



NARODOWY
BANK POLSKI

Monetary Policy Council

Report on monetary policy in 2023



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Warsaw, May 2024

In presenting the *Report on Monetary Policy*, the Monetary Policy Council acts in accordance with Article 227 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland, which imposes the obligation on the Council to present a report on the achievement of the purposes of monetary policy within 5 months following the end of the fiscal year. In accordance with Article 53 of the Act on Narodowy Bank Polski, the *Report on Monetary Policy* is announced in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Poland, the *Monitor Polski*. The *Report* presents the main elements of the monetary policy strategy, a description of macroeconomic conditions and decisions taken with respect to monetary policy in the year under review, as well as a description of the monetary policy tools applied.

The *Report on Monetary Policy in 2023* is accompanied by the appendices presenting selected macroeconomic data, as well as by *Voting records of the Monetary Policy Council members on motions and resolutions* in the year the *Report* encompasses.

An ex-post assessment of the conduct of monetary policy should take into account, above all, that the decisions of monetary authorities affect the economy with a considerable lag and that they are taken under uncertainty about future macroeconomic developments. Moreover, the economy is subject to macroeconomic shocks that – while remaining outside the control of the domestic monetary policy – may to a large extent affect economic conditions and domestic inflation developments in the short and sometimes in the medium term. In recent years, macroeconomic shocks have been primarily associated with the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and Russia's military aggression against Ukraine. Due to their particular strength and persistence, these shocks significantly affected the macroeconomic situation, including inflation developments, globally and in Poland.

The *Report on Monetary Policy in 2023* is a translation of the publication of Narodowy Bank Polski entitled *Sprawozdanie z wykonania założeń polityki pieniężnej na rok 2023*. In case of discrepancies, the Polish version prevails.

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1. Monetary policy strategy in 2023

In 2023, the Monetary Policy Council (hereinafter the Council or the MPC) conducted monetary policy in line with the *Monetary Policy Guidelines for 2023*, adopted by the resolution no 15/2022 from 7 September 2022 on formulating monetary policy guidelines for 2023 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Poland, the *Monitor Polski*, item 915). The main elements of the monetary policy strategy pursued in 2023 are presented below.

As in previous years, the main objective of monetary policy was to maintain price stability, while supporting sustainable economic growth and financial system stability. This way, the Council pursued the basic objectives of Narodowy Bank Polski set out in the Constitution of the Republic of Poland of 2 April 1997 (Journal of Laws, No 78, item 483, Journal of Laws of 2001, No 28, item 319, Journal of Laws of 2006, No 200, item 1471, Journal of Laws of 2009, No 114, item 946) and the Act on Narodowy Bank Polski of 29 August 1997 (Journal of Laws of 2022, item 2025). According to Article 227 Section 1 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland “Narodowy Bank Polski shall be responsible for the value of Polish currency.” The Act on Narodowy Bank Polski (hereinafter NBP) states in Article 3 section 1 that “the basic objective of the activity of NBP shall be to maintain price stability, while supporting the economic policy of the Government, insofar as this does not constrain the pursuit of the basic objective of NBP.”

The Council had been pursuing the price stability objective by using an inflation targeting strategy. Under this strategy, since 2004 the monetary policy objective has been to keep inflation – understood as the annual change in the consumer price index – at 2.5%, with a symmetric band for deviations of ± 1 percentage point in the medium term.

The medium-term nature of inflation target means that – due to macroeconomic and financial shocks – inflation may temporarily deviate from the target and even run outside the band for deviations from the target. The response of monetary policy to shocks is flexible and depends on their causes and the assessment of persistence of their consequences, including the impact on inflation developments. Each time inflation deviates from the target, the Council flexibly determines the desirable time necessary to bring it back to the target, as bringing inflation rapidly back to the target may entail significant costs to macroeconomic and financial stability. When deciding on the changes of monetary policy parameters, the Council takes into consideration price adjustments taking place in the economy, whose sources are beyond the impact of domestic monetary policy. In the *Monetary Policy Guidelines for 2023* it was indicated, that in current conditions these adjustments were mostly related to the shocks caused by Russia’s military aggression against Ukraine and consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic as well as to the effects of the structural changes taking place in the economy, including the energy transition, and to the process of Poland’s convergence to the more advanced economies.

The monetary policy strategy pursued by the Council assumes flexibility of the instruments applied. This means that the range of instruments used by NBP can be adapted to the nature of disturbances observed in the economy and market conditions. The flexible use of monetary policy instruments is conducive to effective functioning of the transmission mechanism as well as macroeconomic and financial stability.

While taking monetary policy decisions, the Council considers the time lags in the transmission mechanism of monetary policy. The time lag between a decision on monetary policy parameters and its peak impact on real variables (such as output or employment) and on inflation takes several quarters and may change over time. Moreover, monetary policy is conducted under uncertainty, in particular about future economic developments.

Stabilising inflation at a low level is an important, yet insufficient condition to maintain balance in the economy, which, in turn, supports price stability in the long term. Imbalances in the financial sector may pose a threat to long-term price stability. Those imbalances should be counteracted mainly by macroprudential policy aimed at reducing systemic risk and in that manner supporting long-term, sustainable economic growth. This is important especially amid the free movement of capital and highly integrated financial markets. Monetary policy conducted by the Council supports macroprudential policy and in particular is conducive to financial system stability and mitigates the risk of imbalances building up in the economy, by taking into account developments in asset prices (including real estate prices) and lending growth insofar as this does not constrain the pursuit of the basic objective of NBP.

Besides monetary and macroprudential policy, fiscal policy plays an important role in maintaining macroeconomic stability. A fiscal policy which mitigates the impact of economic shocks, while ensuring long-term stability of public finance, is necessary to maintain macroeconomic stability.

In 2023, as in previous years, the Council implemented the inflation targeting strategy under the floating exchange rate regime. The floating exchange rate regime does not rule out interventions in the foreign exchange market whenever it is warranted by the market conditions or conducive to ensuring the country's macroeconomic or financial stability.

2. Monetary policy and macroeconomic developments in 2023

In 2023, monetary policy parameters, including NBP interest rates, were adjusted to the economic situation so as to ensure long-term price stability and, at the same time, support sustainable economic growth and financial stability. The Council strived to bring inflation down to a level consistent with the NBP inflation target in the medium term. The monetary policy decisions were made on the basis of available information, taking into account the current and expected macroeconomic situation, including inflation developments and the economic conditions.

In 2023, economic growth slowed down markedly in the euro area, while Germany saw a slight fall in GDP. Against the backdrop of weakened demand pressure in many countries and a fall in cost pressure resulting from lower commodity prices than the year before as well as the fading of the earlier global supply chain tensions, global inflation declined during 2023 following a sharp increase in previous years. Despite this, in many economies, including in the euro area and the United States, inflation was still higher than the inflation targets of the central banks.

Amid a deterioration in the economic situation abroad in 2023, a marked weakening of economic activity growth was also seen in Poland. In 2023, annual GDP growth slowed down to 0.2% (from 5.6% in 2022) and was the lowest since at least 1996 (except for 2020, i.e. at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic). At the same time, domestic demand fell by 3.2%, and consumption fell by 1.0%. In turn, investment continued to grow, amid a markedly negative contribution of changes in inventories to GDP growth.

Against this background, during 2023 a marked fall in CPI inflation was seen in Poland (from the peak in February 2023, annual price growth fell by 12.2 percentage points to 6.2% in December 2023; Figure 1).¹ The decrease in inflation during 2023 resulted from a fall in annual growth of all the main components of the CPI index. At the same time, all measures of core inflation declined.² During 2023 the measures of consumer and enterprise inflation expectations also declined, as well as the inflation forecasts of financial sector analysts (formulated over the horizon of both four and eight quarters). The fall in inflation was supported by a decline in cost pressure – reflected in particular in a fall in industrial producer prices – due to the gradual fading of the earlier external supply shocks, which had resulted in high price growth in previous years. Inflation was also lowered by reduced demand pressure, amid a tightening of NBP monetary policy undertaken in 2021-2022 and the subsequent period of keeping NBP interest rates unchanged.³ The decline in inflation was also supported by the appreciation of the zloty exchange rate against the major currencies in 2023.

¹ Annual average CPI inflation declined to 11.4% in 2023 compared to 14.4% in 2022.

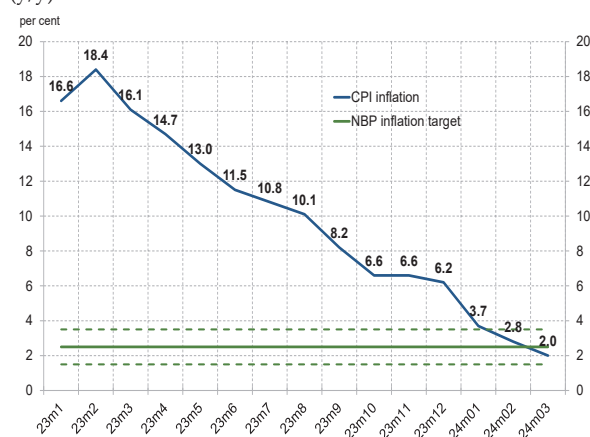
² CPI inflation excluding food and energy prices declined from its peak of March 2023 by 5.4 percentage points, i.e. to 6.9% y/y in December 2023.

³ The effects of earlier NBP monetary policy tightening were in particular visible in the credit market. The total bank debt of the private non-financial sector in relation to GDP in 2023 declined further and at the end of the year was approx. 15 percentage points lower than before the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the lowest since 2007.

According to incoming data at the beginning of 2024, inflation continued to decline in 2024 Q1 and from February was running at a level consistent with the NBP inflation target (according to Statistics Poland data, CPI inflation stood at 2.8% y/y in February and 2.0% y/y in March 2024).

At its meetings between January and July 2023,⁴ the Council kept the NBP interest rates unchanged, including the reference rate at 6.75%, following the previous interest rates increases in 2021-2022 (Table 1). Consequently, from September 2022 to August 2023 the NBP reference rate was running at the highest level since the NBP inflation target was set at the current level (i.e. since 2004; Figure 2). At the same time, it was the longest period in the Council's history (i.e. since 1998) of keeping NBP interest rates unchanged after previous increases. At that time, the Council judged that given the scale and persistence of the earlier shocks, which remained beyond the impact of domestic monetary policy, the return of inflation to the NBP inflation target would be gradual.

Figure 1. CPI inflation in Poland and NBP inflation target (y/y)



Source: Statistics Poland (GUS) and NBP data.

Figure 2. NBP reference rate



Source: NBP data.

Information available in September and October 2023 confirmed the systematic and rapid fall in inflation in Poland as well as the marked decline in inflation expectations. Incoming data from the economy pointed to a prolonged significant weakening of activity, including a fall in domestic demand. Alongside that, the data signalled lower cost pressure and a prolonged weakening of the economic conditions in Poland's main trading partners, which caused a fall in Polish exports. Lower than expected data on inflation in Poland, which was available in September and October 2023 – along with weaker-than-expected growth of domestic economic activity – indicated that the medium-term path of price growth might also run below the forecasts and inflation might return to the inflation target faster. At the same time, the fall in inflation and inflation expectations contributed to an increase in the restrictiveness of monetary policy. Considering these circumstances – and taking into account the time lags in the monetary policy transmission to the economy – at the meetings in September and October 2023⁵ the Council adjusted the NBP interest rates, including cuts in the NBP reference rate in total from 6.75% to 5.75%.

⁴ Meetings on the following dates: 3-4 January, 7-8 February, 7-8 March, 7-8 April, 9-10 May, 5-6 June and 5-6 July 2023.

⁵ Meetings on 5-6 September and 3-4 October 2023.

In turn, at the meetings in November and December 2023⁶ the Council – considering the adjustment in the interest rates introduced in the previous months together with the uncertainty about a future course of fiscal and regulatory policies and their impact on inflation – kept NBP interest rates unchanged.

Table 1. NBP interest rates at the end of the respective months (per cent)

Month	Reference rate	Lombard rate	Deposit rate	Rediscount rate	Discount rate
December 2022	6.75	7.25	6.25	6.80	6.85
January 2023	6.75	7.25	6.25	6.80	6.85
February 2023	6.75	7.25	6.25	6.80	6.85
March 2023	6.75	7.25	6.25	6.80	6.85
April 2023	6.75	7.25	6.25	6.80	6.85
May 2023	6.75	7.25	6.25	6.80	6.85
June 2023	6.75	7.25	6.25	6.80	6.85
July 2023	6.75	7.25	6.25	6.80	6.85
August 2023	6.75	7.25	6.25	6.80	6.85
September 2023	6.00	6.50	5.50	6.05	6.10
October 2023	5.75	6.25	5.25	5.80	5.85
November 2023	5.75	6.25	5.25	5.80	5.85
December 2023	5.75	6.25	5.25	5.80	5.85

Source: NBP data.

The following part of the Chapter provides information on the background to the Council's decisions regarding NBP interest rates in 2023 divided into two sub-periods, i.e. from January to August 2023 and from September to December 2023.

Monetary policy and macroeconomic developments in January - August 2023

Incoming data between January and August 2023 indicated that the economic conditions in the environment of the Polish economy, particularly in the euro area, were weakening.⁷ At the same time, economic conditions in the United States remained relatively strong.⁸ Global economic activity was further adversely affected by the effects – albeit gradually fading – of the earlier supply shocks associated with the COVID-19 pandemic and Russia's military aggression against Ukraine and the effects of the monetary tightening. Also, uncertainty about the global economic outlook persisted.⁹ Data and forecasts available at that time suggested that activity growth in the environment of the Polish economy would be markedly lower in 2023 than in 2022.¹⁰ At the same time, the situation in the labour markets of many economies remained good.

In the period under analysis, the previous negative supply shocks were gradually fading. The prices of energy and agricultural commodities were running below the record-high levels of 2022 while

⁶ Meetings on 7-8 November and 5-6 December 2023.

⁷ GDP growth in the euro area stood at 1.9% y/y in 2022 Q4, 1.3% y/y in 2023 Q1, and 0.6% y/y in 2023 Q2.

⁸ GDP growth in the United States stood at 0.7% in 2022 Q4, 1.7% y/y in 2023 Q1 and 2.4% y/y in 2023 Q2.

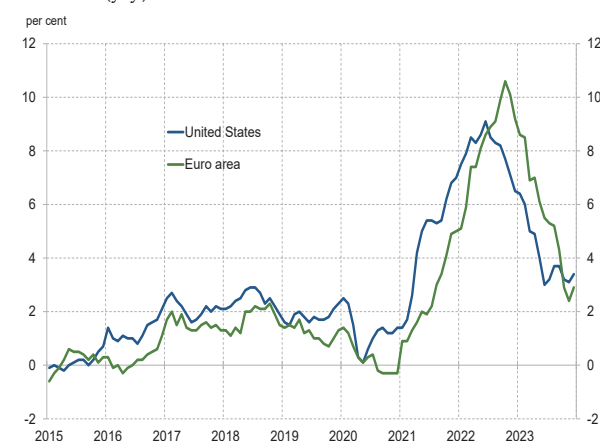
⁹ From March 2023, tensions observed in the banking sector in the United States and Europe constituted an additional factor of uncertainty for the global economic outlook.

¹⁰ This concerned in particular the German economy, where, according to the forecasts available in the period under analysis, GDP growth in 2023 was expected to be close to zero or negative.

remaining above their pre-pandemic averages.¹¹ Tensions in supply chains were also receding. The easing cost pressure was reflected in a marked decline in industrial producer price growth in many economies.

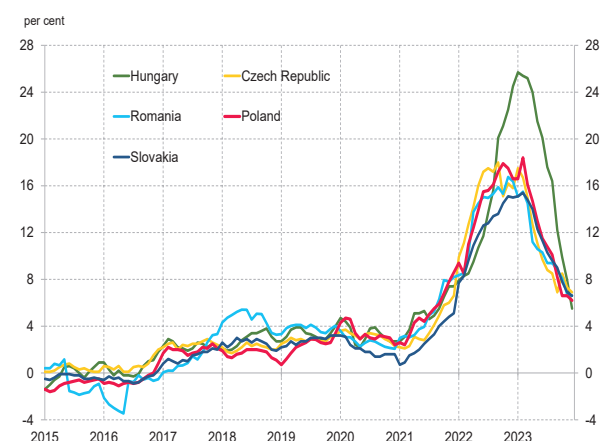
Amid the gradually fading supply shocks, slowing economic activity growth and higher interest rates than in previous years, inflation in many economies declined during the first eight months of 2023 while remaining elevated. In the euro area, HICP inflation declined from 8.6% y/y in January to 5.2% y/y in August 2023 (Figure 3), although core inflation continued to be markedly elevated. Available forecasts indicated that in the subsequent quarters inflation in the environment of the Polish economy should continue to decrease, although this was to happen gradually. At the same time, consumer price growth in the economies of the Central and Eastern Europe was also declining, although it was running higher on average than in major advanced economies (Figure 4).

Figure 3. Consumer price inflation in the United States and the euro area (y/y)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Eurostat data.
The United States – CPI inflation. The euro area – HICP inflation.

Figure 4. Consumer price inflation in CEE countries (y/y)



Source: Eurostat, OECD and national statistical offices data.
Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania – CPI inflation. Slovakia – HICP inflation.

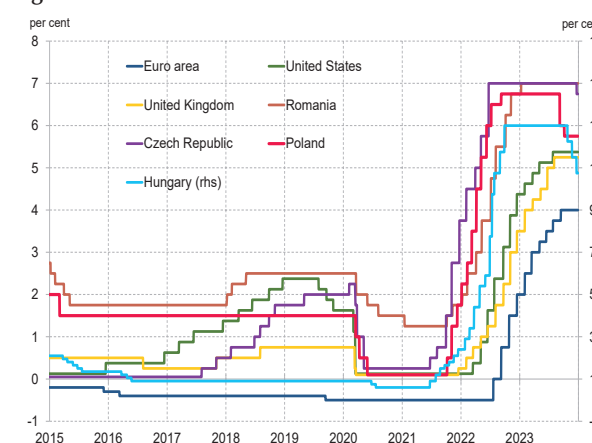
Against this background, from January to August 2023 central banks in many economies continued to raise interest rates, albeit on a smaller scale than in 2022. The European Central Bank (hereinafter the ECB), raised interest rates between January and July 2023, including the deposit facility rate by a total of 1.75 percentage points (from 2.00% to 3.75%; Figure 5). Between January and July 2023, the Federal Reserve of the United States (hereinafter the Fed) increased the target range for the fed funds rate in total by 1.00 percentage point (from 4.25-4.50% do 5.25-5.50%). At the same time, in the Central and Eastern Europe, the Czech Republic central bank kept interest rates unchanged, while the Hungary central bank eased monetary policy by cutting interest rates.

In the domestic economy, incoming data between January and August 2023 pointed to a decline in annual GDP growth, including falling below zero in the first half of 2023 (Figure 6). GDP growth

¹¹ The average oil price (Brent crude oil price in US dollars per barrel) in 2023 was approximately 40% higher than the pre-COVID-19 average (i.e. the 2015-2019 average) and approximately 17% lower than the 2022 average; the average price of natural gas (*futures* contracts quotes for natural gas delivered to the Dutch TTF hub in US dollars per megawatt hour) was more than twice as high as the 2015-2019 average and about three times lower than the 2022 average, the average coal price (quotes for hard coal futures contracts at Richard's Bay in US dollars per tonne) was about 60% higher than the 2015-2019 average and about half the 2022 average, and the average agricultural commodity price index (in euros) was about 50% higher than the 2015-2019 average and about 4% lower than the 2022 average.

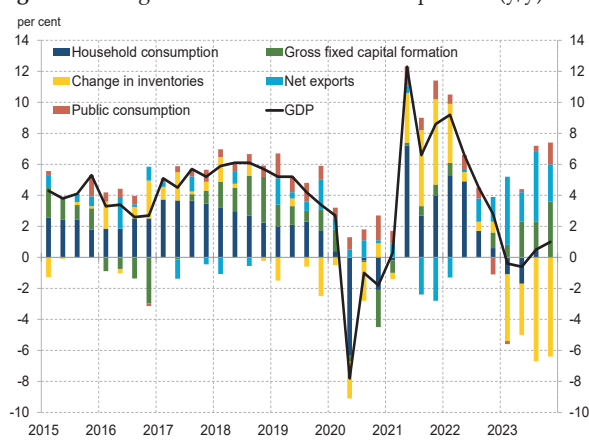
amounted to 2.8% y/y in 2022 Q4, subsequently declining to -0.4% y/y in 2023 Q1, and -0.6% y/y in 2023 Q2. At the same time, annual growth in domestic demand also fell below zero (it stood at 1.3% y/y in 2022 Q4, -4.8% y/y in 2023 Q1 and -2.6% y/y in 2023 Q2). In particular, the effects of the earlier external supply shocks – which reduced household income growth and limited consumption growth in the first half of 2023 – as well as the weakened economic conditions in the euro area and the persistent uncertainty related to Russia’s military aggression against Ukraine – contributed to lowering economic activity growth. The effects of NBP interest rates hikes undertaken in 2021-2022 also had a downward effect on demand growth. In turn, economic activity was boosted by the relatively robust investment growth, the effects of fiscal policy measures and the continuing favourable situation in the labour market. Available forecasts, including inflation and GDP projections of March and July 2023, indicated that the annual average GDP growth in 2023 would be markedly lower than in 2022.

In the period under analysis, despite a slowdown in economic activity, the situation in the labour market remained favourable. The low unemployment rate and a marked growth in nominal wages continued. At the same time, the number of working persons remained high, although the annual employment growth in the enterprise sector was slowing down.

Figure 5. Interest rates of selected central banks


Source: Bloomberg data.

Central bank interest rate: for the United States – the midpoint of the *fed funds* range; for the euro area – the *deposit facility*; for the United Kingdom – *Bank Rate*; for Czech Republic – *repo 2W*; for Romania – *monetary policy rate*; for Hungary – *base rate*; for Poland – *NBP reference rate*.

Figure 6. GDP growth in Poland and its components (y/y)


Source: Statistics Poland (GUS) data, NBP calculations.

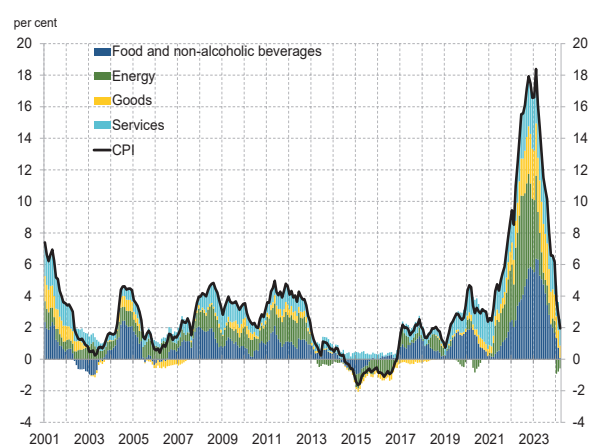
CPI inflation in Poland – after rising at the beginning of 2023 (from 16.6% y/y in January to 18.4% y/y in February; Figure 7)¹² – declined markedly in subsequent months and stood at 10.1% y/y in August 2023. The fall in inflation was driven by slower annual growth in all the main components of the CPI index, i.e. prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages, energy prices as well as CPI inflation excluding food and energy prices (including both non-food goods and services). The decline in inflation was supported by the fading cost pressures related to the earlier external negative supply shocks, including lower commodity prices in the global markets and the easing of the tensions in global supply chains, as well as weakening consumer demand. Disinflation was also supported by the appreciation of the zloty against major currencies. According to available forecasts, inflation was expected to decline further. The

¹² The increase in CPI inflation in early 2023 resulted, among others, from an increase in the average bill on electricity, heating and gas on the back of the restoration of the base VAT rates for energy products to the levels from before the introduction of the so-called Anti-inflationary Shield and changes in some tariffs accompanied with the introduction of regulations limiting the increase in household payments, as well as a statistical base effect associated with the reduction in the VAT rate on basic food products in February 2022 and further, albeit weakening, growth in CPI inflation excluding food and energy prices.

GDP and inflation projections from March and July 2023 indicated that, under assumption of unchanged NBP interest rates, inflation would gradually decline to a level consistent with the NBP inflation target.

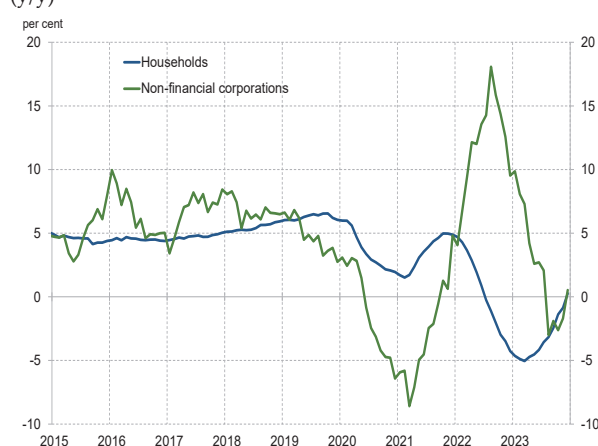
At the same time, the impact of the strong tightening of the NBP monetary policy undertaken in 2021-2022 and the subsequent period of keeping NBP interest rates unchanged, which was reflected, among others, in credit market conditions, contributed to lowering inflation. In the period under analysis, the annual growth in the household sector bank debt – despite gradually picking up – remained negative (in August 2023 it stood at -3.2% y/y).¹³ This was accompanied by a sharp decline in the growth of the non-financial corporation sector bank debt (from 9.9% y/y in January to -3.0% y/y in August 2023; Figure 8).

Figure 7. Composition of CPI inflation (y/y)



Source: Statistics Poland (GUS) data, NBP calculations.

Figure 8. Growth in household and non-financial corporation sectors bank debt resulting from transaction changes in Poland (y/y)



Source: NBP data.

To sum up, information available in the period of January-August 2023 indicated that the weakening of the external economic conditions together with lower commodity prices, would curb global inflation, which should also contribute to lower price growth in Poland. At the same time, incoming data indicated that decline in inflation in Poland would also be supported by the weakening of domestic GDP growth, including consumption, amid a significant decrease in credit growth. Against this background, the previous strong monetary policy tightening undertaken by NBP and the subsequent period of keeping NBP interest rates unchanged (the NBP reference rate was then running at the highest level since the NBP inflation target was set at the current level, i.e. 2004) led to a decrease in inflation in Poland towards the NBP inflation target. At that time, the Council judged that given the scale and persistence of the earlier shocks, which remained beyond the impact of domestic monetary policy, the return of inflation to the NBP inflation target would be gradual. This assessment was supported by the forecasts available at the time, including the March and July 2023 inflation and GDP projections. Therefore, at the meetings held from January to July 2023, the Council kept the NBP interest rates unchanged, including the reference rate at 6.75%.

¹³ The monetary and credit aggregate growth data cited in the Report are defined as annual growth resulting from transaction changes. The data refer to monetary financial institutions.

Monetary policy and macroeconomic developments in September - December 2023

Data available between September and December 2023 indicated that weakened economic conditions and uncertainty about the activity outlook persisted in the environment of the Polish economy. In the euro area, annual GDP growth was close to zero, and in Germany it was negative.¹⁴ Incoming information indicated that the expected economic recovery in the euro area in 2024 will be weaker than earlier forecast. In turn, the economic situation in the United States was favourable.¹⁵ At the same time, the situation in the labour markets in most economies remained good.

The weakened economic situation along with the fading of the effects of the earlier negative supply shocks contributed to a further fall in inflation in the environment of the Polish economy, while consumer price growth continued to be elevated in many countries.¹⁶ In the largest economies annual industrial producer price growth was negative, which was evidence of low cost pressure. At the same time, in many economies core inflation remained elevated, although it was gradually declining. At the end of 2023 in the economies of Central and Eastern Europe, consumer price growth, despite a significant fall, was still higher on average than in the major advanced economies (Figure 4). Towards the end of 2023, uncertainty about the development of energy commodity prices and the functioning and costs of international transport increased due to the marked escalation of geopolitical tensions in the Middle East.

In these conditions, the central banks of the major advanced economies stopped raising interest rates. After raising interest rates by 0.25 percentage points in September 2023 (including the deposit rate to 4.00%), the ECB kept them unchanged at the subsequent meetings (Figure 5). In turn, following the last interest rate hike in 2023 in July, the Fed kept the target range for the fed funds rate unchanged. Among the central banks of Central and Eastern European economies, which after the pandemic crisis began tightening monetary policy earlier and raised interest rates to a greater extent than the central banks of the advanced economies, in the period under analysis particularly the Hungary central bank continued the easing of monetary policy parameters begun in April 2023, while the Czech Republic central bank lowered interest rates in December 2023.

Data available in September 2023 indicated that economic activity growth in Poland remained markedly weakened and was running below earlier expectations, including the July projection. In 2023 Q2, the fall in GDP deepened to 0.6% y/y (compared to the July projection indicating a fall of 0.1% y/y), with a further fall in consumption (consumption growth amounted to -2.9% y/y) and a decline in exports in annual terms, although annual investment growth remained positive (Figure 6).¹⁷ GDP growth was significantly lower than the estimated potential growth of the Polish economy. Incoming data in the last months of 2023 indicated that – despite some increase – economic activity growth continued to be low and weaker than earlier forecasts. In 2023 Q3, GDP grew by 0.5% y/y (i.e. 0.7 percentage points less than

¹⁴ GDP growth in the euro area was 0.1% y/y in 2023 Q3 and Q4 (compared to 0.6% y/y in 2023 Q2), while the annual average GDP growth in 2023 was 0.4% y/y. In Germany GDP growth stood at -0.3% y/y in 2023 Q3 and -0.2% y/y in 2023 Q4 (compared to 0.1% y/y in 2023 Q2 and -0.1% y/y in 2023 Q1), while the annual average GDP growth in 2023 was -0.3% y/y.

¹⁵ In the United States GDP growth stood at 2.9% y/y in 2023 Q3 and 3.1% y/y in 2023 Q4 (compared to 2.4% y/y in 2023 Q2).

¹⁶ In the euro area, HICP inflation stood at 2.9% y/y in December 2023 (compared to 4.3% y/y in September 2023). In turn, in the United States CPI inflation stood at 3.4% y/y in December 2023 (compared to 3.7% y/y in September 2023).

¹⁷ Monthly data available at the time pointed to the persisting low economic activity growth also in 2023 Q3 – in particular industrial output and retail sales continued to fall in annual terms in July and August.

indicated by the July projection), while the fall in domestic demand deepened (standing at 4.1% y/y), despite a certain rebound of consumption.¹⁸ Forecasts available in the last months of 2023 indicated that in the coming quarters the GDP growth rate will accelerate.

In the period from September to December 2023 the labour market situation remained good, with the unemployment rate running at a low level and the number of working persons remaining high. However, annual growth in employment in the enterprise sector continued to decline and was negative in the last months of 2023. At the same time, in view of the sharp fall in inflation amid a marked increase in nominal wages, annual wage growth was positive in real terms.

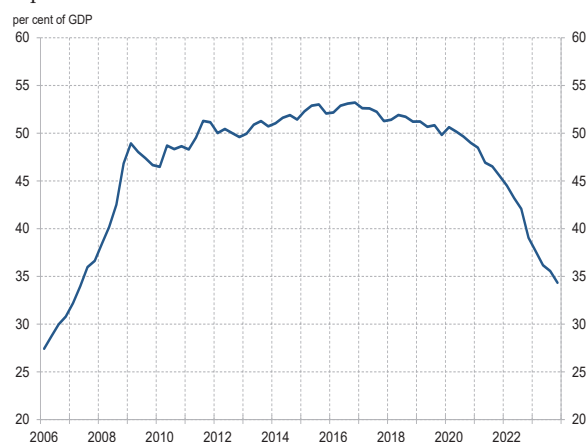
Amid weakening cost and demand pressure, the period between September and December 2023 saw a further marked fall in CPI inflation in Poland (to 6.2% y/y in December 2023), which was the result of slower growth in prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages and the fall in CPI inflation excluding food and energy prices (including both non-food goods and services), and also – albeit to a lesser extent – energy price growth (Figure 7).¹⁹ The fall in CPI inflation and CPI inflation excluding food and energy prices was stronger than earlier forecasts.²⁰ This was accompanied by a fall in annual industrial producer price growth (in the period from July to December 2023 this growth was negative; Figure 9). The decline in inflation was also supported by the stronger zloty exchange rate against the major currencies than a year ago.

Figure 9. Industrial producer price inflation in Poland (y/y)



Source: Statistics Poland (GUS) data.

Figure 10. Total bank debt of household and non-financial corporation sectors in relation to GDP in Poland



Source: NBP and Statistics Poland (GUS) data.
GDP – four-quarter rolling sum.

In the period under analysis, available information and forecasts, including the NBP projections, indicated that inflation will continue to decline in the coming quarters. At the same time, there was an uncertainty about the future VAT rates on food products and energy price regulations as well as other

¹⁸ In 2023 Q4, GDP growth stood at 1.0% y/y (0.6 percentage points lower than indicated in the July projection and 0.3 percentage points lower than indicated in the November projection).

¹⁹ At the same time, in the period under analysis, all the remaining measures of core inflation also declined.

²⁰ In 2023 Q3, CPI inflation stood at 9.7% y/y (i.e. it was 0.6 percentage points lower than indicated in the July projection). CPI inflation excluding food and energy prices also stood at 9.7% y/y (i.e. it was 0.3 percentage points lower than indicated in the July projection). In turn, CPI inflation stood at 6.4% y/y in 2023 Q4 (i.e. it was 1.4 percentage points lower than indicated in the July projection and 0.3 percentage points lower than indicated in the November projection), and CPI inflation excluding food and energy prices stood at 7.4% (i.e. it was 1.1 percentage points lower than indicated in the July projection and 0.2 percentage points lower than indicated in the November projection).

elements of fiscal policy in the coming years and also their impact on inflation in the short and medium term.

In the period between September and December 2023, the decline in inflation continued to be supported by the effects of NBP's earlier strong monetary policy tightening. Until November 2023, annual growth rates of both household and non-financial corporation sector bank debt remained negative, despite signs of a recovery in lending, particularly in the housing loan segment, which was supported by the "Safe Mortgage" programme.²¹ At the same time, at the end of 2023 household sector bank debt remained lower than before the first NBP interest rate hike in 2021. In turn, the ratio of private non-financial sector bank debt to GDP continued to decline throughout 2023 and at the end of the year was approx. 15 percentage points lower than before the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the lowest since 2007 (Figure 10).²²

Information available in September and October 2023 confirmed the systematic and rapid fall in inflation as well as the marked decline in inflation expectations. Incoming data from the economy pointed to a prolonged significant weakening of economic activity, including a fall in domestic demand and in particular a deepening of the fall in consumption in 2023 Q2. At the same time, the domestic and external data signalled lower cost pressure and a prolonged weakening of the economic conditions in Poland's main trading partners, which caused a fall in Polish exports. Lower than expected data on inflation in Poland, which was available in September and October 2023 – along with weaker-than-expected growth of domestic economic activity – indicated that the future path of price growth might also run below the forecasts. Against this background, the likelihood of a faster return of inflation to the NBP inflation target increased. At the same time, the fall in inflation expectations and inflation contributed to an increase in the restrictiveness of monetary policy.

Considering these circumstances – and taking into account the time lags in the monetary policy transmission to the economy – at the meetings in September and October 2023 the Council adjusted the NBP interest rates, including cuts in the NBP reference rate in total from 6.75% to 5.75%. In turn, at the meetings in November and December 2023 the Council – considering the adjustment in the interest rates introduced in the previous months together with the uncertainty about a future course of fiscal and regulatory policies and their impact on inflation – kept NBP interest rates unchanged, judging that their level is conducive to meeting the inflation target in the medium term.

²¹ Growth of household sector bank debt was 0.3% y/y in December 2023 compared to -2.5% y/y in September 2023 (earlier, from July 2022 to November 2023 it remained negative). In turn, growth of non-financial corporation sector bank debt was 0.5% y/y in December 2023 compared to -1.9% y/y in September 2023 (in the period from August to November 2023 it remained negative).

²² In 2023 Q4 total bank debt of the household and non-financial corporation sector was 34.3% of GDP compared to 49.8% of GDP at the end of 2019.

3. Monetary policy instruments in 2023

In 2023, NBP conducted monetary policy using instruments provided for in the *Monetary Policy Guidelines for 2023*. In the period from January to August 2023, NBP interest rates were kept unchanged. In September and October 2023 these rates were lowered by the Council, after which in November and December 2023 they remained unchanged.

Banking sector liquidity

In 2023 liquidity surplus prevailing in the banking sector increased in comparison with the previous year. The average daily level of funds at the disposal of the banking sector in excess of the required reserve stood at PLN 301 239 million in December 2023 and was PLN 64 639 million higher than in the corresponding period of 2022.²³

The increase in liquidity surplus in 2023 was largely a result of the net purchases of foreign currency carried out by NBP on behalf of clients. Foreign currency purchase transactions involved mainly funds from the Ministry of Finance, and their sale was carried out mainly for the needs of the European Commission. The net purchase of foreign currency carried out in 2023 caused an increase in the level of funds at the disposal of the banking sector of PLN 53 230 million, comparing the average daily value from December 2023 to the value from December 2022.

On the other hand, liquidity surplus in the banking sector was curbed by the increase in currency in circulation observed in 2023. As a result, the level of funds at the disposal of the banking sector declined by PLN 6 507 million (after a comparison of averages is made, as above).

As a result of increased liquidity surplus in the banking sector, in December 2023 the average daily level of short-term monetary policy operations²⁴ stood at PLN 301 012 million, i.e. it increased by PLN 64 625 million against the corresponding value from December 2022.

NBP interest rates

The NBP interest rates were the key instrument of monetary policy in 2023.

The NBP reference rate determined the yield obtainable on the NBP main open market operations, while at the same time affecting the level of short-term market interest rates.

The NBP lombard rate determined the interest on the lombard credit offered by NBP, allowing to obtain funds from the central bank on an overnight basis.

²³ In Chapter 3 the data and calculations are generally presented in a format where a given month or year refers to the corresponding required reserve maintenance periods.

²⁴ This item encompasses: the main open market operations (issue of NBP bills), the fine-tuning operations (issue of NBP bills with maturities shorter than the main open market operations) and the NBP standing facilities.

The NBP deposit rate determined the interest on the deposit facility, allowing to deposit funds with NBP on an overnight basis.

In 2023, the MPC cut the NBP interest rates on two occasions. These changes took effect from 7 September 2023 (a cut of 75 bps) and 5 October 2023 (a cut of 25 bps). As a result of these changes, the NBP reference rate was lowered from 6.75% to 5.75%, the NBP deposit rate from 6.25% to 5.25%, and the NBP lombard rate from 7.25% to 6.25%.

In 2023, the NBP interest rate corridor, set by the levels of the NBP deposit rate and the NBP lombard rate, was symmetric around the NBP reference rate and stood at +/-50 bps.

Open market operations

In 2023, the operational target of monetary policy was to keep the POLONIA rate²⁵ close to the NBP reference rate. The main instrument used to achieve this task was the main open market operations. By using these operations, NBP offered banks the opportunity to balance their liquidity positions during the required reserve maintenance periods, striving to ensure that liquidity conditions in the banking sector were appropriate in view of achieving its operational target.

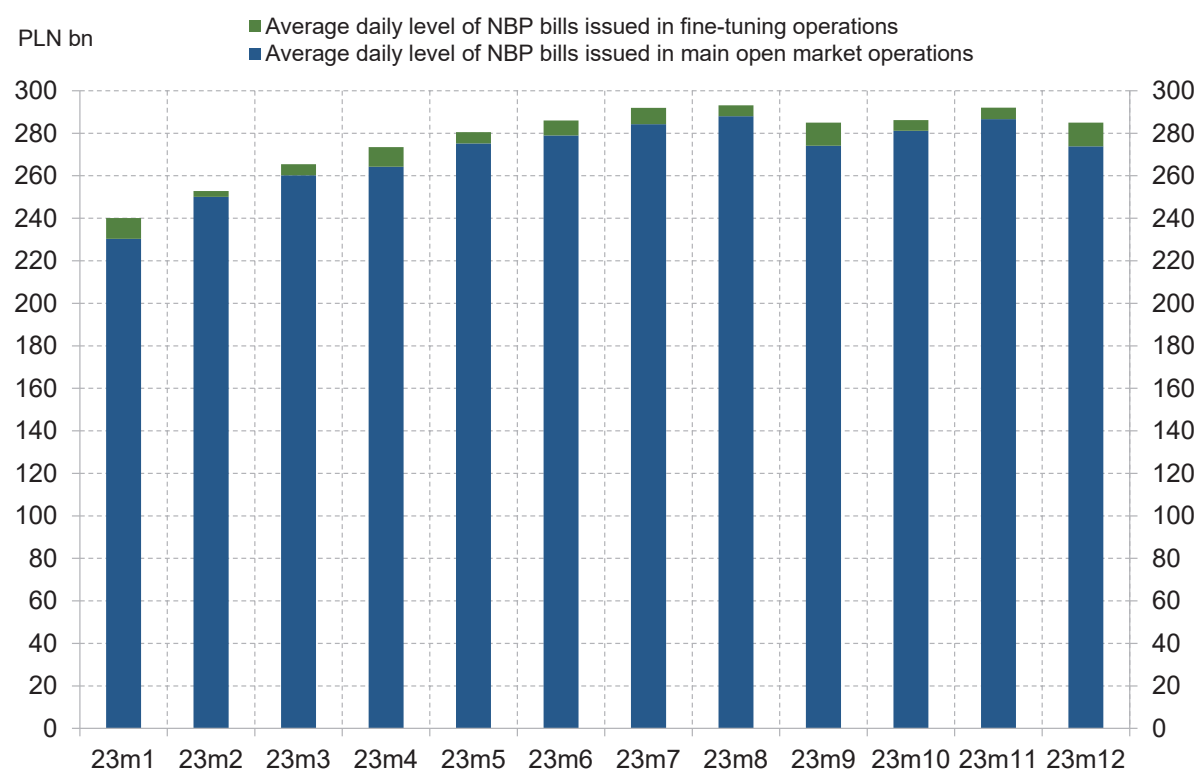
In 2023, the main open market operations were carried out on a regular weekly basis, in the form of issuance of NBP bills, usually with a 7-day maturity.²⁶ By using these operations, NBP absorbed the majority of the excess funds at the disposal of the banking sector relative to the required reserve. The yields on the individual operations equalled the level of the NBP reference rate on the day of the operation. In 2023, NBP conducted 52 main operations. The average daily volume of NBP bills issued under these operations amounted to PLN 270 832 million and was PLN 79 196 million higher than in 2022 (Figure 11).

A complementary role with respect to the NBP operational target was played by the fine-tuning operations. In 2023 such operations were carried out in the form of issuance of NBP bills. The yields on these operations equalled the level of the NBP reference rate on the day of the operation. In 2023, NBP conducted 12 fine-tuning operations on the last business days of the required reserve maintenance periods, and 35 fine-tuning operations on other days within such periods. Maturities of these operations varied from 1 day to 4 days. The average daily level of fine-tuning operations in 2023 amounted to PLN 7 136 million and was PLN 1 138 million higher than in 2022.

²⁵ The POLONIA rate (Polish Overnight Index Average) is determined as the average (weighted by the volume of the individual transactions) of the interest rates on unsecured interbank overnight deposits on a given business day until 4.30 p.m. between the Participants in the POLONIA Reference Rate Fixing.

²⁶ Except for the operation conducted on 5 January 2023 (8-day maturity).

Figure 11. Average daily level of NBP liquidity-absorbing open market operations in individual required reserve maintenance periods in 2023 (nominal value of NBP bills)



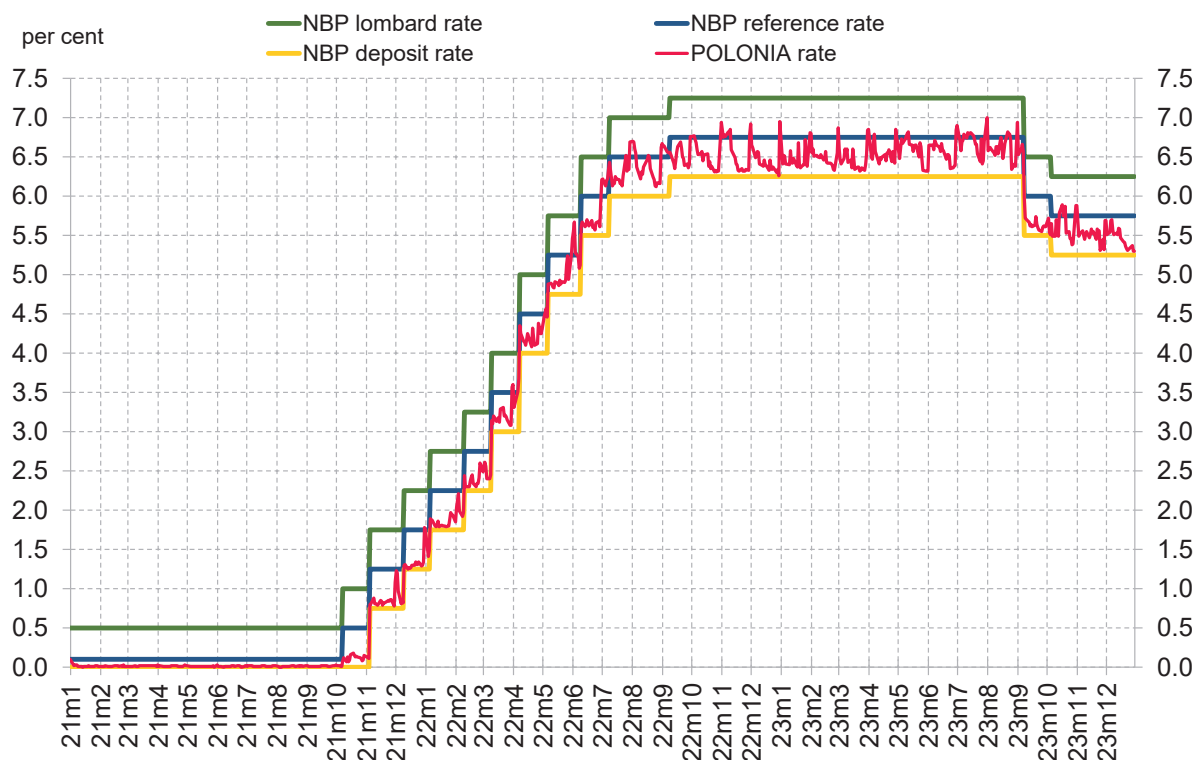
Source: NBP data.

In 2023 banks remained more cautious about managing their liquidity positions. This caution manifested itself in banks' preference for investing some of their surplus funds in instruments allowing the maximum flexibility in liquidity management, including the deposit facility offered by the central bank.

This attitude of banks towards managing own liquidity positions was reflected in the POLONIA rate (Figure 12). The average daily absolute deviation of this index from the NBP reference rate in 2023 amounted to 30 bps and was 2 bps lower than in 2022 (32 bps).²⁷

²⁷ Due to the fact that the POLONIA rate is calculated in accordance with the act/365 convention, while for NBP bills issuance the act/360 convention is used, the average daily absolute deviation of this index from the NBP reference rate is based on a uniform 365-day year, and thus it is quoted against the NBP reference rate converted on a 365-day year basis.

Figure 12. NBP interest rates and the POLONIA rate in 2021-2023

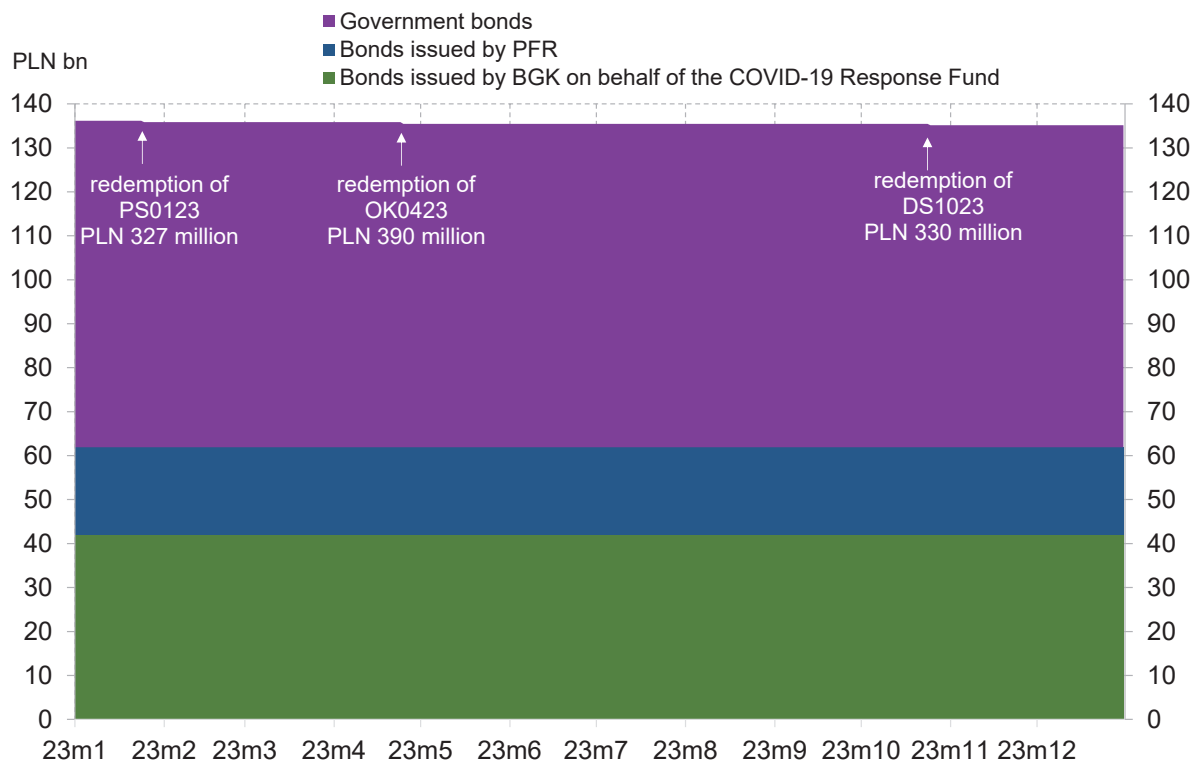


Source: NBP data.

In 2023, NBP did not conduct structural operations. At the end of 2023 the nominal value of the securities portfolio (i.e. government bonds and government-guaranteed debt securities issued by Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego on behalf of the COVID-19 Response Fund and by Polski Fundusz Rozwoju SA) purchased by NBP in 2020-2021 amounted to PLN 135.1 billion, as compared to PLN 136.2 billion as at the end of 2022 (Figure 13).²⁸

²⁸ In 2023, redemption of government bonds took place involving the PS0123 series (on 25 January 2023), the OK0423 series (on 25 April 2023), and the DS1023 series (on 25 October 2023), whose nominal value in the NBP portfolio stood, respectively, at PLN 327 million, PLN 390 million and PLN 330 million.

Figure 13. The nominal value of portfolio of the bonds purchased by NBP in 2020 and 2021 as part of the structural open market operations



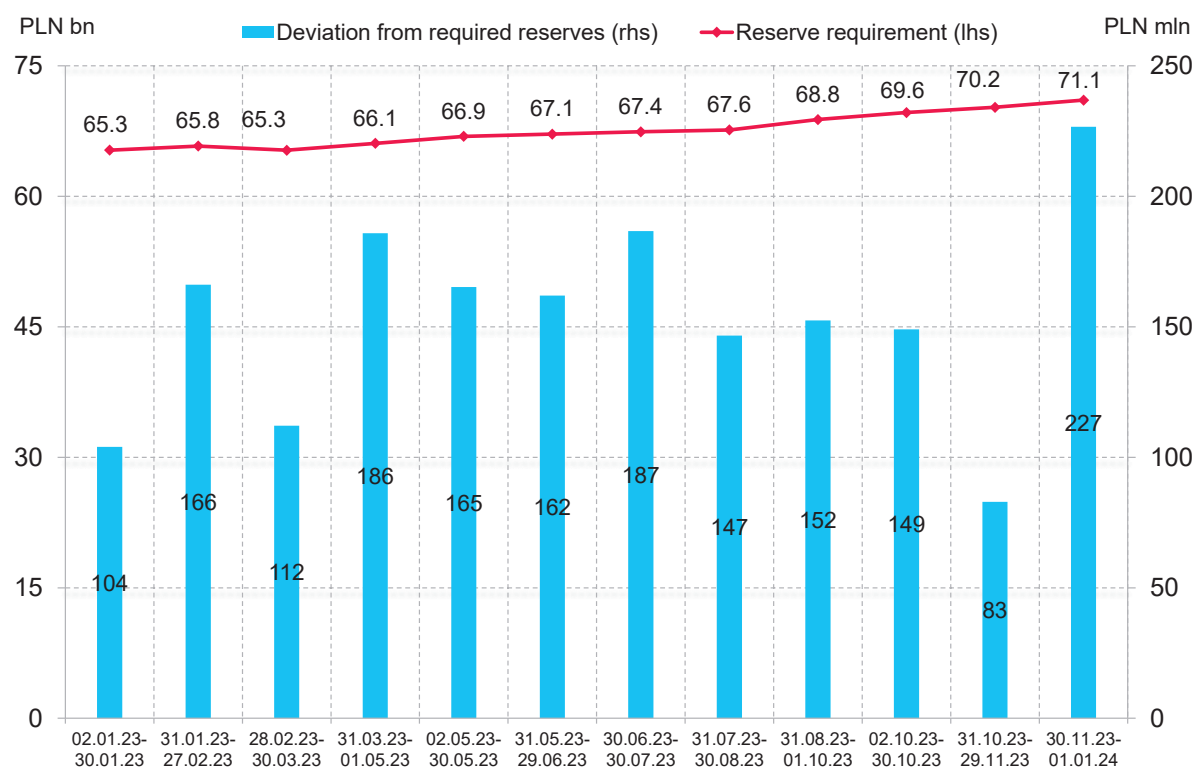
Source: NBP data.

Reserve requirement

The required reserve system supported the achievement of the operational target of monetary policy, stabilising the POLONIA rate. The average reserve maintenance mechanism enabled institutions subject to the reserve requirement the freedom to decide on the amount of funds deposited on accounts with the central bank on particular days of the reserve requirement period, provided that the average balance of funds in the accounts with NBP is maintained at a level not lower than the required reserve level.

In 2023, banks, branches of credit institutions, branches of foreign banks operating in Poland, credit unions and the National Association of Cooperative Savings and Credit Unions were subject to the reserve requirement.

Figure 14. Deviation of the average balance of institutions' subject to the reserve requirement accounts kept in NBP from the required reserve level in individual required reserve maintenance periods in 2023



Source: NBP data.

The required reserve level in December 2023 stood at PLN 71 051 million, including the required reserve of commercial banks – PLN 65 741 million, cooperative banks – PLN 5 006 million, and the credit unions – PLN 304 million. In comparison to the required reserve in December 2022 there was an increase in the above-mentioned reserve by PLN 5 481 million, which was due to an increase in the funds which form the reserve base (Figure 14).

The remuneration of required reserve in 2023 corresponded to the NBP reference rate. Over the period under analysis, on account of the Council cutting the NBP interest rates, the remuneration declined from 6.75% to 5.75%.

In 2023, the average daily level of surplus funds held on accounts with NBP by institutions subject to the reserve requirement (i.e. exceeding the amount of the required reserve) varied among the required reserve maintenance periods from PLN 83 million to PLN 227 million.

In the period under analysis, there were two cases when institutions subject to the reserve requirement failed to maintain the required reserve at the required level.

Moreover, in 2023 one bank benefited from partial exemption from the reserve requirement.

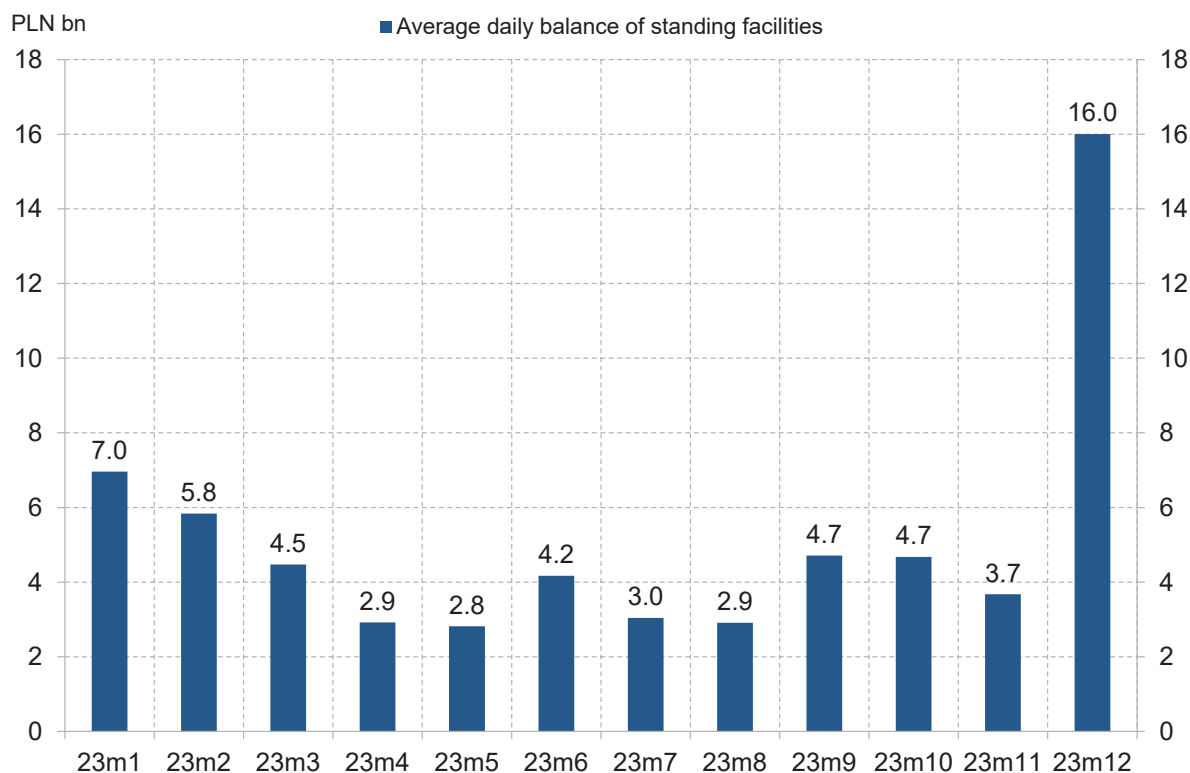
Standing facilities

The standing facilities offered by NBP were aimed at limiting the scale of fluctuations of the POLONIA rate by stabilising the liquidity conditions in the banking sector.

The lombard credit enabled banks to obtain funds from NBP in 2023 on each operating day on an overnight basis. The collateral on the loans drawn by banks was mainly in the form of government securities and government-guaranteed debt securities.

In turn, the deposit facility enabled banks in 2023 to deposit on each operating day their surplus funds on an overnight basis with the central bank.

Figure 15. Average daily balance of standing facilities in individual required reserve maintenance periods in 2023.



Source: NBP data.

In 2023, similarly as in previous years, banks used the lombard credit only occasionally. The total amount of the lombard credit provided to banks by NBP in 2023 – calculated for the days when it was used – stood at PLN 89 million, against PLN 62 million in 2022. Its average daily level amounted to PLN 0.24 million against PLN 0.17 million in 2022 (Figure 15).

In 2023, the total value of overnight deposits placed by banks with NBP (calculated as the total days of their placement) amounted to PLN 1 913 437 million and was PLN 1 575 292 million lower in comparison to deposits placed in 2022. The average daily level of such deposits in the period under analysis amounted to PLN 5 242 million (against PLN 9 506 million in 2022).

Bill discount credit

NBP may offer the bill discount credit aimed at refinancing loans granted to entrepreneurs by banks.

In 2023, NBP did not use this instrument.

Foreign exchange swaps

By using foreign exchange swaps, NBP may purchase (or sell) the Polish zloty against a foreign currency on the spot market, with its simultaneous resale (or repurchase) as part of a forward transaction on a specified date.

In 2023, NBP did not conduct any such operations.

Foreign exchange interventions

As part of the current monetary policy strategy, NBP may make purchase or sell foreign currency for the Polish zloty in the foreign exchange market.

In 2023, NBP did not conduct any such operations.

Appendix 1. Selected macroeconomic and financial data

Table A.1 GDP and its components in 2015-2023

	2023		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023				
	Current prices (PLN bn)	per cent of GDP									Annual growth at the previous year prices (in per cent)				
											Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
GDP	3410.1	100.0	4.4	3.0	5.1	5.9	4.4	-2.0	6.9	5.6	0.2	-0.4	-0.6	0.5	1.0
Domestic demand	3202.4	93.9	3.9	2.2	5.4	6.3	3.3	-2.7	8.5	5.2	-3.2	-4.8	-2.6	-4.1	-1.5
Consumption	2586.6	75.9	3.5	3.3	5.4	4.4	4.1	-1.5	5.8	4.3	-0.1	-1.6	-1.9	1.2	2.0
Household consumption	1917.6	56.2	3.8	3.6	6.3	4.4	3.5	-3.6	6.2	5.4	-1.0	-1.8	-2.9	0.8	0.0
Capital formation	615.8	18.1	5.6	-1.7	5.6	13.8	0.5	-7.5	19.4	8.5	-14.1	-17.8	-5.6	-22.9	-10.3
Gross fixed capital formation	605.7	17.8	6.9	-7.6	1.6	12.6	6.2	-2.3	1.2	2.7	13.1	6.0	16.5	11.3	15.8
Exports	1971.5	57.8	6.6	9.0	9.0	6.8	5.3	-1.1	12.3	7.4	3.4	6.0	-0.6	4.5	3.6
Imports	1763.8	51.7	5.6	7.7	9.9	7.5	3.2	-2.4	16.1	6.8	-2.0	-1.0	-3.5	-2.9	-0.5
Value added	3081.0	90.3	4.5	2.8	5.0	5.9	4.3	-2.0	6.6	5.9	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.7
Industry	777.5	22.8	4.2	4.5	1.9	5.0	4.7	-3.5	0.0	8.2	-0.2	-0.8	-1.0	-1.9	2.1
Construction	200.4	5.9	11.6	-5.0	-1.2	8.5	-0.8	-8.0	8.7	5.3	3.6	2.0	3.2	2.6	5.7
Market services and agriculture	1644.2	48.2	5.0	3.8	8.2	6.1	5.4	-2.0	9.0	7.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.5	0.2
Non-market services	458.9	13.5	-0.4	1.0	2.8	5.6	2.7	3.5	8.3	-1.3	3.7	3.2	3.7	3.7	4.2
Contribution to annual GDP growth at the previous year prices (in percentage points)															
Domestic demand	-	-	3.9	2.2	5.2	6.1	3.2	-2.6	8.0	5.0	-3.1	-4.8	-2.5	-4.0	-1.4
Consumption	-	-	2.7	2.6	4.1	3.3	3.1	-1.1	4.4	3.2	0.0	-1.3	-1.5	0.9	1.4
Household consumption	-	-	2.3	2.1	3.6	2.5	2.0	-2.0	3.4	3.0	-0.5	-1.1	-1.7	0.5	0.0
Capital formation	-	-	1.2	-0.4	1.1	2.7	0.1	-1.5	3.6	1.8	-3.1	-3.5	-1.0	-4.9	-2.8
Gross fixed capital formation	-	-	1.4	-1.6	0.3	2.2	1.2	-0.4	0.2	0.4	2.1	0.8	2.3	1.8	3.6
Net exports	-	-	0.5	0.8	-0.1	-0.2	1.2	0.6	-1.1	0.6	3.3	4.4	1.9	4.5	2.4
Contribution to annual value added growth at the previous year prices (in percentage points)															
Industry	-	-	1.1	1.2	0.5	1.3	1.2	-0.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	0.6
Construction	-	-	0.9	-0.4	-0.1	0.6	-0.1	-0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
Market services and agriculture	-	-	2.5	1.9	4.2	3.2	2.8	-1.1	4.7	3.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.1
Non-market services	-	-	-0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.3	-0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6

Source: Statistics Poland (GUS) data, NBP calculations.

Market services and agriculture cover categories A, G-N and R-U of PKD classification (Polish equivalent of NACE): agriculture, trade, transportation, accommodation and catering, information and communication, financial and insurance activity, real estate activities, professional, scientific and technical activities, administrative and support service activities, arts, entertainment and recreation, other service activities, activities of households, and activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies.

Non-market services comprise categories O, P and Q of PKD classification: public administration and defence, compulsory social security, education, human health and social work activities. Contributions to GDP growth and value added growth may not add up to overall GDP growth and value added growth due to rounding.

Table A.2 Annual growth in consumer goods and services prices and the contribution of the main price categories to CPI

	Weights in 2023, per cent	Change (y/y, per cent)												2023 average	2022 average
		2023													
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII		
CPI	100.0	16.6	18.4	16.1	14.7	13.0	11.5	10.8	10.1	8.2	6.6	6.6	6.2	11.4	14.4
Core inflation	54.8	11.7	12.0	12.3	12.2	11.5	11.1	10.6	10.0	8.4	8.0	7.3	6.9	10.1	9.1
Non-food goods	29.6	10.4	10.8	11.5	11.2	10.8	10.5	10.0	9.0	7.3	6.9	6.3	5.7	9.1	7.5
Services	25.1	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	12.3	11.7	11.3	11.1	9.7	9.3	8.6	8.2	11.2	11.2
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	27.0	20.6	24.0	24.0	19.7	18.9	17.8	15.6	12.7	10.4	8.0	7.3	6.0	15.1	15.4
Processed	15.0	22.0	24.3	24.7	22.3	20.5	18.6	16.2	12.7	11.0	8.6	7.0	5.7	15.7	16.3
Unprocessed	12.0	18.9	23.6	23.1	16.6	16.9	16.8	14.9	12.7	9.6	7.3	7.7	6.3	14.3	14.4
Energy	18.3	26.0	31.0	16.4	14.9	9.2	3.9	4.5	6.8	4.1	0.4	3.2	4.3	9.8	29.9
Energy carriers	11.7	29.7	31.1	26.0	23.5	20.4	18.0	16.8	13.9	9.9	8.3	7.9	9.8	17.5	32.5
Electricity	4.2	23.1	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.3	22.3	22.3	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	21.4	4.9
Gas	2.8	16.1	23.7	15.9	15.3	14.6	14.4	14.9	15.1	14.8	15.2	15.3	15.6	15.9	39.3
Liquid and solid fuels	2.5	60.5	53.6	32.4	19.6	4.8	-4.7	-8.7	-17.5	-23.6	-25.5	-25.3	-19.7	-2.2	104.1
Heat energy	2.3	36.3	40.0	40.7	40.3	40.6	40.2	38.3	36.1	30.7	24.1	20.6	19.7	33.3	16.5
Fuels	6.5	18.8	30.8	0.2	-0.1	-9.5	-18.0	-15.5	-6.1	-7.0	-14.4	-5.7	-6.0	-4.0	25.2
According to 12 COICOP groups															
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	27.0	20.6	24.0	24.0	19.7	18.9	17.8	15.6	12.7	10.4	8.0	7.3	6.0	15.1	15.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	5.7	9.8	11.1	12.0	12.4	12.5	12.4	11.5	11.1	10.5	10.1	9.9	9.5	11.1	7.4
Clothing and footwear	4.3	6.5	6.6	7.7	8.1	7.4	7.9	6.9	6.7	4.3	4.4	4.7	3.3	6.2	5.2
Home maintenance and energy carriers	19.6	21.6	22.7	19.6	18.2	16.1	14.6	13.8	12.0	9.5	8.3	8.1	9.2	14.3	22.8
Home equipment and household maintenance	5.3	13.8	13.4	14.4	13.4	12.4	11.0	10.6	9.4	8.1	7.5	5.9	5.8	10.4	10.5
Health	5.7	10.7	10.1	9.5	9.5	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.7	6.1	5.4	5.5	5.2	8.4	7.1
Transportation	10.0	16.5	23.7	3.9	4.6	-3.2	-9.7	-8.5	-1.7	-2.8	-7.9	-2.2	-2.8	0.1	19.9
Telecommunication	4.5	6.3	7.8	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.3	7.6	9.0	6.7	6.7	8.3	4.1
Recreation and culture	6.2	16.7	16.0	16.4	14.9	13.3	12.4	12.1	10.9	8.6	7.5	6.5	5.5	11.6	11.3
Education	1.2	13.9	14.0	14.1	13.8	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.5	11.1	10.5	10.4	10.3	12.6	8.7
Restaurants and hotels	5.1	17.6	17.2	16.9	16.2	15.0	14.4	13.8	13.3	12.0	11.1	10.3	9.9	13.8	15.6
Other goods and services	5.5	11.9	12.8	13.8	13.5	13.8	13.4	13.4	11.4	10.0	9.4	8.5	8.2	11.6	9.3
	Weights in 2023, per cent	Contribution to CPI growth (in percentage points)												2023 average	2022 average
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII		
CPI	100.0	16.6	18.4	16.1	14.7	13.0	11.5	10.8	10.1	8.2	6.6	6.6	6.2	11.4	14.4
Core inflation	54.8	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.5	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.7	5.5	5.1
Non-food goods	29.6	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.7	2.4
Services	25.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.8	2.7
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	27.0	5.5	6.4	6.3	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.2	3.4	2.8	2.2	2.0	1.7	4.1	4.1
Processed	15.0	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.9	2.4	2.3
Unprocessed	12.0	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.8
Energy	18.3	4.6	5.3	3.0	2.7	1.7	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.8	1.8	5.1
Energy carriers	11.7	3.4	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	2.1	3.6
Electricity	4.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.2
Gas	2.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9
Liquid and solid fuels	2.5	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7	-0.5	-0.1	2.1
Heat energy	2.3	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4
Fuels	6.5	1.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	-0.7	-1.3	-1.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.9	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	1.5
According to 12 COICOP groups															
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	27.0	5.5	6.4	6.3	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.2	3.4	2.8	2.2	2.0	1.7	4.1	4.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	5.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Clothing and footwear	4.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Home maintenance and energy carriers	19.6	4.3	4.5	3.8	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.8	4.4
Home equipment and household maintenance	5.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6
Health	5.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
Transportation	10.0	1.6	2.1	0.4	0.5	-0.3	-1.0	-0.9	-0.2	-0.3	-0.8	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	1.9
Telecommunication	4.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Recreation and culture	6.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7
Education	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Restaurants and hotels	5.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
Other goods and services	5.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5

Source: Statistics Poland (GUS) data, NBP calculations.

The core inflation quoted in the table denotes CPI inflation excluding prices of food and energy.

Table A.3 Balance of payments (PLN million) in 2015-2023

Balance of payments	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Current account	-22 796	-18 603	-22 366	-41 151	-5 447	57 451	-34 122	-73 565	53 723
Balance of trade in goods	-8 766	-5 812	-20 464	-47 990	-18 733	31 444	-35 439	-113 792	28 531
Balance of services	46 177	60 792	76 745	91 420	103 444	101 991	122 298	171 082	179 985
Balance of primary income	-67 310	-71 884	-84 041	-89 638	-95 598	-88 791	-119 231	-121 025	-143 440
Balance of secondary income	7 103	-1 699	5 394	5057	5 440	12 807	-1 750	-9 830	-11 353
Capital account	46 826	17 882	22 313	34 135	38 170	41 456	19 133	15 582	6 170
Financial account	8 610	14 216	-9 509	-1 455	22 707	80 099	-11 998	-54 945	43 576
Direct investment balance	-40 303	-14 092	-29 796	-60 293	-46 818	-55 076	-100 377	-111 659	-77 123
Portfolio investment balance	16752	-14 247	-17 162	15 998	46 508	29 424	45 177	-12 276	20 158
Other investment balance	32 709	-47 479	72 257	21 038	-11 177	37 794	-15 620	10 142	1 929
Derivative financial instruments	-3664	766	-4256	-4760	-5 364	-4 253	-13 671	-2 358	11 737
Official reserve assets	3 116	89 268	-30 552	26 562	39 558	72 210	72 493	61 206	86 875
Balance of errors and omissions	-15 420	14 937	-9 456	5 561	-10 016	-18 808	2 991	3 038	-16 317

Source: NBP data.

Table A.4 Selected external stability indicators in 2015-2023

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Current account balance/GDP (per cent)	-1.3	-1.0	-1.1	-1.9	-0.2	2.5	-1.3	-2.4	1.6
Current and capital account balance/GDP (per cent)	1.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3	1.4	4.2	-0.6	-1.9	1.8
Balance of trade in goods and services/GDP (per cent)	2.1	3.0	2.8	2.0	3.7	5.7	3.3	1.9	6.1
Official reserve assets (in terms of monthly imports of goods and services)	5.4	6.5	4.8	4.9	5.2	6.3	5.7	4.7	5.2
Gross foreign debt/GDP (per cent)	72.0	76.7	67.3	64.2	58.9	60.7	56.5	53.0	49.3
Net international investment position/GDP (per cent)	-60.6	-59.7	-60.3	-54.7	-48.8	-43.9	-39.8	-33.3	-31.4

Source: NBP and Statistics Poland (GUS) data, NBP calculations.

Table A.5 M3 monetary aggregate (stock at the end of each year, PLN million)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
M3	1 154 993	1 265 662	1 324 369	1 446 093	1 565 575	1 822 728	1 984 816	2 091 255	2 268 269
Repos	7 267	6 239	6 478	11 240	6 809	2 836	5 821	4 920	5 387
Debt securities issued with maturity up to 2 years	2 467	3 211	5 043	6 620	6 117	5 143	4 498	8 087	3 539
Money market fund shares	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M2	1 145 259	1 256 212	1 312 847	1 428 233	1 552 648	1 814 749	1 974 497	2 078 248	2 259 343
Deposits and other liabilities with agreed maturity up to 2 years	453 134	440 908	406 473	415 880	397 776	283 035	249 710	493 347	574 084
Households	304 874	302 917	279 207	282 755	277 564	190 210	147 790	302 448	364 122
Other financial corporations	30 516	23 244	22 190	24 489	26 225	19 600	18 283	30 825	40 010
Non-financial corporations	103 365	99 234	88 269	87 586	82 830	65 214	74 747	138 282	150 705
Non-profit institutions serving households	7 022	7 251	7 515	7 779	7 373	3 886	3 178	7 287	10 012
Local government	5 633	5 887	6 046	4 562	3 244	3 272	4 332	9 190	7 281
Social security funds	1 724	2 375	3 245	8 710	540	853	1 380	5 317	1 953
M1	692 124	815 304	906 375	1 012 353	1 154 872	1 531 714	1 724 787	1 584 901	1 685 260
Currency in circulation (excluding MFIs' vault cash)	149 716	174 401	184 486	203 212	224 073	306 809	340 406	353 708	362 604
Overnight deposits and other liabilities	542 409	640 903	721 888	809 141	930 799	1 224 904	1 384 380	1 231 193	1 322 656
Households	341 115	402 001	453 227	523 307	603 824	786 844	898 211	776 517	838 531
Other financial corporations	20 302	25 899	31 589	32 800	26 065	31 196	37 769	33 564	37 867
Non-financial corporations	145 975	169 753	187 139	199 722	233 409	311 223	340 367	325 017	353 568
Non-profit institutions serving households	12 518	14 912	16 426	18 290	19 471	25 717	28 311	28 174	28 961
Local government	18 868	25 255	26 744	27 722	33 936	50 999	67 733	57 903	53 474
Social security funds	3 630	3 084	6 764	7 299	14 093	18 926	11 990	10 018	10 256

Source: NBP data.

MFIs – Monetary Financial Institutions.

Table A.6 M3 counterparts (stock at the end of each year, PLN million)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
External assets, net	187 103	234 209	232 528	290 278	344 825	428 689	525 127	639 095	733 981
External assets	451 322	572 727	483 804	544 419	590 795	700 775	816 705	971 076	1 074 104
External liabilities	264 219	338 519	251 276	254 141	245 969	272 087	291 579	331 981	340 123
Credit to other residents	1 089 011	1 137 243	1 175 789	1 264 010	1 324 871	1 385 186	1 452 454	1 470 517	1 479 795
Loans and other claims	1 029 145	1 076 440	1 113 993	1 197 892	1 259 552	1 262 829	1 327 636	1 346 044	1 345 547
Households	632 523	665 062	676 362	723 233	766 334	789 087	826 552	794 280	776 600
Other financial corporations	58 344	58 546	65 782	74 182	83 732	81 788	96 150	113 376	137 470
Non-financial corporations	297 950	314 533	333 362	358 589	366 114	348 096	362 898	398 062	386 053
Non-profit institutions serving households	6 068	6 485	6 946	7 296	7 621	7 995	8 359	8 496	8 266
Local government	34 260	31 814	31 541	34 592	35 750	35 863	33 676	31 829	37 157
Social security funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.252
Debt securities	47 229	48 020	47 502	47 610	46 910	103 687	108 951	110 198	120 511
Other financial corporations	2 359	3 959	3 496	3 500	3 164	61 781	66 655	65 696	71 654
Non-financial corporations	26 100	25 423	24 941	22 584	19 637	16 529	17 090	16 456	13 070
Local government	18 770	18 638	19 064	21 526	24 109	25 377	25 206	28 046	35 788
Equity and non-MMF investment fund shares or units	12 637	12 783	14 294	18 508	18 409	18 669	15 867	14 275	13 738
Other financial corporations	10 381	10 601	12 070	15 676	15 882	16 252	13 702	12 426	12 254
Non-financial corporations	2 256	2 182	2 222	2 831	2 526	2 416	2 158	1 848	1 453
Credit to central government, net	201 343	253 371	268 824	275 697	310 283	411 635	388 064	341 747	414 236
Credit to central government	239 787	311 159	321 398	346 352	383 746	533 733	536 411	504 185	580 275
Loans	1 142	961	1 011	1 043	1 127	1 287	1 614	1 625	1 897
Debt securities	193 333	259 586	267 216	293 297	331 138	475 229	475 925	438 982	514 442
Deposits of central government	38 444	57 788	52 574	70 655	73 464	122 099	148 347	162 438	166 039
Longer-term financial liabilities	359 605	389 984	374 963	407 306	438 021	505 957	501 988	487 265	516 552
Deposits and other liabilities with agreed maturity over 2 years	22 001	25 189	25 784	25 676	28 812	28 956	26 039	26 771	27 105
Households	16 552	19 839	21 344	21 836	25 362	25 549	23 334	24 605	25 015
Other financial corporations	4 624	4 452	3 483	2 939	2 541	2 312	1 243	630	516
Non-financial corporations	733	777	789	772	784	948	1 311	1 376	1 453
Non-profit institutions serving households	68	102	144	100	100	118	126	137	94
Local government	25	19	24	29	26	28	25	23	26
Social security funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Debt securities issued with maturity over 2 years	43 879	53 782	69 762	72 267	78 530	106 207	117 215	124 363	150 766
Capital and reserves	293 725	311 013	279 417	309 363	330 679	370 794	358 733	336 131	338 681
Fixed assets (excluding fixed financial assets)	51 475	52 610	53 221	54 777	61 958	65 391	65 037	66 972	71 471
Other items, net	-14 334	-21 788	-31 031	-31 364	-38 341	37 785	56 121	60 190	85 338

Source: NBP data.

Appendix 2. Voting records of the Monetary Policy Council members on motions and resolutions

Voting records of the Monetary Policy Council members on motions and resolutions in 2023 are presented below.

■ Date: 4 January 2023

Subject matter of motion or resolution:

Motion to raise the NBP interest rates by 1.00 p.p.

MPC decision:

The motion did not receive majority vote.

Voting of the MPC members:

For: J.B. Tyrowicz

Against: A. Glapiński
I.K. Dąbrowski
I. Duda
W.S. Janczyk
C. Kochalski
L. Kotecki
P. Litwiniuk
G. Masłowska
H.J. Wnorowski

■ Date: 4 January 2023

Subject matter of motion or resolution:

Motion to raise the NBP interest rates by 0.50 p.p.

MPC decision:

The motion did not receive majority vote.

Voting of the MPC members:

For: L. Kotecki
J.B. Tyrowicz

Against: A. Glapiński
I.K. Dąbrowski
I. Duda
W.S. Janczyk
C. Kochalski
P. Litwiniuk
G. Masłowska
H.J. Wnorowski

■ Date: 4 January 2023

Subject matter of motion or resolution:

Motion to raise the NBP interest rates by 0.25 p.p.

MPC decision:

The motion did not receive majority vote.

Voting of the MPC members:

For: P. Litwiniuk

Against: A. Glapiński
I.K. Dąbrowski
I. Duda
W.S. Janczyk
C. Kochalski
L. Kotecki
G. Masłowska
J.B. Tyrowicz
H.J. Wnorowski

■ Date: 8 February 2023

Subject matter of motion or resolution:

Motion to raise the NBP interest rates by 1.00 p.p.

MPC decision:

The motion did not receive majority vote.

Voting of the MPC members:

For: J.B. Tyrowicz

Against: A. Glapiński
I.K. Dąbrowski
I. Duda
W.S. Janczyk
C. Kochalski
L. Kotecki
P. Litwiniuk
G. Masłowska
H.J. Wnorowski

■ Date: 8 February 2023

Subject matter of motion or resolution:

Motion to raise the NBP interest rates by 0.25 p.p.

MPC decision:

The motion did not receive majority vote.

Voting of the MPC members:

For: L. Kotecki
P. Litwiniuk

Against: A. Glapiński
I.K. Dąbrowski
I. Duda
W.S. Janczyk
C. Kochalski
G. Masłowska
J.B. Tyrowicz
H.J. Wnorowski

■ Date: 8 March 2023

Subject matter of motion or resolution:

Motion to raise the NBP interest rates by 1.00 p.p.

MPC decision:

The motion did not receive majority vote.

Voting of the MPC members:

For: J.B. Tyrowicz

Against: A. Glapiński
I.K. Dąbrowski
I. Duda
W.S. Janczyk
C. Kochalski
L. Kotecki
P. Litwiniuk
G. Masłowska
H.J. Wnorowski

■ Date: 8 March 2023

Subject matter of motion or resolution:

Motion to raise the NBP interest rates by 0.25 p.p.

MPC decision:

The motion did not receive majority vote.

Voting of the MPC members:

For: L. Kotecki
P. Litwiniuk

Against: A. Glapiński
I.K. Dąbrowski
I. Duda
W.S. Janczyk
C. Kochalski
G. Masłowska
J.B. Tyrowicz
H.J. Wnorowski

■ Date: 4 April 2023

Subject matter of motion or resolution:

Resolution no. 1/2023 on approving the annual financial report of Narodowy Bank Polski prepared as of 31 December 2022.

Voting of the MPC members:

For: A. Glapiński
I.K. Dąbrowski
I. Duda
W.S. Janczyk
C. Kochalski
L. Kotecki
P. Litwiniuk
G. Masłowska
J.B. Tyrowicz
H.J. Wnorowski

Against: No-one

■ Date: 5 April 2023

Subject matter of motion or resolution:

Motion to raise the NBP interest rates by 1.00 p.p.

MPC decision:

The motion did not receive majority vote.

Voting of the MPC members:

For: J.B. Tyrowicz

Against: A. Glapiński
I.K. Dąbrowski
I. Duda
W.S. Janczyk
C. Kochalski
L. Kotecki
P. Litwiniuk
G. Masłowska
H.J. Wnorowski

■ Date: 5 April 2023

Subject matter of motion or resolution:

Motion to raise the NBP interest rates by 0.25 p.p.

MPC decision:

The motion did not receive majority vote.

Voting of the MPC members:

For: L. Kotecki
P. Litwiniuk
J.B. Tyrowicz

Against: A. Glapiński
I.K. Dąbrowski
I. Duda
W.S. Janczyk
C. Kochalski
G. Masłowska
H.J. Wnorowski

■ Date: 9 May 2023

Subject matter of motion or resolution:

Resolution no. 2/2023 on approving the Report on monetary policy in 2022.

Voting of the MPC members:

For: A. Glapiński
I.K. Dąbrowski
I. Duda
W.S. Janczyk
C. Kochalski
G. Masłowska
H.J. Wnorowski

Against: L. Kotecki
P. Litwiniuk
J.B. Tyrowicz

■ Date: 9 May 2023

Subject matter of motion or resolution:

Resolution no. 3/2023 on evaluation of the activities of the NBP Management Board as regards the implementation of monetary policy guidelines for 2022.

Voting of the MPC members:

For: A. Glapiński
I.K. Dąbrowski
I. Duda
W.S. Janczyk
C. Kochalski
G. Masłowska
H.J. Wnorowski

Against: L. Kotecki
P. Litwiniuk
J.B. Tyrowicz

■ Date: 9 May 2023

Subject matter of motion or resolution:

Resolution no. 4/2023 on approving the report on the operations of Narodowy Bank Polski in 2022.

Voting of the MPC members:

For: A. Glapiński
I.K. Dąbrowski
I. Duda
W.S. Janczyk
C. Kochalski
P. Litwiniuk
G. Masłowska
H.J. Wnorowski

Against: L. Kotecki
J.B. Tyrowicz

■ Date: 10 May 2023

Subject matter of motion or resolution:

Motion to raise the NBP interest rates by 1.00 p.p.

MPC decision:

The motion did not receive majority vote.

Voting of the MPC members:

For: J.B. Tyrowicz

Against: A. Glapiński
I.K. Dąbrowski
I. Duda
W.S. Janczyk
C. Kochalski
L. Kotecki
P. Litwiniuk
G. Masłowska
H.J. Wnorowski

■ Date: 10 May 2023

Subject matter of motion or resolution:

Motion to raise the NBP interest rates by 0.25 p.p.

MPC decision:

The motion did not receive majority vote.

Voting of the MPC members:

For: L. Kotecki
P. Litwiniuk
J.B. Tyrowicz

Against: A. Glapiński
I.K. Dąbrowski
I. Duda
W.S. Janczyk
C. Kochalski
G. Masłowska
H.J. Wnorowski

■ Date: 6 June 2023

Subject matter of motion or resolution:

Motion to raise the NBP interest rates by 1.00 p.p.

MPC decision:

The motion did not receive majority vote.

Voting of the MPC members:

For: J.B. Tyrowicz

Against: A. Glapiński
I.K. Dąbrowski
I. Duda
W.S. Janczyk
C. Kochalski
L. Kotecki
P. Litwiniuk
G. Masłowska
H.J. Wnorowski

■ Date: 6 June 2023

Subject matter of motion or resolution:

Motion to raise the NBP interest rates by 0.25 p.p.

MPC decision:

The motion did not receive majority vote.

Voting of the MPC members:

For: L. Kotecki
P. Litwiniuk
J.B. Tyrowicz

Against: A. Glapiński
I.K. Dąbrowski
I. Duda
W.S. Janczyk
C. Kochalski
G. Masłowska
H.J. Wnorowski

■ Date: 5 July 2023

Subject matter of motion or resolution:

Resolution no. 1/DRF/2023 on the appointment of the external auditor for the annual financial statements of Narodowy Bank Polski for the years 2023, 2024 and 2025.

Voting of the MPC members:

For: A. Glapiński
I.K. Dąbrowski
I. Duda
W.S. Janczyk
C. Kochalski
L. Kotecki
P. Litwiniuk
G. Masłowska
J.B. Tyrowicz
H.J. Wnorowski

Against: No-one

■ Date: 6 July 2023

Subject matter of motion or resolution:

Motion to raise the NBP interest rates by 1.00 p.p.

MPC decision:

The motion did not receive majority vote.

Voting of the MPC members:

For: J.B. Tyrowicz

Against: A. Glapiński
I.K. Dąbrowski
I. Duda
W.S. Janczyk
C. Kochalski
L. Kotecki
P. Litwiniuk
G. Maślowska
H.J. Wnorowski

■ Date: 5 September 2023

Subject matter of motion or resolution:

Resolution no. 5/2023 on adopting monetary policy guidelines for 2024.

Voting of the MPC members:

For: A. Glapiński
I.K. Dąbrowski
I. Duda
W.S. Janczyk
C. Kochalski
P. Litwiniuk
G. Maślowska
H.J. Wnorowski

Against: L. Kotecki
J.B. Tyrowicz

■ Date: 6 September 2023

Subject matter of motion or resolution:

Motion to raise the NBP interest rates by 1.00 p.p.

MPC decision:

The motion did not receive majority vote.

Voting of the MPC members:

For: J.B. Tyrowicz

Against: A. Glapiński
I.K. Dąbrowski
I. Duda
W.S. Janczyk
C. Kochalski
L. Kotecki
P. Litwiniuk
G. Masłowska
H.J. Wnorowski

■ Date: 6 September 2023

Subject matter of motion or resolution:

Motion to cut the NBP interest rates by 0.75 p.p.

MPC decision:

The motion was passed.

Voting of the MPC members:

For: A. Glapiński
I.K. Dąbrowski
I. Duda
W.S. Janczyk
C. Kochalski
G. Masłowska
H.J. Wnorowski

Against: L. Kotecki
P. Litwiniuk
J.B. Tyrowicz

■ Date: 6 September 2023

Subject matter of motion or resolution:

Resolution no. 6/2023 on the reference rate, refinancing credit rate, fixed-term deposit rate, rediscount rate and discount rate at Narodowy Bank Polski.

Voting of the MPC members:

For: A. Glapiński
I.K. Dąbrowski
I. Duda
W.S. Janczyk
C. Kochalski
G. Masłowska
H.J. Wnorowski

Against: L. Kotecki
P. Litwiniuk
J.B. Tyrowicz

■ Date: 4 October 2023

Subject matter of motion or resolution:

Motion to raise the NBP interest rates by 1.75 p.p.

MPC decision:

The motion did not receive majority vote.

Voting of the MPC members:

For: J.B. Tyrowicz

Against: A. Glapiński
I.K. Dąbrowski
I. Duda
W.S. Janczyk
C. Kochalski
L. Kotecki
P. Litwiniuk
G. Masłowska
H.J. Wnorowski

■ Date: 4 October 2023

Subject matter of motion or resolution:

Motion to cut the NBP interest rates by 0.25 p.p.

MPC decision:

The motion was passed.

Voting of the MPC members:

For: A. Glapiński
I.K. Dąbrowski
I. Duda
W.S. Janczyk
C. Kochalski
G. Maśłowska
H.J. Wnorowski

Against: L. Kotecki
P. Litwiniuk
J.B. Tyrowicz

■ Date: 4 October 2023

Subject matter of motion or resolution:

Resolution no. 7/2023 on the reference rate, refinancing credit rate, fixed-term deposit rate, rediscount rate and discount rate at Narodowy Bank Polski.

Voting of the MPC members:

For: A. Glapiński
I.K. Dąbrowski
I. Duda
W.S. Janczyk
C. Kochalski
G. Maśłowska
H.J. Wnorowski

Against: L. Kotecki
P. Litwiniuk
J.B. Tyrowicz

■ Date: 8 November 2023

Subject matter of motion or resolution:

Motion to raise the NBP interest rates by 2.00 p.p.

MPC decision:

The motion did not receive majority vote.

Voting of the MPC members:

For: J.B. Tyrowicz

Against: A. Glapiński
I.K. Dąbrowski
I. Duda
W.S. Janczyk
C. Kochalski
L. Kotecki
P. Litwiniuk
G. Masłowska
H.J. Wnorowski

■ Date: 5 December 2023

Subject matter of motion or resolution:

Resolution no. 8/2023 on approving the financial plan of NBP for 2024.

Voting of the MPC members:

For: A. Glapiński
I.K. Dąbrowski
I. Duda
W.S. Janczyk
C. Kochalski
G. Masłowska
H.J. Wnorowski

Against: L. Kotecki
P. Litwiniuk
J.B. Tyrowicz

■ Date: 6 December 2023

Subject matter of motion or resolution:

Motion to raise the NBP interest rates by 2.00 p.p.

MPC decision:

The motion did not receive majority vote.

Voting of the MPC members:

For: J.B. Tyrowicz

Against: A. Glapiński
I.K. Dąbrowski
I. Duda
W.S. Janczyk
C. Kochalski
L. Kotecki
P. Litwiniuk
G. Masłowska
H.J. Wnorowski

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