ACTIVITY REPORT
2019

Linguapax
International
INDEX

1. PRESENTATION .............................................................................................................. 3

2. ACTIVITIES 2019 ........................................................................................................ 5

   2.1 Presentation of the objectives of the International Year of Indigenous Languages (Barcelona, 16 May 2020)
   
   2.2 Participation in the FABER 2019 residency "Migration policies, diversity policies"
   
   2.3 Dissemination campaign on linguistic and cultural diversity
   
   2.4 Online course “Language Diversity: what for?”
   
   2.5 Film cycle on the occasion of the International Year of Indigenous Languages
   
   2.6 International Presence
   
   2.7 Presence in the media, on the Internet and on social media

3. ACTIVITY OF THE DELEGATIONS ........................................................................... 15

   3.1 Linguapax Europe
   
   3.2 Linguapax Asia
   
   3.3 Linguapax Latin America

4. LINGUAPAX INTERNATIONAL AWARD 2019 ................................................. 18

5. PUBLICATIONS ........................................................................................................ 21

   5.1 Report "Linguistic and cultural diversity: a common heritage of inestimable value"
   
   5.2 Linguapax Review 2019: “Old Kava in New Gourds: Language Revitalisation and Schooling in Hawaii"

6. FINANCIAL REPORT .............................................................................................. 23
1. PRESENTATION

Linguapax is an organisation that promotes global linguistic diversity to contribute to dialogue and peace. As an entity with consultative status with UNESCO, it:

- Embraces the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.
- Works towards cultural and linguistic rights.
- Promotes multilingual and multicultural education.
- Promotes and participates in language revitalisation programs through the Linguapax International network.
- Analyses the changes in social, cultural and political sensitivity in relation to languages and linguistic diversity.
- Explores new cultural expressions that are emerging in contexts of linguistic diversity and multilingualism.
- Promotes actions for linguistic diversity in the digital environment and explores new forms of communication.
- Alerts the factors that put global linguistic wealth at risk.

The foundational mandate of Linguapax, which has always been its guiding thread, in a more or less explicit way, is to: encourage and come up with ways to demonstrate the relationship between linguistic diversity and peace; provide perspectives on what these two terms mean and what the potential of their interrelation is. This thematic approach to Linguapax’s action is strategically linked to its historical genesis with UNESCO, while allowing the organisation to take “complementary” actions to those of the intergovernmental organisation. On the other hand, Linguapax’s action proactively harmonises with the framework foreshadowed by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.¹

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¹ Some of the Sustainable Development Goals approved by the United Nations General Assembly for the period 2015-2030 make direct reference to language as a factor in sustainable development: language and quality education (objective 4); language and mother tongue education (objective 4); language and gender equality (objective 5); language and economic growth (objective 8); language and the reduction of inequalities (objective 10); language, peace and justice (objective 16); NGOs and language policy in relation to the SDGs.
**General lines of action**

Linguistic revitalisation projects in the field promoted, among other organisations, by the Linguapax delegations and with a different emphasis in each of the geolinguistic areas.

Promotion of multilingual education and culture, and development of teaching materials that disseminate the values of linguistic and cultural diversity.

Maintaining the debate on linguistic diversity, cultural innovation and multilingualism. Willingness to make clear the potential of linguistic diversity in the generation of other forms of cultural knowledge and production. Planning international meetings, expert seminars, awareness courses and training workshops.

Guidance on management of linguistic diversity.

Linguapax International Award. The award, unique in its kind in the world, is awarded annually in recognition of the outstanding work of individuals or entities in favor of linguistic diversity and multilingual education.
2. ACTIVITY 2019

2.1 Presentation of the objectives of the International Year of Indigenous Languages (Barcelona, 16 May 2020)

On Thursday 16 May, at 6.30 pm, in the Sala Mirador of the Center for Contemporary Culture of Barcelona (CCCB), Linguapax and the UNESCO Chair in Cultural and Linguistic Diversity of the l’Institut d’Estudis Catalans presented the objectives of the International Year of Indigenous Languages, declared by UNESCO. This organisation, represented by Mr. Moez Chakchouk, Assistant Director-General for Communication and Information of this institution, addressed a speech to the audience through the video prepared for the event, which can be accessed at this link on the Linguapax International’s Youtube channel.

During the event, the working programme of the association, planned for the year 2019, and the rules of the Linguapax 2019 award announcement were also presented.

The event closed with an interview with Dr. Carla Ferrerós to Dr. Matthias Brenzinger (Linguapax Award 2017) about the impact of the revitalisation of languages on the well-being of the communities that speak these languages.

About 60 people from different fields attended the event: secondary education, academic research in sociolinguistics, sociology, political science, etc.
2.2 Participation in the FABER 2019 residency "Migration policies, diversity policies"

The demographic changes that are taking place globally also affect Catalonia considerably. These changes lead to situations that question the status quo: there are new languages, new religions, population pyramids that change the configuration of our societies, new beliefs and new economic and job opportunities. These problems and opportunities are not new: the search for new lands and new peoples is a reality and a concern that goes back centuries. However, in order to fit these changes and ensure social cohesion and equal opportunities it is necessary to analyse the reasons and practices that occur everywhere, with the idea of learning from those who have been in similar situations for years. The FABER residence in Olot, linked to the Ramon Llull Institute, planned for 2019 a residence entitled "Migration policies, diversity policies", in which sociologists, political scientists, anthropologists, historians, social educators, economists, lawyers, researchers and professionals in the field were invited to participate, with the intention of debating the challenges that governments, institutions and citizens face when managing these changes.

The Linguapax association has participated in this residency by providing expert participants in the field of linguistic diversity to analyse and address, with specific proposals, the challenge of managing linguistic diversity: language policy as a cross-cutting public policy, and language planning as a mechanism for fostering respect, for multiple identities and for the integration and definition of languages in education, and as a strategy for describing the linguistic landscapes that are drawn in large urban concentrations. Linguapax has provided the Residence Hall with four participants with diverse visions, both in terms of territory and subject matter: Catalonia (education), Sweden (minority languages in Europe), Chile (mediators in public services) and India (comparative
language policies). The contributions of the participants have been set in the following actions: 1) an article written by each participant, on the subject matter of their research, and the reflection resulting from the interaction with other residents; 2) recording a video (available on our Youtube channel) that captures the dialogue between two of the participants in the environment of multilingual education in the European context, and 3) giving two lectures at the headquarters of the Institut d’Estudis Catalans on mediation in Chilean public services, on the one hand, and a comparison between the language policy of Catalonia and that of India, on the other. All material is available on the Linguapax website and has been shared on social media.

image: Charo Reyes (left) and Nina Carlsson (right), at a time of the recording of the video “Bridging divisions between majority, national minority and immigrant languages through the plurilingual approach”. Olot, November 2019.
2.3 Dissemination campaign on linguistic and cultural diversity

One of the objectives proposed by Linguapax throughout the year has been to provide information on the linguistic situation of the world (linguistic diversity, endangered languages, language preservation projects, examples of success, languages in the digital world, etc), and to give examples in the city of Barcelona of what it means to live and coexist in a multilingual and multicultural global context, showing various characteristics of the languages that are found in the city and associating them with specific territories of the world. In short, they wanted to show languages as links of recognition and dialogue.

That is why Linguapax prepared and presented, on 27 November 2019, the report “Linguistic and cultural diversity: a common heritage of invaluable value”, on linguistic diversity in the world and in the city of Barcelona, prepared with the organisation’s own information and the contributions of other institutions and external contributors.

The presentation took place at the headquarters of the Institut d’Estudis Catalans, in a press conference that brought together about 20 journalists from different media. The full report can be found in our website.

Associated with this report, graphic awareness material has been disseminated to libraries, civic centers, universities and municipal facilities with some of the most relevant information in the report, which includes messages such as:

- Did you know that ... of the 7,000 languages spoken in the world, 2,500 are in danger of extinction?
- Did you know that ... only 4% of the population speaks 96% of the world's languages?
- Did you know that ... your language could also disappear? That linguistic diversity is threatened?
- Did you know that ... in Barcelona more than 300 languages are spoken?
The association believes that with the presentation of the report and the supporting graphic material, it has been possible for the media to pick up the diversity of languages and cultures that coexist in Barcelona as a positive and encouraging message. We believe that an important first step has been taken, and that during 2020 it is worth consolidating and deepening the intangible and cultural potential that coexists in Barcelona, extending the experience to the rest of Catalonia, and offering the project, through the Delegations from Linguapax, to other cities or regions that want to use it and adapt it to their specific contexts.

The following media outlets echoed the campaign:

- Betevé: [https://beteve.cat/societat/llengues-barcelona-linguapax-diversitat/](https://beteve.cat/societat/llengues-barcelona-linguapax-diversitat/)
- Diari ARA: [https://www.ara.cat/societat/Barcelona-parla-300-lenguages-diferents_0_2351764950.html](https://www.ara.cat/societat/Barcelona-parla-300-lenguages-diferents_0_2351764950.html)
- Canal 3/24: [https://www.ccma.cat/324/arab-urdu-igbo-i-wolof-els-carrers-de-barcelona-parlen-mes-de-300-lenguages/noticia/2966681/](https://www.ccma.cat/324/arab-urdu-igbo-i-wolof-els-carrers-de-barcelona-parlen-mes-de-300-lenguages/noticia/2966681/)
- Diari El País: [http://www.linguapax.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Not%C3%ADcia_ElPa%C3%ADs.pdf](http://www.linguapax.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Not%C3%ADcia_ElPa%C3%ADs.pdf)
2.4 Online course “Language Diversity: what for?”

According to forecasts, the contents of the MOOC (Massive Online Open Course) “Language Diversity: what for?” have been produced throughout 2019, which will be carried out through the Coursera platform via UAB.

It is an introductory course on linguistic diversity and the management of multilingualism from a theoretical and a management-oriented perspective of certain contexts that emerge from diversity. The teaching staff is linked to the Linguapax International Network: advisory committee and network of delegations.

The course has been organised in five blocks. Each block is expected to last over a week:

1. **Linguistic Diversity in the World: Introduction and Transversal Perspectives.**
   - This block contextualises the notion of linguistic diversity: it describes its historical evolution; the elements that forms it; the geographical aspects that conditions it (territories and human displacements);
   - progressive awareness with the aspect of legal, social and educational fields; the international framework and the digital environment.

2. **Languages and Territories of Origin.**
   - In this block it is talked about language communities in their home territories.
   - There is a geographical and historical overview of linguistic diversity in different territories; it is talked about the
relationships between languages and the roles of speakers, and of the approaches adopted in the treatment of linguistic diversity.

3. **People Movements and Linguistic Diversity.** In this block it is talked about languages in motion: sociolinguistic changes and the dynamics of speakers in host countries; the visibility actions and strategies for preserving the native language, and the relationship between native languages and the languages of the host territory.

4. **Linguistic Revitalisation.** This block shows in an exemplified way what language revitalisation is and what it consists of; in which areas it is used; who has the leading role in it; what aspects need to be considered, what factors need to be involved in revitalising a language, and what difficulties are encountered in the process.

5. **Linguistic Diversity, Creativity and Social Transformation.** This block presents cases in which linguistic diversity has served as an incentive for creation in different areas: from self-definition to theatrical creation or research with new technologies. Personal cases are presented about the journey of those who have contributed to improving democratic quality.

Currently, about twenty videos have been recorded, edited and subtitled, and it is expected that by 2020 it will be fully completed and presented to the public.

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**2.5 Film cycle on the occasion of the International Year of Indigenous Languages**

A series of films was held in November, in collaboration with the *Filmoteca de Catalunya*, as part of the International Year of Indigenous Languages, coordinated by UNESCO. The films screened were: Le Brio (screening: 29/10/2019), Champ d'honneur (30/10/2019) and The Arrival (31/10/2019). They all reflected, from different perspectives, on the relevance of languages as a mediating element for dialogue and peace. You can read more about the cycle here: [https://www.filmoteca.cat/web/ca/cicle/any-internacional-de-les-llengues-autoctones](https://www.filmoteca.cat/web/ca/cicle/any-internacional-de-les-llengues-autoctones)

![Image: scene from the film The Arrival, screened at the Filmoteca de Catalunya on 31/10/2019.](image-url)
2.6 International presence

International Conference Language Technologies for All (LT4All)

Maite Melero, representing Linguapax, attended a three-day International Conference (4-6 December, 2019) held as part of the International Year of Indigenous Languages 2019, at the headquarters of UNESCO, in Paris (France). The aim of the event was to reflect on the situation of non-global languages regarding language technologies, and to promote specific measures for the promotion of linguistic diversity in the digital world and for an actual multilingual Internet, with particular focus to indigenous languages.

During the sessions, attempts were made to identify recommendations on how to use technology for the preservation, support and promotion of languages, including languages that are not used often and indigenous languages, as well as on how to increase and facilitate digital communication between speakers of these languages.

The conference consisted of keynote speeches, oral presentations and panels, as well as reports, demonstration of artificial intelligence systems and applications in an exhibition specially set up during the event. While technology is advancing for major languages, many others are at a disadvantage by the prevailing economic models in new technologies. Considering that the new technological tools are mainly based on the training of neural algorithms on large amounts of data of the language in question, it was highlighted the need for appropriate policies regarding open source software, and reuse of data generated by the public administrations.

*Image: Opening session of the International Conference Languages for All. Paris, 4 December 2019. (Photo: Maite Melero)*
The conference was divided into three sessions:

1. CONTEXT: Multilingualism for the construction of knowledge societies. In this session, various realities were presented in the field of indigenous languages, and it was discussed about languages and communication in the 21st century. It was also discussed how the Internet, on the one hand, increases the possibilities of documenting and preserving a language and how, on the other hand, it is a danger to diversity, due to situations of digital diglossia that are found in most minority languages. Different experiences of multilingualism in education and research were presented and language policies were discussed to tackle the challenges of globalisation.

2. SUCCESSES: Implementation of language technologies for linguistic diversity and multilingualism. In this session, new applications based on language technologies were presented, and it was discussed the scientific aspects related to these technologies, applied to oral, written and signed language. Existing infrastructure and resources were also presented, especially those with open access and open licenses.

3. CHALLENGES: Addressing the digital divide and multilingualism. This session explored strategies for the use of language technologies by minorities and indigenous peoples, including activities for the documentation, preservation, and recovery, particularly of indigenous and low-resource languages.

It has been planned to publish a final document with the conclusions of the conference in order to establish the direction of future global actions in the area of Language Technologies.

2.7 Presence in the media, on the Internet and on social networks

In 2019, the public presence of Linguapax has intensified, not only due to direct contact with the media, but also, due to the enhancement of institutional social networks and the update of the website. The association is committed to make the most of the advantages of globalised communication, to strengthen ties with the global scientific community, as well as with partners, individuals and institutions around the world that work for the same cause and interests as us. For this reason, contact with the media has been encouraged in all the events in which we have participated (see, for instance, the media coverage of the awareness campaign on linguistic and cultural diversity in Barcelona (section 2.3 of the document, pages 8-10, ut supra); information is also available in our website). Moreover, the renewal of the website, which has been updated periodically to account for the activities carried out
by both, Linguapax headquarters and by the delegations, and the communication through social networks, that have been used for similar purposes, have been milestones we have worked for throughout the year. In this regard, it is worth noting that the visibility of the Linguapax website in search engines (SEO) has improved over the previous year, which has led to an increase in visits of almost 20%. In terms of social networks, the number of followers of the association on Facebook has gone from 117 (February 2018) to 218 (December 2019), and from 343 (February 2018) to 859 (December 2019). The resolution for the coming years is to continue in this line of growth.
3. ACTIVITY OF THE DELEGATIONS

3.1 LINGUAPAX EUROPE

Maria Olimpia Squillaci and Manuela Pellegrino are promoters and disseminators of the languages Greko and Grikò, two minority languages of Greek origin spoken in southern Italy.

Linguapax has continued to support its project, co-funded by the Smithsonian Institution (SMiLE programme), which consists of researching and analysing the current revitalisation strategies in the Greek-speaking communities of Italy, Grikò and Greko, from the 1960s until now, and also exploring the repercussions of these programmes on local communities. The project aims to show how these languages, Grikò and Greko, show some significant differences despite numerous similarities. In addition, by examining the case of the Greek community in southern Italy, the project will provide valuable data to be able to compare revitalisation practices with practices applied in other communities with European minority languages.

Linguapax is collaborating with the British organisation Tribalingual in the online Greek course. It can be accessed from the website: https://tribalingual.com/courses/greko-2/

See more information on: http://www.linguapax.org/catala/qui-som/linguapax-europa
3.2 LINGUAPAX ASIA

The Asian delegation of Linguapax, chaired by Dr. Jelisava Sethna, has produced a video, entitled “Pride, Love & Community: Maintaining Endangered Languages in the 21st Century,” in which eight native speakers of endangered languages from Thailand and Japan outline their sociolinguistic situation. You can check it out here: https://www.linguapax-asia.org/en/2019/05/new-video-project/.

Another action has been the celebration of International Mother Language Day 2019, in which exchange students at Tsukuba University have given presentations, shown videos and posters to reflect the linguistic and cultural diversity of the environment.

Linguapax Asia has also participated in the annual conference of the Japan Association of Language Teachers (JALT) 2019. The congress took place in Nagoya (Japan), from 1 to 4 November 2019, and the speakers Fred Andersen and Cary Durval presented, on behalf of Linguapax Asia, the paper "Teacher Efficacy, Learner Agency".

In addition, still in the academic field, Linguapax Asia has begun preparations for the "Linguapax Asia Symposium: Learning and Teaching Languages of the World, Sharing Common Values, Goals and Challenges". The conference, scheduled for June 2020, is co-organised with International Christian University and the Institute for Educational Research and Service. The committee that organises it has met several times, and the call for articles is open. See more details on the web: https://www.linguapax-asia.org/en/2019/10/linguapax-asia-2020-international-symposium/

3.3 LINGUAPAX LATIN AMERICA

Throughout 2019, the Linguapax delegation in Latin America, chaired by Dr. José Antonio Flores, has led the creation of the Grupo de Acompañamiento a Lenguas Amenazadas (GALA), a Mexican group that currently brings together more than 300 members from different sectors: scholars, professors, native speakers of minority languages and people interested in preservation of linguistic and cultural heritage. The main objectives of the group are: a) to influence government language policies, and b) to strengthen cooperative relationships between speakers of minority languages and the rest of society to promote and consolidate multilingualism. Some of the activities that have been carried out from this platform, that are always open to the public, have been the following:
- 8 February 2019: final review and joint approval of the promotional video-capsule of GALA.

Accessible here: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0Vfh40rjvYk](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0Vfh40rjvYk)

- 21 February 2019: Celebration of the colloquium "The extinction of native languages and their recovery process." Auditorium of the Templo Mayor Museum, Mexico City.


- 5-27 September 2019: Musical events and hip-hop festival in indigenous languages. Different locations, Mexico City.

- 4 October 2019: Public presentation of GALA at the VII Symposium on Language Policy. National School of Anthropology and History, Mexico City.


4. LINGUAPAX INTERNATIONAL AWARD 2019

The winning nomination for the Linguapax International Award 2019 was that of Larry Kimura, a key figure in the revitalisation of the Hawaiian language, one of the decisive benchmarks of the movement to preserve Hawaiian, and responsible for multiple initiatives that have helped reverse the trend towards decrease in the number of speakers of this language.

Hawaiian (or ʻōlelo Hawaiʻi) is an Austronesian language spoken in the Hawaiian Islands that is part of the Eastern Polynesian group. The situation of the Hawaiian, on the verge of extinction in the middle of the twentieth century, is still very fragile today due to the progressive recession it has experienced since the eighteenth century and especially due to its ban on school since the Kingdom of Hawaii was annexed as a new US state. UNESCO, in its classification of endangered languages, places Hawaiian as a "critically endangered" language. However, thanks to the work started by a group of families and led by the award-winning Larry Kimura, there are now native speakers of this language.

Kimura set himself an ambitious goal forty years ago: to create a new generation of Hawaiian speakers. With the collaboration of a group of intensely involved people, we can say that it has fulfilled it and, therefore, other communities around the world, many of them speaking endangered languages, are interested in this successful case.
The key to the recovery of this endangered language is specified in three fundamental aspects. Firstly, in the use of it in formal education for its transmission; not only teaching it from preschool, but also teaching it through the language. Secondly, encouraging the use of Hawaiian in all areas of society: in the media and on social networks, in public institutions and in the administration of justice, in the workplace, in cinema, in music, video games and technology. Finally, in the proactive use of the language, which aims to prevent the ubiquity of English from conquering areas of use and registers.

The jury of the Linguapax Prize, made up of 40 members of the academic scientific community, experts in the field, has especially valued Kimura's involvement in the founding of Aha Pūnana Leo, his leadership in the movement to revitalise the Hawaiian language during the last 40 years and its continuous effort to expand the movement in defense of the language. In announcing the award, Professor Kimura decided that the award would be intended to support and expand the activities of the Aha Pūnana Leo school network in order to multiply its impact on Hawaiian society, as well as develop actions that consolidate the vocations of young academics and community leaders to find new ways to advance the use and appreciation of the Hawaiian language that will ensure the continuity of new generations of speakers.

The award ceremony took place at the Leo Nāwahīokalaniʻōpuʻu Punana School in the town of Kea’au on the island of Hawaii and consisted of a tribute from all students (about 600) to the Professor Larry Kimura through songs, dances and parliaments; all in Hawaiian. Two high school students acted as translators for foreign visitors.

Dr. Matthias Brenzinger, Africanist and specialist in endangered language revitalisation processes and Linguapax Award 2017, who had nominated Professor Kimura, gave a gloss on his life and professional career, and Ms. Mònica Pereña, president of Linguapax, conveyed to the Hawaiian community gathered at the school the aspects that the jury had particularly valued when awarding the prize and presented it.

A luncheon was then held with representatives of the Hawaiian language and culture. During her stay on the island of Hawaii, the president had the opportunity to discuss with different specialists the situation of the Catalan language and culture, and noted the knowledge they had, as well as that of other minority and minority languages of
Europe and elsewhere, and their ability to identify the most relevant strategies and actions for their language from the experiences of others.

*Images: Linguapax International Award Ceremony 2019*
5. PUBLICATIONS

5.1 Report "Linguistic and cultural diversity: a common heritage of inestimable value"

This study collects the conclusions of the research carried out by the members of Linguapax and by experts who have collaborated with the association, and gives an account of the diversity of languages and, therefore, of cultures that coexist in the city of Barcelona. A list is made, with thorough determination, they are characterized and affiliated, and their incorporation into the daily routine of the city is exemplified. See the full report on this website.

5.2 Linguapax Review 2019: “Old Kava in New Gourds: Language Revitalisation and Schooling in Hawaii"

Linguapax has decided to dedicate the annual magazine to an in-depth monographic study on Hawaiian language, considering, on the one hand, that the Linguapax 2019 prize (see section 4, pages 19-21, ut supra) has been awarded to professor Larry Kimura for the work he has done for the recovery of this language, and on the other hand, that UNESCO proclaimed 2019 as the International Year of Indigenous Languages, including Hawaiian. The articles contained in the publication are these:

1. “The Disappearance of Hawaiian Schools in the Nineteenth Century": Hawaii led a pioneering project of compulsory schooling for everybody during the nineteenth century, but this system of public education led to the replacement of Hawaiian by English since before the annexation of the archipelago to the United States. Knowing how and why this was done, can help you understand the global trend toward the commercialisation of English.

2. "Aha Pūnana Leo: moving forward from the ground up": The efforts of a single teacher, Larry Kimura, have given results; currently the association 'Aha Pūnana Leo supports Hawaiian education from kindergarten to doctorate, through direct political actions organised by families.

3. “You have my word: Mahalo no i to’u matua tane”: Reconciling the interests of historical speakers and new speakers of a language is never easy, and in the case of
Hawaiian this tension has led to controversies that are difficult to overcome, on the standard of language, authenticity and authority.

4. "Hawaiian performing arts and the rise of Hawaiian": Traditional art forms are often linked to the health of the language in which they are spoken. In Hawaii, however, both traditional art and language have survived, and the process of revitalisation in which the language finds itself has raised interesting questions related to authenticity in art and expression.

5. "A look at the Kula Kaiapuni": Native language immersion schools go against the flow and have to face many challenges that can only be overcome with the exceptional union of teachers, students, families and other collaborating agents.

6. “The role of schools and speaker networks in the recovery of Hawaiian language”: In Hawaii, native language revitalisation strategies have not focused primarily on the family environment, but have put the emphasis in the network created by schools, which has brought together different types of Hawaiian speakers. This example may be useful for other language communities in a situation of revitalisation.
6. FINANCIAL REPORT

Linguapax is a recipient of government grants.

Total grants awarded for 2019 activities: 87,550.48

- Generalitat de Catalunya, Department of Foreign Affairs: 40,000
- Generalitat de Catalunya, Department of Culture: 20,561
- Barcelona City Council, “Linguapax Award 2019” project: 10,000
- Barcelona City Council, “Languages count” project: 5,000
- Embassy of Australia (grant for the delegation of Latin America) 11,989.48

In compliance with the Transparency Act, we attach the profit and loss account and the balance sheet corresponding to the year 2019:
### Cuenta de Pérdidas y Ganancias

Empresa: ASSOCIACIÓ LINGUAPAX INTERNATIONAL  
Página: 1  
Fecha listado: 17/04/2020  
Periodo: De Enero a Diciembre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Código</th>
<th>Descripción</th>
<th>Importe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ingresos de la entidad por su actividad propia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>Cuotas de usuarios y afiliados</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Aprovisionamientos</td>
<td>-5,500,00</td>
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<td>TRABAJOS REALIZADOS POR OTRAS</td>
<td>-5,500,00</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Gastos de personal</td>
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<td>SUELDOS Y SALARIOS</td>
<td>-10,572,81</td>
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<td>642</td>
<td>SEGURIDAD SOCIAL A CARGO DE LA</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Otros gastos de explotación</td>
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</tr>
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<td>621</td>
<td>ARRENDAMIENTOS Y CÁNONES</td>
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<td>SERVICIOS PROFESIONALES INDEPENDIENTES</td>
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<tr>
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<td>PRIMAS DE SEGUROS</td>
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<td>626</td>
<td>SERVICIOS BANCARIOS Y SIMILARE</td>
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<td>638</td>
<td>SUMINISTROS</td>
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<td>AJUSTE, NEGAT. EN IMPOS. INDIR.</td>
<td>-2,775,29</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Deterioro y rt.do por enaj.del inmov.</td>
<td>503,47</td>
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<td>678</td>
<td>GASTOS EXCEPCIONALES</td>
<td>-442,90</td>
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<td>776</td>
<td>INGRESOS EXCEPCIONALES</td>
<td>986,27</td>
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<td>A)</td>
<td>RTDO. DE EXPLOTACIÓN (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10</td>
<td>997,19</td>
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<td>C)</td>
<td>RESULTADO ANTES DE IMPUESTOS (A+B)</td>
<td>997,19</td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>Impuestos sobre beneficios</td>
<td>-110,46</td>
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<tr>
<td>630</td>
<td>IMPUESTO SOBRE BENEFICIOS</td>
<td>-110,46</td>
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<td>D)</td>
<td>EXCEDENTE DEL EJERCICIO (C+19)</td>
<td>886,73</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Balance de Situación

**Empresa**: 60041 - ASSOCIACIÓ LINGUAPAX INTERNATIONAL  
**Fecha listado**: 17/04/2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVO</th>
<th>2019</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A) ACTIVO NO CORRIENTE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>VI. Activos por Impuesto diferido</td>
<td>24,32</td>
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<tr>
<td>474 ACTIVOS POR IMPUESTO DIFERIDO</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>B) ACTIVO CORRIENTE</strong></td>
<td>44,341,70</td>
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<tr>
<td>II. Deudores comerciales y otras cuentas a cob.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Clientes ventas y prestación de servicios</td>
<td>22,112,20</td>
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<td>b) Citas ventas y prestación servicios CP</td>
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<td>3. Otros deudores</td>
<td>22,112,20</td>
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<td>470 HP, DEUDORA DIVERSOS CONCEPTOS</td>
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<td>VI. Efectivo y otros activos líquidos equival.</td>
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<td>570 CAJA, EUROS</td>
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<tr>
<td>572 BACS E INS.CRÉD. C/C VISA/EURO</td>
<td>22,206,75</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL ACTIVO** | **44,366,02**