

BoE Preview: November 2025

Statement/Minutes release: 12:00GMT, Thursday 6 November

Press conference: 12:30GMT, Thursday 6 November

Summary/Minutes: <https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/monetary-policy-summary-and-minutes/2025/november-2025>

Monetary Policy Report:

<https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/monetary-policy-report/2025/november-2025>

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It's All About Bailey

Tim Davis, 5 November

Thursday's MPC decision is far from certain - indeed we would categorise our own view of the outcome as 50/50 between a 25bp cut and a hold. If it wasn't for the upcoming Budget we would have more certainty that a cut would be delivered given the downside surprises to inflation (particularly as this was driven by food) and the downside surprise to wage growth. Essentially we think that the outcome of the meeting is almost entirely going to be decided by Governor Bailey's vote, and he has not given firm commitments either way as to whether he will support an immediate cut or not, particularly with the impending Budget. With changes due to the MPC's communication strategy, there could be a rather messy market reaction, particularly in the scenario that the Bank Rate is left on hold.

Some members' votes look predictable

We think that at the November meeting six of the nine MPC members votes are almost set in stone and we would be stunned if any of these were not in line with our expectations.

The hawks: We think that the four hawkish dissenters in August (Mann, Greene, Pill and Lombardelli) will continue to favour Bank Rate on hold at the November meeting. The speeches of these members have, if anything, sought to reinforce their lack of urgency to cut any further. They are more focused on the risks of inflation persistence due to inflation expectations potentially deanchoring.

They have leant heavily on research that has shown as CPI starts to exceed a 3.5-4.0% level that there is a non-linear response from consumer expectations regarding future inflation. And the research also points to food inflation having an outsized impact on inflation expectations. Thus far, consumer inflation expectations have continued to creep up (particularly Citi-YouGov).

These members are only likely to support further cuts when they have more evidence that inflation expectations will not continue to pick up and will not impact the crucial January to April wage setting season. The single month print in the last public DMP survey (for September) showed the year-ahead expected wage growth figure pick up to 3.83%Y/Y – the highest since March 2025. The MPC will receive the October DMP report during this meeting round which could either confirm increasing expectations or reduce some of these concerns. We will also likely not have enough

concrete evidence on the Agents' 2026 annual pay survey (which will be finalised by the February MPC meeting) to give these members enough confidence that there will not be second round inflationary impacts that will stop inflation from moving back towards target at a reasonable pace.

In the hawks' eyes, despite some welcome surprises to the Bank's August MPR forecasts, headline CPI remains comfortably above 3.5%Y/Y (at 3.78% in September), food and non-alcoholic beverages inflation is even stronger than this (4.53%Y/Y in September) and private regular AWE is still at target-inconsistent levels (4.42%Y/Y in the 3-months to August). They would rather use the option value in waiting for more evidence that second-round inflation expectations will not pick up. Something that still cannot be argued with any certainty.

Indeed, former MPC member Andrew Sentance said in an interview with our policy team that there is even a case for one of the hawks to vote for a hike to show how serious they are about getting inflation under control. This is not something that we would expect, but we do think there is a negligible chance that Catherine Mann could vote this way (given her activist stance). There is nothing in her recent speeches to suggest that this is anywhere near a likely outcome, however.

And note, that we have not made any mention of the Budget in our assessment of the August hawkish dissenters' November voting intention. If anything, further uncertainty will entrench their views that waiting for more information is the prudent path, but we think that they would be voting for Bank Rate on hold irrespective of the Budget.

[Taylor and Dhingra to vote for cuts but the size won't matter for the market](#)

Both Dhingra and Taylor dovishly dissented at the September MPC meeting and the only question mark for us at the November meeting is whether they favour a 25bp or 50bp rate cut. If a rate cut is delivered there is a chance that it may need to be delivered again via a two-stage vote, as was the case in August when Taylor had originally favoured voting for a 50bp cut. We foresee no market reaction regarding the magnitude of the cut favoured by either of these members – they are both too far away from the centre of the committee to be representative of the path that the wider MPC will follow.

Taylor is probably the most dovish MPC member at present, and we note that there is a reasonable chance that he favours a 50bp reduction to Bank Rate at this meeting. He noted on 14 October that "I see the upside risks to inflation as low compared to the downward trajectory in output and inflation fundamentals, and this view has led me to dissent in five of the last seven votes on the MPC in favour of a lower path of Bank Rate." He also noted that "disinflation has been led by the strong reductions in wage settlements, which look to end this year in the mid-3% range, and are likely to be closer to if not below 3% into the next year. As I see it, in an economy with rising unemployment and weak demand, wage settlements will be pushed down, and wage-led domestic inflation will not re-kindle an upward spiral." In an earlier appearance ahead of the Treasury Select Committee on 3 September, Taylor noted that he thought neutral was lower than his colleagues which gave space for an extra cut in 2025 (he has argued for 5x25bp cuts in 2025 prior to this).

Dhingra (who, until Taylor joined the MPC, had been the most dovish member since she joined) noted in a [Times op-ed the week after the September MPC meeting](#) that "The difference in inflation between the UK and our continental neighbours can be largely explained by administered prices and global commodity shocks. These should pass. We can afford to cut rates further and not put

additional strain on economic growth without threatening the inflation target.” These comments were ahead of the most recent downside surprises, too.

Bailey, Breeden and Ramsden: Voting intentions not certain

For the other three members of the MPC (Governor Bailey, Breeden and Ramsden) their views seem less entrenched and we would not be hugely surprised by either all three voting for a cut, all three voting for a hold or any vote split in between.

Inflation has come in below expectations

When looking at the economic developments since the August MPR, headline CPI is now 21 hundredths below the Bank’s forecast in the latest September data (which had been expected to mark the peak) having come in at 3.78%Y/Y versus the 3.99%Y/Y MPR forecast. On a rounded basis, there have been three 3.8%Y/Y prints in a row now – with the unrounded peak actually appearing to be in July at 3.83%Y/Y rather than September.

The food subcomponent – seen as important for inflation expectations – saw a big downside surprise

Furthermore, with much focus having been on food and non-alcoholic beverage inflation and its impact on inflation expectations, that was 48 hundredths below forecast in September at 4.53%Y/Y (and down from the 5.12%Y/Y seen in August). This fall in food price inflation was also backed up by the October BRC-NIQ Shop Price Monitor which showed a slowdown in food inflation to 3.7%Y/Y in October, a 0.5ppt slowdown from the 4.2%Y/Y rate seen in both August and September. This alone doesn’t necessarily point to further downside in the food category in the October CPI print, but it does at least add weight to the slowing of food inflation seen in the September CPI print. Looking at the details of the October BRC-NIQ data, there was still an increase in fresh food inflation, which ticked up to 4.2%Y/Y (from 4.1% in both August and September) to the highest Y/Y print since January 2024. Ambient food inflation, meanwhile, fell to 2.9%Y/Y in October. This is the lowest level since February and had reached a peak of 5.1%Y/Y in July (it was 4.2%Y/Y in September). This should provide some comfort.

Services inflation, particularly consumer discretionary, is also tracking softer

Wider services inflation (which tends to be more domestically driven) is also 36 hundredths softer than the August MPR forecast in the September CPI print. There may be some small one-offs in here, but certainly not accounting for the entire miss.

Within services we are particularly focused on restaurant prices as we think that these are showing that firms (particularly consumer discretionary) do not have strong pricing power at the moment. Within catering services, there is further strength within canteens - which are now up 9.4%Y/Y and have risen 8.7ppt cumulatively since June (and were negative last year). This should be expected as higher wholesale food prices get passed on, adding to the employer NIC and minimum wage increases seen this year. In contrast, "restaurants and cafes" saw another 4.1%Y/Y print in September and have now consistently shown 3.9-4.2%Y/Y prints since February and are not responding to wholesale food price increases yet. This suggests to us there is weak pricing power for restaurants with consumers choosing not to eat out as much if prices go up further.

Private regular wage growth expected to undershoot the BOE's forecast again. Furthermore, we estimate private regular AWE is broadly on course to undershoot the Bank's August MPR forecast by around 0.3ppt in Q3. An expected undershoot of 0.4ppt to the Q2 data was cited by Governor Bailey as one of the reasons that he decided to vote for an August cut. So, another downside surprise (albeit possibly of a slightly smaller magnitude) for this data is significant.

Ramsden places great emphasis on labour market (particularly wage) data

Indeed, for Deputy Governor Ramsden who we would consider the most dovish of the three swing voters, labour market data has been shown to be the biggest determinant of his voting intention. Indeed, looking over his past year's voting history, he has supported all delivered cuts and then in December 2024 dovishly dissented based on expectations that the Agents' pay settlements for 2025 would come in within a 3-4% range. He noted that he changed his vote in March 2025 due to the 3.7% eventual pay settlement figure coming in higher than he had originally expected.

Ramsden on 29 September noted that he thought risks to inflation were balanced and that he didn't see any evidence of a renewed slowing of disinflationary pressures. He talked through the Agents' pay survey being on track this year (3.7%). And noted that "those are also then pointing to settlements being lower, so closer to 3% further out into next year, which will be getting down to target consistent rates." These comments were before the latest inflation and wage data surprises.

On balance we think that Ramsden probably will vote for a cut at this meeting – but would not be wholly surprised if he does not if neither Bailey nor Breeden vote for a cut. Particularly with the uncertainty of the Budget.

Breeden also does not see disinflation "veering off track"

Breeden's latest comments on monetary policy came on 30 September. Similar to Ramsden, she noted that "I do not see evidence that the disinflation process is veering off-track. Instead, it remains my central case that the "hump" will prove just a bump in the road." She said that there are "of course" risks to her outlook, and that "In such a world it may be tempting to wait to see the "whites of disinflation's eyes" before looking to reduce the restrictiveness of policy further." But "managing the upside risks to inflation in this way brings risk in the other direction: holding policy too tight for too long comes with costs to output and employment, which could then pull inflation below target...More broadly, there are downside risks to demand which could also pull inflation below target further out."

Again these comments came ahead of the most recent inflation and wage downside surprises. We have yet to see Breeden vote against Governor Bailey but we do think that Breeden in general sounds more dovish than Bailey and hence think there is a chance that Breeden does dovishly dissent if the Governor votes for Bank Rate on hold.

Governor Bailey's vote remains the wildcard

Governor Bailey's last explicit comments on monetary policy came on the day of the latest labour market data release (14 October). He stated that "I've been saying for some time that I think we're seeing some softening of the labour markets...and that broadly is the story that I pick up. I think we saw it in the numbers this morning." He added: "On the other hand, balancing that off, we've got inflation above target...so balancing these two things is the thing that we're having to do."

When explaining his August decision to vote for a cut he said at the Treasury Select Committee (3 September): “The risk on inflation has gone up. I think where I differ a bit [from the MPC members who voted for Bank Rate on hold in August] is that I think I'm more concerned about the downside risk on the labour market. I think there is more evidence of some weakness in the labour market coming through the pay number. The pay number came in under where we thought it would be based on the May, the May forecast. So I put a bit more emphasis on that downside risk.”

Of course, the elephant in the room is the Budget – and without this we would think that Governor Bailey would be very likely to support a 25bp cut at the November meeting. The probability of this may well have increased over the past couple of weeks, too. The probability of tax rises that are inflationary (such as VAT) seems to have fallen while the prospect of an income tax rise and reductions to energy bills seem to have increased. Indeed, Chancellor Reeves’ speech and media Q&A on 4 November in our view increased the prospects further of an increase to income tax. She failed to back any of Labour’s manifesto pledges not to raise income tax, VAT or national insurance and also more explicitly than in other recent appearances did not rule out increasing taxes on “working people.”

The bigger inflationary risk from the Budget now appears to be over taxes on businesses rather than a VAT rise. Of course, this can still have notable inflationary implications – but the risks seem to have notably subsided. The key question for us is whether Bailey believes that the risks have subsided enough in order to bring a cut in November back into play. Understandably given that he doesn’t want to get into the middle of a political debate, Governor Bailey has not voiced any of his thoughts on the implications of the Budget or how much of a factor it is likely to be in his decision. And this is where the majority of our uncertainty comes from when considering what his vote is likely to be.

5-4 to cut or 5-4 to hold the most likely outcome; 6-3 or 7-2 holds also possible

To sum up our views on the vote split, we think Governor Bailey’s vote is too close to call (and market pricing is therefore not pricing the probability of a cut quite as high as we see it – which is around 50/50). We think that a 5-4 vote is the most likely outcome either in favour of a cut or on hold. 5-4 would likely be the only possible vote outcome to deliver a cut but 5-4, 6-3 or 7-2 are all plausible outcomes if Bank Rate is left on hold.

New communication format and what it means for the guidance

The Monetary Policy Summary will be shortened and likely exclude the middle section. We expect the guidance paragraph will remain – and our base case if Bank Rate is left on hold would be that this same wording from September is maintained:

“A gradual and careful approach to the further withdrawal of monetary policy restraint remains appropriate. The restrictiveness of monetary policy has fallen as Bank Rate has been reduced. The timing and pace of future reductions in the restrictiveness of policy will depend on the extent to which underlying disinflationary pressures continue to ease. Monetary policy is not on a pre-set path, and the Committee will remain responsive to the accumulation of evidence.”

In the case of a hold, we think it unlikely that the end of a series of quarterly cuts would be acknowledged here (it’s more a discussion point for the press conference). Equally, we think it would be unlikely for the guidance to have any addition pointing towards December – the most obvious

way to do this would be to add “at each meeting” to either the sentence on timing and pace (will be examined at each meeting) or the sentence on monetary policy not being on a pre-set path.

[How could the guidance change if there is a cut?](#)

If there is a cut, we have low conviction surrounding whether the guidance would see larger changes. With every cut, Bank Rate moves further from restrictive territory and with the top of the Bank’s range of neutral as high as 4%, it could be argued that some MPC members already think we are close to neutral. With the changes to the Minutes, this could be seen as a more wholesale opportunity to water down the wording so that there is possibly only one rather than two references to further cuts (either removing the “gradual and careful” wording or the “timing and pace” sentence). Another alternative would be to replace “careful” with “cautious” – not something that we think likely but it would reiterate that the MPC see the bar to further cuts at a higher level than before.

[Minutes will now include individual member view paragraphs](#)

The main innovation that we are looking forward to will be that the Minutes will now contain wording on each individual member’s view. The maximum length for each members is limited to around 200-250 words. We will be paying particular attention to whether any of the members describe their voting decision as having been “finely balanced.”

[The meeting outcome will determine the importance of these subcomponents](#)

Depending on the decision (cut or hold) and the vote split will determine which parts of these we read first. Governor Bailey’s view is likely to be pivotal while we will also look for Breeden and Ramsden’s views – in the case of a cut to see if they point towards more cuts being appropriate and if they vote for a hold the main rationale that will get them over the line in a future meeting.

In terms of the style of the views paragraphs, there is little clarity. However, we envisage something similar to how MPC members set out their voting records in their Annual Reports for the TSC (albeit not covering as much of their past views). The parts of the Minutes where members’ common views are grouped together will remain despite the individual member paragraphs being added.

The MPR will continue to contain a central projection based on market rates – although note that this was changed to be a staff projection rather than a “best collective judgment of the MPC” some meetings ago. Since this change, and the wider communication placing less emphasis on the forecasts in recent quarters, we have deemphasised the importance that we place on the forecasts. We still watch them, but no longer see them as an explicit policy tool.

There will no longer be any skew judgments in the fan charts. Instead, the fans will show probability bands based on past forecast errors. These probability bands are included more for the general public’s benefit – to show that there is high uncertainty over forecasts – rather than for financial market participants’ benefit.

The constant rate forecasts will no longer be published – an element that we will miss as they provided a cleaner read through of how the Bank’s forecasts had evolved due to news and data (rather than having to estimate how much of the forecast change was down to market rates moving).

MPR to add more boxes and scenario analysis

The MPR will also contain more boxes and more scenario analysis. The scenario analysis will include modified rate paths to more accurately show the likely monetary policy response to the scenario. It will be interesting to see if any of these scenarios are referred to in the individual member paragraphs in the Minutes. Note that the rate paths for these will be devised by the staff – not individual MPC members.

There will also be a new Monetary Policy Overview document which is being pitched by the Bank as a kind of gateway to the overall release to point to key parts of the decision and parts of the MPR.

Communication changes will be useful; but might lead to messy outcome on first parse

With the exception of the removal of the constant rate forecasts, we think that these communication changes will be beneficial tools. However, the near-term implication could be that there is a rather messy market reaction as some people discover key information in new places. We think that this could particularly be the case if either the guidance is watered down in the Monetary Policy Statement. Or more broadly if the decision is to maintain Bank Rate on hold. The market reaction to a cut should be a bit more straightforward given that this is still notably less than 50% priced by markets.

MNI Instant Answers

- Ahead of each policy meeting the MNI Markets team select a number of questions that should capture the essence of the central bank meeting in questions that can largely be answered either numerically or with a yes or no, and which represent all of the expected tradable possibilities.
- These questions will be published within the Preview document and 15 minutes before the announcement on both MNI Bullets and the interactive chat.
- We aim to publish the answers within a few seconds of the embargo being released via the MNI Bullets and our interactive chat.

Advantages

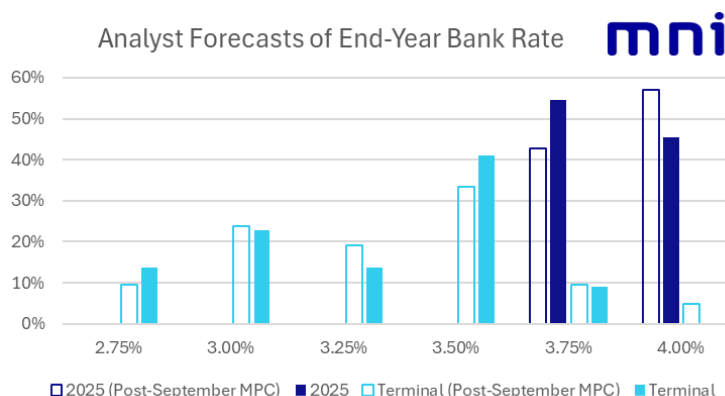
- No need to scroll through 30 newswire headlines.
- All of the tradable info you need delivered concisely straight to your bullet feed or the interactive chat.
- Gives you the confidence that you can quickly trade at the announcement time.

November Questions (for MNI Bullets / Chat)

1. Was the Bank Rate changed, and if so by how much?
2. Number of members voting for unchanged rate?
3. Number of members voting for 25bp cut?
4. Number of members voting for 50bp cut?
5. Number of members voting for other rate decision?
NB: On questions 2-5 we will name the dissenters (and the direction / magnitude of dissent)
6. Did the MPC keep reference to a “gradual approach” in its guidance?
7. Did the MPC keep reference to “careful” in its guidance?
8. Did the MPC keep reference to “the restrictiveness of monetary policy has fallen as Bank Rate has been reduced” in its guidance?
9. Did the MPC again say the “timing and pace of future reductions in the restrictiveness of policy will depend on the extent to which underlying disinflationary pressures continue to ease”?
10. Did the MPC leave its guidance paragraph materially unchanged versus the previous policy statement?
11. Did any members state that their decision was “finely balanced” at this meeting?
12. UK CPI central projection in 1/2/3 years time?
Previous: 2.5% / 2.0% / 2.0%
13. UK GDP central projection (2025/2026/2027/2028)?
Previous 1.25%/1.25%/1.5%
Note: Q13 to nearest 0.25ppt

Summary of Analyst Views

- 6/22 (27%) of the sellside views that we have read look for a 25bp November cut. All of those who do look for a 5-4 vote (if they specified). All of these analysts look for the subsequent cut in February.
- Of 14 analysts who look for an on hold decision who specified their vote expectations, 5/14 expect 5 members to vote in favour of a hold. 7/14 expect 6 members to vote for a hold while 2/14 look for 7 members to vote for a hold.
- 16/22 analysts do not expect a November cut. Of these 6 look for the next cut in December, 9 look for February and HSBC looks for April.
- This means that just over half (12/22) of the analyst previews that we have read have a base case of a Q4-25 cut.
- For CPI projections, the median comes in at 2.4% for 1-year ahead (which would lower Q4-26 by 0.1ppt). Most analysts have the 2/3-year CPI forecasts at 2.0% (with a few looking for 1.9%).
- GDP projections are widely expected to see 2025 revised up by 0.25ppt to 1.5%. 2026 and 2027 are broadly expected to remain unchanged at 1.25% and 1.5%.
- Looking ahead analysts are a bit more dovish than markets in terms of the terminal rate with a mean of 3.27% from the 22 previews we have read. The modal expectation (9/22) is 3.50% while the median is between 3.25% and 3.50%. Analyst views are skewed towards a lower terminal rate with Citi, Morgan Stanley and UniCredit all looking for a 2.75% terminal rate.



Analyst MPR Projection Expectations

mni	Headline CPI		
	1-Year	2-Year	3-Year
Bank of America	2.3%	2.0%	2.0%
Barclays	2.5%	2.0%	2.0%
BNP Paribas	2.5%	2.0%	2.0%
Danske	2.3%	1.9%	1.9%
Deutsche	2.3%	1.9%	1.9%
Goldman Sachs	2.4%	2.0%	2.0%
HSBC	2.5%	2.0%	2.0%
JP Morgan	2.5%	2.0%	2.0%
Morgan Stanley	2.4%	2.0%	1.9%
NatWest Markets		2.0%	2.0%
Median	2.4%	2.0%	2.0%
Prior (Q3-26/27/28)	2.7%	2.0%	2.0%
Prior Q4 (Q4-26/27)	2.5%	2.0%	

Source: Bank of England, MNI

Analyst MPR Projection Expectations

mni	GDP		
	2025	2026	2027
Bank of America	1.5%	1.3%	1.6%
Barclays	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%
BNP Paribas	1.5%	1.25%	1.5%
Danske	1.5%	1.0%	1.5%
Deutsche	1.5%	1.0%	1.5%
HSBC	1.5%	1.25%	1.5%
JP Morgan	1.5%	1.2%	1.5%
NatWest Markets	1.5%	1.25%	1.5%
UBS	1.5%	1.25%	1.5%
Median	1.5%	1.25%	1.5%
Prior	1.3%	1.25%	1.5%

Source: Bank of England, MNI

Summary of Analyst Views (Sorted by Hawkish to Dovish)

Institution	Post-September MPC	Pre-November MPC
HSBC		6-3 vote on hold with risk of 5-4. Bailey "has firmly pointed to a November pause, in our view. Given this consistent line, the bar to changing tack abruptly in November is probably quite high." "Base case has no further easing until 30 April.... MPC could open the door to a cut in February or even December."
NatWest Markets	"We continue to forecast just one further 25bp cut to a 3.75% terminal rate, and still with modest downside risks (3.5%), but for that cut to be delayed until February 2026... 'Autopilot' quarter-point cuts at each quarterly MPR are seemingly behind us."	7-2 vote for Bank Rate on hold but risk of 6-3. "Maintain our forecast for -25bp in February 2026 to a 3.75% terminal rate, with ongoing downside risks to 3.5%"
RBC		7-2 for hold. "We adjust our Bank Rate call, pushing our expectation for when the MPC will deliver its next, and what we still see as its last, cut in the current cycle to February 2026."
Bank of America	"Following the cautious MPC, we delay the timing of future BoE cuts. We now expect the BoE to cut rates in February and April 2026 to 3.5%, instead of Nov. and Feb. before. We keep terminal unchanged at 3.5%."	6-3 vote with risk Taylor votes for 50bp cut. "Expect the gradual, careful and meeting by meeting guidance to remain." "Don't expect strong signal for Dec cut." "continue to expect the next cut in February and April to 3.5%. However, a cut in December is becoming a bit more live."
Berenberg	"The bank will likely wait until indicators of underlying inflation pressures (e.g., core services price growth) start to abate before it cuts two more times in H1 2026, bringing bank rate to a terminal 3.5%."	6-3 vote for Bank Rate on hold. Look for at least 2x25bp cuts in 2026. "A front-loaded fiscal tightening would open the door to a third cut in 2026, to 3.25%."
JP Morgan	"A December cut is plausible, but we now see February as more likely assuming expected wage and price setting move favourably around the turn of the year. We now have 25bp cuts in 1Q and 2Q, taking rates to 3.5% (same terminal, but taking a quarter longer)."	6-2-1 vote. Comms point to cut at Dec/Feb with timing determined by clarity on pay settlements, Budget and data surprises. "Our central forecast still assumes a February cut. The data above have clearly raised the odds of another ease this year."
UBS	"Our new baseline assumes no more rate cuts this year with Bank Rate at 4% by end-25. For 2026, we continue to expect three 25bp rate cuts (Feb/Apr/Jul) to 3.25% (broadly around neutral)."	On hold decision with 2-3 dovish dissents. "Expect the Bank to deliver three 25bp rate cuts (Feb/Apr/Jul-26) to the terminal rate of 3.25%.... the chances of a cut in December have increased... closely watching Governor Bailey's comments during the press conference."
Société Générale	"With the MPC having a clearer picture of 2026 annual wage growth from its agents at the February meeting, we have pushed back the timing of the next rate cut to February. After that, we expect sequential rate cuts until Bank Rate reaches 3%."	6-3 vote for Bank Rate on hold. Base case for sequential cuts between Feb26 and Jun26 to terminal 3.00%. See 40% probability of a Dec25 cut.
Citi	"We retain our view of no further cuts this year, but the MPC's reactive approach leaves significant room for short-term changes to that view."	5-4 vote with Governor Bailey's vote "pivotal". "The right combination of budget outcome and data developments should see a resumption of cuts in December... It remains our view that the terminal rate is likely below 3% and the pull of gravity should lead to a resumption of cuts before too long."
Morgan Stanley	"We see a 40% chance of a move in December and, with that, shift our profile of sequential cuts into 2026, from February." "We leave our terminal rate at 2.75%."	5-2-2 for a hold. Risk that Breeden votes for a hold. See 60% subjective probability of a hold. "Our base case is for the next move in February, although the risks of a cut in 4Q are high." Look for sequential cuts thereafter to 2.75% terminal.
Santander	"Forecast for Bank Rate at 4.00% into next year. We see around a 30% chance the BoE is able to get back to cuts in [H2-26], but we also see a small risk that if inflation expectations really deanchor, a hike is possible. For simplicity, our base forecast is Bank Rate at 4.00% to end-2026."	5-4 for for Bank Rate on hold. View November as a "live meeting." "Expect the general tone of the minutes to be one of greater confidence in disinflationary momentum than a month ago." 25bp cuts in Dec25 and Apr26 but near-term depends on Budget.
BNP Paribas	Tweak "next move to December's meeting from November." Continue to expect "3.75% and a terminal rate of 3.50% in Q1 2026, as we anticipate further cooling in underlying price press in the UK. Nevertheless, we still see risks tilted toward a slower and/or shallower pace of easing."	5-4 vote split. Risk of Taylor voting for 50bp cut and Breeden preferring Bank Rate on hold. Bailey to take "option value" of waiting for more data. Guidance "broadly unchanged." "Maintain our long-held view for a terminal Bank Rate of 3.50% in Q1 2026 and expect the next rate cut in December."
Deutsche	"Continue to see one more rate cut to end the year (December). And we continue to think that Bank Rate will settle closer to 3.25% ahead of next summer, but we see upside risks to our terminal rate projection."	6-2-1 vote. "Option value to wait may be slightly higher" but decision is "finely balanced between November and December." "Expect Bank Rate to drop to 3.25% by mid-next year, pulling the Bank's key policy rate to just around the middle of our estimated neutral rate range (2.75% to 3.75%)."
ING	"We're still narrowly favouring one more cut this year, though that's a low conviction view. November looks fairly 50:50 to us right now and the data will decide one way or the other."	6-3 vote for Bank Rate on hold but 5-4 possible. Bailey has "done little to downplay the chances of a pause in November." Next cut expected in December with two further cuts in 2026 to terminal 3.25%.
Daiwa	"With the MPC seemingly indicating that the risks to medium-term inflation have tilted to the upside, we think that the majority will want to wait for clear evidence that inflation has passed the peak before pulling the trigger on another rate cut." Look for Feb26 as the next cut.	5-4 or 6-3 for Bank Rate on hold (but cannot rule out 5-4 for a 25bp cut). "The statement might have a softer tone than we saw at September's meeting." Daiwa sees 25bp cut in December then 25bp cuts in Q1-26 and Q2-26 then another 25bp cut in 2027; Bank Rate at 3.00% by end-2027.
Jefferies	"Continue to see one more cut this year in November, bringing Bank Rate to 3.75% by year-end. We think despite the ongoing caution the Bank will be forced to ease faster in 2026 as inflation eases more materially and growth slows lowering rates to 3% in H1 2025."	5-4 vote on hold. "Expect the Bank to cut rates in December and see rates falling to 3% in 2026."
Nomura	November cut remains base case but it "all depends on the data. Should price momentum, labour market activity and wage inflation moderate further, then we believe" that November "remains very much 'live'".	5-4 vote for 25bp cut but is a "close call." If cut delivered, expect "restrictive" references to be removed from guidance. If on hold expect guidance broadly unchanged. Assuming cut is delivered expect final 25bp cut in February 2026 to 3.50% terminal.
Barclays	"We continue to think that a November cut is possible, in fact, it remains our base case, although it is increasingly finely balanced and dependent on the data flow in the coming weeks."	5-4 vote for 25bp cut with guidance alluding to "Bank Rate now approaching neutral." Assuming November cut look for continued quarterly cuts to terminal 3.50% in April.
Danske	"We continue to expect the BoE to deliver the next cut in the Bank Rate in November, followed by another cut in February, bringing the Bank Rate to 3.50%. However, we acknowledge that a November cut is highly dependent on more disinflationary signs in the September CPI data."	5-4 vote for 25bp cut with risk of rate cut "slightly above 50%." "With the economy holding up and inflation still quite sticky above target, we expect the BoE to cut rates for the last time in February leaving the Bank Rate at 3.50%."
TD Securities	"Stick to our expected November cut, but note that data will be key to the precise timing of the next cut, and the odds between November and December have flattened somewhat in recent weeks. A few key upside data surprises could see the MPC holding in November and cutting in December instead."	5-4 vote for 25bp cut. "Think by the spring the BoE will have reached the bottom of this cycle, with Bank Rate at 3.50%. Risks are balanced, in our view, that it will have to cut into outright stimulative territory (i.e., to below 3.50%) vs remaining above neutral into 2025H2."
Goldman Sachs	"No longer expect a cut in November, given elevated inflation and the MPC's hawkish commentary. While a move in December is possible if the near-term data surprise notably to the downside, we now expect the next cut in February, followed by quarterly cuts to a terminal Bank Rate of 3%."	5-4 vote for 25bp cut. Continue to look for a 3.00% terminal rate. GS had previously looked for a November skip followed by quarterly cuts to November 2026 but now expects the terminal rate to be reached a quarter earlier at the July meeting.
UniCredit		Expect 25bp cut. "We still expect a quarterly pace of rate cuts throughout 2026, taking the bank rate to 2.75%."

Source: Analyst previews and MNI

Note: Sorted by timing of next cut, then timing of next two subsequent cuts, then end-2025 rate, then terminal rate, then date reached, then balance of risks (if specified).

Analysts' Key Comments (A-Z)

Bank of America

- Vote split: 6-3 vote for on hold. "There are risks that Taylor votes for a 50bps cut."
- "While a cut in Nov. can't be ruled out, our view is that the BoE would likely want to see more decisive inflation progress, limited second round effects, more evidence on wage awards for 2026 and the Nov. 26 Budget contours to cut again."
- Guidance: "Expect the gradual, careful and meeting by meeting guidance to remain."
- "Don't expect a strong signal for a cut in December as we think the BoE would like to maintain optionality on the timing of future cuts as it awaits more inflation/ labour market prints and details of the Budget."
- "Dovish risk that the MPC tones down its concerns on upside risks on medium-term inflationary pressures relative to September"
- Inflation forecast: 1-year 2.3%, 2-year 2.0%, 3-year 2.0%
- GDP forecast: 2025: 1.5%, 2026: 1.3%, 2027 1.6%
- Future policy: "continue to expect the next cut in February and April to 3.5%. However, a cut in December is becoming a bit more live. We think an earlier cut in December is possible but would rest on decent disinflation progress, labour market deterioration or significant near-term tightening in the Budget."

Barclays

- Vote split: Expect 5-4 vote for 25bp cut.
- Guidance: "Much of the existing forward guidance is likely to remain, although the committee may deliver a hawkish cut by alluding to Bank Rate now approaching neutral."
- Inflation forecast: 1-year 2.5%, 2-year 2.0%, 3-year 2.0%
- GDP forecast: 2025: 1.3%, 2026: 1.3%, 2027 1.5%
- Future policy: Assuming November cut look for continued quarterly cuts to terminal 3.50% in April.

Berenberg

- Vote split: 6-3 on hold.
- Future policy: "Whereas monetary policy is not weighing on aggregate demand and price pressures, fiscal consolidation and a slowdown in household real income growth will... this will allow the Bank of England to cut interest rates by 25bp at least twice next year to 3.50%. A front-loaded fiscal tightening would open the door to a third cut in 2026, to 3.25%."

BMO

- Vote split: "7-2 or 6-3 in favour of unchanged Bank Rate, but either one will likely leave open the possibility of 5-4 in favour of a cut in December (unless a few individual statements are surprisingly hawkish)."
- "If it's 6-3, we would expect the market to price in a better-than-even chance of a December cut ahead of the Budget."

- Guidance: “But we expect the vote split and the new-look Minutes... to prepare for the possibility a post-Budget cut in December.”
- Future policy: “We don’t expect a December cut will actually transpire either. To cut without due formal analysis of the economic effects of the Budget is too big an obstacle: it would risk giving the impression that the MPC is cavalier, partisan, or worried about financial stability.”
- “Until the Budget is revealed, it is not possible to have a strong view on the direction of Bank Rate in 2026: but in our judgement, and notwithstanding all the recent market excitement, it is certainly far from clear that Bank Rate will be cut again this cycle.”

BNP Paribas

- Vote split: 5-4 on hold. Risk of Taylor voting for 50bp cut and Breeden preferring Bank Rate on hold.
- “In our view, Governor Bailey leans dovish but ultimately still prefers to take a data-dependent approach, not least because a few downside data surprises do not immediately make a trend or solve the trade-off between stubbornly high inflation and subdued growth outcomes. As such, we think he would prefer to take the ‘option value’ of waiting for more data.”
- Guidance: “Broadly unchanged.”
- Inflation forecast: 1-year 2.5%, 2-year 2.0%, 3-year 2.0%
- GDP forecast: 2025: 1.5%, 2026: 1.25%, 2027 1.5%
- Future policy: “Maintain our long-held view for a terminal Bank Rate of 3.50% in Q1 2026 and expect the next rate cut in December.”

Citi

- Vote split: 5-4 on hold
- “The committee appears to be split along a fault line. For those inclined to cut, there is growing evidence of real economic deterioration that rightly raises concerns about a hard-landing scenario. For the others, lingering questions over the effectiveness of current rates (and the neutral rate itself), inflation expectations and the role of monetary policy remain unanswered. For now, the Governor’s decision will be pivotal.”
- Future policy: “The right combination of budget outcome and data developments should see a resumption of cuts in December. Yet data keeps proving erratic and various combinations of disinflationary and inflationary budget measures remain plausible. That said, it remains our view that the terminal rate is likely below 3% and the pull of gravity should lead to a resumption of cuts before too long.”
- “It remains our view that the terminal rate is likely below 3% and the pull of gravity makes it, in our assessment, less probable that cuts would be postponed to beyond February, even in the face of a, from a monetary policy view, suboptimal budget.”

Daiwa

- Vote split: 5-4 or 6-3 for Bank Rate on hold (but cannot rule out 5-4 for a 25bp cut).
- Guidance: Maintain “gradual and careful.”
- “The statement might have a softer tone than we saw at September's meeting.”

- Inflation forecast: “Inflation returning to target only by the end of 2026. But the outlook for headline inflation should still be nudged down over the near term, to just below 3.5%Y/Y in Q4, and sub-3%Y/Y by Q226.”
- Future policy: 25bp cut in December with further 25bp cuts in Q1-26 and Q2-26 then another 25bp cut in 2027 to leave Bank Rate at 3.00% by end-2027.

Danske Bank

- Vote split: 5-4 for 25bp cut.
- See chances of a cut “slightly above 50%.”
- Future policy: “With the economy holding up and inflation still quite sticky above target, we expect the BoE to cut rates for the last time in February leaving the Bank Rate at 3.50%.”
- “The Autumn Statement is a big joker in all of this. If the Labour government comes through with fiscal tightening as we expect, it will support our call for cutting rates quicker than what is priced in by markets.”

Deutsche Bank

- Vote split: 6-2-1 vote for Bank Rate on hold (Taylor voting for 50bp cut; Dhingra and Ramsden for 25bp cut).
- “While it’s a very close call, we think the option value to wait may be slightly higher.”
- Guidance: “Expect the MPC to stick to its guidance of ‘gradual and careful’ rate cuts at least until Bank Rate drops to 3.75%.”
- Minutes:
- Inflation forecast: 1-year 2.3% 2-year 1.9%, 3-year 1.9%
- GDP forecast: 2025: 1.5%, 2026: 1.0%, 2027 1.5%, 2028 1.75%.
- Future policy: “We stick to our call for a December rate cut – though as we noted this remains a finely balanced decision between November and December. Beyond that, we expect Bank Rate to drop to 3.25% by mid-next year, pulling the Bank’s key policy rate to just around the middle of our estimated neutral rate range (2.75% to 3.75%).”
- “Driving Bank Rate lower, we expect, will be a combination of softer labour market data, easing pay settlements, some increased fiscal consolidation, and ultimately a gradual but decisive step down in CPI inflation over the coming quarters. Risks to our view are broadly balanced.

Goldman Sachs

- Vote split: 5-4 vote for a 25bp cut (note Goldman Sachs changed its view last week after having looked for an on hold decision).
- Guidance: Maintained
- Inflation forecast: 1-year 2.4% 2-year 2.0%, 3-year 2.0%
- GDP forecast: 2025: 1.4%, 2026: 1.3%, 2027 1.6%
- Future policy: GS also notes that it continues to look for a 3.00% terminal rate. It had previously looked for a November skip followed by quarterly cuts to November 2026 but now expects the terminal rate to be reached a quarter earlier at the July meeting.

HSBC

- Vote split: 6-3 for Bank Rate on hold with either Ramsden or Breeden voting for cut. Risk of 5-4 if both do.
- “The MPC’s guidance – including that of Governor Andrew Bailey – has firmly pointed to a November pause, in our view. Given this consistent line, the bar to changing tack abruptly in November is probably quite high.”
- Inflation forecast: 1-year 2.5%, 2-year 2.0%, 3-year 2.0%
- GDP forecast: 2025: 1.5%, 2026: 1.25%, 2027 1.5%, 2028 1.75%
- Future policy: “Our base case has no further easing until 30 April, but the MPC could open the door to a cut in February or even December.”

ING

- Vote split: 6-3 for Bank Rate on hold with Ramsden voting for cut but 5-4 possible with Breeden also dissenting.
- Bailey has “done little to downplay the chances of a pause in November, we suspect he’ll lean towards keeping rates on hold.”
- Guidance: “Suspect the committee will simply reiterate that further easing will be gradual/careful. And that policy is less restrictive than it was.”
- Forecasts: “new projections won’t look that different to August.”
- Future policy: “A December cut is becoming more likely. The budget will probably reinforce the fiscal tightening already planned for next year, while the Treasury is very aware it can’t do anything that could add to inflation in 2026.”
- Expect two further cuts in 2026 to 3.25% terminal.

Jefferies

- Vote split: 5-4 for Bank Rate on hold.
- Future policy: “Expect the Bank to cut rates in December and see rates falling to 3% in 2026.”

JP Morgan

- Vote split: 6-2-1 on hold “although recent data surprises have raised the odds of a cut.” Taylor most likely to vote for 50bp cut and may be joined by Dhingra. Base case for Dhingra and Ramsden to vote for 25bp cut. “Bailey and Breeden could swing the vote.”
- Guidance: “Communications to point towards a cut at one of the two subsequent meetings (Dec or Feb) with the timing ultimately determined by clarity on 1) Pay setting expectations 2) Budget policies 3) Momentum and surprises in the data.”
- 3 main reasons a December cut more likely than November: clarity on future pay trends, clarity on Budget measures and clarity on the data.
- Inflation forecast: 1-year: 2.5% 2-year 2.0%, 3-year 2.0%
- GDP forecast: 2025: 1.5%, 2026: 1.2%, 2027 1.5%

- Future policy: “Our central forecast still assumes a February cut. The data above have clearly raised the odds of another ease this year. But we have tended to view December as the more likely month.”

Morgan Stanley

- Vote split: 5-2-2 vote for Bank Rate on hold. Risk that Breeden votes for hold.
- See around a 60% subjective probability of a hold.
- Guidance: “Only see changes to the guidance in our risk scenario... where a cut is delivered, or where the BoE would want to dampen the probability of a December move entirely. In both these scenarios, any adjustments to the guidance would be in the hawkish direction.
- Inflation forecast: 1-year 2.4%, 2-year 2.0%, 3-year 1.9%
- Future policy: “Our base case is for the next move in February, although the risks of a cut in 4Q are high – not just due to how close the debate and the vote split on the MPC might be next week, but also given our forecasts for weak growth and a rising unemployment rate into the December meeting. In addition, we see fiscal risks as receding – there might not be much need to wait until February to digest a straightforwardly contractionary Budget. Our BoE pitch is simple – the UK has a policy mix problem, and the November Budget should be the first major step in resolving it.”
- MS looks for sequential cuts to 2.75% thereafter.

NatWest Markets

- Vote split: 7-2 vote for Bank Rate on hold but risk of 6-3.
- “Ascribe a relatively low probability to a cut (~20%).”
- Guidance: “Unlikely to be altered in any material way.”
- Inflation forecast: 2-year 2.0%, 3-year 2.0%
- GDP forecast: 2025: 1.5%, 2026: 1.25%, 2027 1.5%
- Future policy: “Maintain our forecast for -25bp in February 2026 to a 3.75% terminal rate, with ongoing downside risks to 3.5%”

Nomura

- Vote split: 5-4 for a cut.
- “We think a rate cut is a close call... The greatest risk to our November cut view is that the MPC opts to wait for substantially more news published ahead of the December meeting.”
- Guidance: Remove “any reference to interest rates being “restrictive” and the need for further cuts.”
- “In the event of no November cut we imagine guidance would remain unchanged and – depending on what the Bank says in its comments/press conference – the December meeting would become very much ‘live’.”
- Forecasts: “expect to see some near-term lowering of the Bank’s inflation forecasts relative to August and possibly a weaker profile further ahead based on a slowing labour market (activity and wages) and if the MPC’s economic growth forecasts are revised down.”

- Future policy: “expect one final cut to 3.50% in February 2026, based on the assumption of a November cut.”

RBC

- Vote split: 7-2 for hold.
- Guidance: “Don’t anticipate any change to the MPC’s current language but it may be that the Governor uses the press conference to steer expectations for the last meeting of this year.”
- Future policy: “We adjust our Bank Rate call, pushing our expectation for when the MPC will deliver its next, and what we still see as its last, cut in the current cycle to February 2026.”

Santander

- Vote split: 5-4 for Bank Rate on hold.
- “We view November as a live meeting.”
- “An optimal policy path discussion would see the governor decide to wait for the Budget and two more inflation and labour market data prints before backing a cut in December.”
- Guidance: “Same wording as last time”
- Minutes: “Expect the general tone of the minutes to be one of greater confidence in disinflationary momentum than a month ago, resulting in a dovish tilt. But the hawks will not be silent and their concerns should also hold some focus in the minutes”
- Inflation forecast: “CPI returning to 2% by early 2027, a quarter earlier than in August.” 2-year forecast 2.0%.
- Future policy: “Two 25bp cuts, in December 2025 and April 2026, taking Bank Rate to 3.50% by 2Q26, but the near-term path hinges on the 26 November Budget (a Budget “showstopper” could delay or speed up cuts, given the materiality of Budget decisions).”

Societe Generale

- Vote split: 6-3 vote for Bank rate on hold with Ramsden voting for 25bp cut but Breeden and Bailey on hold.
- Guidance: Likely unchanged.
- Inflation forecast: “still expected to show inflation easing to 2% by mid-2027 and remaining at that level over the medium term.”
- GDP forecast: “Broadly consistent with the August projection.”
- Future policy: “Our base case is that the MPC will cut again in February, once it has a clearer picture of 2026 annual wage growth from its Agents. By the March meeting, it should be evident that wage growth for 2026 is likely consistent with the 2% inflation target, economic growth remains below potential, and inflation is on a clear path toward its 2% target. After pausing to confirm that persistent inflationary pressures have been squeezed out and to avoid falling behind the curve, we expect the MPC to deliver sequential cuts from February until Bank Rate reaches 3%.”
- “Still assign a relatively high probability of around 40% to a December cut. This could easily become our baseline under several conditions... if inflation, wage, and labour market data...

significantly undershoot the BoE's expectations; if fiscal tightening in the Autumn Budget is more front-loaded than we currently anticipate; if the 4Q25 Agents' Survey provides a reliable read on 2026 wage growth, rather than its typical range-based guidance at the December meeting.

TD Securities

- Vote split: 5-4 vote for 25bp cut.
- "There is a fair probability that [Bailey] makes the choice to postpone the cut to December and keep policy at its current levels for longer. Ultimately, we do expect another 2025 cut from the MPC, but acknowledge that the risk of timing is spread between the two remaining meetings."
- Forecasts: "Likely the forecast marks down Year 1 growth and inflation marginally, but otherwise leaves the projection largely similar to that in August, with Years 2 & 3 inflation likely to be within a whisker of the August forecasts' 2.0%."
- Future policy: "Regardless of timing, we think by the spring the BoE will have reached the bottom of this cycle, with Bank Rate at 3.50%. Risks are balanced, in our view, that it will have to cut into outright stimulative territory (i.e., to below 3.50%) vs remaining above neutral into 2025H2."

UBS

- Vote split: "Decision to keep rates unchanged will likely be supported by 6 or 7 MPC members, with Swati Dhingra, Alan Taylor and possibly Dave Ramsden voting for a cut"
- Guidance: "Reiterate a "gradual and careful" approach to easing, stressing that
- monetary policy is not on a pre-set path, thus implying a meeting-by-meeting approach."
- Inflation forecast: "MPC to lower its 2025 and 2026 inflation forecasts by 0.2pp to 3.4% and 2.3%, respectively. The 2027 forecast is likely to remain unchanged at 2%."
- GDP forecast: 2025: 1.5%, 2026: 1.25%, 2027 1.5%
- Future policy: Base case: "Expect the Bank to deliver three 25bp rate cuts (Feb/Apr/Jul-26) to the terminal rate of 3.25%."
- "In light of the recent data, we think the chances of a cut in December have increased... we will be closely watching Governor Bailey's comments during the press conference regarding the possibility of a December rate cut."

UniCredit

- 25bp cut expected.
- Future policy: "We still expect a quarterly pace of rate cuts throughout 2026, taking the bank rate to 2.75%."

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