

The Weekly Observer

October 27-31, 2025

The 196th edition of the weekly newsletter aggregating news on Japanese politics. This week focuses on Takaichi's diplomatic debut in Southeast Asia, the first Takaichi-Trump Summit, the APEC Leaders' Summit, sideline meetings at the respective summits, Defense Minister Koizumi's visit to Southeast Asia, the ruling and opposition parties' agreement on scrapping the provisional gasoline tax rate, the LDP-Ishin policy consultation framework, the Nikkei Stock Average reaching a new milestone, the Bank of Japan maintaining policy interest rates, the "revival of science" plan, economic and finance ministerial meetings with the United States and China, the GOJ's Monthly Economic Report for October, and more.

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I. News of the Week

1. Takaichi Debuts on Diplomatic Stage in Southeast Asia

- On Sunday, Prime Minister Takaichi Sanae made her [official diplomatic debut](#) at the 28th ASEAN Japan Summit in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Takaichi [placed](#) the “Free and Open Indo-Pacific” (FOIP) front and center of her diplomatic debut and stated that Japan would like to further strengthen cooperation with the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific (AOIP).
- Takaichi also proposed the launch of the “Japan-ASEAN Co-creation Initiative for AI,” aiming to build a safe, secure, and trustworthy AI ecosystem through model, human resource, and solutions development. She stated a desire to strengthen international joint research and researcher exchanges in cutting-edge fields like AI.
- Takaichi [chaired](#) the 3rd Asia Zero-Emission Community (AZEC) Leaders Meeting, where the leaders of partner countries adopted a joint statement and a document outlining progress made in the last year following the action plan for the next decade.
- Minister for Foreign Affairs Motegi Toshimitsu stood in for Takaichi after she left early for the Japan-U.S. summit meeting in Tokyo. At the East Asia Summit, he [reiterated](#) the importance of FOIP and that unilateral attempts to change the status quo by force or coercion are “unacceptable anywhere in the world.”
- At the RCEP Summit Meeting, he [emphasized](#) the need for “earnest discussions” to ensure that the agreement becomes rules that genuinely resolve regional challenges like non-market policies and practices, as well as the stable supply of critical minerals. He emphasized the need for a free, fair, and rules-based economic order.
- At the 28th ASEAN Plus Three Summit, Motegi [stated](#) that ASEAN+3 cooperation has potential to address common challenges beyond traditional financial and food security cooperation, including disaster response, declining birth rates and aging population, and organized crime. The joint statement stated that the countries would cooperate for economic and financial resilience, with one eye on the U.S. tariffs.

2. Takaichi Meets Trump for First Summit

- On Tuesday, Takaichi [hosted](#) U.S. President Donald Trump in Tokyo for the first in-person meeting between the two leaders. Takaichi emphasized that strengthening the alliance is a top priority for Japan and that she aims to restore strong diplomacy with the greatest alliance in the world as the cornerstone.

- The two leaders [signed](#) a document on implementation of the tariff agreement “toward a new golden age for the Japan-U.S. alliance,” reaffirming a strong commitment to implementing the “great deal.”
- The joint fact sheet on the \$550 billion investment deal [identified](#) U.S. and Japanese companies that have expressed interest in projects in areas such as energy, power development for AI, strengthening AI infrastructure, and critical minerals. Over ten Japanese companies expressed interest. Projects may be [decided](#) by year-end.
- The two countries also [agreed](#) on a framework for securing the supply of critical minerals and rare earths — a heavily China dependent area — including joint financing and development of capacity across the supply chain from mining to processing. Implementation of the deal will be determined at a later date.
- The two countries [signed](#) a memorandum of cooperation on shipbuilding, setting up a bilateral working group to focus on: 1) expansion of shipbuilding capacity, 2) facilitating investment in the U.S. maritime industrial base, 3) supporting vessel demand for market economies, 4) workforce development, and 5) technological innovation.
- Finally, the two countries [signed](#) a memorandum of cooperation regarding the technology prosperity deal to strengthen collaboration toward joint opportunities of mutual interest in AI and technology leadership like research security, beyond 5G/6G, pharmaceutical and biotechnology supply chains, quantum, fusion energy, and space.

3. Takaichi Meets Xi and Lee at APEC Summit

- Takaichi rounded out her successful diplomatic debut by heading over to Gyeongju, South Korea, for the APEC Economic Leaders’ Meeting and bilateral sideline talks.
- On Thursday, she [met](#) with ROK President Lee Jae-myung, agreeing to manage various issues through leadership and to develop bilateral relations in a future-oriented and stable manner. The leaders [agreed](#) to proactively conduct “shuttle diplomacy,” with the next iteration expected in Japan. Despite [concerns](#) over Takaichi’s hardline conservative rhetoric, the two leaders agreed on the importance of continued bilateral cooperation in light of a historically severe security environment.
- On Friday, Takaichi [met](#) with PRC President Xi Jinping, where the leaders reaffirmed a broad direction of bilateral relations to comprehensively promote “mutually beneficial relationship based on common strategic interests” and building “constructive and stable relations.”

- Takaichi pointed out that it is essential to reduce concerns and issues in security and economic security, increase mutual understanding and cooperation, and produce tangible achievements toward advancing the broad direction set forth together. She voiced serious concerns over China's escalation and maritime survey activities, the export controls on rare earths, and the situations in the South China Sea, Hong Kong, and Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. She reiterated the importance of peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait.
- Takaichi [attended](#) the APEC Leaders' Meeting sessions, where she emphasized the importance of a rules-based, free, and fair economic order and promoting strategic growth investment through public-private partnership. She also [stated](#) the importance of growth sectors like AI and the content industry for Japan to achieve growth.
- Japan will host the APEC Leaders' Meeting in 2031. Takaichi [explained](#) that, during her summit meetings, she was able to put into practice efforts toward promoting FOIP and to reposition Japan at the center of diplomacy in the world.

4. Foreign Policy Developments

- On Saturday, Takaichi [met](#) with Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney on the sidelines of the APEC Leaders' Meeting. The two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to further cooperation to realize a FOIP, as well as to advance cooperation in a wide range of areas like security and economic security.
- On Thursday, Motegi [met](#) with Australian Foreign Minister Penny Wong on the sidelines of the APEC Ministerial Meeting. The ministers shared concerns about the impact of recent export control measures on critical minerals and agreed to advance concrete cooperation in economic security, including rare earths supply chains.
- On Wednesday, Motegi [met](#) with U.S. Secretary of State Marco Rubio and ROK Foreign Minister Cho Hyun for the first trilateral ministerial meeting since Takaichi took office. The ministers agreed on the importance of showing solidarity and advancing coordination on North Korea and security, including economic security.
- Takaichi [held](#) a summit telephone talk with Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi. She stated Japan's intent to work together toward realizing a FOIP and advancing cooperation in areas like security, economy, investment, innovation, and people-to-people exchanges.
- Takaichi [held](#) a telephone meeting with European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen. The leaders agreed to further deepening cooperation in a wide range of areas, including security, economic security, and industrial competitiveness. Takaichi positioned the EU as a strategic partner to sustain the free and open global order.

- On Sunday, Takaichi [met](#) with Malaysian Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim. The leaders welcomed the hand-over of unmanned aerial vehicles and rescue boats as part of “official security assistance” (OSA), and the [signing and exchanging of notes](#) for ¥3.1 billion in OSA for diving support vessels and other equipment in FY 2025.

5. Defense/Security Developments

- On Saturday, Minister of Defense Koizumi Shinjiro made his way to Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, for the [12th ASEAN Defense Ministers’ Meeting Plus](#) and the [ASEAN-Japan Defense Ministers’ Informal Meeting](#). There, he emphasized Japan’s role as a “trusted partner” for ASEAN and the need for a multilayered web of interconnectivity in defense. He outlined three lines of support for ASEAN: humanitarian assistance/disaster relief, maritime cooperation, and addressing non-traditional challenges like in cyber or aerospace.
- Koizumi [met](#) PRC Defense Minister Dong Jun in what was the first bilateral defense ministerial meeting since November 2024. Koizumi expressed serious concerns over Chinese maritime provocations and requested the use of the defense hotline to prevent escalation from unintended incidents. He also [met](#) with ROK Defense Minister Ahn Gyu-back, both expressing serious concerns about North Korea’s continued development of nuclear weapons and missiles and cooperation with Russia.
- On Wednesday, Koizumi [met](#) with U.S. Secretary of War Pete Hegseth in Tokyo. Koizumi communicated Japan’s commitment to continue working on fundamentally reinforcing defense capabilities and increasing defense spending as Japan’s own initiative. The two discussed further strengthening cooperation in areas like defense equipment and technology.
- On Tuesday, Shintomi Town in Miyazaki Prefecture [announced](#) that the Kyushu Defense Bureau notified the town that an exercise utilizing the latest F-35B stealth fighters will take place starting November 4. Local residents oppose the drills due to loud noises coming from vertical landing exercises.
- On Monday, ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Policy Research Council Chair Kobayashi Takayuki [wrote](#) on X that the party will begin discussing the relaxation of defense export rules that effectively limit exports to five permitted categories — rescue, transport, warning, surveillance, and minesweeping.
- The Joint Staff [confirmed](#) that the JASDF scrambled fighter jets against two Russian Tupolev Tu-95 strategic bombers and two Sukhoi Su-35 fighter jets that flew along Japanese airspace around the Sea of Japan and Niigata Prefecture. Koizumi explained that “this is the reality” when it comes to daily military provocations by Russia.

6. Ruling and Opposition Parties Agree to Scrap Provisional Gas Tax

- On Friday, six ruling and opposition parties [agreed](#) to scrap the provisional gasoline tax rate (¥25.1 per liter) on December 31 as part of the first round of inflation relief measures. The provisional rate on light oil transactions will end on April 1, 2026.
- The parties also agreed to gradually raise the subsidy amount — currently at ¥10 per liter at gas stations — to ¥15 on November 13, ¥20 on November 27, and ¥25.1 on December 11 to prevent consumers from cutting back purchases until December 31. The subsidy ends when the gas tax is scrapped.
- The Agency for Natural Resources and Energy estimates that gas prices will be around ¥15 cheaper without the provisional gasoline tax rate. Ending the tax rate reduces government revenue by a total of around ¥1.5 trillion.
- The parties decided to postpone discussions on funding sources to compensate for the lost revenue until next year, with ongoing talks until the end of the year to consider revising the special tax measures for corporate tax and raising the tax burden on high-income earners.
- On Thursday, the LDP, Japan Innovation Party (*Nippon Ishin no Kai*), and Komeito [agreed](#) to decide on a new funding source in the name of infrastructure maintenance, likely in the form of a tax hike. The rest of the funding — to be partially decided this year — will likely come from higher than expected tax revenue.
- The LDP and *Ishin* also [agreed](#) on Friday to discuss funding for the gasoline tax and policies to realize free high school education together as part of the FY 2026 tax system reform deliberations set to take place later this year.

7. Other Political Developments

- *Mainichi* [reported](#) Friday that the Takaichi Cabinet will hold inaugural sessions for two flagship initiatives on November 4: the Japan Growth Strategy Council and the ministerial meeting on policies related to foreign nationals. Takaichi likely aims to lead discussions from the Kantei on these issues.
- The policy chiefs of the LDP and *Ishin* [agreed](#) to meet regularly for policy consultations as the ruling parties, setting up a framework to institutionalize policy talks. The parties agreed on policy measures to realize free high school education and free elementary school lunches too, though costs are [expected to balloon](#) by approximately ¥200 billion to expand scholarships to public schools. Komeito [refused](#) to sign the policy agreement as it is no longer part of the ruling coalition.

- On Thursday, LDP Policy Research Council Chairperson Kobayashi Takayuki [confirmed](#) that the GOJ aims to finalize a stimulus package in mid-November. Minister in charge of Economic and Fiscal Policy Kiuchi Minoru [said](#) “all options are on the table” to finance the package, including issuing JGBs (personal opinion).
- *Sankei* [reported](#) that the LDP will postpone issuing a new national vision for the next three decades on November 15, the day of its seventieth anniversary, as internal deliberations stalled due to Ishiba Shigeru’s resignation and subsequent presidential election. The party aims to finalize it by the party convention in March 2026.
- On Wednesday, LDP Secretary General Suzuki Shunichi and *Ishin* counterpart Nakatsuka Hiroshi [agreed](#) to set up a working-level consultative body and a policy chiefs council meeting to conduct policy consultations between the two parties. The parties will also hold weekly talks between secretary generals, Diet Affairs chairs, and policy chiefs to coordinate on policy and share information.
- The LDP, the main opposition Constitutional Democratic Party, *Ishin*, Democratic Party for the People, Komeito and *Sanseitō* [agreed](#) to accelerate discussions on third-party screening of political funding based on the bill proposed in February by the DPFP and Komeito, which sets up an oversight committee in the Diet to review political expense reports and empowers the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) to conduct on-site inspections.

8. Nikkei Stock Average Hits Milestone ¥52,000 Mark

- On Friday, the Nikkei Stock Average (Nikkei 225) [rose](#) ¥1,085 from the previous day to ¥52,411.34, exceeding the ¥52,000 mark for the first time in history. The average increased by ¥7,478 in October, a record high for a given month.
- Stocks rose with high expectations for the Takaichi Administration, but also as a result of the yen’s depreciation following the Bank of Japan’s (BOJ) decision to maintain policy interest rates and good stock performance among U.S. high tech firms. AI led the way with a record high growth rate topping October 1990.
- The rate of increase hit 17 percent, the second highest growth rate recorded after 1976 (20 percent in 1990). This exceeded other administrations that saw high growth rates coming from high expectations for its policies, such as 10 percent recorded by then-Prime Minister Noda Yoshihiko and then-Prime Minister Koizumi Junichiro.
- The yen exchange rate [fluctuated](#) between ¥153 and ¥154 throughout the day on Friday, as investors expect the BOJ to remain cautious about a rate hike. The yen’s depreciation fell off slightly after Minister of Finance Katayama Satsuki [stated](#) that

the ministry is “observing with a heightened sense of urgency,” viewed as a check on excessive yen depreciation.

- The yen continues to weaken as the birth of an expansionary fiscal policy government with strong monetary easing tendencies coincided with delays in announcements on U.S. economic indicators, as well as Federal Reserve Board Chair Jerome Powell’s cautious approach to a further rate cut.

9. Bank of Japan Maintains Policy Interest Rate at 0.5 Percent

- On Thursday, the BOJ [decided](#) at its monetary policy meeting for October that policy interest rates would be maintained at 0.5 percent, as the Bank continues to assess the impact of U.S. tariffs on the Japanese, U.S., and global economy.
- Two out of the nine policy board members [opposed](#) maintaining current rates. The two proposed hiking the rate to 0.75 percent last month as well, arguing that inflation targets had been fulfilled and that there are risks of further price hikes.
- The BOJ [released](#) its quarterly Outlook for Economic Activity and Prices, which made minor adjustments to outlook for FY 2025-2027.

| | FY 2025 | FY 2026 | FY 2027 |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|---------|
| Real GDP | 0.7 (+0.1) | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| CPI (excluding fresh food items) | 2.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| CPI (excluding fresh food/energy) | 2.8 | 2.0 (+0.1) | 2.0 |

- BOJ Governor Ueda Kazuo [explained](#) that the Bank will “collect information on the momentum in next year’s spring wage negotiations,” indicating a continued trend toward a rate hike but without a firm commitment. The market views December as the likely time period for the next rate hike.
- U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Scott Bessent applied pressure on Japan to hike rates on Tuesday, [posting](#) on X that the “Japanese government’s stance of acknowledging the Bank of Japan’s policy flexibility is crucial for stabilizing inflation expectations and avoiding excessive exchange rate fluctuations.”

10. Economic Security and Tech Developments

- *Nikkei* [reported](#) Saturday that JERA will increase its long-term contract volume for LNG by 20 percent by FY 2030, aiming to meet demand as projections suggest that supply may fall short after 2030 due to the poor profitability of renewable energy and the increase in population among new and emerging economies.
- *Nikkei* [reported](#) Thursday that the MIC will support international standardization of optical communication technology toward the widespread use of 6G, considering policy measures like developing a talent bank for experts with knowledge on standardization. The MIC aims to support efforts to sharpen Japan's global edge.
- *Nikkei* [reported](#) that Sojitz imported heavy rare earths from Australia for the first time, aiming to raise procurement volume to around 30 percent of domestic demand. Japan heavily depends on China for heavy rare earths used in electric vehicles (EVs) and motors for wind power generators.
- On Wednesday, the LDP's Headquarters for the Promotion of Economic Security [held](#) its first session under new Chairperson Ohno Keitaro, who takes over from Policy Research Council Chair Kobayashi Takayuki. Ohno stressed the importance of setting up a national fund to support the domestic shipbuilding industry.
- On Monday, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology's (MEXT) expert panel discussing the "revival of science" [presented](#) a draft set of proposals toward that end, including new funding mechanisms, cross-border researcher exchanges, a focus on AI for science, and structural university system reform. The proposal is [expected to be included](#) in the Seventh Basic Plan for Science, Technology and Innovation for the period starting in FY 2026.
- On Sunday, the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) [launched](#) the H3 rocket, putting the HTV-X supply ship designed to provide new supplies to the International Space Station into orbit. The fifth successful launch is expected to create new demand for artificial satellite launches.

11. Key Economic/Financial Developments

- On Thursday, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) Akazawa Ryosei [met](#) with PRC Minister of Commerce Wang Wentao on the sidelines of the APEC Ministerial Meeting in South Korea. He expressed concerns over the impact of China's export controls on rare earths on global supply chains.
- *Nikkei* [reported](#) Wednesday that government ministries and agencies have started battling over policy tax cuts targeting the private sector, which the Takaichi Cabinet has committed to comprehensively review for wasteful spending. While MOF aims to

cut back tax cuts on research and wage hike promotion, METI opposes this on grounds that it would significantly affect corporate business strategies.

- *Nikkei* [reported](#) Tuesday that the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW) has begun exploring the revision of medical expenses for senior citizens over seventy-five years of age, aiming to expand the target pool for individuals expected to shoulder 30 percent of over-the-counter medical fees. While this would balance out the burden, it would raise costs on the working population.
- *Yomiuri* [reported](#) that the GOJ plans to establish a new “Headquarters for Measures to Address Depopulation” by the end of the year as the command post for government policies on the matter. Takaichi positions depopulation as “Japan’s biggest problem.”
- On Monday, Finance Minister Katayama [met](#) with U.S. Treasury Secretary Bessent for the first time in person, exchanging views on Takaichi’s economic and fiscal policy and sanctions against Russia. The United States has been asking Japan to stop purchasing LNG from Russia.
- *Nikkei* [reported](#) Sunday that the Japan Financial Services Agency (JFSA) plans to create a new subsidy program to encourage regional small- and medium-sized financial institutions to integrate IT systems, providing funding even without merger plans to maintain safe, high-quality infrastructure and improve business efficiency through the operation of common IT systems.

12. State of the Economy

- On Friday, the MHLW [announced](#) that the seasonally adjusted jobs-to-applicants ratio in September was 1.20 times, the [same](#) as the previous month, as employers held back on job applications due to labor-saving measures and price increases. Meanwhile, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was [also the same](#) as August at 2.6 percent.
- METI [announced](#) that the seasonally adjusted industrial production index in September rose 2.2 percent from the previous month to 102.8, the [first improvement](#) in three months as the machinery manufacturing industry and the inorganic/organic chemical industries led the way.
- On Thursday, the National Tax Agency [announced](#) that the total declared corporate income amount in FY 2024 increased 4.1 percent to a record high of ¥102.34 trillion, [exceeding](#) the ¥100 trillion mark for the first time. The total declared corporate tax amount also increased 7.6 percent to a record high of ¥18.71 trillion.
- On Wednesday, the GOJ [released](#) its Monthly Economic Report for October, maintaining the assessment that the economy is “recovering at a moderate pace, while

the effects caused from the U.S. trade policies are seen mainly in the automotive industry.” The report [noted](#) that the number of bankruptcies are on the rise.

- The Cabinet Office (CAO) [announced](#) that the seasonally adjusted consumer confidence index in October rose 0.5 point from the previous month to 35.8, the third consecutive month that the index has seen improvement. CAO [revised upward](#) its assessment that confidence is showing signs of recovery.
- On Monday, the BOJ [announced](#) that the services producer price index (SPPI) in September rose 3 percent from the same month last year to 111.3, with the rate of increase [growing](#) to a four month high as human capital costs continue to be reflected in service costs. The SPPI influences the consumer price index (CPI).

II. Public Opinion Poll

- A *Mainichi* poll [released](#) on Monday found that the Takaichi Cabinet’s approval rating was 65 percent, while disapproval was 22 percent.
 - 50 percent of respondents said that they support the Takaichi Cabinet because they have high expectations for her leadership abilities; 26 percent said because they have high expectations for its policies; and 14 percent said because there are no better alternatives.
 - 34 percent of respondents said that they do not support the Cabinet because they have no expectations for its policies; 26 percent said because it is centered around the LDP; and 17 percent said because they do not have expectations for her leadership abilities.
 - 61 percent of respondents said that they have high hopes for Takaichi as Japan’s first female prime minister, while 18 percent said they do not have high hopes.
 - 34 percent of respondents said that they approved of Takaichi’s personnel decisions, while 27 percent said they disapproved.
 - 31 percent of respondents said that they approved of Takaichi choosing the same number of women to serve in her Cabinet as Ishiba Shigeru, while 25 percent said they disapproved.
 - Personnel approval-disapproval:
 - LDP Vice President Aso Taro: 27%-51%
 - LDP Secretary General Suzuki Shunichi: 23%-33%
 - LDP Executive Acting Secretary General Hagiuda Koichi: 17%-47%
 - Minister of Finance Katayama Satsuki: 50%-18%
 - METI Minister Akazawa Ryosei: 44%-13%
 - Minister of Defense Koizumi Shinjiro: 37%-29%
 - Minister in charge of Economic Security Onoda Kimi: 46%-16%
 - Special Advisor to the PM Endo Takashi: 36%-18%

- 84 percent of respondents said that they want the Takaichi Cabinet to work on inflation relief measures; 64 percent said economic policy; and 53 percent said social security.
 - 60 percent of respondents said that they believe it is a problem to appoint slush fund implicated lawmakers into positions of power, while 22 percent said they do not see a problem with it.
 - 61 percent of respondents said that they find it undesirable to see the Aso faction gaining influence within the Takaichi government, while 13 percent said they find it desirable.
 - 61 percent of respondents said that they approved of Komeito's decision to leave the ruling coalition, while 7 percent said they disapproved.
 - 41 percent of respondents said that they approved of *Ishin*'s decision to join the ruling coalition, while 24 percent said they disapproved.
 - 42 percent of respondents said that they approved of the “out-of-Cabinet” structure of cooperation, while 16 percent said they disapproved.
 - 32 percent of respondents said that they disapproved of *Ishin* making the “second capital initiative” a non-negotiable, while 27 percent said they approved.
 - 61 percent of respondents said that they approved of *Ishin* making social security reform a non-negotiable, while 10 percent said they disapproved.
 - 62 percent of respondents said that they approved of *Ishin* making the reduction of total Diet members a non-negotiable, while 15 percent said they approved.
 - 40 percent of respondents said that they disapproved of *Ishin* not including the prohibition of corporate and organizational donations as a non-negotiable, while 23 percent said they approved.
 - 46 percent of respondents said that they believe it was good that the opposition parties failed to usher in a change in government, while 25 percent said they believe it would have been good to see a change in government.
 - 68 percent of respondents said that they had no expectations for DPF leader Tamaki Yuichiro becoming prime minister, while 11 percent said they had expectations that he would become prime minister.
- The survey also collected data on the latest approval ratings of political parties.

| Political Party | Approval Rating (%) |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Liberal Democratic Party | 26 (+7) |
| Constitutional Democratic Party | 7 (-2) |
| Japan Innovation Party | 8 (+4) |

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| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Komeito | 2 (± 0) |
| Democratic Party for the People | 5 (-5) |
| Japan Communist Party | 2 (± 0) |
| Reiwa Shinsengumi | 2 (-1) |
| Do It Yourself Party (Sanseitō) | 5 (-3) |
| Japan Conservative Party | 2 (± 0) |
| Social Democratic Party | 1 (± 0) |
| Team Future (Mirai) | 2 (+1) |
| Independent (No Party) | 39 (+1) |