



# The Inflation Target

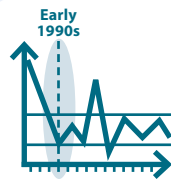
The Reserve Bank has an inflation target to achieve the objectives of price stability and full employment, and its overarching goal of promoting the economic prosperity and welfare of the Australian people.



## 2-3%

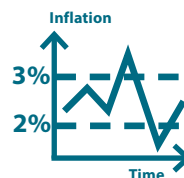
Australia's inflation target is to keep consumer price inflation between 2–3%.

Low and stable inflation reduces uncertainty in the economy, helps people make saving and investment decisions, and is the basis for strong and sustainable economic growth.



The Reserve Bank adopted the inflation target in the early 1990s. The Bank and the government agree on the importance of the inflation target and formally set out this agreement in the *Statement on the Conduct of Monetary Policy*.

The Reserve Bank uses the cash rate and other monetary policy tools to stimulate or dampen economic activity such that inflation is in the target range.



If inflation is likely to be too high (low) for too long, the Reserve Bank would typically tighten (loosen) monetary policy to bring inflation back to target, such as by increasing (decreasing) the cash rate.