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Request for Change of Name of Party Membership

Basic Information

Name of the party/organisation	People's Party (formerly Move Forward Party)
Country	THAILAND
Core values	LIBERTY EQUALITY SOLIDARITY
Structure and practice of inner party democracy (max. 2000 characters)	See below.
Representation in parliaments on national/regional/local level	143 MPs in the House of Representatives, National Assembly of Thailand. More representations on provincial and local administration level are expected in upcoming elections.
History of the party (i.e. participation in governments) (max. 2000 characters)	See below.
Number of members (male/female)	62,537 male 35,002 / female 27,016 / other 519
Gender quota or further quotas	
Founding date and place	August 9 th , 2024 People's Party Headquarters

	<p>167 Anakotmai Building, 4th Floor, Ramkamhaeng 42, Hua Mak, Bang Kapi, Bangkok 10240</p> <p>(Move Forward Party was dissolved on August 7th, 2024)</p>
<p>Name and Contact details of the leader’s office and the international department</p>	<p>Kunthida Rungruengkiat kunthida@progressivemovement.in.th</p> <p>Chaiwat Sathawornwichit chaiwat.sa@peoplespartythailand.org</p>
<p>Organisational papers attached</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Official letter of intent 2. Statutes/policy program 3. Current list of officers 4. Others 	<p>See below.</p>

1. Official letter of intent

Attached separately.

2. Statutes/policy programme

Equality and Diversity Policy

The PPLE aims to pursue the protection of critical groups at risk of discrimination by holding onto the principles of equality, and diversity. Furthermore, the PPLE supports education about gender diversity status and classes in society.

Democracy Policy

The PPLE seeks an amendment of the constitution, legal system, and political institutions of Thailand to benefit democratic values and human rights. In this matter, the constitution must be revised in



order to grant the people the opportunity to recreate the new constitution which comes from the people and truly values democratic principles according to international standards.

Economic Policy

The PPLE's aim is to improve the people's quality of life, reduce inequality, end monopolies, enhance resource allocation, increase the competition capability of the country, and empower and increase opportunities for small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Furthermore, to improve Thailand's economy, the PPLE will support the use of advanced technology in all sectors for economic development, including the government. Additionally, we support promoting technological innovation to harmonize with an upcoming global digital economy.

Decentralization Policy

The PPLE supports the comprehensive decentralization of central government power to the local administration. All forms of local administrative organizations must be elected by local voters. Public service in each area must be governed primarily by local administrative organizations. At the same time, the central government can only regulate these local administrative organizations to an extent permitted by laws.

Foreign Affairs Policy

The PPLE is committed to restoring Thailand's credibility through international forums by laying a foundation for a solid domestic democratic regime, compliance with international regulations, and creating a balance with superpower nations to protect Thailand's interests on global stages. The PPLE promotes Thailand's role as a guardian of democracy, human rights, and tolerance of diversity. The PPLE reaffirms the promotion of gender equality and the elimination of discrimination based on religions and faiths.

Education Policy

The PPLE encourages creating comprehensive and efficient educational decentralization, supporting all sectors to improve the education system quality both inside and outside educational



institutions, in accordance with the local context of each region. We believe that establishing organized learning centers, learning networks, and diverse information technology in their respective areas will enhance people's knowledge, life skill, experience, and discretion for a dynamic society.

Welfare and Labor Policy

The PPLE emphasize labor welfare protection, support a universal welfare system for all population as their fundamental rights, and guarantee better living conditions as a result of economic growth.

Agricultural Policy

The PPLE promotes access to the fundamental resource for sustainable agriculture. Supporting small farmers' access to credits and fair contracts and helping amend debt issues. The PPLE will amend unfair laws for small-scale farmers, abolishing monopolies and improving the regulations to support better production quality.

Natural Resources Policy

The PPLE prioritizes the country's development with consideration of sustainable use of natural resources and the environment. We are supporting people to participate in natural resource usage. In addition, the party will push for comprehensive land reforms for efficiency and fairness to the people.

Open Government Policy

The PPLE is committed to the efficient exercise of government power accompanied by public participation. Government policy implementation must be based on transparency and public participation, from the introduction of policies to opinion gathering and the process of public decision-making. The PPLE promotes direct democracy through people's participation in crucial issues and budget allocation.



3. Current list of officers

The Member of Executive Board

1. Party leader:
Natthaphong Ruengpanyawut
2. Secretary-general:
Sarayut Jailak
3. Treasurer:
Chutima Kotchapan
4. Registrar:
Natthawut Buapratum
5. Member of the executive committee:
Phicharn Chaowapatanawong

The executive board, by law, consists of at least 5 executive committee members including party leader, secretary-general, treasurer, registrar, and at least one member of the executive committee.

4. Others

Structure and practice of inner party democracy

The party's structure respects democratic principles, political participation, and decentralization. The constituent meeting, comprising delegates from regions and electoral districts nationwide, prevents oligarchic decision-making. The party executive committee includes the party leader, secretary-general, treasurer, registrar, and a committee member elected by the national constituent.

The People's Party operates under a model of collective ownership, in favor of inclusive and participatory governance. The party is designed to be a political institution where all members share equal ownership, fostering creativity and practical policy-making through broad public involvement.

Members are not just voters but also stakeholders in the party, reflecting their shared commitment to the party's goals and values.

Financial contributions from members and supporters are main funding. This helps ensure the party remains free from hierarchical control and patron-client relationships. All key decisions are made through member voting.

History of the party

On August 7th, 2024, the Constitutional Court of Thailand dissolved the Move Forward Party (MFP) and barred eleven of its executive committee members, including five members of Parliament, from holding political office for ten years. The ruling followed a January 31st, 2024 verdict where the Court declared that MFP's proposal to amend Article 112 (the lèse-majesté law) was an attempt to overthrow the democratic regime with the King as Head of State.

Former MFP members have clarified to the Progressive Alliance that their actions were not intended to undermine the Monarchy or disconnect it from Thai society. However, they have expressed concern about the negative impact of the Court's ruling on Thai politics. The Court's actions are seen as a 'judicial coup,' signaling a shift towards 'juristocracy,' with increasing public calls for judicial reform.

In response to the dissolution, the remaining 143 MPs formed a new party, the People's Party, led by MP Natthaphong Ruengpanyawut, to continue MFP's progressive and social democratic agenda. Natthaphong, a key figure in the MFP, has a strong background in policy formation and has participated in SocDem Asia gatherings.

There is a looming threat of lifetime bans for 44 MPs, including former MFP leader Pita Limjaroenrat and current People's Party leader Natthaphong Ruengpanyawut, due to a case filed with the National Anti-Corruption Commission. This case accuses them of attempting to overthrow the constitutional monarchy by supporting the amendment of the lèse-majesté law.

Moreover, Pita Limjaroenrat and other progressive leaders were convicted by a district court for organizing a flash mob in 2020, following the dissolution of the Future Forward Party. The court found that the flash mob disrupted public services and was too close



to a royal palace, resulting in four-month suspended jail terms, which are currently under appeal.

In the wake of these events, former MFP members and the newly established People's Party have expressed their gratitude for the support received from democratic and progressive allies. They urge the Progressive Alliance to continue monitoring Thailand's political developments and democratic backsliding. They respectfully request that the Progressive Alliance recognize the People's Party as its member in Thailand, continuing the mission of the now-dissolved MFP.