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Nota di contenuto	Contents; I. Introduction; II. Cost of Inflation and Boom-Bust Cycles; A. What Are the Costs of High Inflation?; B. Policy Credibility and Boom-Bust Cycles; Figures; 1. United Kingdom Inflation, Unemployment and Policy Credibility; III. Need for A Nominal Anchor; Tables; 1. Inflation Targeting Adoption Dates; IV. What is Inflation Targeting?; V. Two Key Intellectual Roots of Inflation Targeting; A. Absence of Long-Run Trade-Offs; Box 2.1; 1. Six Principles of Inflation Targeting; 2. Output-Inflation Tradeoffs in the Short Run and Long Run 3. IRFs for a Positive Demand Shock Under Good and Bad Monetary Policy 4. IRFs for a Positive Supply Shock Under Good and Bad Monetary Policy; 2. Reduced-Form Inflation Equations Under Good and Bad Monetary Policy; B. The Time-Inconsistency Problem; 5. Taylor Output-Inflation Efficiency Frontiers; VI. How Does IT Work?; References
Sommario/riassunto	This is the second chapter of a forthcoming monograph entitled "On Implementing Full-Fledged Inflation-Targeting Regimes: Saying What You Do and Doing What You Say." We begin by discussing the costs of inflation, including their role in generating boom-bust cycles. Following a general discussion of the need for a nominal anchor, we describe a specific type of monetary anchor, the inflation-targeting regime, and its two key intellectual roots-the absence of long-run trade-offs and the time-inconsistency problem. We conclude by providing a brief introduction to the way in which inflation targeting works.