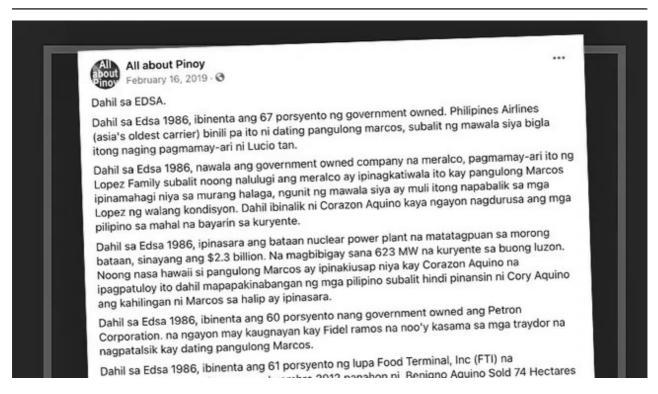
MISSING CONTEXT: 1986 EDSA People Power caused privatization of gov't firms

6-7 minutes



The Philippine privatization program under the Corazon Aquino administration was based on a presidential decree signed by Marcos in February 1986

At a glance:

- Claim: The 1986 People Power Revolution caused the privatization of state-owned firms, particularly under the Corazon Aquino administration.
- Rating: MISSING CONTEXT

- The facts: Through a presidential decree, Marcos laid down the foundation for the sale and disposition of government assets in order to manage the growing debt and budget deficit during his last few years in power. Aquino further implemented it through the Philippine privatization program.
- Why we fact-checked this: The post containing this claim had over 1,900 shares, 752 reactions, and 259 comments.

Complete details:

A post by Facebook page "All about Pinoy" falsely claimed that because the 1986 People Power Revolution happened, stateowned enterprises developed during the 20-year regime of Ferdinand Marcos were sold to the private sector.

The post mentioned the following state-owned firms that were developed by Marcos but were sold to private entities by Corazon Aquino: Philippine Airlines, Manila Electric Company, Bataan Nuclear Power Plant, Petron Corporation, Food Terminal Inc, Metro Manila Transit Corporation, and National Steel Corporation.

"Ito ang Edsa at kalayaan ipinaglalaban nila. Ipinagpalit nila sa papaunlad na sanang bansa ang striktong pamumuno sa maluwag na batas na tinatawag na Demokrasya, inabuso ang kalayaan kaya mga kabataan ngayon ang nagdurusa ngayon, sa mga nagpauto sa EDSA noon," the post said.

(This is the EDSA [Revolution] and the freedom that they are fighting for. They exchanged an already developing country under a strict regime for a lenient administration called democracy. They abused freedom – which is why the youth today are suffering for those who were fooled by the revolution.)

SCREENSHOT OF POST WITH MISSING CONTEXT



Dahil sa FDSA

Dahil sa Edsa 1986, ibinenta ang 67 porsyento ng government owned. Philipines Airlines (asia's oldest carrier) binili pa ito ni dating pangulong marcos, subalit ng mawala siya bigla itong naging pagmamay-ari ni Lucio tan.

Dahil sa Edsa 1986, nawala ang government owned company na meralco, pagmamay-ari ito ng Lopez Family subalit noong nalulugi ang meralco ay ipinagkatiwala ito kay pangulong Marcos ipinamahagi niya sa murang halaga, ngunit ng mawala siya ay muli itong napabalik sa mga Lopez ng walang kondisyon. Dahil ibinalik ni Corazon Aquino kaya ngayon nagdurusa ang mga pilipino sa mahal na bayarin sa kurvente.

Dahil sa Edsa 1986, ipinasara ang bataan nuclear power plant na matatagpuan sa morong bataan, sinayang ang \$2.3 billion. Na magbibigay sana 623 MW na kuryente sa buong luzon. Noong nasa hawaii si pangulong Marcos ay ipinakiusap niya kay Corazon Aquino na ipagpatuloy ito dahil mapapakinabangan ng mga pilipino subalit hindi pinansin ni Cory Aquino ang kahilingan ni Marcos sa halip ay ipinasara.

Dahil sa Edsa 1986, ibinenta ang 60 porsyento nang government owned ang Petron Corporation. na ngayon may kaugnayan kay Fidel ramos na noo'y kasama sa mga traydor na nagpatalsik kay dating pangulong Marcos.

Dahil sa Edsa 1986, ibinenta ang 61 porsyento ng lupa Food Terminal, Inc (FTI) na matatagpuan sa taguig noong nobyembre 2012 panahon ni Benigno Aquino Sold 74 Hectares of FTI's land to ayala land, Inc. For 24.3 billion pesos and the area is now know as Arca south. FTI is left with only 46 hectares.

Dahil sa Edsa 1986, pinalitan ang dating pangalan ng Manila International Airport at ginawa itong Ninoy Aquino International Airport. (Bilang pag-alala daw sa kabayanihan) pero lingid sa kaalaman ng ilan natin kababayan ang senador na ito ay may kasong trison noong 1977.

Dahil sa Edsa 1986, nawala ang Government owned Manila Transit Corporation sa metro manila, isa ito sa mga dating Programa ni madam emilda marcos na noo'y tinatawag na "LOVE BUS." kung saan ang mga pasahero noon ay may disiplina pa sa pagsakay kumbag marunong pumila. Ganito kadisiplinado noong araw.

Dahil sa Edsa 1986, ibinenta ang National Steel Corporation na matatagpuan naman sa iligan city, 1995, Pres Fidel Ramos sold asia's largest factory and government owned company, National Steel Corporation (NSC, to wing tiek of the malaysian Westmont group. NSC used to employ as many as 4.200 Filipinos before it was sold.

Dahil sa Edsa 1986, hindi natuloy ang plano ni Marcos na paglikha sa Southern Leyte Polytechcnic College sa Maasin Leyte. Sayang no? ang daming plano ni marcos na hindi ipinagpatuloy ng mga sumunod sa kaniya.

Dahil sa Edsa 1986, napabayaan ang mga state universities sa pilipinas, na dati ay nasa listahan pa ngayon napag-iwanan na. Sa top 25 universities sa southeast asia. Nangunguna ngayon ang National University of Singapore.

Dahil sa Edsa 1986, nahinto ang pagdedevelop sa Anti-typhoon rocket project kumbaga noon pa man gumagawa ng paraan ang pangulong Marcos na masulusyunan ang problema sakali man na may bagyong dumarating sa pilipinas.

Dahil sa Edsa 1986, nagdurusa ang mga pilipino dahil sa Value Added tax (Vat) january 1 1988 10% panahon ni Cory Aquino at noong January 1 2006 ginawang 12% vat ni Ralph G. Recto. Isang Senador na kailangan nakapangalan sa kaniya ang mga Proyekto niya. (Tatak pahirap sa hayan)

Dahil sa Edsa 1986, naging pasaway ang karamihan sa mga pilipino, wala nang gustong pumila sa sakayan ng bus, bagkus gusto unahan, nawala ang Disipilina, lumaganap ang Droga, nakawan at patayan, gahasaan, rambulan ng kabataan. Nawala na ang mga dating libre, kagaya ng nutriban, at marami pang iba. Ito ang Edsa at kalayaan ipinaglalaban nila. Ipinagpalit nila sa papaunlad na sanang bansa ang striktong pamumuno sa maluwag na batas na tinatawag na Demokrasya, inabuso ang kalayaan kaya mga kabataan ngayon ang nagdurusa ngayon, sa mga nagpauto sa EDSA noon.

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This lacks context. While it is true that the <u>Philippine privatization</u> <u>program</u> was initiated during the Aquino administration, Marcos

laid down the foundations for it through a presidential decree on the sale and disposition of government assets.

In February 1986, Marcos proclaimed Presidential Decree 2030, which <u>promulgated the "orderly disposition"</u> of certain government assets that were deemed not essential to the operations of the government. He earlier signed Presidential Decree 2029, which <u>defined the roles</u> of government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs).

These decrees were proclaimed because of the growing debt and budget deficit of the country during Marcos' last few years in power. Part of the reason for this was the mismanagement of the GOCCs.

Under Marcos, the number of GOCCs saw an "unparalleled growth," as written in the 1991 book <u>Deregulation and Economic Development in the Philippines</u>. From 65 GOCCs in 1970, this increased to 303 corporations by 1984. The book said this was caused by the increase in public investments under Marcos, but was also an effect of the crony capitalism that emerged at that time, which bred corruption.

"As a result, the government suffered budgetary deficits owing to the increased number of GOCCs, their investment, and inefficiency," wrote Katsumi Nozawa, a visiting research associate in the University of the Philippines School of Economics by the time the book was published.

Nozawa said the profitability of the GOCCs deteriorated by 1984. Billions of the GOCCs's investment-savings gap, or the deficit between its savings and the level of savings required for business investment, were burdened on to the national capital expenditure by 1981.

Felixberto Bustos Jr, former executive vice president of the Land

Bank of the Philippines, said in a 1993 <u>Private Investment and Trade Opportunities economic brief</u> that the formulation of the Philippine privatization program began as early as 1984 – under Marcos – as part of the World Bank structural adjustment loan for the public sector. He added that the International Monetary Fund also incorporated privatization as a requirement of its own stabilization loan package to the Philippines.

Aquino signed the Philippine privatization program in December 1986. Both Nozawa and Bustos said Marcos' presidential decrees 2029 and 2030 became the basis for Aquino's privatization program.

Although the intention of Aquino's privatization program was primarily to manage the debt and budget deficit left by the previous administration, which grew exponentially in the late 1970s due to Marcos' imprudent borrowing from international financial institutions, Nozawa said its implementation faced many challenges. These included the low accomplishment of actual revenue collection from the sale of GOCCs and the lack of capital resources of the financial market.

"All about Pinoy" shared the post with missing context on February 16, 2019, but it's still accumulating engagements as of February 2021. As of writing, it has over 1,900 shares, 752 reactions, and 259 comments.

Rappler has debunked numerous claims about the Marcoses in the past, including falsehoods about the Philippine economic growth and the supposed negative consequences of the EDSA Revolution. – Pauline Macaraeg/Rappler.com

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