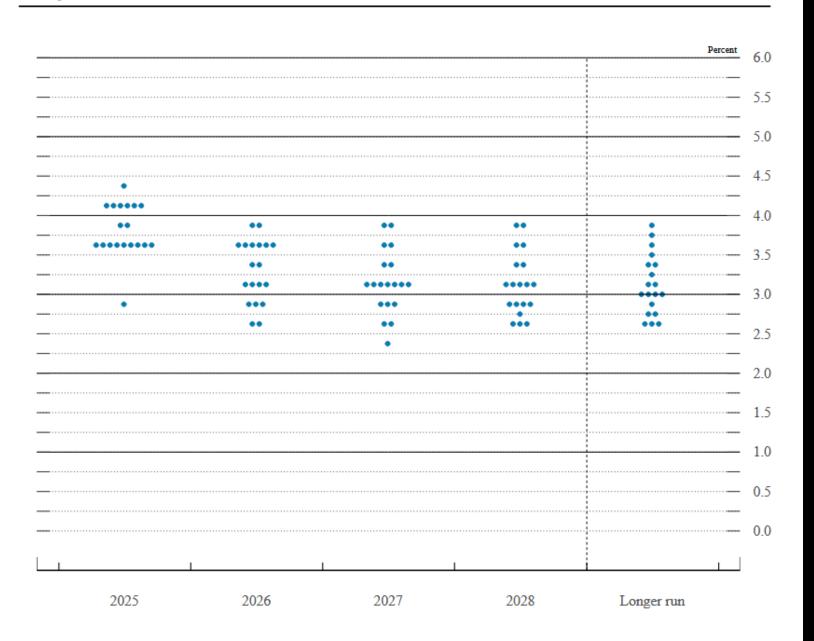
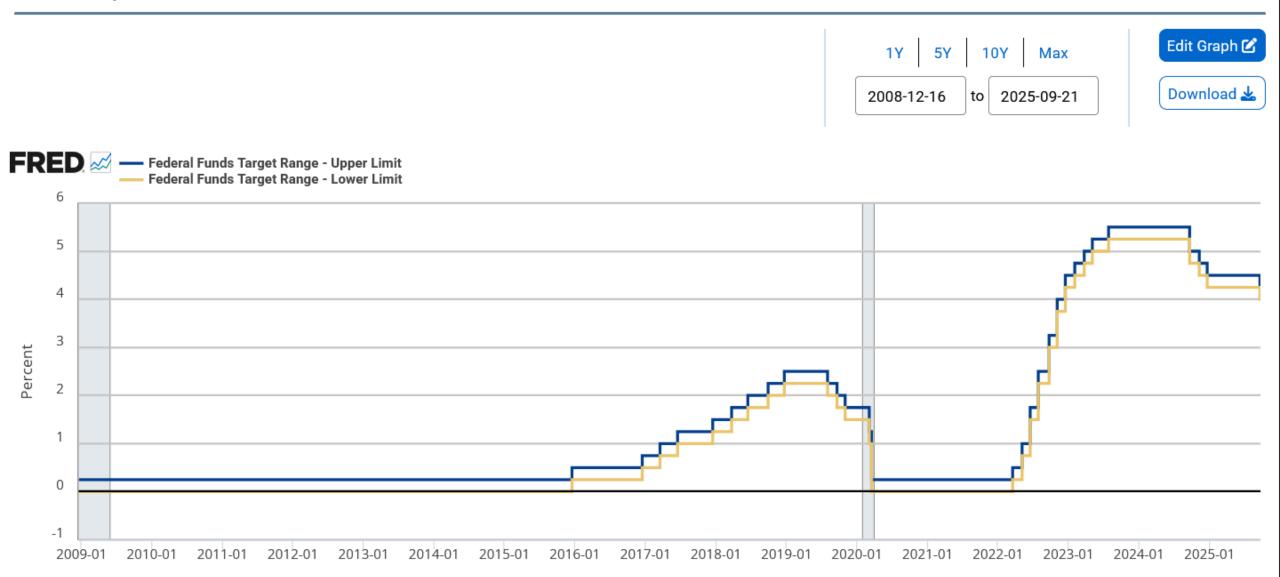


Figure 2. FOMC participants' assessments of appropriate monetary policy: Midpoint of target range or target level for the federal funds rate



Target Rate Probabilities for 10 12 2025 Fed Meeting Current target rate is 400-425 80.5% Probability 1.8.5% 0.9% 0% 350-375 375-400 400-425

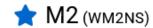
Target Rate (in bps)



投資家にとっての金融緩和とは:

資産防衛戦の始まりババ抜きの始まり

利下げ(金融緩和)によって米国経済はどうなるか



Observations >

Jul 2025: 22,024.2

Updated: Aug 26, 2025 12:01 PM CDT

Next Release Date: Sep 23, 2025

Units:

Billions of Dollars,

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Frequency:

Monthly,

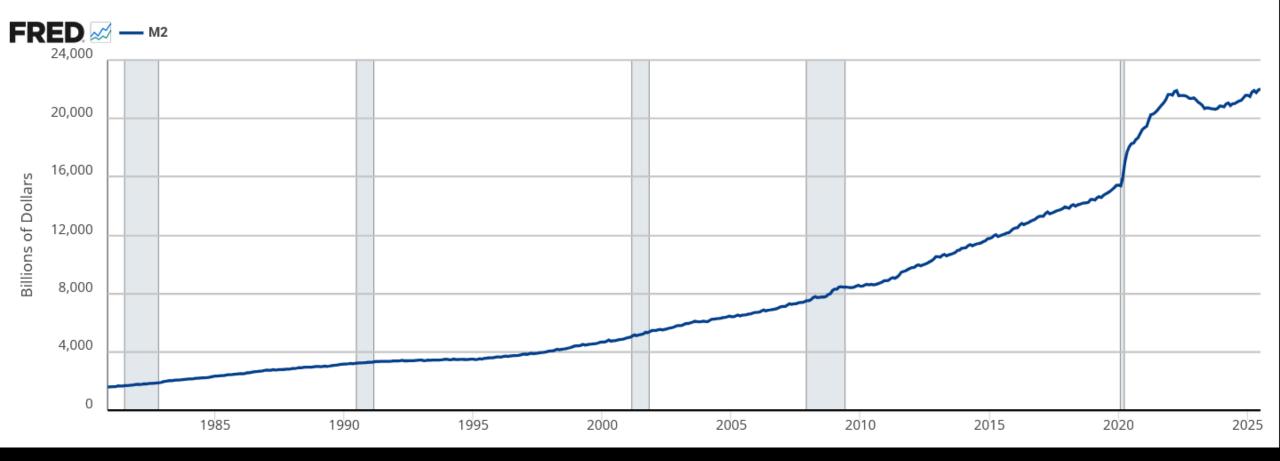
Average 1980-11

Y 5Y 10Y Max

1980-11-01 to 2025-07-01

Edit Graph 🗹

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Observations >

Jul 2025: 4.8

Updated: Aug 26, 2025 12:01 PM CDT

Next Release Date: Sep 23, 2025

Units:

Percent Change from Year Ago, Not Seasonally Adjusted Frequency:

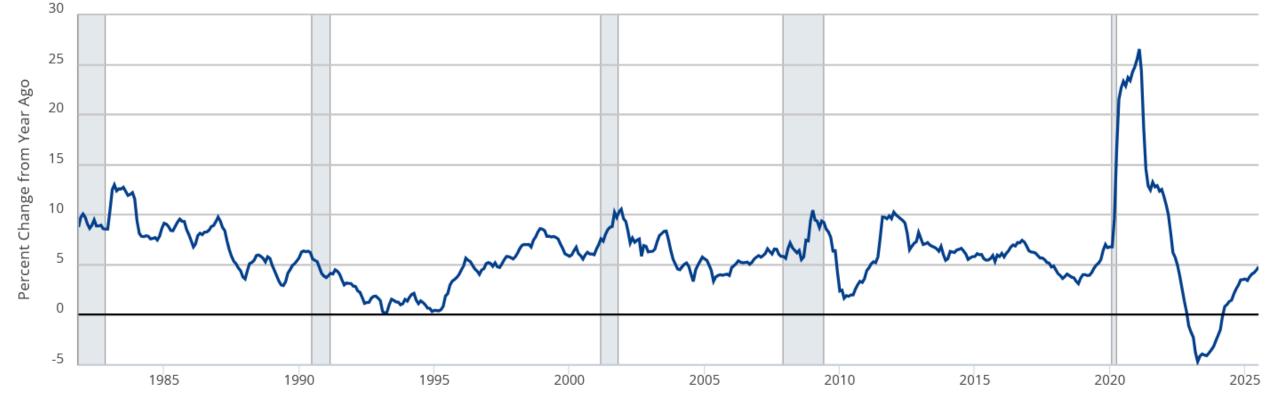
Monthly, Average 1Y 5Y 10Y Max

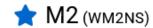
1981-11-01 to 2025-07-01

Edit Graph 🗹

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Observations >

Jul 2025: 22,024.2

Updated: Aug 26, 2025 12:01 PM CDT

Next Release Date: Sep 23, 2025

Units:

Billions of Dollars,

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Frequency:

Monthly,

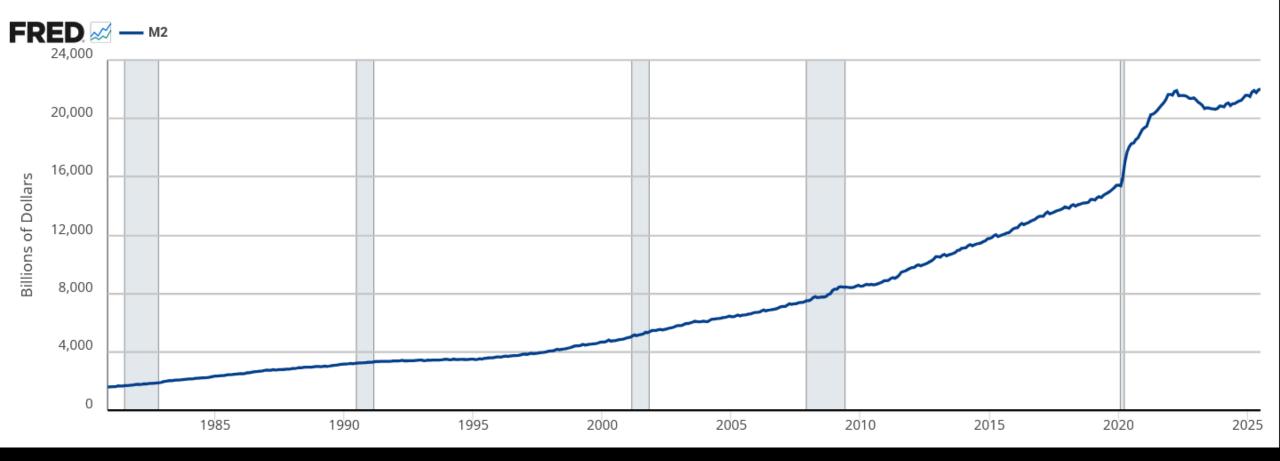
Average 1980-11

Y 5Y 10Y Max

1980-11-01 to 2025-07-01

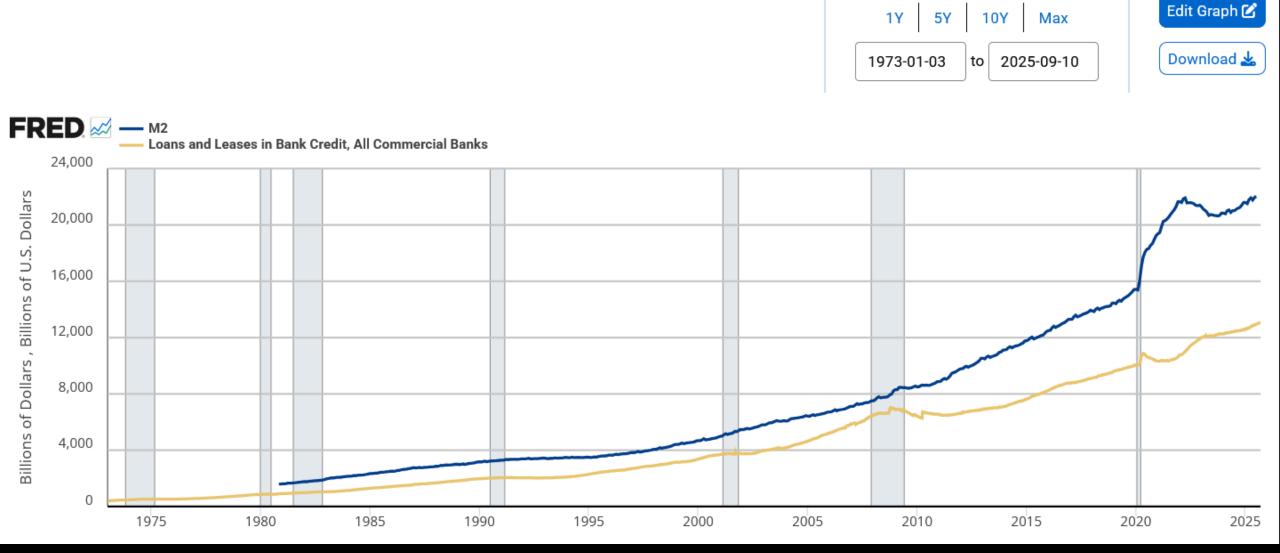
Edit Graph 🗹

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マネーサプライM2の増減要因:

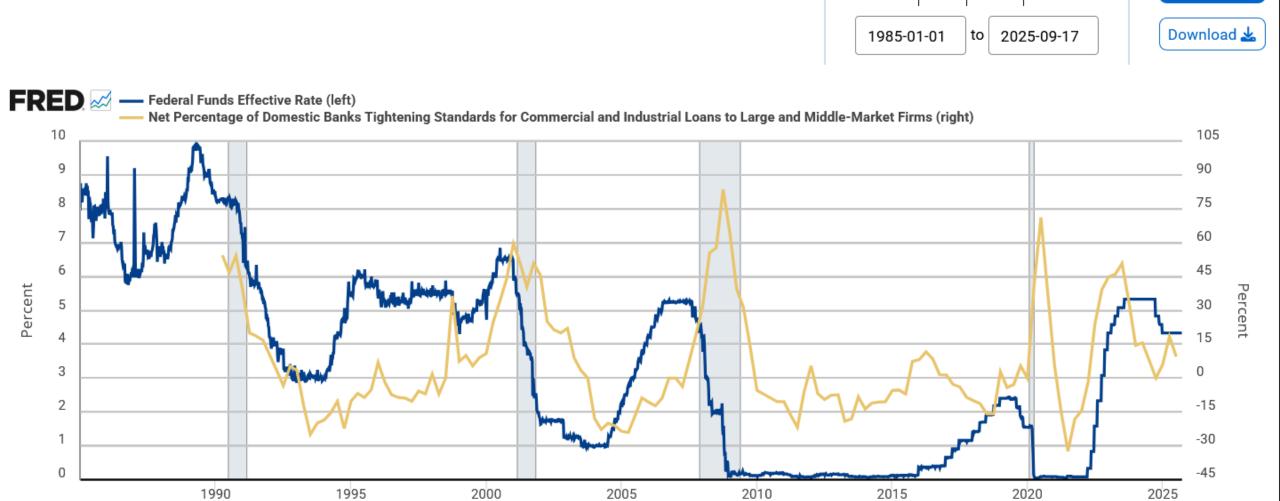
中央銀行による紙幣増刷と民間銀行による信用創造



利下げ(金融緩和)によって貸出はどうなるか

利下げの影響:

借り入れコスト↓ 企業や家計の資金需要↑ 民間銀行の貸出↑ マネーサプライM2↑



Edit Graph 🗹

Max

必ずしも、利下げをすれば、 M2が増加する訳ではない



金融緩和によるM2増加の影響

金融緩和によるM2増加の影響:

あらゆる価格が上昇するだけ

金融緩和によるM2増加の影響:

資産防衛戦の始まりババ技きの始まり

Yes, The Fed Has Cut Near ATHs And The Bulls Loved It

S&P 500 Returns After Fed Cuts Within 2% Of An All-Time High

Date of Cut	% Away From ATH (Day Before Fed Cut)		S&P 500 Index Returns		
		Next Month	Next 3 Months	Next 6 Months	Next Year
7/25/1980	-0.59%	3.6%	7.2%	7.5%	7.6%
1/11/1983	0.00%	-0.5%	6.9%	13.5%	15.2%
2/28/1983	0.00%	2.4%	11.1%	9.5%	7.6%
1/15/1985	-1.24%	7.3%	6.1%	14.0%	21.9%
5/20/1985	0.00%	-1.6%	-1.8%	4.7%	24.5%
3/7/1986	-0.78%	3.5%	8.9%	11.0%	28.9%
4/21/1986	-0.26%	-3.5%	-3.5%	-2.4%	16.9%
8/26/1986	-1.94%	-8.3%	-2.1%	12.3%	33.2%
7/31/1989	0.00%	1.1%	-3.2%	-6.0%	2.6%
7/13/1990	-0.65%	-8.1%	-19.8%	-14.2%	3.5%
3/8/1991	-0.41%	-0.3%	1.3%	4.1%	8.1%
8/6/1991	-1.23%	-0.1%	0.2%	6.1%	8.8%
10/31/1991	-1.01%	-2.8%	4.3%	5.2%	7.4%
7/2/1992	-1.88%	3.2%	1.1%	5.8%	9.0%
9/4/1992	-1.67%	-2.4%	3.6%	9.0%	10.6%
7/6/1995	-0.69%	0.9%	5.0%	11.5%	21.4%
1/31/1996	0.00%	1.3%	2.9%	0.6%	21.5%
7/31/2019	-0.42%	-1.9%	1.9%	10.2%	8.9%
9/18/2019	-0.67%	-0.3%	6.2%	-19.9%	11.6%
10/30/2019	-0.08%	3.1%	5.9%	-7.1%	8.6%
9/18/2024	-0.58%	4.0%	7.7%	0.9%	?
11/7/2024	0.00%	1.3%	1.6%	-1.4%	?
	Average	0.1%	2.3%	3.4%	13.9%
	Median Posted on	0.4%	3.3%	5.5%	9.8%
	% Higher NABELNET.	com 50.0%	77.3%	72.7%	100.0%



Source: Carson Investment Research, FactSet 08/12/2025 @ryandetrick

What Record Margin Debt Tells Us About Today's Stock Market

More investors are using borrowed money to buy shares, but this isn't necessarily a signal of a top

By Telis Demos Follow

Aug. 25, 2025 7:30 am ET















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「金を買うためにドルを売る」 インドネシア、庶民も金 で資産防衛

基軸なき世界 プラザ合意40年 ルポ編

基軸なき世界

十フォローする

2025年9月20日 5:00 |会員限定記事1





貿易戦争や政府債務の増加を背景に基軸通貨ドルへの信頼に揺らぎが見えるなか、世界中で勢いが止まらないのが金投資だ。顕著なのはこれまでドル経済圏に近かったアジア諸国の政府や個人が金の投資熱を高めていること。

世界8位の金産出国であるインドネシアは、資産運用の手段として金投資が庶民に浸透し、最近は政府が金を保管・管理する「ブリオンバンク」を創設。背景にはアジア通貨危機に伴う1998年のルピアの大暴落な...