main account. Transit accounts might be necessary:

¡. For major revenue streams to monitor their collection and remittances by the banking. System: and

¡¡. To facilitate revenue sharing (formula -based sharing from a common pool of resources) between tiers of government in a federal system in line with constitutional and/or legal requirements.

vi.   Correspondent Accounts

A separate ledger account is opened for each correspondent. The correspondent entity has real-time information on the balance it maintains in the TSA. There should be safeguard to ensure that each correspondent government is provided with the funds needed to implement its own budget in a timely manner. The central bank (which maintains the account in the TSA) has the obligation to make payment to the extent of the balance available in a correspondent's account

2.5 Transaction Process under TSA System

According to Bossone and Cirasino (2001), one critical question is how the consolidation of each balance through a TSA will interact with transaction processing and accounting systems, which can be centralized or decentralized.

Cash management issues should not be confused with issues concerning the distribution of responsibilities for accounting control and payment system administration. A TSA can use centralized or decentralized transaction processing and accounting control systems. However, the feasibility of implementation depends on the level of technological development of the banking sector and the government depends on the level of technological development of the banking sector and the government, including an IFMIS and a reliable communications network .Poor banking and technological infrastructure in some developing.

2.6 Treasury Single Account and Banking Sector

The banking sector is the economic engine of any country. Deposit money banks in Nigeria have been the custodians of government funds. As a result of maintaining a single account, banks will be deprived of free funds from MDA's Kanu (2006). Indeed it is estimated that deposit money banks held about ₦2.2 trillion public sector funds at the beginning of the first quarter of 2015. When such amount of money leaves the system is obvious that liquidity, profitability and employment issues will be raised when one consider the fact that each time the monthly federal allocation is released, the banking sector usually experience flow of liquidity, and as soon as this public sector fund dries up, it result to illiquidity with attendant increase interbank lending rates. The banks must be affected, when such high revenue generating parastatal like NNPC ejects their accounts from the DMB's. As a matter of fact deposit money banks stand to lose immensely from the implementation of TSA. As a matter of fact, TSA generated much fear in the banking industry even before implementation. The fear is that with the high monetary policy Rate at 13%, Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) at 20% and 75% available for private and public sector deposit respectively, its implementation would not be favorable to DMB's. Kanu, (2016). Wusu, (2015). Irrespective of how tough this policy will be on DMB's, it will perhaps compel the banks to focus on the mobilization funds from the real sector of the economy. Any DMB that fails to operate based on the core banking functions for which they were licensed must definitely close shop. This will cause heavy downsizing of staff, thereby increasing the unemployment rate in the country, Kanu&Oyims (2015).

III. METHODOLOGY

Data was collected from some sampled banks (five purposively) using primary sources, they were chosen out of the Nigerian banks by purposive sampling technique. Questionnaire was administered in collecting data from the respondents under the study. This approach for data gathering was adopted because it saves time and reduces cost, and allows large population to be used at a time and to accurately obtain it. The below are the presentations and analysis of the result obtained from questionnaires. The data gathered were presented according to the order in which they were arranged in the research questions ranging from demographic aspects to topical sectionsfrom the respondents whileusing tables and decisions rule.

Demographic Data of Respondents

Table 1: Gender Distribution of the Respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	25	78.1	78.1	78.1
	Female	7	21.9	21.9	100.0
	Total	32	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 1 above shows the gender distribution of the respondents used for this study. Out of the total number of 32 respondents, 25 respondents which represent 78.1 percent of the population are male. 7 which represent 21.9 percent of the population are female.

Table 2: Age of the Respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-30 years	6	18.8	18.8	18.8
	31-45 years	22	68.8	68.8	87.5
	46 and above	4	12.5	12.5	100.0
	Total	32	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 2 above shows the age grade of the respondents used for this study. Out of the total number of 32 respondents, 6 respondents which represent 18.8 percent of the population are between 18-30years. 22 respondents which represent 68.8 percent of the population are between 31-40years. 4 respondents which represent 12.5 percent of the population are between 46 and above years.

Table 3: Respondents Qualification of the respondents

Level		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Vali	SSCE/WASSCE	7	21.9	21.9	21.9
	ND/NCE	13	40.6	40.6	62.5
	HND/B.Sc.	11	34.4	34.4	96.9
	Post Graduate	1	3.1	3.1	100.0
	Total	32	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 3 above shows the educational background of the respondents used for this study. Out of the total number of 32 respondents, 7 respondents which represent 21.9 percent of the population are SSCE/GCE/WASSCE holders. 13 respondents which represent 40.6 percent of the population are ND/NCE holders, 11respondents which represent 34.4 percent of the population are HND/B.Sc. holders. Only one of the respondents representing 3.1 percent have post graduate result.

Table 4: Respondents Banks

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Unity Bank	7	21.9	21.9	21.9
	UBA Bank	12	37.5	37.5	59.4
	Union Bank	4	12.5	12.5	71.9
	GT Bank	5	15.6	15.6	87.5
	Fidelity Bank	4	12.5	12.5	100.0
	Total	32	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2021

The table 4 above shows the banks that the respondents are being sample. 7 respondents representing 21.9 percent are sample from unity bank, 12 respondents representing 37.5% are from UBA bank, 4 respondents representing 12.5 percent are from Union bank. 5 respondents representing 15.6 percent are from GT Bank. 4 respondents representing 12.5 percent are from fidelity bank.

Table 5: Position or Level of the Respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Junior staff	20	62.5	62.5	62.5
	Senior Staff	12	37.5	37.5	100.0
	Total	32	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 5 above shows the position of the respondents.20respondents representing 62.5 percent are junior staff, while 12 of the respondents representing 37.5 percent are senior cadre.

TABLE 6: YEAR OF EXPERIENCE

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1-5 years	10	31.3	31.3	31.3
	6-10 years	9	28.1	28.1	59.4
	11-15 years	10	31.3	31.3	90.6
	16 and above years	3	9.4	9.4	100.0
	Total	32	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 6 above shows the year of experience that the respondents is engage. 10 respondents representing 31.3 percent have 1-5years of experience, 9 respondents resenting 28.1 percent have 6-10years, 10 respondents representing 31.3 percent have 11-15 years of experience while 3 respondents representing 9.4 percent have more than 16 years of experience.

TABLE 7: TSA is good for the banking industry

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	18	56.3	56.3	56.3
	No	14	43.8	43.8	100.0
	Total	32	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2021

The table 7 above shows whether TSA is a good for the banking industry. 18 respondents representing 56.3 percent are agreed with the statement, while 14respondents representing43.8 percent were disagree.

TABLE 8: TSA reduce bank profitability

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	23	71.9	71.9	71.9
	No	9	28.1	28.1	100.0
	Total	32	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2021

The table 8 above shows whether TSA reduce bank profitability. 23 respondents representing 71.9 percent agree that TSA reduce bank profitability. 9 respondents representing 28.1 percent are disagree.

TABLE 9: Implementation of TSA may affect the liquidity of banks in the banking sectors in Nigeria

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	21	65.6	65.6	65.6
	No	11	34.4	34.4	100.0
	Total	32	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2021

The table 9 above shows whether implementation of TSA may affect the liquidity of banks in the banking sector. 21 respondents agree that implementation of TSA may affect the liquidity of banks in the banking sector. While 11

respondents representing 34.4 percent were disagree.

TABLE 10: Implementation of TSA may easily cause unemployment in banking sector in Nigeria

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	24	75.0	75.0	75.0
	No	8	25.0	25.0	100.0
	Total	32	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2021

The table 10 above shows whether implementation of TSA may easily case unemployment in banking sector. 24 of respondents representing 75 percent were agree that implementation of TSA may cause unemployment while 8 of the respondents were disagree.

TABLE 11: TSA may minimize corruption, enthrone transparency in management of government funds

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	20	62.5	62.5	62.5
	No	12	37.5	37.5	100.0
	Total	32	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2021

The Table 11 above shows whether TSA may minimize corruption, enthrone transparency in management of government funds. 20 respondents representing 62.5 percent agree with the statement while 12 respondents representing 37.5 percent were disagree.

TABLE 12: Implementation of TSA may enhance economic development in Nigeria

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	12	37.5	37.5	37.5
	No	20	62.5	62.5	100.0
	Total	32	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2021

The table 12 above shows whether implementation of TSA may enhance economic development in Nigeria. 12 respondents representing 37.5 percent agree with the statement while 20 respondents representing 62.5 percent were disagree.

TABLE 13: Implementation of TSA improves bank efficiency and performance

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	13	40.6	40.6	40.6
	No	19	59.4	59.4	100.0
	Total	32	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2021

The table 13 above shows whether implementation of TSA improves bank efficiency and performance. 13 respondents representing 40.6 percent were agree with the statement. While 19 respondents representing 59.4 percent were disagree.

TABLE 14: Implementation of TSA improves bank contribution to the economy

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	15	46.9	46.9	46.9
	No	17	53.1	53.1	100.0
	Total	32	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2021

The table 14 above shows whether implementation of TSA improves bank contributions to the economy. 15 respondents representing 46.9 percent are agree, while 17 of the respondents representing 53.1 percent were disagree.

TABLE 15: TSA is good for the economy of Nigeria

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	26	81.3	81.3	81.3
	No	6	18.8	18.8	100.0
	Total	32	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2021

The table 15 above shows whether TSA is good for the economy of Nigeria. 26 respondents representing 81.3 percent are agree with the statement while 6 respondents representing 18.8 percent are disagree.

4.3 Testing of hypothesis, Decision rule and Model Summary
Decision Rule:

The decision rule is to reject null hypothesis if the calculated significance value is (less/equal to) ≤ 0.05, 0.01 etc. Then the variable is making a significant unique contribution to the prediction of the dependent variable. However, if greater than 0.05 then you can conclude that the variable is not making a significant unique contribution to the prediction of the dependent variable. This may due to overlap with other independent variables in the model.

Hypothesis one: Treasury Single account has no effect on the liquidity position of Nigerian Banks
Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.299[a]	.089	-.046	1.371	.089	.661	4	27	.625

Source: SPSS Version 23

From the above tables shows that p-value which 0.625 is greater than the level of significance at which is 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted and conclude that treasury single account has no effect on the liquidity position of Nigeria Banks.

Hypothesis two: There is no significant relationship between treasury single account and the profitability of the Nigerian Banks
Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.205[a]	.042	-.060	1.381	.042	.411	3	28	.747

Source: SPSS Version 23

From the above tables shows that p-value which 0.747 is greater than the level of significance at which is 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted and conclude that treasury single account has no any significant relationship with profitability of the Nigerian banks.

Hypothesis three: Treasury Single account has no significant effect on employment of Nigerian Banks.
Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.240[a]	.058	-.043	1.369	.058	.571	3	28	.639

Source: SPSS Version 23

From the above tables shows that p-value which 0.639 is greater than the level of significance at which is 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted and conclude that treasury single account has no significant effect on the employment of Nigerian banks.

IV. CONCLUSION

The research carried out to psychological corollary of treasury single account on Nigerian banking liquidity. In the course of achieving this overall objective, special consideration has been given to two key areas of treasury single account and Banking performance. It as well discusses literature review where conceptual issue related to the topic of study such as the concepts and overview of treasury single account, contextualizing treasuring single account, essential features of treasuring single account, treasuring single account structures, and types of bank account under treasuring single account, receipt and payment of treasuring single account.

Methodologies were applied in ensuring the effective conduct of the research in line with data collection methods and also focuses on presentation and analysis of data, where all collected data were presented and analyzed by using SPSS analysis package with regression analysis statistical method.The study investigates TSA as a catalyst for public financial management in Nigeria; therefore it concluded that TSA policy is paramount in the nation's revenue drive, transparency and fight against corruption. However, the policy adoption may affect banks liquidity and employment as well. The study on Treasury Single Account as a catalyst for enhancing efficient PEM in Nigeria, the public perception of the effect of TSA policy on the likely effects of TSA policy adoption on bank's liquidity and employments were analyzed.

Consolidation of government cash resources through the TSA helps to avoid borrowing and paying additional interest charges to finance the expenditure of some agencies while other agencies kept idle balances in their bank accounts. The study therefore concluded that TSA policy is paramount in the nation's revenue drive, transparency and right against corruption. Other conclusions upheld the fact that TSA is a unified arrangement which enhances the fungibility of the government's cash resources, and implies that no other government agency should be allowed to operate bank account without the oversight of the treasury. It is also concluded that it is comprehensive, encompassing all government cash, both budgetary and extra budgetary. Regarding the architecture of the TSA, it should be underscored that there is no single TSA model or design.

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