UN & World Bank Estimate Embezzlement of Marcos & Estrada

Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative Challenges, Opportunities, and Action Plan

<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/EPUI/2002/pdf/chap10.pdf?fbclid=IwAR1NqRwUB73HyoJ4mAK4Bb4e3_TiwDwPCiJPEzjDUazaM3-yDJ2RoIMlmZo>

MARCOS FREEZES PRICES AND PAY RATE 1983

<https://www.nytimes.com/1983/10/08/world/marcos-freezes-prices-and-pay-rate.html>

GDP Stats

https://knoema.com/mhrzolg/historical-gdp-by-country-statistics-from-the-world-bank-1960-2019?country=Philippines

BSP Macroeconomic Policy Regimes in the Philippines

<https://www.bsp.gov.ph/Pages/ABOUT%20THE%20BANK/Events/By%20Year/2013/BSP-UP%20Professorial%20Chair%20Lecture%20Series/BSP_5a_paderanga_paper.pdf>

World Bank Inflation GDP Philippines

<https://www.oecd.org/countries/philippines/35287809.pdf>

Mga Datos Tungkol sa Martial Law

https://martiallawmuseum.ph/magaral/martial-law-in-data/

Raw Data

<https://martiallawmuseum.ph/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/v1-2017-09-16-Martial-Law-in-Data-MartialLawMuseum.ph_.xlsx>

Martial law and the Philippine economy UP Econ by Emmanuel S. de Dios, Maria Socorro Gochoco-Bautista, and Jan Carlo Punongbayan

https://econ.upd.edu.ph/dp/index.php/dp/article/view/1543/1027

Letter of Instruction No. 1307, s

<https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/1983/04/11/letter-of-instruction-no-1307-s-1983/>

Hindi ‘golden age’ ng ekonomiya ang Martial Law Sept 2021

<https://www.rappler.com/voices/thought-leaders/analysis-martial-law-not-golden-age-philippine-economy/>

# **ASEAN GDP Per Capita 2100 (Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand...) (1950-2100)**

We went from 3rd place in ASEAN in 1965 ($1655 per capita) to 4th place at the start of Martial Law ($1967 per capita) to 6th place ($2017 per capita). All the way from Cory to Noynoy we stayed at 6th place by 2016 ($3037 per capita).

<https://youtu.be/oP5XZfkrLdk?t=28>

Poverty in the Philippines

<https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/share-living-with-less-than-320-int--per-day?tab=chart&country=PHL~MYS~IDN~IND~LAO~VNM>

Marcos: 52.82% (1981) up 4% to 57.14% (1986)

Aquino: 57.14% (1986) down 4% to 52.82% (1992)

Ramos: 52.82% (1992) down 9% to 43.45% (1998)

Estrada: 43.45% (1998) down 1% to 41.90% (2001)

Arroyo: 41.90% (2001) down 3% to 38.31% (2010)

Aquino: 38.31% (2010) down 8% to 29.71% (2016)

Duterte: 29.71% (2016) down 6% to 23.06% (2019)

Debt-GDP Ratio

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG?locations=PH>

Marcos (1968-1986)

Debt: $27.52 Billion GDP: $34.05 Billion

Debt to GDP Ratio: 80.8%

Aquino (1986-1992)

Debt: $32.93 Billion (increase of $4.93 B) GDP: $58.69 Billion, up 81%.

Debt to GDP ratio: 52.7%

Ramos (1992-1998)

Debt: $46.31 Billion (increase of $13.38 B) GDP: $72.2 Billion, up 24%.

Debt to GDP ratio: 64.1%

Estrada (1998-2001)

Debt: $51.35 Billion (increase of $5.04 B) GDP: $81.02 Billion, up 12%.

Debt to GDP ratio: 63.4%

Arroyo (2001-2010)

Debt: $73.95 B (increase of $22.6 B) GDP: $199.95 Billion, up 146%.

Debt to GDP ratio: 37%

Aquino (2010-2016)

Debt: $77.47 Billion (increase of 3.52 B) GDP: $291.96 Billion, up 46%.

Debt to GDP ratio: 26.5%

Index performance (for verification on PSI)

https://www.facebook.com/100000056778692/posts/7330316120313541/?d=n

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https://econ.upd.edu.ph/dp/index.php/dp/article/view/1543/1027