

Treasury Single Account Seen as Key to Better Fiscal Management



An integrated Treasury Single Account can play a central role in improving fiscal management by giving the government a clearer and more timely picture of its available cash resources, reducing idle balances across fragmented bank accounts and supporting better-informed borrowing and expenditure decisions. Against this backdrop, senior government officials, technical specialists and international experts gathered in Dhaka for a two-day workshop to examine ways to strengthen

cash forecasting, improve liquidity management and advance the expansion of the Treasury Single Account framework.

The 2-day workshop on “Enhancing Cash Management and Treasury Single Account,” was held at the office of the Strengthening Public Financial Management Program to Enable Service Delivery (SPFMS) in Dhaka on 26–27 July 2026, organized by scheme on Strengthening the capacity of Treasury and Debt Management Wing of Finance Division under SPFMS.

Hasan Khaled Foisal, Additional Secretary, TDM & Macroeconomics, Finance Division attended the workshop as chief guest. Mahedi Masuduzzaman, Joint Secretary, Management of Govt. Debt Programs Branch, Finance Division was present as special guest, while Mohd Rashedul Amin, Joint Secretary, Govt. Debt & Financial Management Wing, Finance Division chaired the program.

The technical sessions were conducted by Naresh Jha, Public Financial Management Adviser at the International Monetary Fund’s South Asia Regional Training and Technical Assistance Center (SARTTAC), and Davit Gamkrelidze, Head of the State Treasury at the Ministry of Finance, Georgia.

The participation of the two international resource persons provided an opportunity for government officials to examine Bangladesh’s existing cash-management system against international practices and to consider practical reforms suitable for the country’s institutional and administrative context.

The workshop was attended by officials at the levels of Joint Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Senior Assistant Secretary and equivalent technical positions. Participants represented several wings and branches of the Finance Division; Secondary and Higher Education Division; Health Services Division; Technical and Madrasah Education Division; Local Government Division; Road Transport and Highways Division and the Ministries of Primary and Mass Education, Defence, Home Affairs, Social Welfare and Agriculture; representatives from Bangladesh Bank, Office of the Controller General of Accounts, along with specialists working in public-sector accounting, financial management information systems, software development, data analysis, training and systems implementation under SPFMS Program attended the workshop.

Their participation was considered important because effective cash forecasting and Treasury Single Account implementation depend on timely and accurate financial information from ministries, divisions, accounting offices, the central bank and government banking channels.

On the first day, the workshop reviewed the government’s current practices in cash forecasting and cash management. Participants discussed the existing banking arrangements of the government, the present structure of the Treasury Single Account and the roles of the Finance Division, the Controller General of Accounts, iBAS++, Bangladesh Bank and line ministries.

The resource persons presented an overview of modern cash-management systems and explained how a Treasury Single Account can serve as an effective platform for government liquidity

management. They also discussed international good practices, institutional responsibilities and lessons that could be drawn from Bangladesh's progress in public financial management reform.

A separate session focused on a possible roadmap for further expansion of the Treasury Single Account. The discussion covered government bank-account policy, rationalization of fragmented accounts, personal ledger accounts, extra-budgetary units, local government institutions and donor-funded accounts.

The participants also examined how the Treasury Single Account could be better connected with electronic fund transfer systems, the A-Challan platform and other digital payment and revenue-collection mechanisms. These linkages are expected to improve the visibility of government cash balances, reduce idle funds and support better financial decision-making.

The sessions on the second day concentrated on practical cash-forecasting methods. The resource persons discussed annual, monthly and rolling forecasts, identification of reliable data sources, seasonal patterns in government receipts and expenditure, the use of assumptions and the importance of analyzing historical trends.

Participants also took part in cash-forecasting exercises designed to strengthen their ability to prepare, review and update forecasts.

The final session featured a hands-on refresher on the Cash Forecasting and Analysis Tool. It covered the mapping of financial data, entry of historical actual figures, documentation of forecasting assumptions, preparation of outputs and analysis of differences between projected and actual cash flows.

Speakers at the workshop stressed that reliable cash forecasting is essential for maintaining adequate liquidity, meeting government payment obligations on time and avoiding unnecessary borrowing costs. They also noted that an expanded and effectively managed Treasury Single Account could help consolidate government cash resources, improve oversight of public funds and strengthen coordination between fiscal operations and monetary management.