



# 不公平な債務削減策：ロシアが考える米国のステーブルコイン政策



米国は現在、金（ゴールド）と暗号資産（仮想通貨）市場のルールを書き換えようとしている。彼らの債務規模、35兆ドルを思い出してほしい。ゴールドと仮想通貨という二つのセクターは、本質的に伝統的な国際通貨システムの代替だ。

米国政府によるルール変更は、彼らが米ドルの信頼低下に早急に対処しようとしていることを示すものだ。

# What is the national debt?

The national debt (\$37.86 T) is the total amount of outstanding borrowing by the U.S. Federal Government accumulated over the nation's history.

\$ 3 7 . 8 6  
TRILLION

コビャコフ氏は米国が自国の金融問題を他国の犠牲において解決しようとしていると主張。これは1930年代や1970年代に米国が取った歴史的な債務戦略と類似していると指摘しています。

# Roosevelt's Gold Program

1933

The Roosevelt administration's policies in 1933-34 regarding gold and dollars were both controversial and consequential.

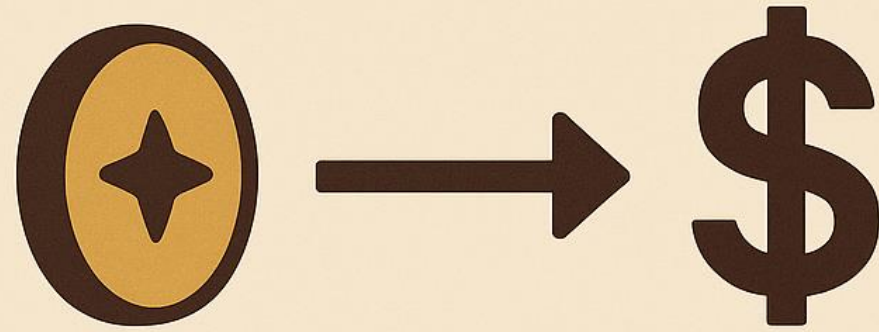


# Nixon Ends Convertibility of U.S. Dollars to Gold and Announces Wage/Price Controls

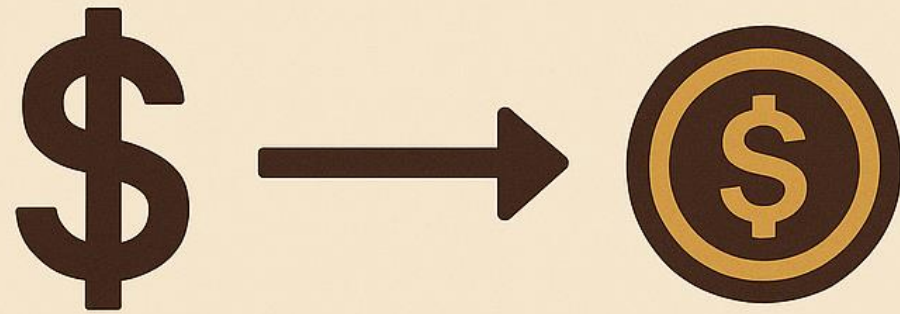
August 1971

With inflation on the rise and a gold run looming, President Richard Nixon's team enacted a plan that ended dollar convertibility to gold and implemented wage and price controls, which soon brought an end to the Bretton Woods System.





**GOLD STANDARD**



**STABLECOIN**



▮ PRESIDENTIAL ACTIONS

# STRENGTHENING AMERICAN LEADERSHIP IN DIGITAL FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGY

The White House

January 23, 2025

PRESIDENT DONALD J. TRUMP

*The* WHITE HOUSE

↖ FACT SHEETS

# Fact Sheet: President Donald J. Trump Signs GENIUS Act into Law

The White House

| July 18, 2025



The GENIUS Act will generate increased demand for U.S. debt and cement the dollar's status as the global reserve currency by requiring stablecoin issuers to back their assets with Treasuries and U.S. dollars.

# 「米のステーブルコインは債務帳消しの罠」ブーチン顧問の主張とは

2025/09/09・よきよい

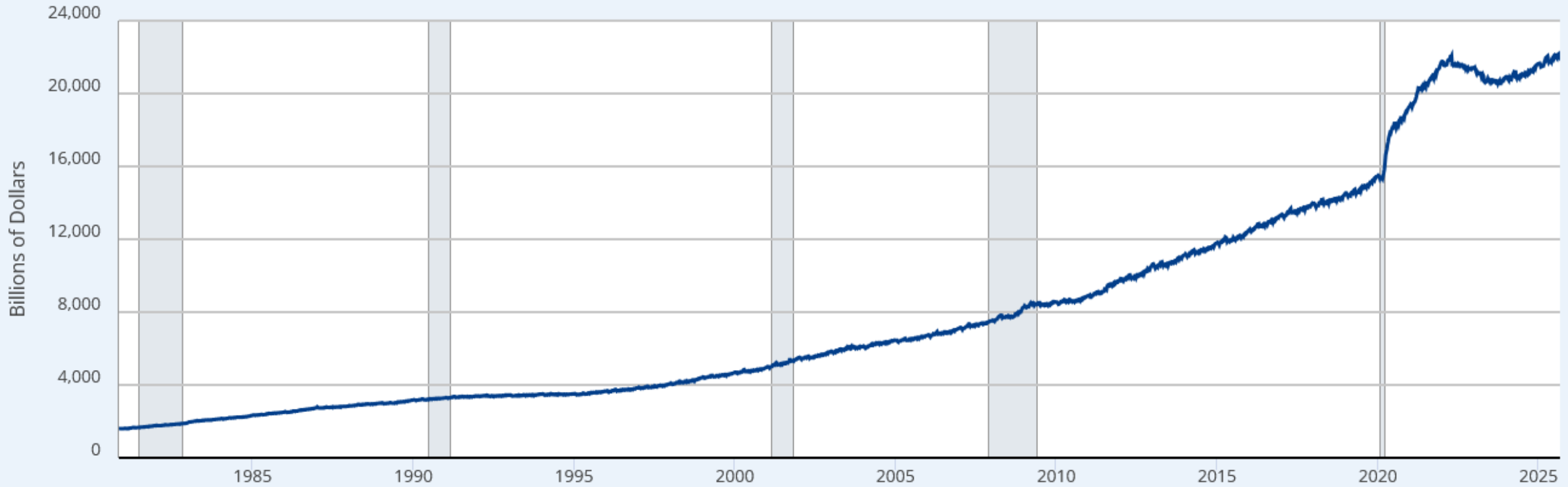
ニュース



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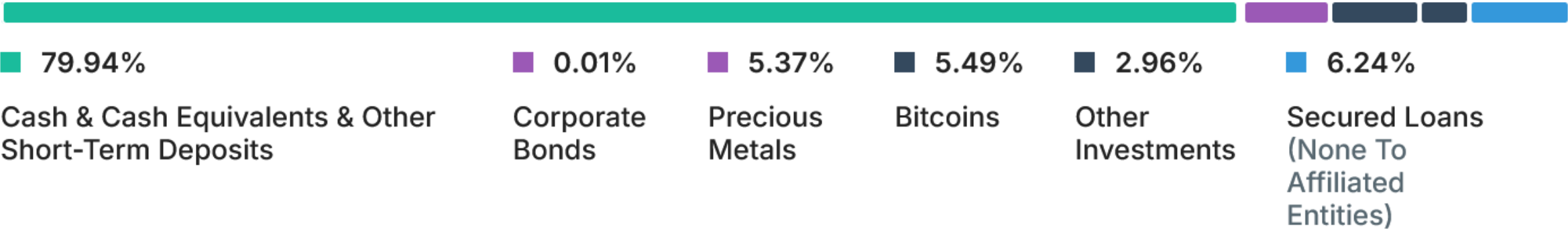
**1 USDT**

**=**

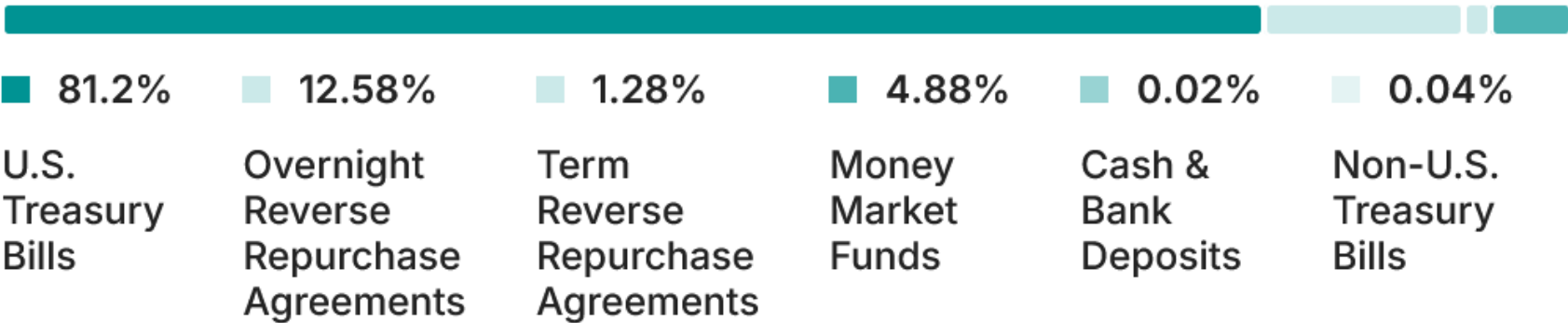


**1 DOLLAR**

# Reserves Breakdown as of the last Reserves Report



## Cash & Cash Equivalents & Other Short-Term Deposits



SEC. 4. REQUIREMENTS FOR ISSUING PAYMENT STABLECOINS.

12 USC 5903.

(a) STANDARDS FOR THE ISSUANCE OF PAYMENT STABLECOINS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A permitted payment stablecoin issuer shall—

(A) maintain identifiable reserves backing the outstanding payment stablecoins of the permitted payment stablecoin issuer on an at least 1 to 1 basis, with reserves comprising—

(i) United States coins and currency (including Federal Reserve notes) or money standing to the credit of an account with a Federal Reserve Bank;

(ii) funds held as demand deposits (or other deposits that may be withdrawn upon request at any time) or insured shares at an insured depository institution (including any foreign branches or agents, including correspondent banks, of an insured depository institution), subject to limitations established by the Corporation and the National Credit Union Administration, as applicable, to address safety and soundness risks of such insured depository institution;

(iii) Treasury bills, notes, or bonds—

Time period.

(I) with a remaining maturity of 93 days or less; or

(II) issued with a maturity of 93 days or less;

(iv) money received under repurchase agreements, with the permitted payment stablecoin issuer acting as a seller of securities and with an overnight maturity, that are backed by Treasury bills with a maturity of 93 days or less;

Time period.

(v) reverse repurchase agreements, with the permitted payment stablecoin issuer acting as a purchaser of securities and with an overnight maturity, that are collateralized by Treasury notes, bills, or bonds on an overnight basis, subject to overcollateralization in line with standard market terms, that are—

(I) tri-party;

(II) centrally cleared through a clearing agency registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission; or

