

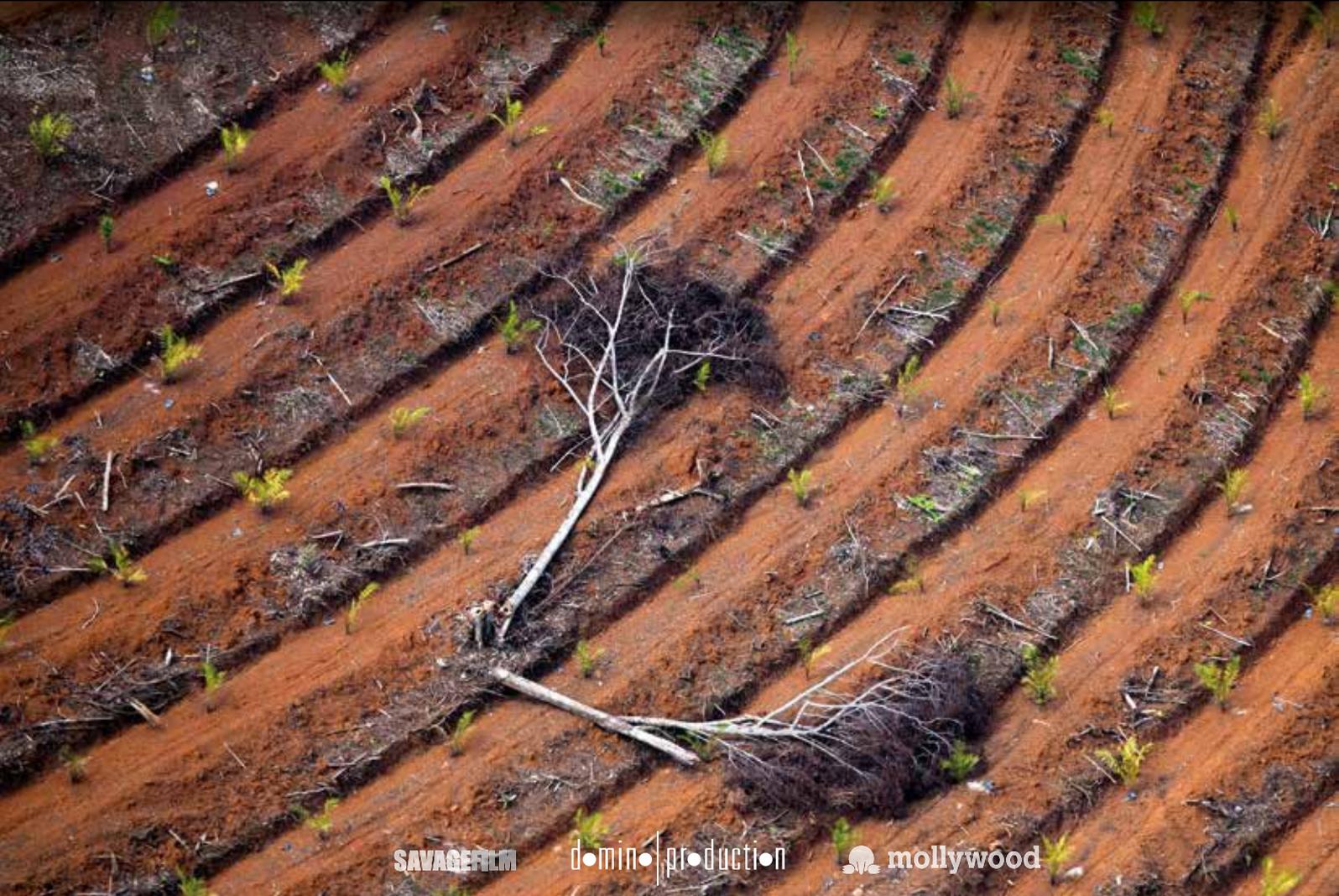
DOMINO PRODUCTION

PRESENTS

GREEN GOLD

A FILM BY SERGIO GHIZZARDI

L'OR VERT



SAVAGEFILM

domino production

mollywood

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VISIBLE FILM

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GREEN GOLD

It was Naomi Klein who pointed out that it is an illusion to think of the energy transition as a «win-win». There will be winners and losers. Those losers may be fossil fuel companies, but also governments facing revenue losses or consumers confronted with higher costs. They all have one thing in common: they won't go away without a fight.

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SYNOPSIS

At a time when the oil price is at its lowest and when we are desperately trying to reduce CO2 emissions, «Green gold» tells the story of biofuels: a political project about industry, energy and the environment.

In the early 2000s, biofuels made from agricultural produce appeared to be the ideal solution, driven by industrial and agricultural lobbies. Politicians turned biofuels into one of their main weapons to decarbonise transport. However, biofuels quickly showed their limitations in terms of environmental efficiency (causing deforestation, ...) and economic efficiency (soaring agricultural prices, highly dependent on fluctuations in raw materials,...). NGOs on one side and the oil sector on the other cross swords over this emerging industry.

Today, a second generation of biofuels has emerged, based on waste from forests, straw and oil. Yet the results are clear. There is still some doubts: Are they sustainable? The second-generation touches on a more lucrative sector: Biochemistry.

The hope of finding a solution to decarbonise transport may still exist but it appears to have been crushed by economic tensions provoked by all the different stakeholders. We are only at the beginning of a transition era.



CONTEXT

In Europe in the 90s, European farmers were producing too much. New markets were sought after to develop agricultural produce: wheat, corn, rapeseed. The first biofuels began to appear.

In May 2003, European leaders, driven by industrial and agricultural lobbies, decided to set quotas of 5.75% of biofuels in fuels to fight against greenhouse gas emissions.

An industry is soon set up with its products, by-products, actors and of course its critics such as oil and chemical industries, which fear the arrival of this new industry, bringing competition, lower profits and loss of power.

Agricultural land is no longer used to feed people, but also to produce biofuels. This land use change, as well as the never-ending quest for farmland, brought environmental efficiency into question. In Argentina and Indonesia in particular, forests burn. Deforestation happens all the time to make way for palm oil or soybean fields. Moreover, a sharp rise in prices of agricultural commodities creates a new debate, "food versus fuel".

In 2008, the European Commission, urged by NGOs, proposes to amend the law. It is now recommended that agro-fuel production is subject to environmental sustainability criteria.

A second generation of biofuels based on oil, straw and forestry waste tries to emerge. Unlike the first generation made from agricultural produce, it can produce a truly renewable energy. Alas, it is desperately seeking economic viability.

A war of influence ensues in the corridors of the European institutions in Brussels. If political actors all agree on the principle of sustainability, they accept the terms and conditions of application. In 2015, after a long and uncertain legislative process, Member States, the European Commission and the European Parliament agree to rephrase the directive on renewable energy. The objectives of mixing biofuel with gasoline are scaled down and will come into effect in 2017 till 2020!.

Today, with the glut of oil guided by the need to ensure energy sovereignty, the price per barrel today hit rock bottom at \$30. Oil producers are desperate to eradicate all competition, renewable or not. The market seems blind to the climate problem. But has the time come for Europe to take charge of its destiny?



STATEMENT OF INTENT BY THE AUTHOR/DIRECTOR

First, energy control is a major issue in our society. Oil and the income that it generates are the main part of the power equation. Anything that causes volatility of oil prices undermines political order. On the other hand, energy and exponential development of our societies is upsetting the environment that went through growth and prosperity, Earth. An energy and environmental revolution is thus essential to its survival.

In a world where climate change is recognised by almost everyone and everything to do with oil seems to waver, we must find alternative solutions to ensure energy independence. However, the search for alternative raw materials leads to environmental and social disasters. Thus, the same raw materials are highly desired and oil, chemical, food processing and agro-energy companies compete to meet the needs of our energy consuming society. Biofuels claim wheat, sugar cane, corn, rapeseed, palm oil, animal fat and algae. But palm oil and animal fat are also used in cosmetics, biofuels and the food industry. It is therefore the game of supply and demand.

I have wanted to meet the men and women in the thick of this political and economic battle being played around biofuels and the impact on our environment and on our

beautiful, powerful and often bruised nature, to meet victims of this unnamed war. In «Green gold», I tried to understand how energy is a political lever and an object of desire and power.

This film is an investigative documentary which plunges us without taboo, with intensity in the world of renewable energy, exploring its history and revealing the political, economic and environmental aftermath of this energy industry.

TREATMENT

The narrative is built around the rat race that leads the actors to become twenty-first century Rockefellers and to find green gold. The director takes the spectator around the world to find out how a political decision taken in Brussels can cause a tornado on the other side of the planet. Filming took place over 5 years. From 2008 to the present.

Each place deals with a specific aspect. We leave Brussels, seat of the European institutions where legislation on biofuels is being negotiated. We then travel to Rotterdam, which wishes to become the largest hub of biofuels in the world. After that we cross the Urals to land in Indonesia and see that every day its forests burn at great speed. And then we arrive in Argentina where the rural communities of northern Argentina are without resources and at the mercy of big landowners. We also take off for Denmark, to the Novozymes laboratories where scientists hope to be the first to find green gold from organic waste. Last stop is Finland where paper pulp residues appear to be the miracle waste.

The film revolves around this frenzy that blends economic, environmental and political disasters. Changing location is essential to illustrate the domino effect that begins in Brussels where our politicians, driven by the farm sector, try to find energy and environmental solutions. They are primarily under the influence of lobbies.



LOCATIONS AND SPEAKERS

LOCATIONS

BRUSSELS

Brussels is the seat of the European institutions. It is from Brussels that the narrative process of this documentary begins. In the corridors of its institutions, lobbyists and political activists pace around nervously.

ROTTERDAM

Rotterdam's port is the largest in Europe. It is a hub, where merchandise arrives to be mainly redirected towards European markets. Rotterdam is the European door for agro-fuels. Today, they represent, in volume, 5% of hydrocarbons. Rotterdam's port is the place that best represents the economic development of biofuels in Europe.

LOCATIONS

INDONESIA

Indonesia is the third largest polluter in the world. It transforms every day thousands of hectares in palm oil plantations. This country is in the heart of the process of deforestation in Southeast Asia. These huge spaces are today either rainforests or palm oil plantations.

SALTA AND SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO PROVINCE (ARGENTINA)

It's tens of thousands of hectares that disappear each year from the dry tropical forest to plant transgenic soybeans. But the land on which pours thousands of gallons of pesticide is too poor and after 3 to 5 years, it becomes sterile. Large landowners are desperate to take it over, allied with multinational agro-businesses such as Cargill or Dreyfuss. All means are good. These forests serve as grazing for farmers who were there since 3 or 4 generations. Small farmers are driven out; they are about to die. Their way of life is threatened.



LOCATIONS

COPENHAGEN, NOVOZYMES

Novozymes is the largest producer of industrial enzymes in the world. Enzymes are microparticles that are used to break down cellulose for conversion of cellulosic waste into bioethanol.

To emerge victorious from this race, the Novozymes company doesn't spare resources. It commits 15% of its gross profit in research. It has 4 research centers around the world who work without interruption 24 hours a day. Within Denmark, California, Nebraska or China, research never stops. It's the price to pay to win the race against the clock that lets loose all imagination.

LAPPERANTAA, UPM

It's in Lapperantaa that UPM has built its first biofuel factory amid an industrial complex including the sawmill and paper mill activities of the group. It's in Lapperanta, on the border with Russia, that the 2nd generation of biofuel activity began. Tall oil is the new green gold. Paper pulp residue is used as raw material to produce biodiesel that has the same properties as diesel but without the particles that pollute our urban centres. But the chemical industry is already booming because it uses this raw material with high added value. Allied to NGOs, they lead a campaign to stop the emergence of this new form of biodiesel.

In «Green gold», the emergence of biofuels is explained, the political project by which it was established, how investments have been secured to develop economic infrastructure and environmental consequences, ecological disaster brought on 5 continents.

ACTORS

The political arena is a place where different interests are expressed. In Europe, the European Parliament, on the issue of biofuels, clashed with different political groups influenced by the different lobbies.

Agriculture was sacrificed in the name of globalisation in the late 90s and is desperately looking for new opportunities. In Europe, the common agricultural policy remains at the heart of the European project and the agricultural lobby is the most influential. In the late 90s when new markets for oil and sugar producers were to be found, biofuel emerged as the solution to their problems, made from agricultural raw material.

The oil industry has the monopoly of production and distribution of gasoline and diesel. A mixture with an exogenous product was imposed on its economy. It undergoes today turbulence from the high volatility of oil prices. Some companies such as Shell and Neste (FIN) have heavily invested in biofuels and more particularly those of the 2nd generation from waste. Others withdrew such as BP and others don't care like Exxon for example. But all see a decrease in their market share and in their revenue, proportionate to the quota imposed. In these times of turmoil and market volatility, these companies remind the government that taxes levied on gasoline and diesel in Europe generate more than 250 billion euros.

Development NGOs are desperate to stop the production of biofuels, agro-fuels as they call them. It's a multiplying factor of crises on world food markets. Inflexible and additional demand in times of stress multiplies price instability and causes shock on global markets. The oil against food debate is the symbol of these shocks. In a land where we will soon be 9 billion inhabitants, raw agricultural materials must be mainly devoted to feed the citizens.

Transport NGOs reject first generation biofuels that cause deforestation but accept second generation biofuels because they know that in 2030, the internal combustion engine will always have a big place in the automotive market and it is the only solution for air and sea transport nowadays.

Food multinationals such as Cargill and Dreyfuss have invested worldwide. In Argentina, they built oversized industrial complexes in cooperation with local oligarchs, large landowners who dropped the gauchos to let soybeans grow and have not been afraid to deforest hundreds of thousands of hectares in order to get more revenue. All means were good: intimidation, murders, fires...

Oilseed groups in Europe were present from the start and developed the biofuel chain from agricultural products such as rapeseed or wheat. These large cooperatives which control the common agricultural policy are at the origin of this industry. They are heard by the political class and European institutions. As for the CAP, the European directive on renewables is based on quotas. We no longer speak of milk quotas but of ethanol and biodiesel quota. As proof, when biodiesel producers realise that the Argentine and Indonesian biodiesel was taking them too many market shares, they managed to deny them access to the European market.

At a time of speculation on agricultural produce and price volatility, farmers and agricultural intermediaries have seen their business change and within 5 years biofuels acquire a significant part of their turnover. In a Belgian agricultural region, such as Hesbaye, 80% of harvested wheat is today intended for a biofuel production factory in Wanze, a subsidiary of the German group Züdsucker.

2nd generation biofuel companies aim to produce biofuel from non-agricultural raw materials such as agricultural residues, oil waste and animal fat. These companies have no competition for food but, in order to be profitable, they must in any way possible reduce production costs.

Without support, subsidies or quota they can't be competitive with first generation biofuels and barrels costing \$30. Legal uncertainty that the companies have known for nearly 6 years has poisoned the development of this new industry that without mandatory quota can't attract investors.

The farmers

In Argentina and Indonesia thousands of hectares of rainforests were burnt. Transgenic soy grows on thousands of hectares in Argentina and palm oil farms cover an ever larger part of Indonesia. In Salta, in the province of Northern Argentina, farmers have been dispossessed of their land. Their fight is bitter. They know that if they leave, the primeval forest will be razed to let soybeans grow. The cost of the disaster is unmeasurable. The land on which it is grown is often too poor and becomes sterile after 3 to 5 years.

POLITICAL FIGURES

CORINNE LEPAGE

Corinne Lepage is a French politician. As a lawyer she was known for defending the victims of the Amoco Cadiz in 1978 and of the Erika in 1999. She was elected to the European Parliament in June 2009. She was the author of the report on renewable energy and integration of land-use changes of indirect soil (ILUC) in the calculation of CO2 emissions for biofuels. In 2014, she was not re-elected.

BAS EICKHOUT

Former researcher at Utrecht University, he sits for a second term in the European Parliament. Skilled negotiator and a man of reputation, he represents the European Green group in negotiations between European institutions on environmental issues, he is also a convinced environmentalist and like any respectable Dutch man, he believes in the market. Industrial figures.

INDUSTRIAL FIGURES

SIMO HONKKANEN

Simo Honkkanen is Vice President of the Finnish oil company NESTE OIL and responsible for renewable energy. As a lobbyist, he paces around Brussels. Today, he is based in Helsinki. Neste Oil says it is producing the cleanest diesel in the world (NextBTL) from animal fat and palm oil. Neste Oil has built two «agro-refinery» binoculars producing NextBTL, one in Rotterdam and one in Singapore. They each produce 800,000 tonnes of biodiesel.

PER FARHOLT

Per Farholt is Vice President of the Danish company Novozymes, the European leader in biogenetics. His goal: develop a biofuel from cellulosic residues.

«It is a continuous race. There are many competitors who want to fight, but obviously, we want to win.» he declared to me proudly.

For him, the major challenge is biochemistry. Anything that can be made from petroleum will also be made with biofuels. But doubts torment him: “Nobody knows whether we will be able to allow the 6 billion people on Earth our standard of living.”



THE LOBBYIST

RAFFAELLO GAROFALO

Raffaello Garofalo is the Secretary General of European biodiesel producers. They are still not competitive with oil. They are caught between environmental organisations and US, Latin American and Indonesian biodiesel producers.

He is the defender of biofuel production and the interests of European producers. He fought against the opening of the European market for Latin American, Asian and American producers that might have killed off a faltering European industry.

He managed to prevent access to the European market from American, Indonesian and Argentine biodiesel producers because they were receiving export subsidies, contrary to WTO rules.

JOHN COOPER

John Cooper is the CEO of Fuels Europe and CONCAWE, the oil lobby in Brussels. He was previously Mr. biofuels at BP before they abandoned the development of these products, deep in negotiations on changes in indirect land use. He is based in Brussels to stop any policy on biofuels. He recalls that in these volatile times, the oil companies are vulnerable and we must stop imposing them blends with biofuels. They often recall that oil earns more than €250 billion in excise duty within the EU and that countries within the EU should do everything in their power to preserve this windfall.

POLITICAL ACTIVISTS

MARC-OLIVIER HERMAN

Marc-Olivier Herman, this man from Liege is the international leader of the campaign on biofuels for OXFAM. He has struggled extensively against the expansion of palm oil plantations in Southeast Asia and against accelerated deforestation in Indonesia.

He has been following the issue of biofuels for about ten years. He considers that one of the most impressive actions of lobbyists in the European Union in recent years has been the infiltration of the group of experts that the European Commission had met to decide on the viability of using biofuel quotas in transport.

THE VICTIMS

RAFAEL GALVAN

Rafael Galvan, an Argentine farmer from the province of Sante Fe, in the thick of the dry Chaco forest where Rafael grazes his livestock. But since 2006, the region of Salta and Santiago del Estero are stormed in order to grow soybeans. Often enough, multinationals monopolise land and when farmers resist, all means are good. His brother was murdered by neighbours in the pay of big landowners. He knows that if he abandons his land, the forest will disappear soon after.

BIO/FILMO OF THE AUTHOR/DIRECTOR



THE DIRECTOR SERGIO GHIZZARDI

After earning a Bachelor of montage and a Master's in economic and social politics, Sergio Ghizzardi began his career in the European Parliament. He was the European coordinator of the federalist intergroup of the European Parliament and editor of the «letter of the Crocodile» founded by Altiero Spinelli.

After a brief stint in advertising where he won a Diamond Award for the best advertising campaign of the year in Belgium (1995) and a Golden award for best commercial in cinemas (1996), he turns towards directing and wins best documentary of the year for «Delors Through Irish eyes» (IRL) (1999).

In 2002, he founded Domino Production and directed a dozen documentaries for ARTE, RTBF, NCRV, VRT, RTE, YLE, SVT, DR, ... In 2014, as a producer, he won the Ensor award for Best Flemish documentary with "What about Eric" directed by L. Stuyck and A. Vermeersch.

From 2007 to 2012, Sergio Ghizzardi was president of the Association of Directors & Producers, of documentary films, he was a member of the Film Center Selection Committee (2009-2012) and member of the consultative committee of the Centre for Cinema of the Wallonia-Brussels Federation.

THE PRODUCTION COMPANY

Domino Production is a production company created by Sergio Ghizzardi focusing on documentaries. Our objective is to produce documentary films, reports and television programs that wake up of the viewers to the social realities – political, economic of our contemporary times. For us, it is essential to reach a broad audience in a positive manner by putting into perspective the work of those in charge of building our society. Domino Production has during all these years coproduced or collaborated with various television in the world such as RTBF, NCRV, VRT, DR, SVT, ARTE, TV5, RTE, ERT, Star TV, YLE, ORF, RTP, Phoenix TV, LCP, EST TV, RTR, Mediaset, RTS, SIC, NRK, Al Arabya, RTSI, TVN Pol, TG4, RTVO, EESTI.

IN PRODUCTION

Game of Truth (90'-52') Fabienne Lips Duma

DOMINO-RTBF-SONUMA, tax shelter.

WW1 A Swiss Lady rescuing Belgians Severine Cornamusaz

JMH&FILO FILMS-DOMINO- RTS, RTBF, Tax shelter.

PRODUCED

Green Gold (90'-52') Sergio Ghizzardi

DOMINO-SAVAGE FILM-RTBF-NCRV-NCR,RDI,N+,TSI, MEDIA Programme, le Centre du cinéma (B), VAF, Tax shelter.

A leak in paradise (75') David Leloup (2016)

DOMINO-SOPHIMAGES-Now Future-RTBF- VRT-DR-SVT,N+,SRC-RDI,RSI,N+ NCRV and MEDIA programme.

Festivals: FIPA 2016 (Biarritz, France), Millenium 2016 (Brussels, Belgium), Docville 2016 (Leuven, Belgium), Avventura Film Festiva 2016 (Montenegro), Double Exposure 2016 (Washington DC, USA), DocsDF 2016 (Mexico), Escales Documentaires 2016 (La Rochelle, France), Kassel Dokfest 2016 (Germany),Marda Loop Justice 2016 (Calgary, Canada), Film Festival on Whistleblowers 2016 (Brussels, Belgium), FIGRA 2017 (Touquet-Paris-Plage, France)

Spain, facing uncertainty Sergio Ghizzardi (2015)

DOMINO-IDEALE AUDIENCE-ARTE-RTS- DR, SVT,YLE, SIC, NRK,EESTI.

The Blow of chemical weapons (52') Fabienne Lips-Dumas (2015)

DOMINO-SEPPIA-RTBF-ARTE-YLE, Al Arabya, RTSI, TVN Pol, TG4, SVT, et NRK, RTVO, LCP/Public Senat -CNC –Fonds régional alsacien

Festivals : Virginia Film Festival (Charlottesville, Virigine, USA), Millenium (Brussels, Belgium), Festival International du Film des Droits de l'Homme (Paris, France)
22th Rendez-vous du cinema québécois et francophone de Vancouver (Canada) - février 2016, ImagéSanté (Belgium), GZDOC (China) : sélectionné en 1/2 finale - août 2016 projection à l'ONU (New-York, USA)

One way ticket (52') Sergio Ghizzardi (2014)

DOMINO – Centre d'égalité des chances, VTM, Bxl1

Unachieved Europe (45') Jean-François Rivalain (2014)

DOMINO/ BELSAT (PL) LTV et TVR (Roumania), European Parliament

What about Eric (52') R. Vermeersch and L. Stuyck (2012)

DOMINO- A TEAM PRODUCTION - CANVA, RTBF – CCA (Fed Wall/Bxl) (Best Belgian documentary of the year)

Love is Love (21') Sergio Ghizzardi (2013)

DOMINO – Le centre d'égalité des chances, VTM, BXL1

The contagion (55') Sergio Ghizzardi (2013)

DOMINO-RTBF-VRT-TV3

Cinéma Inch Allah ! (90') G. Vanderberghe and V. Coen (2012)

SAVAGE FILM/DOMINO/RTBF/VR, Centre du cinéma, VAF, DRS

Copenhague, the climate war (52') Sergio Ghizzardi (2011)

DOMINO/Charlot Productions, RTBF, Public Sénat

Europe, 180 days to convince (90') Sergio Ghizzardi (2009)

DOMINO, RUE CHARLOT/ARTE, RTBF, VRT, Public Sénat, CNC

Quand jouer n'est plus un jeu (52') Gilles Rabier (2007)

DP/MAHAPRODUCTIONS/PROCIREP/ France 5/ RTBFx

At the heart of Europe (90') Sergio Ghizzardi (2006)

*DP/SIMPLE PRODUCTION/LIEURACPRODUCTIONS/Mediadistribution/
Mediadéveloppement/CNC/VAF/ARTE/YLE/ RTE/RTBF/VRT/ RTP/ORF/TV3/ Phoenix
TV*

Daniel Buren at the Guggenheim in New York (52') Stan Neumann (2005)

DOMINO/ LES POISSONS VOLANTS/ ARTE / CNC / PROCIREP / CNC

Une Affaire en cours (52') Gaëlle Leroy and Marina Ladous (2005)

DOMINO/YENTA/CNC/ PROCIREP/ RTBF/ Be TV/ VRT/13ème Rue

CONVENTION (60') S. Ghizzardi and P. Delfosse (2003)

DOMINO/ Calypso Productions / Stoney Road Films/ Parlement européen/

Commission européenne/LCPAN/RTE/YLE /TV5/VRT/RTBF/ERT/Image +/CNC/Fonds alsacien.

Be President (55') S. Ghizzardi and Patrick Delfosse

RTBF-VRT-RTE (IRL)

TECHNICAL SHEET

SYNOPSIS

«Green gold» tells the story of biofuels: a political project about industry, energy sovereignty and environment. Driven by lobbies, politicians turned biofuels into one of their main weapons to decarbonise transport. However, NGOs on one side and the oil sector on the other cross swords over it. A paradox?

Support : HD-Couleur (TV)/2K Colour (theatre)

Duration : 85'/53'

Version : FR/ENG/VL

Directing: Sergio Ghizzardi

Screenplay: Sergio Ghizzardi

Photography: Patrice Michaux

Sound: Christophe Blitz/Pascale Stevens

Film editing: Thierry Delvigne

Sound editing: Adrien Navez

Mixing: Thomas Résimont

Music: Raf Keunen

Voice: Laurent Capelluto/Martin Swabey

Production: Domino Production Savage Films, Mollywood

Coproduction: RTBF (Télévision belge), NCRV

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AGENDA

Preview showing at BOZAR

Monday, November 20 at 8pm, in the presence of the director and partner associations.
Evening debate (Birdlife Europe Oxfam International, Transport & Environment, WWF)

Premiere at l'Aventure

on November 22 at 8pm, in the presence of the director and partner associations.

Evening debate

- Events in Wallonia from mid-November 2017 to April 2018.
- Broadcast RTBF JANUARY & FEBRUARY 2018 (depending on the European vote)

CONTACT

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