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The Weekly Observer

November 24-28

YOUR WEEKLY RECAP OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN JAPAN!

THIS WEEK IN NUMBERS

GOJ Adopts FY 2025 Supplementary Budget

On Friday, the Japanese Government adopted the FY 2025 supplementary budget, which amounted to ¥18.3 trillion, most of which will be spent on inflation relief measures. The budget exceeds the ¥13.9 trillion FY 2024 supplementary budget.

The pillars of the budget are: ¥8.9 trillion for **inflation relief**, ¥6.4 trillion for **crisis management and growth investments**, and ¥1.7 trillion for **reinforcing defense and diplomatic capabilities**.

Responses were mixed to the budget, as some parties supported Takaichi's responsible proactive fiscal spending approach, while others criticized the excessive spending and increased issuance of Japanese Government Bonds (JGBs).

The GOJ also adopted the basic guidelines for the FY 2026 budget, which will focus spending around seventeen strategic sectors and aim to lower the debt-to-GDP ratio.

<u>Ishin Puts Pressure on LDP Over</u> <u>Bill to Reduce Diet Member Seats</u>

The Japan Innovation Party (Nippon Ishin no Kai) is ramping up pressure on coalition partner Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to push for the enactment of a bill to reduce the number of Diet member seats.

Ishin leadership has demanded that a bill be enacted by the end of the year, including a clause that would automatically reduce fifty proportional representation seats if the bill's contents are not implemented within a year of the bill's enactment.

Media suggests growing frustrations within Ishin over the LDP's perceived reluctance to push forth the bill, with leadership threatening to leave the current partnership if it fails to materialize.

The LDP, as minority ruling party, has agreed to aim for enactment by the end of the year, but opposes rushing the process as opposition parties fiercely oppose the proposal.

Cabinet Approval



72% (+1 pt.)

17% (-1 pt.)

Yomiuri Shimbun (November 24)

State of the Economy

Monthly Economic Report (Nov.):

Maintained 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"

Demand-Supply Gap (July-Sept.):

-o.o% or approx. ¥200 billion annually 1st demand shortage in 3 quarters but by small margin

Employment Statistics (Oct.):

Jobs-to-applicants ratio: 1.18x (-0.02 pt.)

1st time since Jan. 2022 that ratio fell below 1.2x

Unemployment rate stayed at 2.6%