



Warsaw, 5 November 2025

## **Information from the meeting of the Monetary Policy Council held on 4-5 November 2025**

**The Council decided to cut the NBP reference rate by 0.25 percentage points, i.e. to 4.25%. At the same time, the Council set the remaining NBP interest rates at the following levels:**

- **lombard rate at 4.75%;**
- **deposit rate at 3.75%;**
- **rediscount rate at 4.30%;**
- **discount rate at 4.35%.**

According to preliminary flash estimate, in the euro area, the annual GDP growth in 2025 Q3 declined to 1.3%. Also in the United States GDP growth in annual terms probably slowed down in Q3. Inflation in the euro area is close to the European Central Bank inflation target, whereas core inflation remains somewhat higher. In the United States, inflation is running above the inflation target of the Federal Reserve, amidst elevated core inflation. The outlook for global activity and inflation is subject to uncertainty, related, among others, to changes in trade policies.

In Poland incoming data suggest ongoing favourable economic conditions. In particular, September 2025 saw a rise in retail sales, industrial output and construction and assembly production in annual terms. At the same time, quarterly data from the enterprise sector indicate a gradual slowdown in the wage growth, amidst a further fall in employment in annual terms.

According to the Statistics Poland flash estimate, annual CPI inflation in October 2025 declined to 2.8% (compared to 2.9% in September 2025), largely due to lower annual growth of food prices. Considering the Statistics Poland data, it can be estimated that inflation net of food and energy prices also decreased, amidst still elevated services price growth.

The Council became acquainted with the results of the November projection of inflation and GDP based on the NECMOD model. In line with the projection, prepared under the assumption of unchanged NBP interest rates and taking into account data available until 15 October 2025, there is a 50-percent probability that the annual price growth will be in



the range of 3.6 – 3.7% in 2025 (against 3.5 – 4.4% in the July 2025 projection), 1.9 – 4.0% in 2026 (compared to 1.7 – 4.5%) and 1.1 – 4.1% in 2027 (compared to 0.9 – 3.8%). At the same time, the annual GDP growth – according to the projection – will be with a 50-percent probability in the range of 3.1 – 3.8% in 2025 (against 2.9 – 4.3% in the July 2025 projection), 2.7 – 4.6% in 2026 (compared to 2.1 – 4.1%) and 1.5 – 3.7% in 2027 (compared to 1.3 – 3.7%).

Taking into account a decline in inflation and an improved inflation outlook for the coming quarters, in the Council's assessment, it became justified to adjust the level of the NBP interest rates.

Further decisions of the Council will depend on incoming information regarding prospects for inflation and economic activity. Fiscal policy, recovery of demand in the economy and elevated wage growth remain risk factors for low inflation. Uncertainty stems also from the level of energy prices and inflation developments abroad.

NBP will continue to take all necessary actions in order to ensure macroeconomic and financial stability, including above all to keep inflation at the level consistent with the NBP inflation target in the medium term. NBP may intervene in the foreign exchange market.