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FEATURES OF INFLATION PROCESSES AND PROSPECTS OF THE INFLATION TARGETING FRAMEWORK

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In this article the feasibility of continuing the use of inflation targeting as a tool for ensuring economic stability in Ukraine is substantiated. The experience of the Czech Republic in conducting a stable economic policy has been studied and analyzed. It was concluded that, based on the experience of foreign countries, inflation targeting is an important issue for supporting the stable economic development as well as significant prerequisite for reducing the level of inflation in interaction with qualitative changes in the economic, financial, and social spheres.
Keywords: price stability; central bank; consumer price index; Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices; inflation targeting; inflation; monetary policy; Key Policy Rate; anti-inflationary fiscal policy.

Problem statement

In transformation economic system, inflation targeting creates a basis for the coordination of economic policy with the aim of ensuring macroeconomic stability, which allows the NBU counteract inflation more reliably and effectively. Transparency and communication used to anchor inflation expectations. flexible inflation targeting let central bank to focus on the medium term which allows the central bank to, for example, smooth output or support employment. Thus, inflation targeting allows monetary policy to respond to economic shocks, promotes the independence of the central bank, while encouraging governments to put more discipline in the management of public expenditure as well as to improve the efficiency of their tax collection systems. The choice of the inflation targeting regime forms inflationary expectations at a low level, contributes to reduction of inflation in the short term, promote the strengthening of independence and trust in the Central Bank, assists in overcoming internal and external shocks, eliminates contradictions related to the goals of monetary policy, reduces the probability of crises, as well as creates positive conditions for economic development.

Relevance of research

Inflation targeting can have a positive and significant impact on reducing public debt in developing countries. The study is based on a comparison of data on the effectiveness of monetary policy in the Czech Republic for certain periods of time. The comparison showed the advantages of the inflation targeting regime for increasing the effectiveness of monetary policy. In conditions of low rates of economic growth, inflation and devaluation of the national currency, it is extremely important to find ways to overcome the negative consequences of economic processes. The current article aims to demonstrate the differences in the implementation of the main monetary regimes and to prove that the inflation targeting regime remains the most effective tool that helps to keep inflation within the defined limits.

Formulation of hypothesis and goal setting

In the context of the identified issues and based on the results of the analysis of the latest research, the following goals are set in the article:

– to demonstrate that the inflation targeting regime will continue to be the most effective tool that helps keep inflation within certain limits;

– to investigate the effectiveness of monetary policy in the Czech Republic for certain periods of time;

– to ostend the advantages of the inflation targeting regime for increasing the effectiveness of monetary policy.

Analysis of recent research and publications

The problems of taming inflation at the current stage are extremely relevant, this is confirmed by their comprehensive review in literary sources on this subject. K. F. Cherkashyna assessed the influence of the adoption of the inflation targeting system on the conduct of fiscal policy from the point of view of reducing the level of public debt for developing countries. The results of the work indicate that inflation targeting can have a positive and significant impact on reducing public debt in developing countries [1, p. 268]. R. Kalinovsky considered the implementation of the main variants of the monetary regime of money circulation, which include: the monetary targeting regime, the exchange rate targeting regime, inflation targeting in different countries of the world and their consequences [2, p. 55]. Yu. S. Khudoliy, O. I. Vasylenko, A. V. Shklyaruk substantiated the expediency of using inflation targeting as a tool for ensuring financial security in Ukraine based on international experience. Scientists highlighted the structure of Ukraine’s national security and singled out financial security as a separate economic component. Scientists substantiated the impact of inflation targeting on financial security [3, p. 215]. M. Arbouch attempted to assess the impact of an adoption of the inflation targeting framework on the conduct of fiscal policy, in terms of reducing public debt levels for emerging countries [4; 5, p. 37].

Main part

To preserve the stability of the financial market from February 24, 2022, NBU temporarily withdraw from the inflation targeting regime. Nevertheless, the NBU commits to return to the floating exchange rate and the inflation targeting regime in the process of stabilizing the economic situation.

Returning to inflation targeting framework in nearest future will maintain economic stability and growth, despite some negative thoughts on this issue. As of, considering negative consequences of the implementation of the inflation targeting regime: suppression of domestic demand, high real interest rates, extremely low rates of economic growth, slowing down of the credit process, and requirement to move away from inflation targeting as soon as possible to a more flexible monetary policy [6].

It is important to emphasize that the inflation targeting system should become an important mechanism for curbing inflation and achieving macroeconomic stability.

Although it’s necessary to focus on solving important issues concerned to period of inflation targeting operating. Indeed, according to B. Danylyshyn, since the introduction of inflation targeting in Ukraine, inflation has been within the target range of the NBU (5 % ±1 %) in only three months[1] [7].

Throughout the entire period of application of the inflation targeting regime, monetary policy was conducted with an exclusive focus on inflation targets, meanwhile attention to the goal of maintaining

[1] Inflation’s last entry into the midpoint of the target range in December 2020 was due to its sharp acceleration at the end of 2020.

sustainable rates of economic growth was insufficient. In addition, cooperation with the Government as another important aspect of inflation targeting has remained unrealized [8].

First of all, it should be noted that Central banks use the following monetary regimes - *exchange rate* targeting, monetary targeting and inflation targeting.

Exchange rate targeting is based on a peg to a stable foreign currency[2] (mostly, to the dollar or euro), a "currency corrido" and a fixed exchange rate.

Monetary targeting involves influencing the level of inflation by controlling the dynamics of the relevant monetary unit (M2 or M3).

Inflation targeting is aimed at reducing the inflationary expectations of the population and entrepreneurs due to increasing their confidence in the central bank's credit and monetary policy[3].

Consequently, there are three types of inflation targeting regimes.

1. Full-fledged inflation targeting[4] used in countries with a transparent monetary policy, a high responsibility of the central bank, a stable confidence level of market agents and the population in the authorities. New Zealand for the first time used this type of inflation targeting[5].

2. Eclectic inflation targeting is used in countries[6] where the central bank can maintain inflation at a stably low level without full transparency and responsibility of the central bank for achieving the inflation target and strict responsibility for its target level under high financial stability. This type of inflation targeting makes it possible to maintain employment, economic growth, and balance of payments at an appropriate level.

3. Inflation targeting lite is used as a transitional regime by countries which declare broad inflation targets, which are not a rigid commitment. This monetary regime is applied during the transition period of structural reforms implementation, which should contribute to increasing confidence in the authorities.

Initially, New Zealand made the transition to the inflation targeting policy in December 1989. Meanwhile, in 1991, during a hyperinflation period, Chile introduced an inflation targeting regime. Subsequently, Chile's inflation rate was reduced from 28 % to 3 % in 10 years [9]. Likewise, during the 6 years of the inflation targeting policy, economic reforms were successfully carried out in Poland, which made it possible to reduce inflation from 11.7 to 1.5–3.5 % [10].

Inflation targeting policies are used, in particular by the European Central Bank and the US Federal Reserve System[7]. The ECB defines inflation targeting[8] as a monetary policy strategy aimed at maintaining price stability[9] [11, p. 321].

Certainly, the inflation targeting regime involves a monetary policy aimed at achieving and maintaining price stability in the medium term, while in the short term a reaction to external or internal shocks is possible. Therefore, while making economic decisions about changes in product prices, savings, wages, households and enterprises take into account the expected level of projected[10] inflation, which, in turn, affects the rate of price growth in the long term.

Furthermore, inflation targeting, as the most widespread worldwide monetary regime, provides for: price stability (low inflation) as the main goal of the central bank; public announcement of medium-term inflation targets; ensuring a sufficient level of the stock market development through conducting operations

[2] When the purchasing power parities of two currencies are equal, a fall in the exchange rate of the national currency means a decrease in its purchasing power.

[3] A nominal anchor of monetary policy is established, which corresponds to price stability.

[4] range of the target benchmark from 0 to 3 %.

[5] Brazil, Canada, the Czech Republic, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Great Britain, and South Africa used this regime as well.

[6] The EIT is used, in particular, in Switzerland, USA, Algeria, Indonesia, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia and Japan.

[7] In 2011, under the leadership of Ben Bernanke, the Fed announced an inflation target of 2 %.

[8] The ECB follows the strategy of inflation target level maintaining at 2 % in the medium term.

[9] Inflation in the EU is calculated on the basis of the harmonized consumer price index for goods and services.

[10] Not actual inflation

on the open market; introduction of a floating exchange rate[11]; central bank response to expectations of future inflation in advance, before inflation goes beyond the goals; central bank independence in the development and implementation of monetary policy; transparency of monetary policy (constant publication of inflation reports, forecasts) [12].

In addition, the advantages of the inflation targeting policy should also be determined as: promoting a high confidence in central bank policy and state administration bodies, which is one of the factors in inflationary expectations formation; flexibility ensuring of the central bank's policy; creation of conditions for ensuring high rates of long term economic growth; decrease in inflationary expectations; reduction of negative impacts from external shocks as well as from financial and currency crises; growth of foreign investments; decrease in imported goods prices. Likewise, countries that have implemented inflation targeting have the opportunity to use cheaper loans.

Undoubtedly, main features of inflation targeting are: a publicly announced inflation target, the use of a macroeconomic forecast, as well as open communication of the central bank with the public [13, p. 1187].

In comparison, inflation is targeted by: central bank (Sweden, Switzerland, Peru), central bank after agreement with the government (Chile, Czech Republic, Thailand); government together with the central bank (New Zealand).

Comparatively, the target may appear in: press release of the central bank (Chile, Sweden); monetary strategy of the central bank (Czech Republic); the joint statement of the government and the central bank (Canada, Australia, Iceland), the press release of the Governing Council of the ECB "Strategy of the ECB's Monetary Policy" [14, p. 31].

Although modern central banks target inflation[12], however, there are no central banks who sets zero inflation as a target, as this would lead to deflation.

Additionally, when choosing inflation targeting, it is important to determine which variable will be targeted (most countries use the consumer price index (CPI) and headline inflation as operational targets[13]).

It should also be noted that low trust in the government, weak institutions and insufficient political independence of the central bank complicate the implementation of the inflation targeting policy, meanwhile, the success of the monetary regime depends on market expectations and confidence. Therefore, the Central Bank must provide constant communication and comply with its obligations.

Moreover, in the implementation of inflation targeting policy process, forecasts become significantly important, meanwhile, achievement of the target inflation benchmark is possible at a constant long term economic growth rate [15, p. 47].

As of 2023 inflation targeting has been successfully practiced in 55 countries over more than 20 years. Similarly, a lot of countries are moving toward this framework.

Despite permanently occurring economic imbalances none of countries which use inflation targeting regime refuse to use this economic framework.

Economic changes including inflation taming process can be shown while investigating process of structural reforms in Czech Republic.

Initially, it is necessary to investigate the process of economic development of the Czech Republic.

Czechoslovakia started with transition reforms in January 1990 in conditions of financial stability [14], using a monetary policy based on maintaining the nominal exchange rate of the koruna from 1991 to May

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[11] The soft peg mode contributes to the successful implementation of the inflation targeting policy. A flexible exchange rate allows adaptation to economic shocks more quickly and effectively as well. In addition, according to the IMF, the inflation rate is higher in countries with a flexible exchange rate compared to countries with a fixed exchange rate.

[12] Due to the instability of the demand for money, many countries abandoned the money supply rule.

[13] The calculation of the core inflation measure excludes food and therefore has less volatility compared to the CPI, since food accounts for up to 40 % of the consumer basket in developing countries.

[14] The socialist central bank was broken up into a two-tier banking system shortly after the fall of the communist regime. Banks reform was finished in 2001 with a sale of the last large state-owned bank to a foreign strategic partner. Nowadays, foreigners control more than 70 % of Czech bank equity and 95 % of bank assets.

1997, which was pegged from 1991 to May 1997 with narrow fluctuation limits +/-0.5% regarding the basket peg (including the currencies of key trading partners – Germany, the USA, Austria, Switzerland and the United Kingdom). The purpose of the koruna peg was to contribute to inflation taming by fixing the prices of foreign goods, as well as to conduct a credible stabilization policy to attract foreign capital. Nonetheless, fiscal policy was underutilized as an important tool to achieve a lower inflation rate.

Since 1993, the Czech Republic has been conducting an independent macroeconomic monetary policy[15].

After the state division, the Czech Republic and Slovakia continued to follow a course of restrictive policy, which made it possible to keep the exchange rate of the krona at the previously planned level. Similarly, currency interventions, as an important exchange rate stabilizing tool, aimed at the foreign capital inflows pressure reducing on the foreign exchange market associated with the privatization process [16].

The bulk of capital inflows consisted of short-term portfolio investments driven by the differential between Czech and West European interest rates. Furthermore, the upsurge in inflation in 1993–1995 was mainly due, to the introduction of the value-added tax [17].

In the 1990s, many post-socialist countries of Central and Eastern Europe experienced: recession, balance of payments deficit, acceleration of inflation, foreign debts, decline in national production, dollarization[16], and rising unemployment. The population of these countries preferred savings mainly in US dollars. Thus, in 1994, the level of dollarization of the national economy of the Czech Republic was 18.9 % [18].

After liberalization of the Czech economy in the early 1990s, fixed exchange rate regime played an important role in the macroeconomic stabilization package introduced in 1991. Several months after liberalization of prices and devaluation of currency in 1991, the rate of inflation has come down quickly. Inflation remained stuck at around 10 %. Higher domestic inflation and the fixed nominal exchange rate produced a real appreciation which was not fully validated by higher productivity growth; thus, erosion of competitiveness became a concern. The economy began to overheat, and tightening of monetary policy alone could not cope with these imbalances. The mix of tighter monetary and continued loose fiscal policy contributed to higher interest rates which attracted more short-term foreign capital, fueling further growth of liquidity, keeping inflation high and widening the current account deficit. Ultimately, inflation was moving between 8 % and 11 % (Fig. 1) since early 1994 (meaning one of the lowest inflation rates among the transition economies at that time) [19].

In addition, the CNB, though, was constantly missing its money-supply targets due to fast inflows of foreign short-term capital.

Simultaneously, the wage growth far exceeded productivity growth, real exchange rate was appreciating fast and the domestic demand growth (at around 8 % in 1995–1996) was also excessive, partly due to an expansive fiscal policy and the high wage growth. Overheated economy led to a mounting current account deficit which reached almost 8 % of GDP in 1996. The CNB responded by widening the exchange rate's fluctuation band in February 1996[17] and by a set of restrictive monetary policy measures in the second half of 1996. These measures, however, proved to be insufficient [19].

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[15] Czechoslovakia was founded as a state in the end of World War I, on October 28, 1918, when it declared its independence from disintegrating Austro-Hungarian Empire. On January 1, 1993, Slovakia and Czech Republic became two separate autonomous countries, and monetary union between them disappeared.

[16] One reason for limited depreciation in Czech Republic was the relatively low degree of dollarization in the Czech economy.

[17] By 1993–1995 volatile capital inflows leading the CNB to widen the band around the exchange-rate peg to +/-7.5 % in 1996.

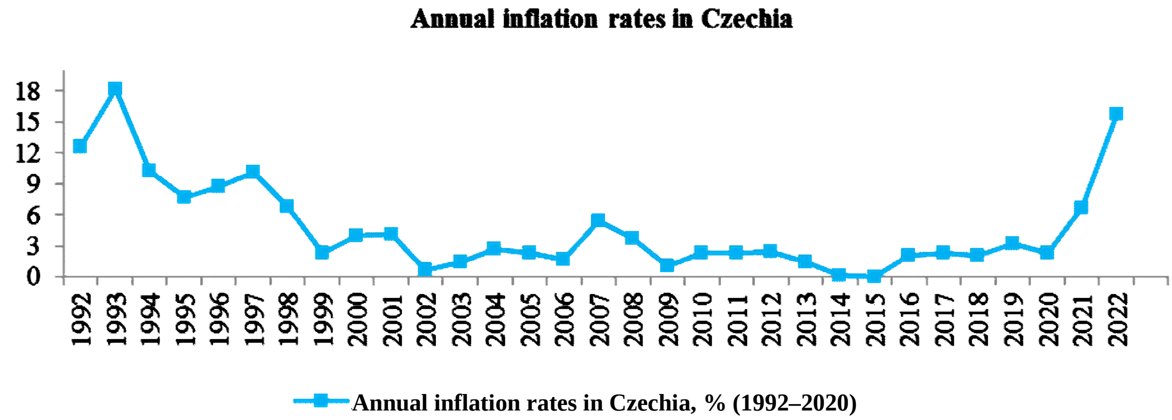

Fig. 1. Annual inflation rates in Czechia, % (1992–2022)

Source: developed by the authors based on [19]

Furthermore, exchange rate targeting was abandoned and accepted the combination between exchange rate and monetary targeting (M2 monetary aggregate). Initially, those actions led to capital outflows and depreciation of the koruna within the widened band, but the koruna stabilized quickly, and the CNB raised interest rates, resulting in a renewal of capital inflows and a nominal appreciation of the koruna through February of 1997.

Moreover, possible inflationary effects of currency depreciation after the exit from the peg, together with the absence of alternative nominal anchor to guide inflation expectations, created a risk that inflation would increase significantly in the coming months. Therefore, the CNB began to work on a new monetary policy framework, and in the meantime, it tried to guide inflation expectations[18] by its public pronouncements. Furthermore, the CNB made it clear that in the future, monetary policy would be unambiguously focused on domestic price level stability and reduction of potential inflationary effects of the koruna’s exchange rate movements.

Besides, after 1997 financial crisis and domestic political instability, it was not feasible to return to a fixed exchange rate, and also using monetary aggregates as an intermediate target did not seem feasible either.

Subsequently, in 1997–1999 a period of painful stabilization has begun, which was marked by a drop in GDP and an increase in unemployment, as well as a drop in inflation and a current account deficit. In addition, fiscal restrictions were introduced in 1997 [19].

In addition, in 1998–1999 the undershooting of inflation targets could be largely attributed to a drop in world oil prices and in food prices [19].

Thus, after 2000, it is low import and food prices, combined with a strong exchange rate, that are responsible for the target undershooting.

Thereafter, since 2006, the inflation target has taken the form of a single point, and since 2010, the CNB approved new inflation target as annual consumer price index growth of 2 % (±1 %)[19] [19].

Likewise, in 2009, there was a decline in investment activity associated with a decrease in demand for goods exported by Czech manufacturers, unwillingness of investors to expand and modernize production in the economic downturn, and foreign trade turnover decreased by 24.9 % [19].

Consequently, the government of the Czech Republic, to counter the impact of the global economic and financial crisis and support the national production, approved a plan of short- and medium-term anti-

[18] Czech National Bank is convinced that credible monetary policy effectively influences inflation expectations.

[19] This target is in line with a practice of all central banks of advanced economies.

crisis measures (support for: entrepreneurship, investments, environmental infrastructure projects, transport infrastructure, science, research, education, restructuring, innovation; *taming* unemployment; increasing credit flows), proposed by the Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic, and developed by the National Economic Council. The program included: creation of additional conditions for the promotion of Czech products to international market; increase in foreign investment income; reducing the budget deficit; promoting the development of entrepreneurial activity; reducing unemployment.

Thus, since 2010 currency appreciation caused by a large inflow of foreign direct investment (FDI)[20] as a result of sale of state-owned enterprises to foreign owners.

Accordingly, over 2000s Czech output grew at a strong rate, unemployment fell gradually, and longer-term inflation expectations became well anchored [20, p. 151].

Thus, during 1998–2004 the CNB was focused on disinflation. In first decade (1998–2008) focus was on disinflation and inflation stabilisation, in second decade (2009–2004) focus was on effects of the financial crisis timing. In this stabilisation period Czech Republic has successfully moved towards normalization of its monetary policy [19].

While key periods of exchange rate regimes can be determined as: 1993–1996, exchange rate targeting; 1996–1997, transitional monetary strategy toward inflation targeting and intermediate exchange rate regime in the form of a corridor; 1997–2009, inflation targeting monetary regime and managed floating exchange rate regime[21]. During 1998–2004, the Central Bank focused on reducing inflation [21].

Thus, after the stage of social changes following 1989, monetary and banking crisis (1997–1998) and economic turbulence (2008–2009), the economy was gradually stabilized [22].

In light of the threat of deflation, on 7 November 2013 the CNB declared an immediate commitment to weaken the exchange rate to the level of 27 Czech korunas per 1 euro. The CNB thus decided to use the exchange rate as a complementary monetary policy tool stimulate the economy and to make sure that inflation returns to the 2 % target level [23].

Therefore, in 2017, the CNB stopped currency interventions, which strengthened the krona. As a result, in 2019–2020, the exchange rate of the Czech koruna versus euro determined as 25.6 korunas / 1 euro [24].

Meanwhile, the average inflation rate for 2021 as a whole was 3.8 %[22]. COVID-19 had significant external shock on the Czech economy and reflected in GDP and state budget deficit growth [25].

Likewise, the slump in the Czech economy during the COVID-19 was mainly due to declines in household consumption and fixed capital formation, which was offset by an expansionary fiscal policy, i.e., an increase in government spending [26].

Nevertheless, at is can observed in Figure 1, after CNB introduced direct inflation targeting on December 21, 1997 as its monetary policy regime, inflation maintained stable fluctuation, never exceeding level existed in exchange rate peg period, till 2022.

Certainly, in 2022 energy crisis, high inflation, and Russian war on Ukraine[23] caused fifth highest inflation in the EU (Fig. 1), fastest rising debt, historically the most significant decline in real wages. The growth in state budget expenditures[24] exceeded revenue growth by 26 % [27]. Furthermore, in 2022, the Czech Republic continued to be the fastest-rising indebted EU country[25] [28]. Moreover, Russian war in Ukraine disrupted the supply of energy (electricity, natural gas, and oil) and raw materials, which caused an inflation [29].

[20] In 2001–2002 large capital inflows were mainly in the form of FDI.

[21] The target indicator of "pure inflation" was within the given corridor only during September 2001 – May 2002.

[22] The highest level since 2008.

[23] Russian war on Ukraine has slowed down world economic development and nearly doubled the growth of world prices.

[24] In 2022, the state budget deficit reached 360 billion CZK.

[25] The public debt increased by over 430 billion CZK.

Comparatively, Czechia has had single-digit inflation since introducing inflation targeting in 1996. As in the rest of the EU states, inflation in Czechia has significantly accelerated since 2022. An increase in inflation expectations has also contributed to the rise in inflation. The average inflation rate for 2022 in the Czech Republic as of 14.8 %[26], made it 5.6 % higher than the EU average[27]. Thus, inflation in Czechia grew rapidly in 2022[28] and in the first quarter of 2023[29] (Fig. 2). An expansionary fiscal stance in 2020–2021 to have contributed to the acceleration of inflation as well [30]. Moreover, according to the CNB, in 2023 inflation[30] will still be about 20 %[31].

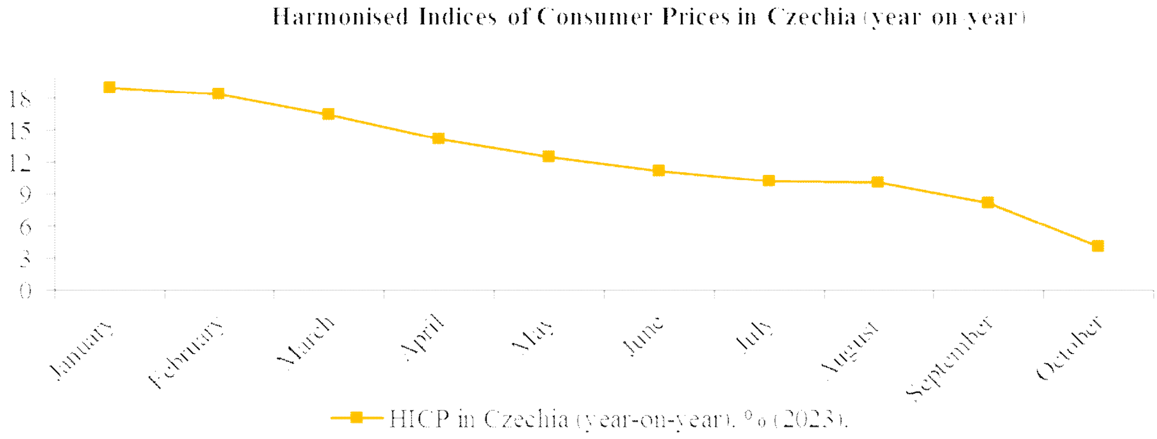

Fig. 2. Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices in Czechia, % (2023)

Source: developed by the authors based on [19]

Meanwhile, inflation declines to lowest level in September[32] 2023[33] since December 2021 (Fig. 2). Nevertheless, the Board of the CNB decided to keep the policy rate[34] at 7 % [31].

In addition, the government announced cuts on the expenditure side and increases in revenues which should reduce the budget deficit[35] in 2024 by CZK94bn and another CZK54bn in 2025 [32].

Thus, as it can be seen from Czech Republic economic process analysis, despite permanent economic disbalances, nevertheless, authorities implemented inflation targeting framework and had not refuse to use this monetary regime, despite domestic and exterior turbulences. Meanwhile, across-the-board inflation remains to be one of the main problems of the Czech economy. In addition, maintaining macroeconomic stability in the Czech Republic will continue to be an extremely difficult task for domestic policy makers.

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[26] higher inflation was recorded only in 1993 when it reached 20 %.

[27] In September 2022, annual inflation reached 18 %, a level not seen in Czechia since 1993.

[28] In 2022, Consumer price inflation (HICP) increased to 14.8% in 2022 and peaked at 19.1% in January 2023.

[29] Inflation is expected to fall to 11.9 % in 2023 and to decrease to 3.4 % in 2024.

[30] *The increase in energy costs, rents, transport,* raw materials had a big impact on the general level *of inflation.*

[31] From February 2023, inflation should slow down and return to the inflation target in 2024.

[32] Inflation came in at 6.9 % in September, down from August's 8.5 %.

[33] annual average inflation coming in at 12.7 %.

[34] Between June 2021 and June 2022, in tightening monetary policy, CNB raised the policy interest rate from 0.25 % to 7 %.

[35] CNB mentioned budget deficit as an important factor of domestic inflationary pressures.

Conclusions and prospects for further research

Taming inflation at the current stage is an extremely urgent problem, which primarily requires theoretical and methodological justification.

The article clarifies the feasibility of continuing the use of inflation targeting for supporting the stable economic development.

The scientific results of the article include:

– proving that the inflation targeting regime will continue to be the most effective tool that helps keep inflation within the specified limits;

– study of the effectiveness of monetary policy including inflation targeting regime implementation in the Czech Republic;

– indication of the advantages of the inflation targeting regime for increasing the effectiveness of monetary policy.

At the same time, there is a need to more thoroughly cover issues related to impact of FX reserves, exchange rate, Key Policy Rate on inflation. These questions will be covered in further research.

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ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ІНФЛЯЦІЙНИХ ПРОЦЕСІВ І ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ РЕЖИМУ ТАРГЕТУВАННЯ ІНФЛЯЦІЇ

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Описано види режиму таргетування інфляції і теоретично обґрунтовано основні закономірності впливу інфляційних процесів на економічний розвиток держави. Обґрунтовується доцільність продовження використання таргетування інфляції як інструменту забезпечення еконо-

мічної стабільності в Україні. Вивчено і проаналізовано еволюцію і динаміку структурних перетворень в Чехії загалом і інфляційних процесів зокрема впродовж 1992–2023 рр.

Зроблено висновок про те, що виходячи з досвіду зарубіжних країн, інфляційне таргетування є важливим інструментом підтримки стабільного економічного розвитку, а також важливою передумовою зниження рівня інфляції у взаємодії з якісними змінами в економічній, фінансовій і соціальній сферах. Зазначено, що таргетування інфляції створює основу для координації економічної політики з метою забезпечення макроекономічної стабільності, що дає змогу НБУ більш надійно і ефективно протидіяти інфляції.

Ключові слова: цінова стабільність; центральний банк; індекс споживчих цін; Гармонізований індекс споживчих цін; таргетування інфляції; інфляція; грошово-кредитна політика; ключова облікова ставка; антиінфляційна фіскальна політика.