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STRENGTHENING THE FINANCIAL RESOURCE BASE OF PRIVATE COMMERCIAL BANKS: CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS, ASSESSMENT CRITERIA AND INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

Kholmatov Dilmurod Makhmudjonovich
Head of the Educational Software and Database Department, Academic Affairs Office, Kimyo International University in Tashkent

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Abstract:
The article develops the theoretical and methodological foundations for strengthening the financial resource base of private commercial banks. Unlike state-owned banks, private banks form their liabilities almost exclusively through market mechanisms — shareholder capital, retail and corporate deposits, borrowed resources and capital-market instruments — which makes the volume, structure, maturity, cost and stability of these resources the decisive determinant of their competitiveness. Drawing on a content analysis of thirteen scholarly interpretations of the category "bank financial resources", the study proposes an author's definition in which the resource base is treated not as an accounting aggregate of liabilities but as a continuous management process aimed at qualitative and quantitative development of own and attracted funds.

Keywords: Private commercial banks, financial resources, resource base, capital adequacy, deposit-base stability, liability diversification, non-deposit sources, asset–liability management, net stable funding ratio, Uzbekistan

1. INTRODUCTION

In global banking practice the resource base of the banking system is regarded as a precondition for stabilising the current socio-economic situation and for taking strategic decisions on a country's future development. For private commercial banks in particular, the consolidation of financial resources is of critical importance: the composition and volume of funding sources directly determine the scale on which active operations can be carried out and, ultimately, the bank's ability to generate sustainable profit. During the banking crises repeatedly observed in international practice, the resource base has proved to be the single most important factor of institutional resilience.

The geo-financial and geopolitical processes currently unfolding in the world economy have made the attraction of long-term and inexpensive funding, the diversification of liability risks and the optimisation of funding sources increasingly urgent tasks. The theoretical core of effective resource management comprises a set of interdependent objectives: securing liquidity, raising stability, extending the maturity profile of liabilities, expanding lending capacity, and organising a rational relationship between risk and return.

Central banks of developed countries, the International Monetary Fund and the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision have introduced an extensive body of requirements and principles designed to improve the methodology of bank funding management. Nevertheless, the role of non-deposit financial resources in securing liquidity, expanding lending practice and guaranteeing a stable level of profit remains insufficiently researched, and clear normative criteria for this segment of the resource base have not been formed. Equally under-examined are the correct structuring of deposit and non-deposit sources and the attraction of subordinated debt as an instrument for expanding resource potential.

The ultimate objective of the structural reforms carried out in the banking and financial system of Uzbekistan is likewise directed at strengthening the resource base of banks, raising their level of capitalisation and increasing the confidence of economic agents and the population in the banking system. These reforms presuppose a further increase in the share of private banks and, consequently, the reinforcement of their resource base. However, the existing body of research examines commercial banks as an undifferentiated aggregate. The specific problems of private banks — an insufficient level of capitalisation, a narrow resource base, weak dynamics in attracting term and savings deposits, and passivity in raising subordinated debt — have not been adequately disclosed.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

A substantial body of scholarly approaches exists concerning the essence and structural conception of the sources of bank financial resources. Lavrushin, Azizov and Karaliev hold that the resources of credit institutions constitute the aggregate of own and attracted resources at the bank's disposal, used in carrying out active operations and reflected in the liability side of the balance sheet [1]. This interpretation is accurate in accounting terms, yet in our view the composition of funds equated to own resources requires broader disclosure, since precisely these elements — subordinated debt, revaluation reserves, retained earnings — determine the loss-absorbing capacity of a private bank.

Kosterina defines bank resources as the combination of own and attracted funds used for active operations and treats the resource base as the foundation for forming the bank's credit potential [2]. We consider that in defining the essence of bank resources it is necessary to take into account not only the sources from which they are formed, but also the extent to which those funds are necessary for the bank's target activity and the efficiency with which they are employed. Professor A.A. Omonov emphasises that the resources of commercial banks represent a financial value formed through the attraction of free monetary funds of the economy on defined terms and through the formation of own capital [10].

Usoskin stresses that the optimal composition of financial resources for a private bank is determined by the balance between own-capital adequacy, deposit-base stability, the efficiency of borrowed resources and access to capital-market instruments [3]. Tavasiev treats financial resources as a dynamic category changing continuously under the influence of the bank's internal governance system, corporate strategy and the external macroeconomic environment [4]. Heffernan analyses borrowed resources as funds raised from other financial institutions, the central bank or capital-market participants on defined terms of maturity, price and repayment, whose cost depends on market rates, the bank's credit rating and investor confidence [6].

Among applied studies, Legass establishes on Ethiopian data the determinants of non-deposit funding growth and the sensitivity of such resources to currency and refinancing risk [17]; Farkasdi identifies on German data the influence of funding structure on profitability [18]; Koroleva et al. examine the same relationship in the Chinese banking system [19]; Tsyhanyuk demonstrates for Ukraine that a strong resource base under macroeconomic instability requires deliberate lengthening of the liability maturity profile [16]. In Uzbek scholarship, Ortiqov [11] and Adilov [13] have studied the funding sources of credit investments, while Qurbonov [12] has addressed the resource base of private banks directly.

Table 1. Scholarly approaches to the essence of the financial resources of commercial banks

Author	Interpretation of the category
D. Polfreman, F. Ford	In organising credit activity the bank's lending resources appear as passive operations and are composed of shareholders' funds and the funds of depositors
E. Reed, R. Cotter, E. Gill	The bank's credit sources are not merely funds raised through debt obligations or equity claims, but the reserves and opportunities that generate income for the bank
O.I. Lavrushin	The financial resources of commercial banks are the aggregate of own and attracted resources at the bank's disposal, used in active operations and principally in lending activity
G.S. Panova	The sources of credit investments are formed from client funds placed with the bank under accounts, transactions or agreements confirming a claim of the client on the bank
B.D. Boboyev	Bank financial resources consist of own and attracted funds necessary for carrying out banking activity and constitute the set of opportunities underlying the bank's income generation
U.D. Ortiqov	The sources of credit investments of commercial banks consist of own funds and funds equated to them, attracted funds and borrowed funds
Sh.Z. Abdullayeva	The financial resources of a bank are formed through passive operations carried out by the bank and are recorded in the liability side of the bank's balance sheet

Source: compiled by the author on the basis of [1; 2; 7; 8; 9; 11; 14; 16].

Taking the above into account, the article proposes the following author's approach specifically oriented towards the private segment. The resource base of private banks is the aggregate of own sources of funds and the free monetary funds of legal entities and individuals attracted by the bank on repayable terms, employed in order to maintain a high level of competitiveness and a positive institutional image, to earn income and secure balance-sheet liquidity, and to raise the future potential for using financial resources and expanding the volume of active operations.

3. DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The study is qualitative-analytical and comparative-institutional in design. Four methods are combined. First, content analysis of the definitions of the category "bank financial resources" contained in thirteen monographic and dissertation sources, on the basis of which the defining attributes of the category were isolated and an author's definition synthesised. Second, structural-logical systematisation, by means of which the dispersed propositions of the literature were reduced to six internally consistent concepts of resource-base strengthening. Third, criterion modelling: each concept was operationalised into an assessment criterion and a set of measurable indicators drawn from prudential reporting. Fourth, comparative institutional analysis of the practice of thirteen countries — six developed and seven emerging — with normative benchmarking against the Basel III liquidity standards and the IMF financial soundness indicators.

The empirical basis comprises the regulatory documents of the Basel Committee [23; 24; 25], the IMF compilation guide on financial soundness indicators [26], the aggregated data of the global banking market [27], the banking legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan [28; 29] and the analytical materials of the Central Bank [30]. The methodological limitation of the study is that the comparative section is institutional rather than econometric; quantitative verification of the proposed criteria on a panel of private banks constitutes the subsequent stage of the research.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. The structure of the financial resources of private banks and the market mechanisms of their formation

The financial resources of private banks are conventionally divided into two large groups: the bank's own funds and attracted funds. Own funds constitute the core of bank capital and determine financial independence, solvency, loss-absorbing capacity and resilience to risk; in the practice of commercial banks they account for approximately 10–20 per cent of total resources. Attracted funds form the principal volume of the resource base — between 80 and 90 per cent — and serve as the main source of financing for lending, investment operations, payment services and other income-generating activity. Attracted resources are themselves subdivided into deposits raised from clients and financial resources purchased by the bank on the market, that is, non-deposit sources.

In the liability side of the balance sheets of commercial banks operating in Uzbekistan, obligations account for 85–90 per cent of total resources. Depending on maturity and the source of origin, these obligations may be classified as stable or volatile, and, proceeding from the level of expenditure incurred on them, as cheap or expensive. A comparison with international practice is instructive: in the liability structure of foreign banks the share of deposit resources is formed within a range of approximately 65–75 per cent, whereas in the practice of domestic banks this indicator is comparatively low, averaging 35–40 per cent. This divergence indicates a structural dependence of the domestic banking system on centralised and borrowed sources and constitutes one of the principal arguments in favour of strengthening the deposit component of the resource base of private banks.

The resource base is generated through two groups of market instruments. Money-market instruments comprise deposit and savings certificates, promissory notes, bonds, interbank credits and repurchase operations; capital-market instruments comprise share issuance, long-term debt obligations and long-term securities. The methods of formation may accordingly be systematised into five channels (Table 2).

Table 2. Elements of the mechanism of formation of the financial resources of banks

№	Channel of formation	Methods of formation	Market instruments
1	Credit financing	Interbank credits; credits of the Central Bank	Money-market instruments
2	Deposit financing	Deposits and savings; current accounts	Money-market instruments
3	Debt financing	Issuance of debt securities into circulation	Money- and capital-market instruments
4	Equity financing	Issuance of shares into circulation	Capital-market instruments
5	Off-balance-sheet operations	Contingent liabilities; guarantees; market operations	Money- and capital-market instruments

Source: compiled by the author on the basis of [1; 3; 6; 11].

The two groups of instruments differ systematically along six dimensions — maturity, liquidity, risk, return, the composition of participants and the macroeconomic function performed — and these differences determine the manner in which they are combined within a single resource strategy (Table 3). Money-market instruments provide short-term liquidity but expose the bank to refinancing risk; capital-market instruments lengthen the maturity profile but require a high level of financial transparency, reliable corporate governance, stable financial indicators and a culture of systematic engagement with investors.

Table 3. Distinguishing features of the money market and the capital market in the formation of bank financial resources

№	Distinguishing feature	Money market	Capital market
1	Maturity	Short	Long
2	Liquidity	High	Low
3	Level of risk	Low	High
4	Level of return	Low	High
5	Participants	Central bank, commercial banks, non-financial organisations	Stock exchanges, commercial banks, non-financial organisations
6	Impact on the economy	Ensures liquidity in the economy	Ensures stability of the economy

Source: compiled by the author on the basis of comparative analysis of international practice.

A distinctive feature of private commercial banks is that, unlike state-owned banks, they form their resource base predominantly through market mechanisms — client confidence, shareholder capital, deposit policy, the quality of banking services and the effectiveness of financial management. Whereas in banks with state participation government programmes, budget funds or state-guaranteed funding channels may occupy a significant place, private banks expand their financial capacity mainly by attracting funds from the population, business entities, investors and participants of the financial market under conditions of free competition. This circumstance renders the effective management of the composition of financial resources, the optimisation of their cost and the assurance of resource-base stability considerably more urgent for the private segment.

4.2. Concepts of strengthening the financial resource base

In scientific terms, strengthening the financial resources of private commercial banks should be understood as a continuous management process directed at the quantitative and qualitative development of the composition of the bank's own capital and attracted funds, the diversification of resource sources, the enhancement of their stability, the optimisation of their cost, the maintenance of balance between assets and liabilities, and the formation of a risk-resilient financial base. This approach interprets financial resources not as an aggregate of funds within the liability structure but as the principal factor determining the bank's strategic growth, prudential stability and institutional standing in the financial market. Six interrelated concepts underpin this process (Table 4).

Table 4. The content of the concepts of strengthening the financial resources of commercial banks

Concept	Scientific content	Practical significance for the bank
Capital adequacy	Correspondence of bank capital to risk-weighted assets, probable losses and future growth requirements	Raises solvency, reliability and development potential
Deposit-base stability	Strengthening of the volume, maturity, client composition and renewal rate of deposits	Creates a stable financial basis for lending and liquidity management
Resource diversification	Formation of financial resources across different sources, client groups and maturities	Reduces concentration and liquidity risk
Asset–liability matching	Alignment of attracted resources with assets by maturity, currency and interest rate	Serves the management of liquidity, interest-rate and currency risk
Resource-cost optimisation	Alignment of the cost of attracted funds with bank profitability and market competition	Secures the net interest margin and the competitiveness of credit products
Risk-based resource management	Assessment of resource sources by criteria of risk, stability, maturity and cost	Raises the quality of the resource base and resilience to financial shocks

Source: developed by the author.

The first concept — capital adequacy — proceeds from the proposition that the financial soundness of a bank is determined above all by the volume and quality of its own capital and its capacity to absorb losses on risky assets. Where capital is insufficient, a bank encounters constraints on the expansion of risk-weighted assets even if it possesses a large deposit base. For private banks the organic growth of capital out of retained earnings is of particular importance, since it reflects the bank's internal financial potential, its profitability and a dividend policy oriented towards long-term stability.

The second concept — deposit-base stability — occupies the central place in resource policy, given that deposits constitute the principal part of attracted funds. For private banks the strengthening of the deposit base does not consist in increasing savings through high interest rates alone; it is achieved by raising client confidence, diversifying deposit products, expanding the share of retail savings, reducing dependence on large depositors and increasing the weight of long-term deposits. Demand deposits may be a comparatively cheap resource, yet they generate high liquidity pressure; term deposits, though more expensive, allow active operations to be planned in advance. Deposit policy must therefore balance cheapness against stability.

The third concept — resource diversification — manifests itself at three levels: diversification by source, that is, the formation of resources through capital, deposits, borrowed funds and securities; diversification by client, that is, balance among the funds of the population, small business, large corporate clients and institutional investors; and diversification by maturity, that is, the alignment of the share of short-, medium- and long-term resources with the maturity of bank assets. Where a private bank forms its resource base solely from the deposits of large corporate clients or short-term interbank borrowing, it faces elevated concentration and refinancing risk.

The fourth concept — asset–liability matching — holds that increasing the volume of liabilities is not sufficient: liabilities must correspond to assets by maturity, currency, interest rate and level of risk. Extending long-term investment credits out of short-term deposits intensifies liquidity mismatch; financing national-currency assets out of foreign-currency borrowing increases currency risk. The concept requires maturity gap analysis, assessment of interest-rate sensitivity, liquidity stress testing, control of the currency position and continuous monitoring of refinancing risk, which presupposes close interaction between the asset–liability committee, risk management, financial planning and internal audit.

The fifth concept — resource-cost optimisation — reflects the fact that the cost of resources directly affects interest expenses, the net interest margin, lending rates and final profitability. Attracting deposits at very high rates may raise liabilities in the short run but intensifies the expenditure burden and may impair credit-portfolio quality, since high-priced credit tends to be taken up by higher-risk borrowers. Optimisation is achieved by increasing the share of demand accounts, reducing operating costs through digital services, strengthening reputation and credit rating, and using capital-market instruments effectively.

The sixth concept — risk-based resource management — evaluates financial resources not by volume but by their risk, cost, maturity, stability and liquidity characteristics. Each source generates a distinct exposure: large depositors generate concentration risk, short-term borrowing refinancing risk, foreign-currency funds currency risk and high-interest deposits profitability risk. Private banks must therefore apply risk-adjusted pricing, stress testing, limit systems and scenario analysis.

4.3. Criteria for assessing the strengthening of the resource base

The systematisation of the six concepts permits their conversion into an operational assessment framework. The criteria proposed below encompass not only the volume of the resource base but also its quality, stability, cost, maturity structure, resilience to risk and effect on profitability (Table 5). The framework is deliberately constructed from indicators available in standard prudential and financial reporting, which makes it applicable both for internal management purposes and for supervisory monitoring.

Table 5. Criteria for strengthening the financial resources of private commercial banks

Criterion	Content	Assessment indicators
Capital adequacy	Sufficiency of bank capital to cover risks	Capital adequacy ratio; growth rate of capital
Deposit-base stability	Stability of deposits by maturity, composition and client	Share of term deposits; weight of retail savings; share of large depositors
Resource diversification	Formation of financial resources from different sources	Shares of deposits, capital, borrowed resources and market instruments
Cost of resources	Level of bank expenditure on attracted funds	Average cost of resources; interest expenses; net interest margin
Maturity balance	Correspondence of asset and liability maturities	Ratio of short- to long-term resources; maturity gap
Liquidity	Ability to meet short-term obligations	Share of liquid assets; LCR; coverage of short-term liabilities
Profitability	Efficiency of use of attracted resources	ROA; ROE; net interest margin; cost-to-income ratio
Institutional confidence	Confidence of clients and investors in the bank	Growth of the client base; stability of savings; transparency and service quality

Source: developed by the author.

A large resource base does not automatically signify stability: if resources consist predominantly of short-term, expensive, highly concentrated or volatile sources, financial security is weakened. Conversely, a resource base of moderate volume formed from long-term, diversified, low-cost and reliable sources yields more stable liquidity and profitability indicators. Improving the qualitative characteristics of financial resources is therefore a strategic task of the same order as increasing their volume.

The formation of the resource base is further conditioned by four groups of external factors — financial, economic, technical and social. The financial group encompasses the monetary policy of the central bank, deposit and credit rates, inflation and the monetisation coefficient; the central bank influences the resource base indirectly through the policy rate, reserve requirements and open-market operations. A rise in rates increases interest-rate risk, whose sources are the maturity mismatches of fixed-rate assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet commitments. The technical group has acquired particular weight with the spread of digital banking: the availability of applications, the coverage of online services and the level of platform integration now materially determine a bank's attractiveness as a recipient of retail funds.

4.4. International experience of strengthening the resource base of private banks

In international practice, strengthening the resource base of private banks is treated as a process organically linked to capital adequacy, deposit-base stability, liquidity management, the diversification of long-term funding and client confidence. Without a sufficient and stable resource base a private bank cannot expand lending, finance investment projects or function as a competitive institution. In analysing this experience it is expedient to divide countries into two groups.

In developed countries the strengthening of the resource base of private banks is effected principally through capital-market instruments, deposit insurance systems, a high level of prudential supervision, liquidity standards and integration with institutional investors. The Basel III standards provide the methodological foundation: the liquidity coverage ratio requires banks to hold a sufficient stock of high-quality liquid assets to withstand a short-term stress episode, while the net stable funding ratio is directed at the formation of longer-term and more stable funding on the balance sheet. These indicators demonstrate that the resource base must be assessed not by the volume of funds alone but by their maturity, stability, liquidity and resilience to risk.

Table 6. Experience of developed countries in strengthening the resource base of private banks

Country	Principal mechanisms	Effect on the resource base
USA	Deposit insurance, capital market, stress testing, repo operations, Federal Reserve discount window	Depositor confidence and diversification of long-term resources are strengthened
European Union	Liquidity coverage ratio, net stable funding ratio, covered bonds	Stable funding and liquidity security of banks are ensured
United Kingdom	Internal liquidity adequacy assessment, stress testing, open banking technology	Banks improve their capacity to manage resources under contingency conditions
Germany	Universal bank model, long-term client relations, covered bonds, Sparkassen network	A stable deposit base and long-term lending sources are formed
Japan	Household savings, conservative bank governance, state-supported lending programmes	A long-term and reliable deposit base is formed
Singapore	Strong regulatory supervision, digital banking services, international financial centre status	The capacity to attract international and low-cost resources expands

Source: compiled by the author on the basis of [6; 18; 23; 24; 25; 27].

In emerging economies the emphasis falls elsewhere: on drawing deposits into the formal banking system, expanding financial inclusion, developing digital banking services, using the credit lines of international financial institutions and raising public confidence in banks. The experience of China illustrates the possibility of consolidating the resource base of a large emerging economy through deposit insurance and state supervision; that of India shows how a broad deposit base may be formed from a multiplicity of small savers by means of financial inclusion and digital payment infrastructure; that of Malaysia demonstrates the diversification potential of Islamic finance instruments within a dual banking system; and that of Kazakhstan indicates that resource-base strengthening in the Central Asian context is bound up with deposit guarantees, sector consolidation, higher capital requirements and asset quality.

Table 7. Experience of emerging countries in strengthening the resource base of private banks

Country	Principal mechanisms	Effect on the resource base
China	Deposit insurance, state supervision, confidence in the banking system	Depositor protection is strengthened and deposits are retained in the banking system
India	Financial inclusion, digital payments, deposit insurance	A broad deposit base is formed from small savers
Malaysia	Deposit insurance, Islamic finance, dual banking system	Diversification of conventional and Islamic financial resources emerges
Turkey	Deposit guarantee, incentives for national-currency savings	Deposits are retained in the short run, but currency and fiscal risks may arise
Indonesia	Agent banking, micro-deposits, mobile banking services	The coverage of banking services widens and small savings are mobilised
Brazil	Digital banks, financial technologies, low-cost services	A new client base and inexpensive resources are formed
Kazakhstan	Deposit guarantee, consolidation of the banking sector, higher capital requirements	Confidence in banks and capital stability are reinforced

Source: compiled by the author on the basis of [12; 19; 27; 30].

The aggregated structure of the global banking market confirms the strategic weight of off-balance-sheet funding channels. In 2024 the principal on-balance-sheet sources comprised personal deposits (USD 64 trillion), bank bonds, other liabilities and capital (USD 58 trillion) and corporate and government deposits (USD 51 trillion), while the corresponding uses were retail credit (USD 49 trillion), securities held on the balance sheet (USD 59 trillion) and corporate and government lending (USD 59 trillion). Off the balance sheet, retail assets under management (USD 76 trillion), insurance and pension assets (USD 65 trillion) and other institutional mandates (USD 52 trillion) financed government bonds (USD 60 trillion), equities (USD 59 trillion), corporate bonds (USD 16 trillion) and other investments (USD 89 trillion) [27]. The scale of this segment shows that in advanced markets resource-base management has extended well beyond the classical deposit–lending nexus.

Four generalisable directions follow: risk diversification through active management of capital both on and off the balance sheet; active participation in capital markets, where bond issuance and equity placement expand the capital base and thereby lending capacity; the attraction of funds through technology, in particular cooperation with financial-technology companies and digital platforms that reduce operating costs; and partnership with insurance companies and pension funds as a source of long-term investment.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The research permits the following conclusions to be formulated.

First, the financial resources accumulated by commercial banks through passive operations create the basis for carrying out active operations. The longer the maturity and the lower the cost at which these funds are attracted, the more significant their contribution to maintaining a stable liquidity position and raising profitability indicators.

Second, the resource base of commercial banks consists of two large sources: own funds, accounting for approximately 10–20 per cent, and attracted funds, accounting for up to 80–90 per cent. Attracted resources are in turn subdivided into deposits raised from clients and non-deposit resources purchased by the bank on the market.

Third, in world banking practice the weight of long-term funds within the liability structure is considerably higher, which plays a decisive role in maintaining stable liquidity. Whereas the share of deposit resources in the liabilities of foreign banks is formed within a range of 65–75 per cent, in domestic practice this indicator averages only 35–40 per cent, which defines the principal direction of structural adjustment for private banks in Uzbekistan.

Fourth, the non-deposit financial resources of commercial banks are formed through two groups of market instruments. Within money-market instruments, interbank credits, borrowings from the central bank and the issuance of securities are of particular importance; within capital-market instruments, the issuance and placement of shares is the principal direction.

Fifth, the attraction of financial resources constitutes both a financial opportunity and a source of exposure. Accordingly, risk assessment, the hedging of interest-rate and currency risk and the elaboration of a liquidity management strategy are indispensable components of any non-deposit funding decision.

Sixth, commercial banks balance assets and liabilities by maturity, forming short-term liabilities through the money market and long-term liabilities through the capital market, and optimise the resulting structure continuously.

Seventh, the strengthening of the resource base of private banks should be assessed through the eight-criterion framework proposed in this article, in which capital adequacy, deposit-base stability, diversification, resource cost, maturity balance, liquidity, profitability and institutional confidence are evaluated jointly rather than in isolation.

Eighth, for the private banks of Uzbekistan the significance of international experience consists in the recognition that resource-base strengthening cannot be resolved by raising deposit rates alone. The process must rest on the coherence of capital adequacy, depositor confidence, the effectiveness of the deposit guarantee system, resource diversification, digital banking services, capital-market instruments and the quality of prudential supervision. It is expedient to combine the prudential and market-instrument experience of developed countries with the financial-inclusion and digital-service experience of emerging economies.

The subsequent stage of the research will consist in the econometric verification of the proposed criteria on panel data of the private commercial banks of the Republic of Uzbekistan, with a view to quantifying the contribution of each criterion to the stability and profitability of the resource base.

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