

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TREASURY SINGLE ACCOUNT (TSA) DEPOSITS AND COMMERCIAL BANKS PERFORMANCE

Anastasia Chi-chi ONUORAH

Department of Accounting, Banking and Finance,
Faculty of Management Sciences,
Delta State University, Asaba Campus. Delta State Nigeria.
E-mail: anastasiaonuorah@yahoo.com

&

Emmanuel Ezeji CHIGBU

School of Management Technology,
Federal University of Technology,
Owerri, Imo State, Nigeria.

Abstract

The paper assesses the effect of implementation of Federal Government Treasury Single Account (TSA) Deposits and commercial banks performance in Nigeria. Time series data were collected from 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 SPSS 7.0 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 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 f -stat ($0.88 > 0.05$) significant level. The study recommended that there is need for adequate working system of the TSA to be put in good place. Also government should review the TSA policy to specifically safeguard the financial conditions of Nigeria.

Keywords: Treasury Single Account, Banking sector, Financial policy.

1.0 Introduction

Treasury Single Account (TSA) deposits according to Central bank of Nigeria (CBN, 2015) is a public accounting system under which all government/public sector fund receipts and income are received into one single account usually maintained by the

country's Central Bank and all payments done through this account as a new electronic revenue collecting platform introduced recently by President Buhari has continued to generate debate across the country. According to the Accountant General of the Federation (AGF), Mr. Jonah Otunla, the electronic revenue collection

(ERC) platform is at improving internally generated revenue in line with treasury reforms which began in 2012 aimed at ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of the Nation's finances.

IMF (2010) defined TSA as a unified financial policy structure of Federal government bank accounts opened by Central bank of Nigeria, to make strong all inflows such as money and other financial transactions from all the ministries, different category of department, and agencies (MDAs) in the country for consolidated revenue accounts by way of receiving all the deposits from commercial banks and government revenue and effect payments through the account so that it will be noticeable in a single account at the apex bank in the country.

The implication is that banks will no longer have access to the float provided by the accounts they maintained for the Ministries, Departments, and Agencies. It's objective is to ensure fiscal discipline, transparent management, comprehensive consolidation and oversight responsibility of the nation's finances. (CBN, 2015).

Operationally, banks use fund deposits as the primary raw material with which they create products and services that generates income streams for them through interest income, fees and commissions. Hence, negative impact of Treasury Single Account (TSA) deposits on bank performance is attributable to reduction in deposit base of most banks in Nigeria as a result of movement of public sector deposits from commercial banks to Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN).

Prior to introduction of TSA in Nigeria, Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDA's) which generate revenue, have the

multiplicity of accounts in commercial banks, use part of the revenue generated to fund their operations and then remit the surplus to the federation account.

The result of this situation includes leakages of funds, embezzlement of public funds, the inability of a government to know the exact amount in its account. Budgets were therefore prepared using false projection leading to poor implementation. However, the greatest beneficiaries of this situation are the banks that relied on the deposits from the ministries (public money) and government borrowings from banks with high-interest rate, all these stunted the growth of the economy.

The above background resulted in the recent demand by the Presidency that all agencies and ministries should close their accounts with Commercial banks and transfer the balances into federation account with Central Bank of Nigeria. This directive conveyed in a CBN circular no. BPS/CSO/CON/DIR/01/079. Dated: February 25, 2015, and addressed to all Deposit Money Banks (DMB). The circular was entitled "Commencement of federal government's independent revenue collection scheme under the single treasury account (TSA) initiative". CBN and the Federal Government should come up with policy measures to address the perceived negative impact Treasury Single Account (TSA) policy is having on bank performance in Nigeria and the economy at large in recent times considering the hurried manner Treasury Single Account policy was implemented.

The implication of the study is that banks should look inwards and reinvigorate their core banking values and practices by coming up with innovative ways of

reaching out to the unbanked sectors of the Nigerian economy.

Federal Government of Nigeria implementation of Treasury Single Account deposit will force banks into evaluation of their core banking values and practices with the aim of making them device means of mobilizing funds from previously unbanked sectors of Nigerian private sector. This means that the era of banks feeding fat of public sector deposits is gone. Before the advent current TSA policy, Federal Government of Nigerian borrows heavily from Nigerian banks through issuance of Treasury Bills and Bonds in other to fund short term budget deficits. Ironically, some of these funds borrowed from commercial banks by Nigerian government were actually pooled together from public sector deposits domiciled with commercial banks. Hence, some of these domestic borrowings may not have been necessary if government had information regarding their consolidated financial position at their fingertips on real time basis.

However, the implementation of this programme is a critical step towards curbing corruption in public finance. Implementation of TSA policy is a tool to combat corrupt practices, eliminate indiscipline in public finance and ensure adequate fund flow that will be channeled to critical sectors of the economy to catalyze development if properly managed. TSA has really become a problem, because it cannot really account for the various changes in the agenda as those agenda experience a rapid discontinuous change when there are crises or even during election.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Having pointed out the salient issues above, it is worth mentioning that the hurried manner Federal Government of Nigeria went about implementation of Treasury Single Account policy created shock waves in Nigerian banking sector which invariably affected the Nigerian Economy negatively considering the impact of current decline in our crude oil earnings. What constitutes the deposits that were moved from commercial banks to Central Banks under the recent Treasury Single Account (TSA) policy can be termed as Public Sector Deposits (PSD) with commercial banks. As a matter of fact, TSA generated much fear in the banking industry even before its 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 deposits respectively, its implementation would not be favorable to banks. The government banking arrangement may consist of several bank accounts which can be at both CBN and commercial banks. However the balances in commercial banks should be cleared everyday and all government cash balances should be consolidated in one central account TSA main account of the treasury at the Central bank.

Thus the performance of Nigerian banks will be affected with the implementation of TSA policy. Some of the indices that will be hard hit will include but not limited to profit margin, Return on Investment, Return on Equity, Asset Ratios and Liquidity Ratios to mention a few.

From the foregoing it is obvious that the problem of this study is the mechanism it provide for proper monitoring of government public sector deposits and

commercial banks performance. Thus the study seeks to evaluate the implementation of Federal Government TSA deposits in the banking sector.

2.1 Theoretical Review

The pilot TSA scheme commenced in 2012 using a unified structure of accounting for 217 government ministries, departments and agencies (MDA's) for accountability and transparency in public fund management. Payments through TSA follow an electronic system, with direct payments or deposits to the bank account of the beneficiary MDA.

The theory of TSA was set up by the central bank of Nig. CBN (2014) communiqué. No 94 of the monetary policy committee meeting. This was backed by the Business and Economic development report generated on April 2015. All their issues bordered on how to promote transparency and accountability among organs of government.

According to Adebayo (2015) the payment of government revenue into multiple bank accounts operated by MDAs in commercial banks, as obtained under the old order, was clearly against the Nigerian Constitution which, in Sections 80 and 162, directed that all federally-collected revenues should be paid into the Federation Account. It was a flagrant breach of the constitution that underscores the rot in the management of the country's finances. It is heartening that this will now be history, going by the efforts of the new administration to implement the TSA policy that was reportedly first recommended by the Federal Government's Economic Reform and Governance Programme in 2004, but dumped in 2005, following intense

pressure from the banking industry. The former President Goodluck Jonathan administration had also set a deadline to be February 2015 for the implementation of the initiative for TSA, but did not go ahead with it again.

2.2 Empirical Evidence

The issue of the non-accessibility to financial service cause poor economic sustainability and rural development in Nigeria. The adoption of the TSA is in the greater interest of the economy. It encouraged unbridled corruption in the management of public finances, with the result that all tiers of governments became heavily cash strapped Government sees Treasury Single Account as a useful tool to establish centralized control over its revenue through effective cash management. It enhances accountability and enables government to know how much is accruing to its accounts on a daily basis. CBN, (2015) reasoned in the same direction and said that the implementation of TSA will enable the Ministry of Finance to monitor fund flow as no agency of government is allowed to maintain any operational bank account outside the oversight of the ministry of finance. The implementation of the TSA will have a positive effect on the national economic planning, swift & full budgetary implementation; reduce leakages and other irregularities in the MDAs, aid appropriate planning, data collection, analysis and timely aggregation of Federal Government Revenue. We have a situation where some Ministries, Departments, and Agencies manage their finances like independent empires and remit limited revenue to government treasury.

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Under a properly run Treasury Single Account, it cannot be possible, as agencies of government are meant to spend in line with duly approved budget provisions. Tayo A. (2015), said that "Government should make banking arrangements for efficient management and control of government's cash resources". Hence, Udoma U. U. (2016) opines that maintenance of TSA will enhance funding government budget rather than depend on Federal allocation. In any economy where the budget is fully funded, the aim certainly will be accomplished. The consequence should be; improved economic system, political and social development. IMF (2010), made it clear in her working paper that a government that lacks effective control over its cash resources can pay for its institutional deficiencies in multiple ways. Therefore, the implementation of TSA will promote a healthy economic system.

To affirm this, Kanu & Oyims (2015) observe that "in most developing countries, the formal financial system reaches only to top 25 per cent of the economically active population" According to the authors, 75 percent of the people were left without access to financial services apart from those provided by money lenders and families. Sanusi observed that the issue of review of budgetary process was something that had been talked about in the last five years without any feasible approach to tackle it. The Emir of Kano, in his remark as special guest of honour at the post budget symposium organised by the governing council of Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria (ICAN), said the Federal Government needed to work on its revenue generation process.

According to Adeolu, the adoption of TSA will involve retail banking which commercial banks can perform. It includes: collection of taxes/levies and disbursements of funds as well as payment of salaries to civil servants. As a public accounting system, the primary aim of TSA is to ensure accountability of government revenue, enhance transparency and avoid misapplication of public funds.

Kanu and Oyims (2015) stated that to ensure transparency on unspent budgetary allocations is carried forward automatically to another year. SP Section 80 (1) of the 1999 Constitution as amended states that "all revenue or other money raised or received by the Federation (not being revenue or other money payable 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".

In business and economy market Dev (2016) it was stated that successive governments have continued to operate multiple accounts for the collection and spending of revenue, thereby disregarding the provision of the constitution which require the remittance of all the revenue into a single account. It was not until 2012 that government ran a pilot scheme for a single account using 217 ministries, department and agencies as a test case.

Isaac (2015) stated in this speech paper that the success of the pilot motivated the past government under Dr. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan to push for full implementation of TSA policy. The initial strategy was to issue directives to commercial banks to provide technology platform that will help to accommodate TSA.

The CBN Revised Guidelines (2015) opined that Central Bank opened a Consolidated Revenue Account to receive all government revenue and effect payments through this account. Taiwo (2015) states that all Ministries, Departments, and Agencies are expected to remit money collected in to this account through their individual commercial banks who act as collection agents. However, Adebayo (2015) states that with the incoming administration in May 2015 the implementation TSA policy was fast tracked and modified through a directive that all MDAs account with commercial banks must be closed and the residual balances in those accounts transferred to TSA with CBN. From Udoma (2015) speeches, it was stated that the full implementation of TSA policy took off in September 2015 with erring banks sanctioned by the CBN and the implication is that banks will no longer have access to the float provided by the accounts they maintained for the Ministries, Departments, and Agencies.

3.1 Methods

The scope of the study covers 5 years period spanned from (2012-2016). The study adopted time series data sourced from secondary source of CBN Annual Reports and Statistical Bulletin. The variables under study are endogenous and exogenous variables. The endogenous variable: commercial bank performance were proxied using two performance indicators: returns on equity (ROE) and returns on investment (ROI) while the exogenous variables: Federal government treasury single deposit account (FGTSA) proxied by Federal Government demand deposit (FGDD), Federal Government time deposit (FGTD), and Federal Government savings deposit (FGSD).

3.2 Model Specification

To analyse the data, the study expressed the functional model as

$$CBP = F(FGDD, FGDT, FGSD)$$

Eq. 1

Specifying the operational form of the model/log transformation at time t

$$CBP = a_0 + a_1FGDD + a_2FGTD + a_3FGSD + e$$

Eq. 2

$$L_nCBP_t = a_0 + a_1 \ln FGDDt_1 + a_2 \ln FGTDt_2 + a_3 \ln FGSDt_3 + e$$

Eq. 3

Where: CBP = Commercial bank performance which is a proceed of sum of ROE = Return on Equity and ROI = Return on Investment; Public sector is a proceed by = Federal government demands deposit (FGDD), FGDT = Federal government deposit time (FGDT); FGSD = Federal government savings deposit and E = stochastic Error Term; Ln is the log transformation of public sector deposits and commercial bank performance in Nigeria. The data were transformed from nonlinear to linear model because after the first regression OLS estimation model through SPSS indicated presence of multi-linearity to avoid spurious regression the data was transformed using Log and estimated with OLS estimation technique through SPSS software.

3.3 Hypotheses

H₀₁: There is no significant correlation between Federal government demand deposit (FGDD) and commercial banks performance (CBP) in Nigeria.

H₀₂: There is no significant correlation between Federal government time deposit (FGTD) and commercial banks performance (CBP) in Nigeria.

H₀₃: There is no significant correlation between Federal government savings deposit (FGSD) and commercial banks performance (CBP) in Nigeria.

The assumption of the researcher/apriori expectation: $FGDD, FGTD, FGSD > 0$.

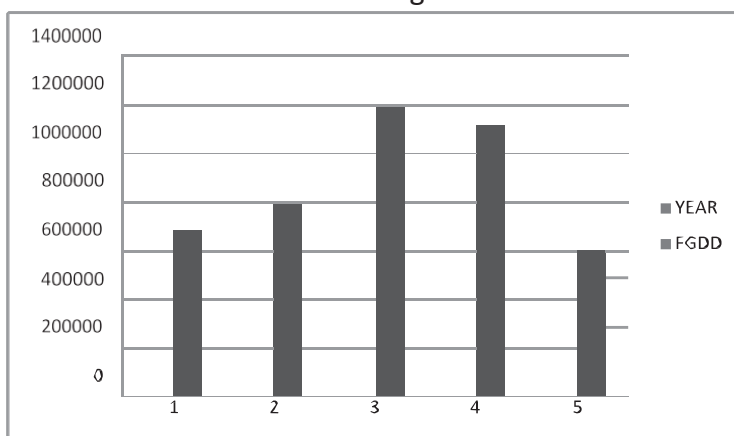
4.1 Results and Discussion

4.2 Trend Analysis Using Bar Charts

In figure 1, the trend Analysis of TSA Public Sector Demand Deposit in Nigeria using bar charts illustrates the federal government pattern of demand deposit (FGDD) in the public. The bar chart showed that (FGDD) has been on the increase significantly from 2012 to 2016 The

demand deposit sector is high in the federal government with a significant increase in 2014 and 2015. The government enjoyed its peak in 2014 as the demand deposit in 2014 and 2015 justified improvement in the banking sector and economic growth.

In figure 2, the barchart illutrates that the trend pattern of Federal Government time deposit in the public sector has recorded a significant increase in 2015 and decreased

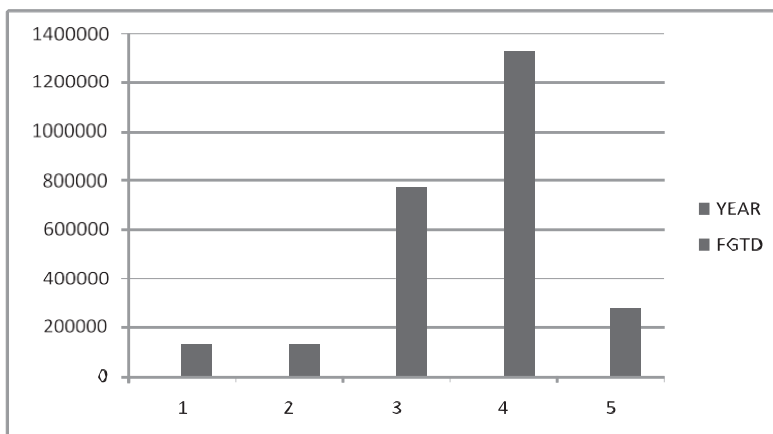


Source: Microsoft Excel 2007 Version

Fig. 1 Public Sector (Demand Deposit)

in 2016. Federal government pattern of time deposit has witness a tremendous increase only in 2015. This indicates that

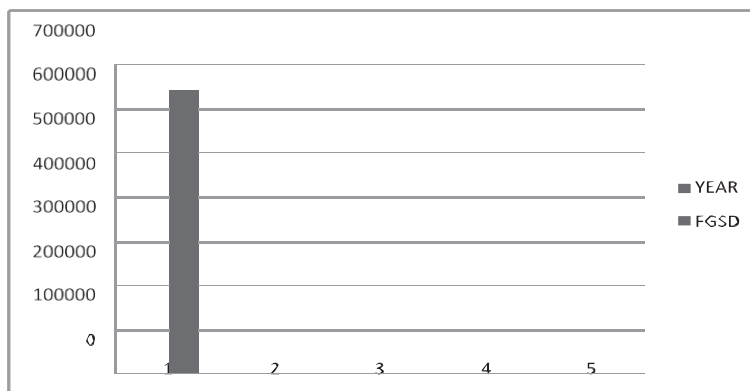
only in 2015 that time deposits from Federal Government was effectively deposited into TSA



Source: Microsoft Excel 2007 Version

Fig. 2 Public Sector Time Deposit

In figure 3 below, the bar charts illustration revealed that Federal Government have low savings deposits all through the year except in 2012 it recorded very high savings deposit. This may be as a result of the starting period when every measure was in place without lazity and loopholes created.



Source: Microsoft Excel 2007 Version
Fig.3 Public Sector Time Savings Deposit

4.2 Results and Discussion

Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
LnCBP	2.5250	2.03956	6
LnFGDD	13.5683	.32744	6
LnFGTD	12.5350	1.07807	6
LnFGSD	9.0583	2.38262	6

Source: Author's Computation using SPSS 20.1

Table 2: Residuals Statistics^a

Table 2: Residuals Statistics^a

	Minimum Minimum	Maximum Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation Std. Deviation	N
Predicted Value	1.1746	3.6089	2.5250	.99625	6
Residual	-3.22568 -3.22568	2.01536	.00000	1.77969	6
Std. Predicted Value	-1.355	1.088	.000	1.000	6
Std. Residual	-1.146	.716	.000	.632	6

a. Dependent Variable: LnCBP

Source: Author's Computation using SPSS 20.1

Table 1 shows the descriptive statistics analysis of public sector deposit parameters (Demand, Time and Savings) in relations to the commercial banks performance in the advent of TSA policy in Nigeria. On the average, the mean of demands deposit is 13.57 Millions follows by 12.54 Million naira time deposit and savings deposit values 9.06 Million naira. Based on the public sector deposit, demands deposit and time of deposit have recorded high performances compare to savings deposit in Nigeria ever since TSA policy set in the financial sector of the Nigerian government while FGTD has standard deviation of 1.07.

4.2.1 Correlation analysis of Federal Government (TSA) deposits and banks performance in Nigeria

Table 3: Correlations between TSA Deposits CBP

		LnCBP	LnFGDD	LnFGTD	LnFGSD
Pearson Correlation	LnCBP	1.000	.058	.220	.196
	LnFGDD		1.000	.859	-.328
	LnFGTD			1.000	-.437
	LnFGSD				1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	LnCBP	.	.456	.337	.355
	LnFGDD		.	.014	.263
	LnFGTD			.	.193
	LnFGSD				.
N	LnCBP	6	6	6	6
	LnFGDD	6	6	6	6
	LnFGTD	6	6	6	6
	LnFGSD	6	6	6	6

Source: Author's Computation using SPSS 20.1

The determination of the degree of association among the variables (TSA) of public sector demand deposit, time deposit, savings deposit and commercial bank performance in Nigeria using pearson product moment correlation shows that the correlation between public sector demand deposit (LnFGDD) and commercial bank performance (LnCBP) is 0.58 implying 58%; the correlation between public sector time deposit (LnFGTD) and commercial bank performance (LnCBP) is 0.22 (22%). In addition, the correlation between public sector savings deposit (LnFGSD) and

commercial bank performance (LnCBP) is 0.196 (19.6%). The result revealed that Commercial bank performance in relationship to the existing TSA policy is not statistically significant to the public sector deposits variable of demands, time and savings because the associated probability values are greater than 0.05 at 5% level of significance. This implies that none of the variables of public sector deposit have indicated any statistical significance to commercial bank performance in Nigeria since the inception of the policy implementation in Nigeria.

4.2.2 Determination of Coefficients

Table 4: Model Summary^b of the Coefficients

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.488 ^a	.239	-.904	2.81393	.239	.209	3	2	.883	2.960

a. Predictors: (Constant), LnFGSD, LnFGDD, LnFGTD

b. Dependent Variable: LnCBP

Source: Author's Computation using SPSS 20.1

The coefficient of determination (R-squares) is 0.239 indicating that the model is poorly fitted at 23.9%. Co efficient of variability of commercial bank performance based on the public sector deposit variables suggested that adjusted R-square value reveals that the regression estimate is high but negatively correlated at 90.4%. This reveals that the independent variables (LnFGSP, LnFGDD, LnFGTD) can explain 90.4% variation in commercial bank performance negatively. Model variables patterns have no presence of serial autocorrelation as the Durbin Watson test statistic value of 2.96 falls within 2.0-4.0 bases on the rule of

thumb. This shows that the variance have not serial auto correlation and the model Federal government TSA deposits impact on the performance of banks in Nigeria and it is excellent for forecasting and predictions. The p-value of F-stat revealed that the overall variables at 0.88 > 0.05 at 5% is not significant. However, empirical result shows that public sector deposit variables are poorly correlated with commercial bank performance at 48.8%. The findings of the model shows that Federal Government TSA deposits (FGDD) (FGTD) and (FGSD) are poorly effective in banking performance (FGCBP) in Nigeria since the period it was adopted.

Table 5: Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	26.731	Std. Error = 7.8740		.339	.767
	LnFGDD	-3.552	7.538	-.570	-4.71	.684
	LnFGTD	1.669	2.405	.882	.694	.559
	LnFGSD	.338	.590	.394	.572	.625

a. Dependent Variable: LnCBP

Source: Author's Computation using SPSS 20.1

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Regression coefficient of public sector deposit parameters in table 5 shows that public sector time (FGTD) and savings (FGSD) deposits have positive impact on commercial bank performance in Nigeria. However, public sector demands deposit has negative influences on the commercial banks performance in Nigeria. This means that a unit increase or change in LnFGTD and LnFGSD results in correspondent increase in commercial banks performance in Nigeria by 1.67Million and 0.34Million Naira respectively. The estimate coefficients of federal government demand deposit (LnFGDD) indicates that as the value of LnFGDD increase results in decrease in commercial banks performance (LnCBP). This study indicates that the application of Federal Government deposits/funds to the public sector projects were not properly utilized.

Test of independent variables significance using p-value of the t-test.

Table 6: Test of Significance of Coefficients^a

Model		t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-.339	.767
	LnFGDD		
	LnFGTD	-.471	.684
		.694	.559
	LnFGSD	.572	.625

a. Dependent Variable: LnCBP

Source: Author's Computation using SPSS 20.1

Test for individual variables, result output shows that the associated probability values of T-calculated for all the exogenous variables (LnFGDD, LnFGTD and LnFGSD) are far greater than 0.05 at 5% level of significance, therefore the findings shows that none of the independent variables is statistically significant as their p-value LnFGDD 0.684 LnFGTD 0.559 and LnFGSD 0.625 to commercial bank performance (LnCBP) are very much greater than 0.05. There is no enough evidence to reject the three null hypotheses in favour of the alternative hypotheses. Hence, the result proved that public sector deposits (FGDD), (FGTD), (FGSD) have not significantly impacted on commercial banks performance in Nigeria ever since the policy comes on board

Table 6: Anova Test Of Overall Significance using P-value of the F-test

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4.963	3	1.654	.209	.883 ^a
	Residual	15.836	2	7.918		
	Total	20.799	5			

a. Predictors: (Constant), LnFGSD, LnFGDD, LnFGTD
b. Dependent Variable: LnCBP

Source: Author's Computation using SPSS 20.1

In testing for the overall significant of the regression model parameters of public sector deposits (demands, time and savings) and commercial banks performance (LnCBP). The ANOVA result output in table 6 reveals that there is no statistical significant among the interacting variables with the commercial bank performance since F-calculated value of (0.209) has associated probability value of 0.883 which is greater than 0.05 at 5%.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The study discovered that the implementation of TSA in the public sector deposits (Demand, Time and Savings deposit Accounting system did not impact very well on the performance of the commercial banks. This is an indication that the application of government funds to public sector justified projects that supposed to result to the efficient and effective performance of banks and improve the economic growth and the life of the masses was not properly utilized. Therefore it is recommended that there is need for adequate working system of the TSA to be put in good place. Also government should review the TSA policy to specifically safeguard the financial conditions of Nigeria CBN should come up with an arrangement to address the operations of TSA.

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