**ALCOA INC**  
**May 2008**

**RATING COMMENT**

Alcoa's main strength is its product-base- aluminum and its sustainability applications going forward. Leveraging this with one of the most advanced environmental, social and governance (ESG) strategy, Alcoa is very competitively positioned among this sector. Certain high-risk areas such as legal proceedings, emissions and energy costs are being managed skillfully, and the company's growth prospects look positive.

**AREAS OF POTENTIAL RISK**

A Number of Litigations and Legal Proceedings: Alcoa is involved in a number of legal proceedings on environmental issues such as usage, disposal, storage and treatment of hazardous substances and waste management in the US under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability (CERCLA) Act. It also faces charges for contaminations, PCB releases, violation of permits and environmental statutes, air emissions and a lawsuit filed on behalf of more than 2000 retirees alleging that the company is in violation of their right to life-time vested retiree medical benefits at no cost. Alcoa also faces anti-trust inquiries in the US, Canada and Australia.

**Highly Energy Intensive Operations**: While aluminum offers improved energy efficiency to downstream users, it requires relatively large upfront energy inputs compared to steel. As a result, Alcoa faces significant exposure to rising energy costs and/or energy supply interruptions (see Environmental Performance).

**Smelter Emissions continues to be a Significant Challenge**: Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from Alcoa's smelter operations are a significant issue for the company not only in potential carbon costs but also in increased energy costs. With tightening regulations and rising public concern over industrial emissions, Alcoa will need to follow through on strong climate change strategies in order to reduce the liabilities associated with carbon (see Environmental Performance).

**AREAS OF COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE**

**Integrated Business**: Access to the world's biggest alumina business (AWAC) gives Alcoa an advantage over Chinese aluminum producers. Alcoa is leveraging this position by building smelters in low energy cost areas further adding competitive edge over aluminum produced in China where energy costs constitute as much as 40% of total cost of production. Expensive domestic aluminum in China indicates a positive outlook for outside producers such as Alcoa and Alcan (Rio Tinto) who have favorable costs and access to energy.

**Leading Climate Change Strategy**: Alcoa has taken a leadership position on climate change by reducing its global greenhouse emissions by 25% compared to 1990 levels seven years before the 2010 deadline. Alcoa is also a founding member of the U.S. Climate Action Partnership (USCAP), an alliance of nine major U.S.-based companies and four leading environmental organizations, who have taken the public lead in calling on the U.S. government to enact strong national legislation to achieve significant reductions of greenhouse gas emissions (see Environmental Performance).

**Sustainable Governance Enhances Core Business Strategy**: Alcoa has instituted leading-edge sustainable governance mechanisms that help guide the company's strategy. These efforts have allowed the firm to remain abreast of the latest developments in sustainability, share best practices among its suite of international businesses, and understand how environmental and social issues can potentially impact its business (see Strategic Governance).

**Positive Sustainability Outlook for Aluminum**: The lightweight and recyclability characteristics of aluminum make it advantageous as a sustainability solution in the transportation and packaging industries. Alcoa continues to form partnerships and get contracts from automobile, aircraft and other transport companies to provide lighter weight solutions that increase fuel efficiency of vehicles. Alcoa continues to develop products that capitalize on these environmental advantages and opportunities (see Strategic Profit Opportunities and Products Services).

**STRATEGIC PROFIT OPPORTUNITIES**

In line with its highly sophisticated ESG strategy, Alcoa has top-tier community consultation mechanisms in place that should help minimize project delays and permitting risks, particularly in its emerging markets operations.

**COMPANY OVERVIEW**
RAND’S STUDY ON BARR MILLS: A precursor to the modern ESG framework

Rand Corporation’s RAND study on Barr Mills was among the earliest efforts to systematically assess the financial implications of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations. Published in 1969, this seminal work laid the groundwork for the development of ESG principles and practices that are now central to corporate decision-making.

The RAND study, titled “The Public and Private Costs of Barr Mills,” was commissioned by the US Army Corps of Engineers to evaluate the financial implications of the proposed Barr Mills pulp mill project in Maine. The study’s authors, Harvard economist Howard T. Odum and RAND Corporation researcher Joseph J. Hardin, also investigated potential employment and economic impacts, as well as the broader social and environmental consequences of the proposed project.

Innovest Strategic Value Advisors

The company has rolled out a comprehensive set of policies, strategies and goals relating to the management of ESG risks. Through consultation with a variety of stakeholders, the company revised its 2020 Strategic Framework in 2006 to focus on the following six key areas: economic benefit; respect and protection of people; employees; communities; safe and sustainable products; meeting the needs of current and future generations through efficient resource use; and accountability and governance.

INDUSTRY DRIVING FORCES

Commodity Prices: Commodity prices and foreign exchange rates are the principal drivers of metals and mining. The financial outcomes of virtually every company in this set are inexorably linked to global market demand for core commodities. In 2008, with the imminent US economy downturn (due to the credit crunch), weakening US dollar, and tightening of Chinese monetary policy to rein in the rate of growth, non-precious metal prices may not be able to sustain the averages of 2007. However, continued demand from China and the undersupply of many metals due to increased costs may prove contrary.

Cyclical: As with any commodity, non-precious metals are cyclical in nature, i.e. as a fundamental input into the global infrastructure and economic expansion, metals are tied to economic cycles. The cyclical in the last couple of years however has been much less marked due to the China effect with the toughs happening at much higher price levels. Within this scenario, the expected growth is likely to continue in 2008 as supply of most is trailing the economic cycle struggling to keep up with the demand.

Global Consolidation and Expansion Continues: Continued strength in metals and mineral prices are turning otherwise stable mining companies into attractive acquisition targets. A six-year advance in metals and mineral prices has spurred more than 1,522 bids in the mining industry with a value of about USD 164.7 billion with average premium of 30% in 2007, according to Bloomberg data. As industry consolidation increases, the effects of cyclicity are muted as producers gain pricing power. However, consolidation can also create a host of challenges such as anti-trust concerns due to concentration of production, labor challenges through redundancies, and difficulties in integrating corporate cultures.

Emerging Markets: In the quest of minerals, mining companies are increasingly expanding into far-flung geographical areas such as African countries, Siberia, Alaska, Australian outposts and Asia. Each new area brings with it unique set of ESG challenges.

Increased Cost of Production: Mining operations around the world are facing increased production costs such as increased royalties, taxes, permitting delays, development costs, finding skilled labor, finding equipment, access to water, access to energy, developing infrastructure, increased transportation costs, increasingly stringent environmental regulations (such as emissions caps) and political risks. A good five-year run of the metals market has resulted in a resources crunch for current and new mining projects. Higher demand for mining resources including human capital and equipment also translates into higher costs.

Supply Disruptions: Frequent natural disasters such as extreme cold conditions in China, heavy rainfall and flooding in Australia and South Africa, droughts in Chile have not only resulted in supply disruptions due to mining operations being impacted not only physically but also in terms of affecting resource availability such as water and energy supply.

STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE: 8.2

Strategy:

Alcoa has been a leader in the ESG space for some time and there is no indication that progress is slowing. The company has rolled out a comprehensive set of policies, strategies and goals relating to the management of ESG risks. Through consultation with a variety of stakeholders, the company revised its 2020 Strategic Framework in 2006 to focus on the following six key areas: economic benefit; respect and protection of people; employees; communities; safe and sustainable products; meeting the needs of current and future generations through efficient resource use; and accountability and governance.
Alcoa continues to demonstrate leading edge ESG thinking with outstanding reporting and a genuine willingness among management to integrate ESG concepts into the core business activities. By adopting the aforementioned structures, the firm anticipates improved customer relationships, successful growth of its business in new markets, and maintenance of its social license to operate among local communities.

Alcoa is a large company with expansive geographic reach, and as such, it has been the target of much criticism. That being said Innovest research shows that Alcoa has developed the requisite ESG strategy to mitigate challenges to its reputation.

Strategic capability at Alcoa is high. While best practice in this sector is a dedicated board-level EHS committee, the top body at Alcoa is a Public Issues Committee, which provides oversight of issues such as labor policies, hydroelectric dam construction and the activities of the Alcoa Foundation. The board includes directors that are specialists in the environment and emerging markets. Alcoa also uses a Sustainability Lead Team, composed of over 20 members company-wide. Alcoa has also made efforts to roll out "sustainability training" to individual operations in order to better integrate ESG concepts into business planning processes, projects, upgrades and expansions.

Adaptability/Responsiveness:

Strategic capability at Alcoa is high. While best practice in this sector is a dedicated board-level EHS committee, the top body at Alcoa is a Public Issues Committee, which provides oversight of issues such as labor policies, hydroelectric dam construction, and the activities of the Alcoa Foundation. The board includes directors that are specialists in the environment and emerging markets. In 2005, the company formalized a leadership council for EHS management. Alcoa also uses a Sustainability Lead Team, composed of over 20 members company-wide. Alcoa has also made efforts to roll out "sustainability training" to individual operations in order to better integrate ESG concepts into business planning processes, projects, upgrades and expansions.

Traditional Governance:

Alcoa is highly rated in terms of independent corporate governance. The company was among the top ranked companies by Governance Metrics in 2007.

Intellectual Capital:

Alcoa has acknowledged that its expertise in aluminum production can provide significant sustainability benefits. To capitalize on this strategic advantage of its core product, Alcoa has been actively marketing aluminum as an environmentally superior product in a variety of commercial markets. The strategy primarily involves developing cooperative partnerships with auto and aviation companies to provide lightweight aluminum parts (to improve fuel efficiency and thus reduce emissions), and promoting the superior recyclability characteristics of the metal in both the packaging and transportation industries. The company spent USD 213 million in R&D in 2006 that was a 9.8% increase from 2005.

The company is actively cooperating with automakers (including GM, Ford and DaimlerChrysler) on how to use lightweight aluminum components in order to improve vehicular efficiency. In light of the new auto emission legislation enacted in California and China, all signs suggest that auto makers will be searching out solutions to lightweight vehicles in order to comply with the new standards.

In February 2006, Alcoa won a contract from Hyundai to supply cast aluminum components using vacuum riser-less and pressure riser-less technology for the 2007 Santa Fe cross over vehicle. In the same month, Alcoa was chosen by Ferrari to supply a aluminum space frame for the new Ferrari 599 GTB Fiorano. Alcoa also signed an agreement with the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to build an aluminum smelter in the Cap-de-Ville area in southwestern Trinidad. Alcoa and Yutong aiming to develop 15 to 20% lighter buses, expect to develop the design before the 2008 Beijing Olympics. Alcoa also signed a deal in 2007 to provide wheels for Lamborghini Murcielago Reventon forged from one piece of 6061-T6 aluminum.

The company collects information on the GHGs associated with its major purchased raw materials (such as electric power, caustic soda, carbon, lime, rolling lubricants and paints) and integrates this information into its life cycle studies.

Product Safety:

Product safety issues are not a major concern for the aluminum industry. In fact, many new applications in the auto industry are based on the material's excellent strength-to-weight ratio - a characteristic that can have simultaneous environmental and safety benefits.
Labor Relations:

Overall, Alcoa's labor relations are average for the sector. New labor agreements were signed in 2006 with United Steelworkers that cover around 9000 employees across 15 locations and with United Auto Workers (UAW) that covers 830 workers at Alcoa's Cleveland Works facility. The new contract with United Steelworkers included structural changes in employee and retiree health care programs, resulting in additional employee cost sharing; a signing bonus; wage increases, and pension factor increases for longer service employees.

In line with sector norms, Alcoa offers transition services, severance packages based on years of service, and retraining programs for all employees. The company has established an anonymous toll-free number in North America to provide whistleblower protection to employees. Grievance procedures are determined locally although the company is trying to globalize the toll-free number system. Alcoa's employee management and development programs are among the most advanced of any company in this set.

Workplace Practices:

Alcoa's employee management and development programs are among the most advanced of any company in this set. Attracting and retaining top talent has become an issue of the highest strategic importance in the global metals & mining industry, given the current boom in commodity prices and high labor demand. Like key competitor Alcan, Alcoa has targeted human capital management as a top priority going forward. In 2005, the company initiated a "global transformation" of its human resources function by conducting a number of internal surveys to gauge areas for improvement. In general, Alcoa places strong emphasis on diversity, community involvement and work/life balance. Over 90% of the company's global locations have an employee assistance program in place, which provides employee assistance, family support and counseling services.

Health & Safety:

Alcoa has a zero target for fatalities, lost workdays, and injury frequency. Alcoa's EHS council is responsible for the H&S performance. The company offers investors a number of statistics to demonstrate continued improvements in this area, such as an improvement in the lost workday rate, but an area of concern is the six fatalities that occurred at the company in 2006 of which two were company workers and four were contractors; in addition there were five fatalities in 2007 (through November). Alcoa has a number of partnerships and memberships of various H&S taskforces and committees of industry organizations such as the Conference board H&S Council and International Council for Metals and Mining (ICMM) taskforce on H&S. Training is provided to workers in safety. A balanced scorecard approach is used to assess health risks to employees globally.

Environmental Performance: 7.8

Environmental Strategy & Management:

Alcoa's environmental strategy is among the most sophisticated in this set. The company's strategy is driven by site-level performance based on ISO 14001 principles as well as those espoused in the "Alcoa Business System", a three-pronged qualitative tool used to guide the company's general business activities. Comprehensive long-term performance targets are set through the company's "2020 Strategic Framework", and were revised during 2006.

Alcoa does not have an EH&S committee at the board level; instead, the Public Issues Committee oversees environmental issues. The Vice President of EH&S and Audit is responsible for environmental management at the corporate level. The company's Director of Sustainable Development oversees sustainability issues within the firm. The company also has a dedicated Climate Change Strategy team in place.

The company's corporate environmental policy and health & safety policy achieved ISO 14001 certification in 2004. This centralized approach to certification and (re)assessment should improve efficiency going forward.

Alcoa issues global as well as regional annual corporate sustainability reports with a comprehensive list of KPIs and in line with GRI guidelines. The company's disclosure is top-tier. As with other companies whose chief product is aluminum, Alcoa does not face significant reclamation expenses. The company's remediation reserve balance at the end of 2005 was $350 million, up from $318 million in 2004. As a percentage of market capitalization, this ratio is among the lowest in the sector.
The company has above-average exposure to regulatory risks associated with GHGs; however, it has established proactive targets to reduce exposure in this area (in 1998, Alcoa set a target to reduce its direct GHG emissions from managed facilities 25 percent below 1990 levels by 2010).

Some of the company's assets could fall under the jurisdiction of Australia's emerging state-based GHG regulatory regime; Alcoa's position on this regime is unclear. Some reports have suggested that the company is lobbying against the regulation of GHGs in Australia.

Concerning the EU ETS, Alcoa does not appear to publicly disclose its anticipated shortfall or surplus. This differs from the practice of competitors such as Alcan, which provides analysts with liability estimates.

In 2006, Alcoa emitted 33.9 million tons of CO2e (Scope 1 under the GHG Protocol), compared to 34.4 million tons in 2005. Alcoa is among the sector's largest GHG emitter in absolute terms and among the largest of all industrial companies worldwide.

Alcoa's controversial dam project in Iceland continues to generate stakeholder difficulties; however, the company has a comprehensive community engagement plan in place and has worked extensively with community groups in order to mitigate risks.

Alcoa's operations consume substantial amounts of energy; profitability may decline if energy costs rise or if energy supplies are interrupted. Alcoa generates approximately 24% of the power used at its smelters worldwide and generally purchases the remainder under long-term arrangements. In 2006, the European Commission (EC) had objections to the preferential electricity tariffs given by the Italian government to some energy-intensive industries including the aluminum industry. Alcoa may suffer an impact of USD 17 million per year due to loss of preferential tariffs for its two Italian smelters - Portovesme and Fusina. Alcoa's own generation of electricity is mainly done with a fuel mix of coal and natural gas.

The company's environmental commitment is apparent in pollution prevention, recycling and reuse programs. These efforts have significantly enhanced Alcoa's resource use efficiency, despite a growing environmental footprint due to expansion and acquisitions. Alcoa has "operationalized" biodiversity issues by embedding them in its mine rehabilitation standard. Alcoa is a member of the Global Aluminum Sustainable Development Initiative of the International Aluminum Institute and the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM). Relative to sector peers, Alcoa maintains high resource use efficiency; the company faces higher exposure to shifts in energy costs than most sector peers. Electric power accounts for approximately 25% of the company's primary aluminum costs. Exposure is hedged through on-site power creation and long-term contracts. In 2006, 36.1% of the total energy used by Alcoa worldwide came from hydropower. However, the energy mix remains more or less the same as in the year 2000. Water usage was reduced in 2006 over 2005. Water-usauge reduction targets include 70% reduction by 2010 with a baseline of 2000 and zero discharge of process water through recycling.

All Alcoa businesses have been charged to set aggressive energy efficiency goals and to develop and deploy plans to achieve their targets in 2006. The company continues to push the development of inert-anode technology, which, when operational, could allow for zero direct GHG emissions in the smelting process. No timetable has been established for commercial use. The company is a player in the World Resource Institute's Green Power Market Development Group. Alcoa is also expanding its use of bio-fuels and co-generation.

In November 2006, the company announced that it was implementing "natural sustainable technologies", called Engineered Natural Systems, to reduce its environmental footprint. These systems use a variety of plants, soils, and microbes to reduce the volume of discharged storm water and process water as well as the concentrations of pollutants in the discharged water. These initiatives should help Alcoa meet emissions reductions targets under is 2020 Framework.

Risk Factors:

As with other companies whose chief product is aluminum, Alcoa does not face significant reclamation expenses. The company's remediation reserve balance at the end of 2005 was $350 million, up from $318 million in 2004. As a percentage of market capitalization, this ratio is among the lowest in the sector.

The company has above average exposure to regulatory risks associated with GHGs; however, it has established proactive targets to reduce exposure in this area (in 1998, Alcoa set a target to reduce its direct GHG emissions from managed facilities 25 percent below 1990 levels by 2010).

Some of the company's assets could fall under the jurisdiction of Australia's emerging state-based GHG regulatory regime; Alcoa's position on this regime is unclear. Some reports have suggested that the company is lobbying against the regulation of GHGs in Australia.

Concerning the EU ETS, Alcoa does not appear to publicly disclose its anticipated shortfall or surplus. This differs from the practice of competitors such as Alcan, which provides analysts with liability estimates. In 2006, Alcoa emitted 33.9 million tons of CO2e (Scope 1 under the GHG Protocol), compared to 34.4 million tons in 2005. Alcoa is among the sector's largest GHG emitter in absolute terms and among the largest of all industrial companies worldwide.

Alcoa's controversial dam project in Iceland continues to generate stakeholder difficulties. However, the company has a comprehensive community engagement plan in place and has worked extensively with community groups in order to mitigate risks. Alcoa reported on its sustainability strategy's Phase III
implementation in Iceland in 2007. Alcoa is among sector leaders in terms of steadily improving overall resource efficiency. The firm faces more emerging markets opportunities than risks, as aluminum penetrates several large markets (transportation, construction, and packaging) as an environmentally superior metal.

Alcoa's operations consume substantial amounts of energy; profitability may decline if energy costs rise or if energy supplies are interrupted. Alcoa generates approximately 24% of the power used at its smelters worldwide and generally purchases the remainder under long-term arrangements.

Eco-efficiency Initiatives:

The company's environmental commitment is apparent in its pollution prevention, recycling and reuse programs. These efforts have significantly enhanced Alcoa's resource use efficiency, despite a growing environmental footprint due to expansion and acquisitions. Alcoa has "operationalized" biodiversity issues by embedding them in its mine rehabilitation standard. Alcoa is a member of the Global Aluminum Sustainable Development Initiative of the International Aluminum Institute and the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM). Relative to sector peers, Alcoa maintains high resource use efficiency, but the company faces higher exposure to shifts in energy costs than most sector peers. Electric power accounts for approximately 25% of the company's primary aluminum costs. Exposure is hedged through on-site power creation and long-term contracts. In 2005, 37% of the total energy used by Alcoa worldwide came from hydropower.

All Alcoa businesses have been charged to set aggressive energy efficiency goals and to develop and deploy plans to achieve their targets in 2006. The company continues to push the development of inert-anode technology, which, when operational, could allow for zero direct GHG emissions in the smelting process. No timetable has been established for commercial use. In May 2007, Alcoa launched "carbon capture" technology at its Kwinana alumina refinery in Western Australia. The process for capturing carbon dioxide mixes bauxite residue, a byproduct of the aluminum-making process, with carbon dioxide. This locks up large amounts of the greenhouse gas that otherwise would be released into the atmosphere. The company is a player in the World Resource Institute's Green Power Market Development Group. Alcoa is also expanding its use of bio-fuels and co-generation.

In November 2006, the company announced that it was implementing "natural sustainable technologies", called Engineered Natural Systems, to reduce its environmental footprint. These systems use a variety of plants, soils, and microbes to reduce the volume of discharged stormwater and process water as well as the concentrations of pollutants in the discharged water. In 2007, a closed-loop water system at Alcoa's Fusina, Italy, location reduced water consumption by 95% for the facility's European Mill Products (EMP) business and allowed EMP to achieve Alcoa's goal of zero process water discharge 13 years before the 2020 deadline. Alcoa also made significant contribution to a research and development program in Iceland in 2007 that, if successful, could lead to a major step forward in the economics of developing high-temperature geothermal resources worldwide. Geothermal energy is derived from underground water heated naturally by contact or close proximity to molten rock, deep beneath the earth's surface. Overall, such initiatives should help Alcoa's worldwide operations to meet emission reductions targets under its 2020 Framework.
plans to build a 341,000 ton-per-year aluminum smelter have met with stiff resistance from local community groups.

In August 2006, the U.S. Justice Department demanded $9.2 million in penalties from Alcoa for nearly 2,000 alleged violations of the Clean Air Act stemming from the company's coal-burning power plant near Austin, Texas. Alcoa denies any violations and has taken the case to dispute resolution, which has suspended the government's payment demand.

Supply Chain:

Alcoa does not have significant pressure to introduce extensive supply-chain management programs, since its business is primarily dedicated to raw material supply. However, the firm does employ basic environmental screens on suppliers and health & safety screens on contractors. The company also engages in supply-chain training on the safe handling of materials unique to Alcoa. For example, Alcoa provides training on exposure protection during the handling of coal tar pitch.

In 2004, the company developed a Business Conduct Supplier Guide that focuses on supplier-relevant aspects of the company's Ethics and Compliance program (which includes social and environmental responsibilities). The company has also recently launched its first-ever supplier diversity program.

Emerging Markets Strategy:

For the past several years, Alcoa's expansion strategy in emerging markets has been to partner with an influential regional company and expand market share. In following this strategy, Alcoa will be challenged to ensure that its joint-venture partners in emerging markets are implementing sustainability strategies that meet Alcoa's standards. In discussing this issue with the company, Innovest was told that a key priority for the company is to transfer the lessons-learned from community engagement in Alcoa's established operations to new operations overseas. The company is currently expanding operations in Russia, Jamaica, Trinidad and Ghana. Growth in China is a key strategic goal for the company; however, this will entail increased sustainability risks, particularly on the human rights front. Alcoa holds an 8% stake in the state-owned Chalco aluminum company and has initiated joint ventures with a variety of other partners. Alcoa will need to ensure that its corporate sustainability message gets through to these operations (and its high-impact operations in Brazil, Suriname, and Ghana), since its joint venture arrangements may weaken the firm's ability to monitor and control sustainability performance at these operations as expansion continues. The company is also in talks to start producing aluminum in India despite facing severe problems with infrastructure in the country.

The firm faces more emerging markets opportunities than risks, as aluminum penetrates several large markets (transportation, construction, and packaging) as an environmentally superior metal.

Human Rights/Child and Forced Labor:

A number of issues including living wage payments and forced relocation and worker treatment fall under the category of human rights, and each of these have the potential to crop up at Alcoa's operations. At particular risk are bauxite mines (where low-cost manual labor is a major input) and smelters/refineries (where relocation becomes a contentious issue in the context of hydroelectric dam development).

Alcoa has been criticized by NGOs along these lines for its treatment of local communities at its Suralco operations, wage payments in Mexico, and relocations in Brazil. For its part, Alcoa has established a comprehensive human rights policy and has improved its engagement efforts in order to win the support of local communities. The company's "Rapid Integration Program", used to bring new acquisitions up to Alcoa standards, includes a human rights checklist.

Oppressive Regimes:

Alcoa is involved in bauxite mining in Guinea and various aluminum-related activities in China, Russia, Egypt, Bahrain and UAE. All of these countries were considered "Not Free" in 2007 by Freedom House, a non-partisan international organization that promotes freedom and democracy. The company is also active in eight other countries considered "Partly Free" - Argentina, Colombia, Honduras, Suriname, Venezuela and Philippines.