SESABLES AFILMBY LADJ LY



SRAB FILMS PRESENTS



VISÉRABLES AFILM BY LADJ LY

102 MIN - FRANCE

INTERNATIONAL SALES

WILD BUNCH

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INTERVIEW WITH LADJ LY DIRECTOR

Les Misérables is your first feature film, but you've been working in film for about 15 years. How did you get started?

When I was eight or nine years old, I was friends with Kim Chapiron (French screenwriter and director). During the holidays he'd come to the activity club in Montfermeil - that's how we met. At the age of 15, he created a collective called Kourtrajmé, with directors Romain Gavras and Toumani Sangaré. I was 17 at the time, and it was the early days of digital, I bought my first camera and I've never stopped shooting since. I filmed everything. We learned everything as we went along. We were young and crazy. Today we might be a little less crazy, but you always have to keep a bit of madness. We don't want to be stuck inside a box, which is unfortunately sometimes the case in the world of cinema.

You've made web documentaries that drew a lot of attention, such as 365 Days in Clichy-Montfermeil and 365 Days in Mali. Can you describe these experiences?

I quickly gravitated to documentaries, with 365 Days in Clichy-Montfermeil, which was shot during the 2005 riots. The riots erupted, right at the bottom of my building, and since I was always filming, I had about 100 hours of rushes. I had offers from the media to buy my images as they were the only ones with an insider's point of view. However, I decided not to sell anything and to make my own film. All our Kourtrajmé films were available for free on the Internet—we started doing that before YouTube or Dailymotion.

Some years later I made 365 Days in Mali based on the same principles. The papers were saying that Mali had become the most dangerous place on earth because of Al Qaïda and the so-called Islamic State, however I knew the country well and it just didn't fit with the image conveyed by the media. I decided to go there and started filming haphazardly. I came home and proposed it to broadcasters, but none of them were prepared to show it as it was, so I put it on the Internet.



Then there came *Go Fast Connection* and *A Voix Haute*, co-directed with Stéphane de Freitas, which both received a lot of attention...

Go Fast is a docu-fiction made three years after the riots, where I broached the subject of the media's treatment of the suburbs. A Voix Haute was initially an indie project that France Television eventually joined. They gave us complete freedom: we shot it and they liked it - so much so that they offered to release it in theatres. This film shows that there's still hope in the suburbs, despite all the problems, that the people of these neighborhoods have talent and don't always fit with the clichés they're labelled with. This has always been my approach: to show the realities.

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Les Misérables is your first classically produced feature film. Is it a culmination of all your experiences?

I'm not sure it's a culmination. I hope it's more a departure then an arrival. But it is true that in this film I talk a little about my life, my experiences and those of my relatives. Everything in it is based on actual events: the jubilation of the World Cup victory of course, the arrival of the new cop in the neighborhood, the drone, even the stolen lion and the gypsies. For five years I filmed everything that went on in my neighborhood, particularly the cops. The minute they'd turn up, I'd grab my camera and film them, until the day I filmed a real police blunder. I wanted to show the incredible diversity of these neighborhoods. I still live there: it's my life and I love filming there. It's my set!

You tend to view all the protagonists without preconceptions or judgements?

Of course, because reality is always complex. There is bad and good on both sides. I try to film each character without judgement. We operate in such a complex world that it's difficult to make quick and definitive judgments. The neighborhoods are powder kegs, there are clans, and despite all this we all try to live together and to avoid everything spinning out of control. I show this in the film - the daily accommodations everyone makes to get by.





It seems everything happens against a backdrop of unemployment and poverty - the root of all the problems?

It's easy to live with each other when you have money. When you don't, it's a lot more complicated: you need compromises, arrangements, little deals... it's a matter of survival. For the cops too, they are in survival mode, things are tough for them too. Les Misérables is neither pro-lowlife nor pro-cops, I've tried to be as fair as possible. I was 10 years old when I was first stopped and searched by the police, which tells you how well I know cops, how long I've lived close by them. Most of these cops aren't well-educated - they themselves live in difficult conditions, and in the same neighborhood.

Could we call *Les Misérables* a humanist, political film, in the sense that you don't judge individuals but implicitly denounce a system in which everyone ends up being a victim, residents and cops alike?

That's exactly it, and responsibility falls to the politicians. You could almost say things are going from bad to worse. Despite everything, we've all learned to live together in these neighborhoods - with 30 different nationalities living side to side.

Life in the suburbs is light years away from what the media shows you. How could the politicians ever be able to bring solve our problems when they don't actually know us or how we live?





Another reality shown in the film, which contrasts with the usual clichés, is the depiction of ethnicities. Can you discuss?

Yes, because that is how things are. People from everywhere hanging out together. Between Chris - a white racist cop - and 'The Mayor' - a black neighborhood figure - things are also complex: they hate each other but have little "arrangements" because they need each other. The cops are often obliged to make compromises with the residents, or else it would be permanent war.

Your direction also goes against what's expected - you avoid video-promo editing, the stereotypical hip-hop music. Was it important for you to let the narrative and the shots speak for themselves?

I wanted the first forty minutes of the film to be a calm immersion into the neighborhood. I wanted to bring the audience into my world first, before going into the action. It's like you're strolling along, familiarising yourselves with the characters and the fabric of the neighborhood. Indeed, the music is more electro than hip-hop. Even the way they speak, I wanted to avoid all the predictable suburb-film clichés.





Let's talk about the actors. Where does Djebril Zonga (Gwada) come from?

He's a mate from Clichy-sous-Bois. He had a career as a model and I didn't know he was an actor. I was struggling to find a black guy - there aren't many black actors, apart from Omar Sy or Jacky Ido, you can count them on one hand. When he found out I was doing a casting, he called me. Not only did I not know he was an actor, he is also handsome, and I was looking more for someone with an ugly mug, to play the BAC cop. Still, I had him do some tests without too much expectation, and then, wow!

And Alexis Manenti, who plays the nasty racist cop, Chris?

I've known him for a long time - he's part of the Kourtrajmé gang. It's true his role isn't an easy one. His character is a real asshole, but he still has some humanity, which we also try to show. He's really good in this part, and despite his hateful side, the audience still grows attached to him.

Damien Bonnard is better known, and plays newcomer, Stéphane?

I didn't know him at all. Alexis had worked with him before and told me I should meet him. So I set up a meeting. He looked like he came from another planet, like in the film. He'd never been to the suburbs before he was in shock! And you can see that on screen, he's absolutely accurate and touching. With him on board, I had my three cops. Then Steve, who plays the Mayor - I found him through casting, he'd already appeared in a lot of films. The others, I found on the street.

Then there's Jeanne Balibar, unrecognizable as the police chief, and unexpected in your film...

She was shooting her own film in Montfermeil. I didn't know her. Someone called me because she needed a hand and we became friends. I proposed the role to her, and she played the game. It was a beautiful encounter. It's true, it's surprising to see her in the film... no one expects to see her there.



Julien Poupard is the cinematographer. How did you work together?

He immediately understood my world, the way I wanted to film. I've always been the camera operator on all my previous films, and I was a bit frustrated at first. But Julien is so good, and understood absolutely everything, so much so that it was like I was filming! What Julien did is magnificent. He is not only talented, he's humble, adorable - truly a beautiful encounter.

What about the editing? Did you have a lot of material to organise?

Flora Volpière is an amazing editor. I shot a lot: we had about 100 hours of rushes. Flora has been working with Kourtrajmé for 20 years, she has edited all of Kim's films, she's killer - really something else.

The title refers to Victor Hugo, and the film begins with French flags during the night following the World Cup victory. Did you want to make a film not only about the suburbs, but about France too?

I'm French. At times we have been told that perhaps we weren't French, but we've always felt French. I'm a little older than the characters of the film, and the 12th of July, 1998 marked me for life. I remember it to this day - I was 18 and it was magical!

Football managed to unite us: no more skin colour, no more social classes, we were simply French. We felt that again during the last World Cup, as if only football had the power to bring us together. It's a pity there is no other bond for the people but at the same time, those are incredible moments to experience, and to film. The film starts with this, before shifting back to the bleaker reality of daily life, where each person lives their lives according to skin colour, religion, social class.



BIOGRAPHY LADJ LY

Filmmaker Ladj Ly is a native of Montfermeil (Seine-Saint-Denis), best known for his attention-grabbing web documentaries that depict the realities of social and political life. He began his career as an actor and member of Kourtrajmé, a collective created in 1995 by his childhood friends, directors Kim Chapiron and Romain Gavras.

Ly went on to direct his first short film, *Montfermeil Les Bosquets* in 1997. In 2004, he co-wrote the documentary 28 Millimeters with renowned photographer JR, best known for his large format street photographs posted on the walls of Clichy, Montfermeil and Paris. After the 2005 Paris riots, Ladj was triggered by the death of two youths, Zyed Benna and Bouna Traoré, who were hiding in an electricity substation in Clichy-sous-Bois, and he decided to film his neighborhood for a year

to make a documentary entitled 365 Days in Clichy-Montfermeil (2007). He continued his work on documentaries, and in 2014 directed 365 Days In Mali, which spotlighted a region in turmoil where militias and Tuaregs were preparing for war. In 2016, Ladj directed *Marakani* in Mali, an advert for the international solidarity NGO Max Havelaar France.

In 2017, he directed his first short film, Les Misérables, which was Césarnominated in 2018 and a prize-winner at the Clermont-Ferrand Short Film Festival. That same year, he and director/writer Stéphane de Freitas co-directed the documentary A Voix Haute, also nominated for a César award. Les Misérables is Ly's first feature film, inspired by his original short.



FILMOGRAPHY

2019	LES MISÉRABLES		
2017	LES MISÉRABLES (short) César nominee 2018		
	À VOIX HAUTE (documentary) co-directed with Stéphane de Freitas		
2015	CLIQUE TV (TV) Documentary filmmaking for Clique TV		
	MR BRAINWASH (web series documentary for Arte)		
2013	365 DAYS IN MALI (documentary)		
2010	MALI SUR LA TRACE DES OTAGES FRANCAIS (documentary		
2008	DES MAUX POUR LE DIRE (TV report)		
2007	365 DAYS IN CLICHY MONTFERMEIL (documentary)		
2006	28 MILLIMETERS: PORTRAIT OF A GENERATION (documentary co-directed with JR		
1997	MONTFERMEIL LES BOSQUETS (short) with Kourtraimé collective		



CAST

Damien Bonnard Stéphane/Greaser Chris Alexis Manenti Gwada Djebril Zonga Issa Perica Issa Buzz Al-Hassan Ly Steve Tientcheu The Mayor Salah Almamy Kanoute Cheapskate Nizar Ben Fatma Zorro Raymond Lopez Luciano Luciano Lopez Jaihson Jaihson Lopez **Police Chief** Jeanne Balibar Macha Omar Soumare Sana Joachaim Bintou Lucas Omiri Slim

CREW

Directed by	Ladj Ly	Producers	Toufik Ayad
Written by	Ladj Ly		Christophe Barro
	Giordano Gederlini		
	Alexis Manenti	Production	SRAB Film
Original Music	Pink Noise	Coproduction	Rectangle Production
DP	Julien Poupard		Lyly Film
Sound	Arnaud Lavaleix	With the participation of	Canal
	Matthieu Autin		Ciné
	Jérôme Gonthier		Le Pact
	Marco Casanova		Wild Bunc
Editor	Flora Volpelière	With the support of	La Région Île-de-Franc
1 st Assistant Director	Arthur Guerrand	In association with	Cinéventure
Production Designer	Karim Lagati		Cinefeel
Wardrobe	Marine Galliano	French Distribution	Le Pact
Production Manager	Laurène Ladoge	International Sales	Wild Bunc

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RECIANGLE

PRODUCTIONS

LE Pacte