

Family Party for Peace and Unity Inaugurated

March 10, 2003

2008 South Korean legislative election results

Party	Proportional			Constituency			Total seats	+/-
	Votes	%	Seats	Votes	%	Seats		
Grand National Party	6,421,727	37.48	22	7,476,776	43.45	131	153	+32
United Democratic Party	4,313,645	25.18	15	4,977,508	28.92	66	81	-71
Pro-Park Coalition	2,258,750	13.18	8	637,351	3.70	6	14	New
Liberty Forward Party	1,173,463	6.85	4	984,751	5.72	14	18	New
Democratic Labor Party	973,445	5.68	3	583,665	3.39	2	5	-5
Creative Korea Party	651,993	3.81	2	72,803	0.42	1	3	+3
New Progressive Party	504,466	2.94	0	229,500	1.33	0	0	0
Christian Party	443,775	2.59	0	3,720	0.02	0	0	0
Party for Peaceful Unification and Family	180,857	1.06	0	334,715	1.94	0	0	New
Party for Displaced People and National Security	93,554	0.55	0	1,130	0.01	0	0	New
Socialist Party	35,496	0.21	0				0	0
Party for Culture and Art	33,966	0.20	0				0	New
Party for Citizen	17,656	0.10	0				0	New
United Vocational Party	16,622	0.10	0	881	0.01	0	0	New
Neo-Future Party	12,122	0.07	0				0	New
People's Association for Salvation				513	0.00	0	0	New
Unification Party				51	0.00	0	0	New
Independents				1,907,326	11.08	25	25	+23
Total	17,131,537	100.00	54	17,212,690	100.00	245	299	0
Valid votes	17,131,537	98.37		17,212,690	98.83			
Invalid/blank votes	284,383	1.63		202,976	1.17			
Total votes	17,415,920	100.00		17,415,666	100.00			
Registered voters/turnout	37,796,035	46.08		37,796,035	46.08			

Source: NEC, CLEA, IPU

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2008_South_Korean_legislative_election

True Father founded the Cheonju Pyeonghwa Tongil Gajeong Dang, or Family Party for Peace and Unity (FPPU) [*Party For Peaceful Unification And Family* in the diagram], on March 10, 2003. Its purposes were primarily educational - to promote a true-family movement and a pure-love movement to expunge the immoral culture that has produced problems throughout the world. In fact, the Family Party neither campaigned nor fielded a candidate for office by 2007 and thereby was legally dissolved, according to a Korean law which required that a political party elect at least one candidate to office within a four-year period.

The Family Party was re-registered on August 28, 2007, and it announced that it would field candidates in the 2008 general elections for the National Assembly. FPPU was the only political party to field candidates in all 245 legislative districts. However, none were elected, and FPPU's party registration was again canceled. Nationally, FPPU won 1.05 percent of the vote.

There were some positive outcomes. Many Family Party candidates campaigned earnestly on buses, in public speeches and in television or radio debates with opponents. Their efforts did not necessarily translate into votes but helped turn public opinion on the Family Party and on Unificationism from negative to friendly in some districts. Parents and relatives of members, many of whom had been negative, were also said to be proud that their sons and daughters, nephews and nieces had committed to be candidates for public office.