



The World Bank
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INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT U.S.A.
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

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Survey on Transparency in St. Lucia

Definitions of common terms used in this questionnaire:

- *MPs*: members of the lower house/chamber of the national/federal parliament.
- *Financial disclosure laws*: laws that require MPs to disclose their assets and liabilities.
- *Business activities' disclosure laws*: laws that require MPs to disclose secondary employment and business activities in the private sector, such as membership in a company's board of directors, or being an officer or advisor in a company.
- *Family members' individual interests*: Business activities and assets and liabilities owned separately by the MP's family, such as non-marital assets. We only consider assets and interests owned independently by an MP's family member, assets jointly owned are not considered.
- *Post-tenure agreements*: employment agreements and/or business transactions that an MP enters into after completing his parliamentary term, such as an agreement to work for a certain company after completing their parliamentary term.



[Saint Lucia]

Lower House of Parliament – [House of Assembly]**PART 1: DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS**

If your country requires Members of Parliament (MPs) in the lower house to disclose their financial and/or business interests, please use the blank disclosure form to supplement the law when completing this section.

Disclosure requirement and frequency	TA 2009	Your answer
1. Are MPs required to disclose during their mandate their:		
Assets and liabilities?	YES	[]
Business activities (secondary employment, positions in private firms)?	YES	[]
2. When are MPs required to submit a disclosure form?		
Upon taking and leaving office	NO	[]
Upon taking office	YES	[]
Annually	YES	[]
Once every X years (please specify how often)	NO	[]
3. Are MPs required to disclose <u>changes</u> in assets or business activities prior to disclosure deadline (e.g., within 4 weeks of any change)?	NO	[]
<p>Applicable law(s) and comments:</p> <p>The main legal base for the disclosure of assets is the 'Integrity in Public Life Act' from 2004 (IPLA). Art 11 says: "A person in public life shall file a declaration of income, assets and liabilities with the commission ...". The periodicity of disclosures is specified in the third schedule (Form 2 (a)) of the IPLA. The periodicity of the disclosures is specified in Art 13.1 and 13.2.</p> <p>The first schedule defines persons in public life and includes MPs.</p>		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):		[]
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []</i>		
Your Comments:		
[]		

1.1. DISCLOSURE OF ASSETS & LIABILITIES

Report of Assets and Liabilities	TA 2009	Your answer
4. Are MPs required to disclose the following assets and liabilities:		
Personal residence	YES/1	[]
<i>Details: Disclosure of exact location vs. monetary value</i>		
○ Value and exact location of the property	YES	[]
○ Exact location	NO	[]
○ Total value without the exact location	NO	[]
○ Not specified	NO	[]
Non-financial, non-movable assets (e.g., other real estate)	YES	[]
<i>Details: Disclosure of exact location vs. monetary value</i>		
○ Value and exact location of the property	YES	[]
○ Exact location	NO	[]
○ Total value without the exact location	NO	[]



○ Not specified	NO	[]
Non-financial, movable assets (e.g., jewelry, vehicles)	YES	[]
<i>Details: Disclosure of description vs. monetary value</i>		
○ Value and description of the asset	YES/2	[]
○ Description of the asset	NO	[]
○ Total value without descriptions	NO	[]
○ Not specified	NO	[]
Stock holdings and other securities	YES	[]
<i>Details: Disclosure of name vs. monetary value</i>		
○ Value of stock and name of company in which they hold stocks	YES	[]
○ Name of company in which they hold stock	NO	[]
○ Total value of stock, without the name of the company	NO	[]
○ Not specified	NO	[]
<i>Details: Disclosure of all vs. certain types of stocks</i>		
○ All stock ownership	YES	[]
○ Stock ownership in certain types of companies (e.g., in specific industries, in companies where the state is a partial owner)	NO	[]
○ Stock above a certain threshold	NO	[]
▪ Please specify the threshold	NO	[]
Interest-bearing financial investments (e.g., bonds, savings accounts)	YES	[]
○ Value of investment and name of company in which investment is held	YES	[]
○ Name of company in which investment is held	NO	[]
○ Total value of investment, without the name of the company	NO	[]
○ Not specified	NO	[]
Liabilities (e.g., loans, credits, mortgages)	YES	[]
○ Name of lender and value of liability	YES	[]
○ Name of lender only	NO	[]
○ Total value of liability, without the name of the lender	NO	[]
○ Not specified	NO	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments:		
Information obtained from the blank disclosure form (Form 2, annex to the IPLA), and the IPLA (Art 15,16,ff)		
/1 Disclosure form requires disclosure of immovable property, in which personal residence is assumed to be included.		
/2 IPLA, Part III, Art. 11 (1) states that an MP must file a declaration of assets, defined as “all property including money, beneficially held in St. Lucia or elsewhere.” There is no specific requirement on the blank disclosure form for non-financial movable assets, although there is a section requiring disclosure of “any other property,” in which non-financial movable assets are assumed to be included.		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):		[]
If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []		
Your Comments:		
[]		

1.2. DISCLOSURE OF BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

In the questions below, please answer “yes” only if there is an explicit requirement to disclose specific items.



Report of income, secondary employment, and business activities	TA 2009	Your answer
5. Are MPs required to disclose the <u>value</u> of their current income?	YES	[]
6. Are MPs required to disclose <u>all</u> sources of income?	YES	[]
○ Only some categories of income (i.e. paid secondary employment)	NO	
7. Are MPs required to disclose <u>unpaid</u> secondary employment?	NO	[]
8. Are MPs required to disclose if they hold the following positions in companies:		
Membership in boards of directors ?	NO	[]
○ All types of board membership	N/A	[]
○ In certain types of companies (e.g., in specific industries)	N/A	[]
○ Only if the position is paid	N/A	[]
Positions as officers (e.g., CEO, CFO)?	NO	[]
○ All types of companies	N/A	[]
○ In certain types of companies (e.g., in specific industries)	N/A	[]
○ Only if the position is paid	N/A	[]
Positions as advisors (e.g., financial, legal, auditor)?	NO	[]
○ All types of advisory work	N/A	[]
○ In certain types of companies (e.g., in specific industries)	N/A	[]
○ Only if the position is paid	N/A	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: Income from all sources is required under Section 10 of the blank disclosure form. Paid secondary employment is required in Art 14.a. There is no specific requirements to disclose unpaid secondary employment.		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):		[]
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []</i>		
Your Comments: []		

1.3. EXPENSES DISCLOSURE

Report on Expenses Disclosure	TA2009	Your answer
8i. Are MPs required to disclose any kind of expenses?	NO	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments:		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):		[]
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []</i>		
Contributor's Comments: []		

1.4. FAMILY MEMBERS' DISCLOSURE

Report of family members' interests	TA 2009	Your answer
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9. Are MPs required to disclose their family members' <u>independently owned</u> interests (as opposed to joint assets or interests)?	YES	[]
10. Which family members are covered by the disclosure requirement?		
○ Spouse	YES	[]
○ Dependent children	NO	[]
○ Other, please specify	NO	[]
11. Are family members required to complete the same disclosure form as MPs?	YES*	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: See blank disclosure forms of IPLA (Art 14.b., 15.b., 16.b., Form 2). *Only the spouse has to declare the same disclosure form.		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):		[]
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []</i>		
Your Comments: []		

What did you use to complete the sections above?	TA 2009	Your answer
Blank disclosure form	YES	[]
Laws	YES	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments:		
Comments: []		

1.5. PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF MPs' DISCLOSURE FORMS

Public Availability of MPs' Disclosure Forms	TA 2009	Your answer
12. <u>By law</u>, are filled out disclosure forms accessible by the public?	NO	[]
13. <u>In practice</u>, does the public have access to the filled out disclosure forms?	N/A	[]
At a registrar where the public can request forms in person	N/A	[]
On the internet	N/A	[]
○ Please specify the address	N/A	[]
Disclosures can be obtained from other sources	N/A	[]
○ Please specify the source	N/A	[]
14. Are filled out disclosure forms only available to the public under certain conditions?		[]
With the express consent of the MP	N/A	[]
Other		[]
○ Please specify	N/A	[]
15. Does the <u>law</u> specify that only a summary of the disclosure is accessible by the public?	N/A	[]
16. <u>In practice</u>, does the public have access to the entire disclosure, as opposed to a summary?	N/A	[]



Applicable law(s) and comments: The confidentiality of the disclosure forms is stated in Art 9 of the IPLA. The National Integrity Commission publishes a certificate in the Gazette, but it relates solely to the compliance of MPs with their disclosure requirements. (Art 11.3)	
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):	[]
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s):</i> []	
Your Comments: []	

PART 2: RESTRICTIONS ON DOING BUSINESS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

In some countries, disclosure of business interests is not required, but there are restrictions on doing business in the private sector. Such provisions may be found in the constitution, election laws, standing orders of the parliament, anticorruption laws, conflict of interest or incompatibility laws, and ethics laws among others. Please consider all of the above sources of law to answer the questions.

Restrictions on business activities	TA 2009	Your answer
17. During tenure, are MPs prohibited from all <u>paid</u> employment?	NO	[]
18. During tenure, are MPs prohibited from the following activities in the private sector:		
Owning stock of private companies?	NO	[]
○ Do MPs have to place their stockholding into a trust fund for the duration of their term in office	N/A	[]
○ Are MPs restricted from owning certain types of stocks (e.g., in certain industries)	N/A	[]
○ Are MPs restricted from owning stocks above a certain threshold	N/A	[]
▪ Please specify threshold	N/A	[]
Being members of boards of directors in companies?	NO	[]
○ In <i>all</i> types of company	N/A	[]
○ In certain types of companies (e.g., in specific industries)	N/A	[]
○ Are there restrictions on being a member of boards of directors only if the position is paid	N/A	[]
Being officers (CEO, CFO) in companies?	NO	[]
○ In <i>all</i> types of company	N/A	[]
○ In certain types of companies (e.g., in specific industries)	N/A	[]
○ Are there restrictions on being an officer only if the position is paid	N/A	[]
Being an advisor to companies (e.g., financial, legal, auditor)?	NO	[]
○ In <i>all</i> types of company	N/A	[]
○ In certain types of companies (e.g., in specific industries)	N/A	[]
○ Are there restrictions on being an advisor only if the position is paid	N/A	[]
19. Are there other restrictions on activities in the private sector?	NO	[]
20. Can restrictions on business activities in the private sector be lifted by a third party, such as the Speaker of the Parliament or the Comptroller?	N/A	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: No restrictions on doing business in the private sector have been identified. This has been confirmed by the Chairman of the National Integrity Commission on 15 Nov 2007 in a telephone conversation.		



The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):	[]
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []</i>	
Your Comments: []	

PART 3: DOING BUSINESS WITH THE GOVERNMENT

Provisions regulating doing business with the government may be found in the constitution, standing orders of the parliament, or public procurement laws. Please consider all these laws when answering this section.

Doing business with the government	TA 2009	Your answer
21. Are MPs required to disclose doing business with the government?		
Are MPs required to disclose signing contracts with the government (e.g., through participation in privatizations, state-led auctions, contract provisions)?	YES*	[]
○ Contracts in which they participate <u>directly</u> by themselves	YES*	
○ <u>indirectly</u> through third parties related to them or where they are involved	YES*	
○ With <i>all</i> government agencies	YES*	[]
○ Only with certain agencies (e.g., only if the contract is with parliament) or under certain conditions	NO	[]
22. Are MPs prohibited from doing business with the government?		
Are MPs restricted from signing a contract with the government (e.g., through participation in privatizations, state-led auctions)?	YES*	[]
○ With <i>all</i> government agencies	YES*	[]
○ Only with certain agencies (e.g., if the contract is with parliament) or under certain conditions	NO	[]
Are MPs restricted from being a government contractor (e.g., where an MP provides services or goods to the government directly or via third parties)?	YES*	[]
○ For all government agencies	YES*	[]
○ Only for certain agencies (e.g., if the contract is with parliament) or under certain conditions	NO	[]
23. Can restrictions on business relations with the government be lifted by a third party, such as the Speaker of the Parliament or the Comptroller?	YES	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: *MPs are in principle not allowed to do business with the government. However, they may be allowed to do so if they disclose their intention the nature of such contract and his or her interest in it (see HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY CONTRACTS WITH GOVERNMENT DISQUALIFICATION ACT, Art 4)		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):		[]
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []</i>		
Your Comments: []		

PART 4: OTHER RESTRICTIONS AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

Restrictions on holding two public offices	TA 2009	Your answer
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24. Do MPs face restrictions on holding another public office during tenure (e.g., being a mayor or a judge at the same time as being an MP)?	YES	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: Constitution, Art 32.4-32.5 (Disqualifications from election)		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):	[]	
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []</i>		
Your Comments: []		
Voting Rules	TA 2009	Your answer
25. Disclosure on voting – Do MPs have to disclose the existence of a personal interest before voting in Parliament?	NO	[]
o Upon disclosing the existence of a personal interest, are MPs allowed to vote?	NO	[]
26. Restrictions on voting –Does the law prohibit the MP from voting in Parliament on matters in which he has a personal interest, without <i>explicitly</i> requiring the MP to disclose that interest?	NO	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: No disclosure requirements/restrictions were found on voting in the presence of conflicts of interest. (needs to be confirmed)		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):	[]	
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []</i>		
Your Comments: []		
Post-tenure Rules	TA 2009	Your answer
27. Disclosure of post-tenure agreements – Are MPs required to disclose post-tenure agreements (e.g., employment agreements and/or business transactions that they will enter after completing their parliamentary term)?	NO	[]
28. Restrictions on post-tenure agreements – Are MPs restricted from working in certain positions for a given period of time following the end of their term in office?	NO	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: There are no specific post-tenure requirements, apart from the fact that the declaration of assets and income is required up to one year after the end of the mandate (Part III, Art 13.2 of the IPLA)		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):	[]	
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []</i>		
Your Comments: []		
Rules on Gifts	TA 2009	Your answer
29. Disclosure on receiving gifts		
o Are MPs required to disclose gifts they receive?	YES	[]
o Is this disclosure public?	NO	[]
o Are MPs required to disclose gifts above a certain value?	YES	[]
▪ Please specify the value in local currency	500 EC Dollars	[]
30. Restrictions on receiving gifts		



○ Are MPs restricted from receiving gifts?	YES*	[]
○ Do MPs have to pay for gifts in order to keep them?	NO	[]
○ Can MPs only receive gifts up to a certain value?	NO	[]
▪ Please specify the value in local currency		[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: The disclosure and restrictions on gifts is specified in Part IV (Gifts) of the IPLA, Art 28. * In certain cases, the Integrity Commission may decide whether gifts can be retained or not.		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):		[]
If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []		
Your Comments: []		
Rules on Travel	TA2009	Your answer
31. Are MPs required to disclose their sponsored travel?	No	[]
<i>Details: Disclosure of identity of sponsor vs. monetary value</i>		
○ Value and identity of the sponsor	N/A	[]
○ Identity of the sponsor	N/A	[]
○ Total value without identity of the sponsor	N/A	[]
○ Not specified	N/A	[]
32. Is this disclosure publicly available?	N/A	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: Please note this section was only filled according to the Blank Disclosure Form.		
Your Comments / Any missing laws?: []		

PART 5: DISCLOSURE REGISTRAR

This section requests information about the government agency which maintains the completed financial and business interest disclosure forms. The registrar may also check the completeness of the disclosure forms. The registrar may also publish the data on how many MPs complied/failed to comply with their obligation to disclose (“compliance data”). Note that the public availability of compliance data is different from the public availability of the actual disclosures, which is addressed in another section. This section inquires about the profile and activities of the registrar.

Existence and profile of registrar	TA 2009	Your answer
31i. Is there an agency in charge of maintaining the completed disclosure forms for MPs?	YES	[]
Does the registrar check the forms for completion?	YES	[]
What forms does the registrar keep?		
○ Assets and liabilities		[]
○ Business activities (secondary employment, positions in private firms)		[]
32i. In addition to maintaining disclosures of MPs, does the registrar maintain the disclosure forms of:		
Ministers?		[]
Judges?		[]



Civil servants?		[]
33. Profile of registrar		
	TA 2009	Your answer
Name	Integrity Commission	[]
Contact information	Integrity Commission, 1st. floor Sir Stanislaus James Building Waterfront, Castries Saint Lucia Chairman Randolph Evelyn (Arch Deacon), Tel office: 1 -758 452 4093 (8:30 to 16:30): Home: 452 – 4485: Fax: 17584517479 e-mail: r_evelyn@yahoo.com	[]
Website		[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: Confirmed with the chairman of the National Integrity Commission on 15 Nov 07 on the phone. (Art 11.3)		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):		[]
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []</i>		
Your Comments: []		

Activities of the registrar	TA 2009	Your answer
34. By law, does the registrar have to publish data on whether MPs complied/failed to comply with their obligation to disclose?	YES	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: Art 20 of IPLA: Non-compliance is published in the Gazette.		
Your Comments: []		
35. In practice, are compliance data available?	N/A*	[]
What types of compliance data are available?		
o General statistics (compliance rates or percentages)	N/A	[]
o Publication of names of MPs who complied/did not comply	N/A	[]
With what frequency are compliance data reports published?		
o On a regular basis (please specify how often)	N/A	[]
o Other (please specify)	N/A	[]
What is the source of compliance data?		
o Government website (please specify)	N/A	[]
o Other (please specify)	N/A	[]
36. Are there penalties for failure to submit completed disclosure forms?	YES	[]
o Please specify what kind of penalties		[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: Art 25 of IPLA (offences). /*the compliance information is supposed to be published in the Gazette in practice, as confirmed by the Chairman of the National Integrity Commission on 15 Nov on the phone: However, no such info could		



be found. . (NEEDS TO BE VERIFIED)	
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):	[]
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []</i>	
Your Comments: []	

PART 6: DATA INTEGRITY BODY

This section asks you to provide information about whether the content of the filled out disclosure forms is routinely verified.

Existence and functions of a data integrity body/agency	TA 2009	Your answer
37. Is there a body/agency that is mandated by law to <u>routinely</u> check the content of the disclosure forms?	YES	[]
Does the body/agency check the content of the forms:		
o of all MPs?	YES	[]
o of a random sample of MPs?	N/A	[]
o each submission period to verify that all information is accurate (e.g., by verifying the content against other records such as tax records, bank statements)?	N/A	[]
o by comparing the content of the forms upon taking and leaving office to discover irregular increases?	N/A	[]
o to ensure that MPs activities are not incompatible with their mandate?	N/A	[]
38. Does the body/agency check the content of the forms if there is a complaint?	YES*	[]
<p>Applicable law(s) and comments:</p> <p>Article 11.2 of IPLA “ the commission shall examine every declaration furnished to it an may request from the Declarant any information or explanation relevant to a declaration made, which in its opinion, would assist it in its examination”</p> <p>*Complaints are regulated in Part V, Art 30 &32 of IPLA (Complaint to Commission). “any person who has reasonable grounds to believe that a person in public life is in breach of a provision of this Act may make a complaint in writing to the Commission”, in which case the Commission might launch an investigation (without specific reference to checking the content of the forms”) Art 21 states further that the Commission may hold an additional formal inquiry, but they are not required to do so.</p>		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):		[]
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []</i>		
Your Comments: []		
39. Details about the data integrity body		
	TA 2009	Your answer
Name	Integrity Commission	[]
Contact information		[]
Website		[]
40. What forms does the body check?		
Assets and liabilities forms	YES	[]



Business activities forms (secondary employment, positions in private firms)	YES	[]
41. Does the agency check the disclosure forms of other government officials:		[]
Ministers?	YES	[]
Judges?	YES	[]
Civil servants?	NO	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments:		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):		[]
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []</i>		
Your Comments:		
[]		

Activities of the data integrity body/agency	TA 2009	Your answer
42. By law, is the body required to publish the results of checking the content of the forms?	YES	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: Art 11.3 of IPLA "Where upon an examination under subsection (2), the Commission is satisfied that a declaration has been fully made, it shall publish a certificate in the Gazette in the manner prescribed in Form 3 of the third schedule" Art 23 states that a statement of the Commission may be published upon request by the declarant if he was cleared in an investigation.		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):		[]
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []</i>		
Your Comments:		
[]		
43. In practice, are results of the integrity body's activities in relation to checking the content of disclosure forms available?	N/A*	[]
o General statistics are published (e.g., the content of 10% the disclosure forms was checked)	N/A	[]
o Other (please specify)	N/A	[]
How often are content checking results published?		
o On a regular basis (please specify how often)	N/A	[]
o Other (please specify)	N/A	[]
Where are content checking results published?		
o Government website (please specify)	N/A	[]
o Other (please specify)	N/A	[]
44. Are there penalties for submitting false information in the disclosures?	YES	[]
o Please specify what kind of penalties		[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: Art 25 of IPLA (offences), For failing to submit or submitting false information, the declarant may get a fine or imprisonment, *this information is supposed to be published in the Gazette in practice, as confirmed by the Chairman of the National Integrity Commission on 15 Nov on the phone: However, no such info could be found. .		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):		[]



<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []</i>
Your Comments: []

PART 7: SALARY DATA

Please provide the base salary for MPs in your country	
Amount []	
Currency[]	
Per (month/year) []	
Applicable law(s) and comments:	
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):	[]
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []</i>	
Your Comments: []	

**PART 8: REFORMS**

Reforms in laws on financial disclosure or business activities		
	Yes	No
Are you aware of any changes that occurred between January 2003 and now to the laws and regulations that will affect answers to this survey?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If your answer is Yes , please briefly describe: 1) the goal of the reform [] 2) its major characteristics [] 3) the date the reform came into force []		
Are you aware of any changes expected by June 1, 2008 to the laws and regulations that will affect answers to this survey?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If your answer is Yes , please briefly describe: 1) the goal of the reform [] 2) its major characteristics [] 3) the date the reform will come into force []		

Thank you for confirming the responses in this questionnaire!

Please return the completed survey to:

Elena Gasol Ramos
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 Phone: 1 202 458 2919

or

Joyce Ibrahim
jibrahim@worldbank.org
 Phone: 202 458 0602