

Ambrica Productions

Presents



A Documentary Film

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Written and Directed by Sue Williams

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Produced by Sue Williams, Kathryn Dietz

2008 - 104 mins - Color - HDcam

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About the Film

China is a country of young people and the new generation is coming of age, full of hope, energy and ambition. Young people are driving China's blazing economy and grappling with huge challenges and changes. When today's young adults were children, families in China needed ration tickets to buy simple things like clothes and groceries. Since the 1990's, the economy and culture of the country has been transformed. Once a country dominated by a nearly spiritual belief in Maoism, young adults in China today want to grab the new opportunities, get rich as fast as they can and live "the good life."

Narrated by *ER*'s Ming Wen, *YOUNG & RESTLESS IN CHINA* follows nine young people from across the country for four years, giving audiences an in-depth, very personal look at a unique and rapidly changing society. Through interviews and cinema verité footage, the film charts the surprising twists and turns of the characters' lives as they pursue their hopes and dreams for success and as they encounter conflict, love, success and confusion.

Whether it's defying eastern cultural traditions in pursuit of more western values, struggling through the (often dirty) government protocols trying to start a new business, fighting for the rights of others as an environmental lawyer, the young people profiled in *YOUNG & RESTLESS IN CHINA* are caught between the bonds of their nation's history and their own quest for a very different future. In riveting emotional detail, *YOUNG & RESTLESS IN CHINA* captures the highs and lows of coming of age that are at times intimately familiar and also decidedly new. Written, Produced, and Directed by Sue Williams. Coming to select theaters this spring.

Director's Statement

I've already made four films about the history of twentieth century China. It was an extraordinarily complex, violent and dramatic period. Today the country is astonishingly different. It appears to be quite stable politically and it feels energetic, ambitious, vibrant, confused, a raw mix of rich and poor, modernity and tradition. I wanted to get to know the young generation that is embracing these changes and that will be running the country in a few years. I wanted to talk with all different sorts of people: the ones making our cell phones, doing international business, trying to save the environment, working in fashion and music. So in 2004 we began to follow nine people and have returned every year since to get updates, see how their jobs and personal relationships are unfolding, how they are changing, and how they see themselves. The plan is to make a series of 5 films over 20 years, until 2024, following these same characters. *Young & Restless in China* is the first "episode."

China has always been on my personal radar screen. My grandparents lived there for many years and my mother was born and raised in Shanghai. I grew up hearing about China and I first visited in 1980. But I never imagined I would make one film after another there. I have visited China more than two dozen times now, and over the years have seen many of the extraordinary changes as they were happening.

What keeps me returning is the people, their extraordinary stories and their courage and generosity in sharing them with me. The generation now in their 70s and older, those who fought and lived through the Communist Revolution has experienced so much in terms of violence, idealism, betrayal; they have suffered in ways it is hard to comprehend and yet somehow they survived. Their children, the Red Guard generation, are my contemporaries; they were like Mao Zedong's toys: nurtured, manipulated, twisted and tossed away. Somehow they too survived and I have great respect for them. Today's young people are a unique generation, ambitious, much more self-centered and demanding, and at the same time both confused and aware of how privileged they are in the context of China's history. Every time I go to China I seem to meet more people with stories that amaze me and that, as a filmmaker, I want to bring back and share with audiences here.

Even with extraordinary stories, making a longitudinal portrait film like this is always risky. Risky for the filmmaker because you don't know what is going to happen on the next shoot or the one after that. And it is risky for the individuals who agree to be in it. I want to acknowledge and thank all of our characters for allowing us into their lives. They haven't not

seen the film and they have no idea how we have told their stories, how we have cut their interviews, the footage we have used. That is a real act of faith on their part.

For most Americans, China remains a difficult, mysterious place. In every film I have tried to let Chinese people tell their history and their personal stories. I've not filtered them through the prisms of US policy concerns or economic interests. I hope the people in *Young & Restless in China* will show audiences how much we have in common. I hope they see that, while our cultures appear very different, when you go below the surface you find we are all concerned about the same things: family, jobs, healthcare, housing, education for our children. We like sports, we listen to the same music, we search for relationships and love. In the larger context, this realization is very important. Our two countries and peoples are so interconnected now that we cannot hide behind political rhetoric and knee-jerk suspicions. When people are aware of their shared interests, it makes it easier to work together on the critical problems we all face, like health pandemics, global warming and the collapsing environment.

The “Young & Restless”

LU DONG - CUSTOM SHIRT TAILOR - BUSINESSMAN

Lu Dong returned to China after ten years abroad. In fact so many young people were returning to China at this point that people nicknamed them “returning turtles”. Lu is 32 years old and single and when filming begins, he is working at a software start up in the northern city of Dalian. The company is experiencing enormous growth and success, doubling in size every 6 months. But after being away from home for so long, he decides to leave the software company to spend time with his family and pursue his dream of starting his own Internet-based, tailoring business - an experience Lu describes as “like riding a roller coaster.”

BEN WU - ENTREPRENEUR - INTERNET CAFE

Ben Wu, also a returning turtle, comes back to Beijing after completing business school in New York City. He works seven days a week. From Monday to Friday he is a business consultant for an American company. From Friday night to Sunday afternoon he is an entrepreneur, developing a “Times Square” themed Internet cafe, the first of what Ben hopes will become the “Starbucks of Internet cafes” for China.

WEI ZHANYAN - MIGRANT WORKER

When Wei Zhanyan was 13 she stopped going to school in order to work to make money so her brother could continue his education. In 2004, as millions of migrant workers are pouring into Beijing in search of construction jobs related to the Olympic preparations, she is wiring headsets in a cell phone factory for 40 cents an hour. Living alone in one small room, Zhanyan is happy to work and proud of her independence which means everything to her. But her family sends word that she must return home to meet a potential husband, a man found for her by a local matchmaker. After an initial two hour meeting, Zhanyan becomes engaged. Bound by tradition and the desires of her family, yet wanting to keep her independence and the life she lived in the city, Zhanyan must choose which path to pursue. In the end, she decides to break off the engagement and pursue what makes her really happy - independence - even though it means working 11 hour days, 7 days a week.

WANG XIAOLEI - RAPPER

Xiaolei's parents divorced when he was very young leaving him to live with his poverty stricken grandfather. As a young teenager, he spent his days hanging out on the street until he discovered hip-hop, a culture he immediately identified with. But while he is inspired by American artists, his lyrics reflect the world he knows best, the world he sees around him, his relationships and ancient Chinese myth. As he works on his rapping, he gets a job as a club DJ to earn enough money to eat. He falls in love with a girl on-line, sends her all his money to come meet him and is shattered when she doesn't show up. Tired of being looked down upon because of his poverty, Wang decides to focus on being a successful rap artist and record label owner.

ZHANG JINGJING - PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYER

By 2005, preparations for the 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing are accelerating. As entire neighborhoods are mowed down and over 1.5 million residents displaced, Jingjing is representing over 1000 families in a suit against two city agencies over a massive electromagnetic power line built for the games. The families represent an increasingly vocal middle class, less afraid than previous generations to stand up for what they believe. Jingjing was in college during the student protests of 1989 in Tiananmen Square and, like many others, was forever marked by the events of that spring. These demonstrations ended tragically when the government used force to suppress the students, resulting in thousands of injuries and, by various accounts, hundreds of deaths. These events inspired her to become a lawyer and devote her life to advocating on behalf of ordinary people.

XU WEIMIN - HOTEL OWNER

Weimin was also in college during the student protests but he drew different conclusions, deciding that politics was dangerous and scary and to avoid it at all costs. Now in his late 30's, he is starting to build a hotel from scratch - a business which he has no experience in. Like the other businessmen in the film, he struggles with the realities of starting a business in China – the difficulties of dealing with local officials and endemic corruption. His personal life is messy. With a wife and baby in Beijing, his two daughters and ex-wife in Shanghai and his hotel and parents in Shenzhen, Weimin tries to split his time between all three. On top of that, his mother's health is failing and along with his sister, he must take care of her and pay all her medical bills.

ZHANG YAO - MEDICAL RESIDENT

In China, more than 70 percent of the population has no health insurance. As Yao goes to work everyday, he passes many people on the street in front of his hospital begging for care. Out of necessity, his motto has become “cure sometimes, relieve often, comfort always” because “even if you can’t cure a patient, you can always make his life more comfortable.” Yao regularly faces terrible choices as he sees seriously ill patients who can’t afford care. Should he allow them to spend all their family’s savings when they might never be cured? Yao believes he should do what he can, and send them home with palliative care to preserve the family’ resources. While hanging out with friends, Yao meets the girl of his dreams and soon they get engaged.

YANG HAIYAN – RURAL HOUSEWIFE

Haiyan’s life has been defined by her mother’s disappearance when she was 2 years old. Her mother was tricked by a human trafficker, kidnapped and sold. Haiyan’s lifelong dream has been to find her mom and bring her back. After months of searching, she eventually locates her mother and goes to see her. When they meet, Haiyan hears the heartbreaking details of her mother’s story for the first time. Both are happy and overjoyed to be reunited but after so many years away, Haiyan’s mother is firmly rooted in her new life and decides not to return home with Haiyan.

MIRANDA HONG - FINANCIAL SERVICES MARKETING EXECUTIVE

Having graduated from a top business school, Miranda lives in Beijing and works in the advertising department of a mutual fund company. Being a women poses its own prejudices and challenges at work, and at home, in pressure from her husband and family about when she will have a child.

About Ming Wen - Narrator

Ming Wen (who was previously known as Ming Na) first won attention with her touching and critically acclaimed performance as June, in the feature film THE JOY LUCK CLUB. After four and a half seasons as Dr. Jing-Mei Chen on the hit series ER, she starred on the shows INCONCEIVABLE and VANISHED. This fall she can be seen in the feature film PUSH. Born in Macau, Ming and her family immigrated to New York City when she was 6. She fell in love with acting after her first stage experience in the third grade. Ming received the first contract role for an Asian-American actor in a daytime drama, when she won the part of Lien Hughes on AS THE WORLD TURNS. Other credits include TWO AND A HALF MEN, THE GEORGE LOPEZ SHOW, LAW AND ORDER SVU, THE SINGLE GUY, STREET FIGHTER, and the voice of Disney's MULAN.

As if being a full time actress wasn't enough, Ming formed Innovazian Records, to produce and promote mainstream Asian-American music talent. Ming has been included in People magazine's list of the 50 most beautiful people, was named one of the 100 most influential Asian Americans of the past decade by aMagazine, and was inducted into the Committee of 100. Ming cherishes her family time with her husband and their two children.

On the film YOUNG & RESTLESS IN CHINA; "I was drawn to the documentary because it shows some of the vital changes happening in China today: with its economic boom, and its effects on the lives of those living there, and those who choose to make a living there. I found it to be enlightening and moving. It's important to have insight into the rapid changes happening to the people in China because it will have great financial and political impact on all of us." - Ming Wen

About Writer, Producer, Director Sue Williams

Sue Williams founded Ambrica Productions with producer Kathryn Dietz in 1986 to produce quality documentaries of international scope and interest.

From the start China has been a special focus for the company. Williams was the writer, director, and producer of their first project, *CHINA: A Century of Revolution*, three feature length films that explored the turbulent social and political history of 20th century China. All three films -- *China in Revolution*, *The Mao Years*, and *Born Under the Red Flag* – were broadcast nationally in over 25 countries.

With *China in the Red* she continued the story begun in the *CHINA* series. Shot over four years, from 1998 to 2001, it is an intimate portrait of ten individuals and their families as they struggle to adapt to China's sweeping economic reforms. It premiered on PBS's *Frontline* series in February 2003.

Williams wrote, produced and directed Ambrica's critically acclaimed biography of *Eleanor Roosevelt*. This 2½ hour documentary aired as part of the *American Experience* series in January 2000; 13 million viewers watched, making it one of the series highest rated programs ever.

She wrote and directed Ambrica's next two productions which aired in 2005. *Mary Pickford* is a 90 minute portrait of the world's first international superstar and one of the most powerful women in Hollywood history. It premiered on PBS's *American Experience* series in April 2005. *Time of Fear*, about the internment of Japanese Americans in Arkansas during World War II was released nationally on PBS in May 2005.

Her films have received widespread critical acclaim and are in educational, home video and international distribution. They have also won awards at numerous festivals, including the Full Frame Documentary Festival, Female Eye Festival, the Chicago International Television Festival, the International Film and Video Festival, the American Film and Video Festival, the US International Film and Video Festival, the Columbus International Film and Video Festival, and the San Francisco International Film Festival, and have received two Cine Golden Eagles and two Christopher Awards.

Williams has presented her China films in a variety of venues including the Asia Societies in New York, San Francisco, and Hong Kong. She has been a guest speaker at Yale University Asian Studies Program, NYU Stern School of Business, Colgate College, Hong Kong University, the Esquel Corporation in Hong Kong and Guangzhou, and Zhongshan University in Guangzhou, China.

Facts about China

- Total area: 9.6 million sq. km. (about 3.7 million sq. mi.).
- Population (July 2007 est.): 1.3 billion
- Work force (2006 est.): 798 million
- Within the next few decades, it is estimated that China's urban population will increase by over 300 million, equivalent to 300 new cities being built.
- China will produce 3.1m university graduates this year compared with 1.3m in the US.
- China produces about 600,000 new engineers every year, nine times as many as the US.
- Exports (2006) --\$969.3 billion - Imports--\$791.8 billion
- U.S. imports from China: \$287.8 billion.
- U.S. exports to China (2006): \$55.2 billion
- Pollution has made cancer China's leading cause of death, the Ministry of Health says.
- Ambient air pollution alone is blamed for hundreds of thousands of deaths each year.
- Nearly 500 million people lack access to safe drinking water.
- Only 1 percent of the country's 560 million city dwellers breathe air considered safe by the European Union.
- Expanding car ownership, heavy traffic and low-grade gasoline have made autos the leading source of air pollution in major Chinese cities.
- Cigarette smoking takes a million Chinese lives each year.

- China now makes half of the world's cement and flat glass, and about a third of its aluminum.
- In 2006, China overtook Japan as the second-largest producer of cars and trucks after the United States.
- Each year for the past few years, China has built about 7.5 billion square feet of commercial and residential space, more than the combined floor space of all the malls and strip malls in the United States.
- Chinese buildings rarely have thermal insulation. They require, on average, twice as much energy to heat and cool as those in similar climates in the United States and Europe. A vast majority of new buildings — 95 percent, the bank says — do not meet China's own codes for energy efficiency.
- The Energy Bureau of the National Development and Reform Commission, the country's central planning agency, has 100 full-time staff members. The Energy Department of the United States has 110,000 employees.
- 374 television stations 2,000 newspapers and over 8,000 magazines.
- All blog writers are required to register their full identities with the government, as of June 2005.
- About 1.5 million residents of Beijing will have been displaced by the time the Olympics start there, many of them evicted against their will.
- New sports stadiums: 31
- Average construction worker's monthly wage: \$60.
- Migrant workers est. 100-200 million migrants working in cities (2006, Xinhua News Agency & UN Population Fund)
- Human trafficking: est. minimum 10,000-20,000 victims each year, mostly domestic (according to US State Dept 2006)

Theatrical Credits

Written and Directed by
SUE WILLIAMS

Produced by
SUE WILLIAMS
KATHRYN DIETZ

Editor
HOWARD SHARP

Narrator
MING WEN

Field Producer, China
LARRY GUO

Photography
BESTOR CRAM JEREMY LEACH
BILL TURNLEY SCOTT ANGER

Original Music
JASON KAO HWANG
WANG XIAOLEI

Associate Producers
ERIC FORMAN
JULIA KAO
LI LE

Translators, China
XIAOTONG WANG
XIN HE

Production Assistants

MEGHAN O'BRIEN

HANG QI

GIULIA ROSSI

VICTORIA HALL

Additional Camera

LARRY GUO

JERRY RISIUS

TOM BEHRENS

MEAD HUNT

NIE ZHENG

Musicians

PETER CALO

JASON KAO HWANG

Voice Overs

CHRIS COOK

ERIC FORMAN

TIM HOPPER

ALEXANDRA LYDON

KATE MIDDLETON

COLUMBIA MCCALED

DEBRA SPERLING

Assistant Editor

ERIC FORMAN

Translations & Transcriptions

GAO HUI

SHUPING LU

ZENG HU

JUNBO YUAN

LINZY EMERY

JOHANNA KOVITZ

XIAOTONG WANG

Interns

ASHA DIVAKARAN

SAI LI

NISHA JOSSON

ZHAO XIAOXING

Music Credits

Ants

Composed and performed by Zhang Chu
Published by Magic Stone/Rock Records Taiwan

Atmosphere

Composed and performed by Dead J
Published by Modern Sky Entertainment

Beijing 2006

Composed and performed by Wang Xiaolei
Courtesy of Wang Xiaolei

Childhood

Composed and performed by Wang Xiaolei
Courtesy of Wang Xiaolei

Dombra Melody

Performed by Xiao Fan
Courtesy of Matt Clark

Fly

Composed and performed by Cui Jian
Published by EMI (Hong Kong), Ltd.
Courtesy of Cui Jian

From There

Composed and performed by DJ Huang Hao, Chill Out
Published by Modern Sky Entertainment

Garden of Eden

Composed and performed by PK 14
Published by Modern Sky Entertainment

Gemini Trip
Composed and performed by Wang Juan, Gemini Trip
Published by Modern Sky Entertainment

Get Money
Composed and performed by Wang Xiaolei
Courtesy of Wang Xiaolei

Give Your Love Away
Composed and performed by Ling Dian
Published by NMG Entertainment (Beijing), Ltd.

The Lost Season
Composed and performed by Cui Jian
Published by EMI (Hong Kong), Ltd.
Courtesy of Cui Jian

Migrant Workers Love Song
Composed and performed by Chen Xing
Courtesy of Gideon D'Arcangelo

Peaceful Spot
Composed and performed by ME:MO
Published by Modern Sky Entertainment

Sign
Composed and performed by PK 14
Published by Modern Sky Entertainment

Solo Trip
Composed and performed by Hu Zi, Gemini Trip
Published by Modern Sky Entertainment

Sour & Sweet
Composed by Liu Yi Da, Zhou Yao Fei
Performed by Jolin Tsai
Courtesy of Sony Music Publishing (PTE) LTD. Taiwan

Te-Spirit
Composed and performed by Gefei
Published by Modern Sky Entertainment

Tri-1
Composed and performed by Wednesday's Trip
Published by Modern Sky Entertainment

We Must Be Together
Composed and performed by Wang Xiaolei
Courtesy of Wang Xiaolei

What I Ponder
Composed and performed by Gemini Trip
Published by Modern Sky Entertainment

Archival Footage
ABCNEWS VideoSource
CNN ImageSource
NBC News Archives
NHK Visual & Audio Archives
Radio Televisión Española

Graphic Design
bpg

Post Production Services
POSTWORKS NY

24P Online Editor
MIKE NUGET

HD Color Correction
SCOT OLIVE

Sound Edit
ANDREY NETBOY
STEVE HASTINGS

Sound Mix
PATRICK DONAHUE

Fiscal Sponsor
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China's Economy

The economy of the People's Republic of China is the second largest in the world after the US with a GDP (Gross Domestic Product) of \$10.21 trillion (2006) when measured on a purchasing power parity (PPP) basis. China has been the fastest-growing major nation for the past quarter of a century with an average annual GDP growth rate above 10%.

Despite China's size, the abundance of its resources, and having about 20 percent of the world's population living within its borders, its role in the world economy has been relatively small for the last two centuries. Since the late 1970s, however, the Chinese government has reformed the economy from a Soviet-type centrally planned economy that was largely closed to international trade to a more market-oriented economy that has a rapidly growing private sector and is a major player in the global economy. Since being introduced, these reforms have helped lift millions of its citizens out of poverty. This economic system has been called "Socialism with Chinese characteristics" and can be considered as a type of mixed economy. Only about a third of the economy is now directly state-controlled. As of 2005, 70% of China's GDP was in the private sector. The smaller public sector was dominated by about 200 large state enterprises concentrated mostly in utilities, heavy industries, and energy resources.

Since the late 1970s and early 1980s, the economic reforms initially began with the shift of farming work to a system of household responsibility to start the phase out of collectivized agriculture, and later expanded to include the gradual liberalization of prices; fiscal decentralization; increased autonomy for state enterprises that increased the authority of local government officials and plant managers in industry thereby permitting a wide variety of private enterprise in services and light manufacturing; the foundation of a diversified banking system; the development of stock markets; the rapid growth of the non-state sector, and the opening of the economy to increased foreign trade and foreign investment.

China has generally implemented reforms in a gradualist fashion, including the sale of equity in China's largest state banks to foreign investors and refinements in foreign exchange and bond markets in mid-2000s. As its role in world trade has steadily grown, its importance to the international economy has also increased apace. China's foreign trade has grown faster than its GDP for the past 25 years.

China has emphasized raising personal income and consumption and introducing new management systems to help increase productivity. The government has also focused on

foreign trade as a major vehicle for economic growth. The restructuring of the economy and resulting efficiency gains have contributed to a more than tenfold increase in GDP since 1978. Nevertheless, key bottlenecks continue to constrain growth. Available energy is insufficient to run at fully-installed industrial capacity, the transport system is inadequate to move sufficient quantities of such critical items as coal, and the communications system cannot yet fully meet the needs of an economy of China's size and complexity.

The two most important sectors of the economy have traditionally been agriculture and industry, which together employ more than 70 percent of the labor force and produce more than 60 percent of GDP. The two sectors have differed in many respects. Technology, labor productivity, and incomes have advanced much more rapidly in industry than in agriculture. Agricultural output has been vulnerable to the effects of weather, while the industry has been more directly influenced by the government. The disparities between the two sectors have combined to form an economic-cultural-social gap between the rural and urban areas, a major division in Chinese society.

Although China has acquired some highly sophisticated production facilities through trade and also has built a number of advanced engineering plants capable of manufacturing an increasing range of sophisticated equipment, including nuclear weapons and satellites, most of its industrial output still comes from relatively backward and ill-equipped factories. The technological level and quality standards of its industry as a whole are still low.

Other major problems concern the labor force and the pricing system. There is large-scale underemployment in both urban and rural areas, and the fear of the disruptive effects of major, explicit unemployment is strong. The prices of certain key commodities, especially of industrial raw materials and major industrial products, are determined by the state. In most cases, basic price ratios were set in the 1950s and are often irrational in terms of current production capabilities and demands. China's increasing integration with the international economy and its growing efforts to use market forces to govern the domestic allocation of goods have exacerbated this problem. Over the years, large subsidies were built into the price structure, and these subsidies grew substantially in the late 1970s and 1980s. By the early 1990s these subsidies began to be eliminated, in large part due to China's admission into the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2001, which carried with it requirements for further economic liberalization and deregulation. China's ongoing economic transformation has had a profound impact not only on China but on the world. The market-oriented reforms China has implemented over the past two decades have unleashed individual initiative and entrepreneurship.

Following the Chinese Communist Party's Third Plenum, held in October 2003, Chinese legislators unveiled several proposed amendments to the state constitution. One of the most significant was a proposal to provide protection for private property rights. Legislators also indicated there would be a new emphasis on certain aspects of overall government economic policy, including efforts to reduce unemployment (now in the 8-10% range in urban areas), to rebalance income distribution between urban and rural regions, and to maintain economic growth while protecting the environment and improving social equity. The National People's Congress approved the amendments when it met in March 2004.

The Fifth Plenum in October 2005 approved the 11th Five-Year Economic Program (2006-2010) aimed at building a more harmonious society through more balanced wealth distribution and improved education, medical care, and social security. On March 2006, the National People's Congress approved the 11th Five-Year Program. The plan called for a relatively conservative 45% increase in GDP and a 20% reduction in energy intensity (energy consumption per unit of GDP) by 2010.

China's economy grew at an average rate of 10% per year during the period 1990-2004, the highest growth rate in the world. China's GDP grew 10.0% in 2003, and even faster, 10.1%, in 2004, and 9.9% in 2005 despite attempts by the government to cool the economy. China's total trade in 2006 surpassed \$1.76 trillion, making China the world's third-largest trading nation after the U.S. and Germany. Such high growth is necessary if China is to generate the 15 million jobs needed annually to employ new entrants into the job market. Nevertheless, serious imbalances exist behind the spectacular trade performance, high investment flows, and high GDP growth. High numbers of non-performing loans weigh down the state-run banking system. Inefficient state-owned enterprises (SOEs) are still a drag on growth, despite announced efforts to reform, sell, merge, or close the vast majority of SOEs.

Social and economic indicators have improved since reforms were launched, but rising inequality is evident between the more highly developed coastal provinces and the less developed, poorer inland regions. According to World Bank estimates, around 300 million people in China in 2007 — mostly in rural areas of the lagging inland provinces — still live in poverty, on consumption of less than \$1 a day (roughly the size of the United States population).