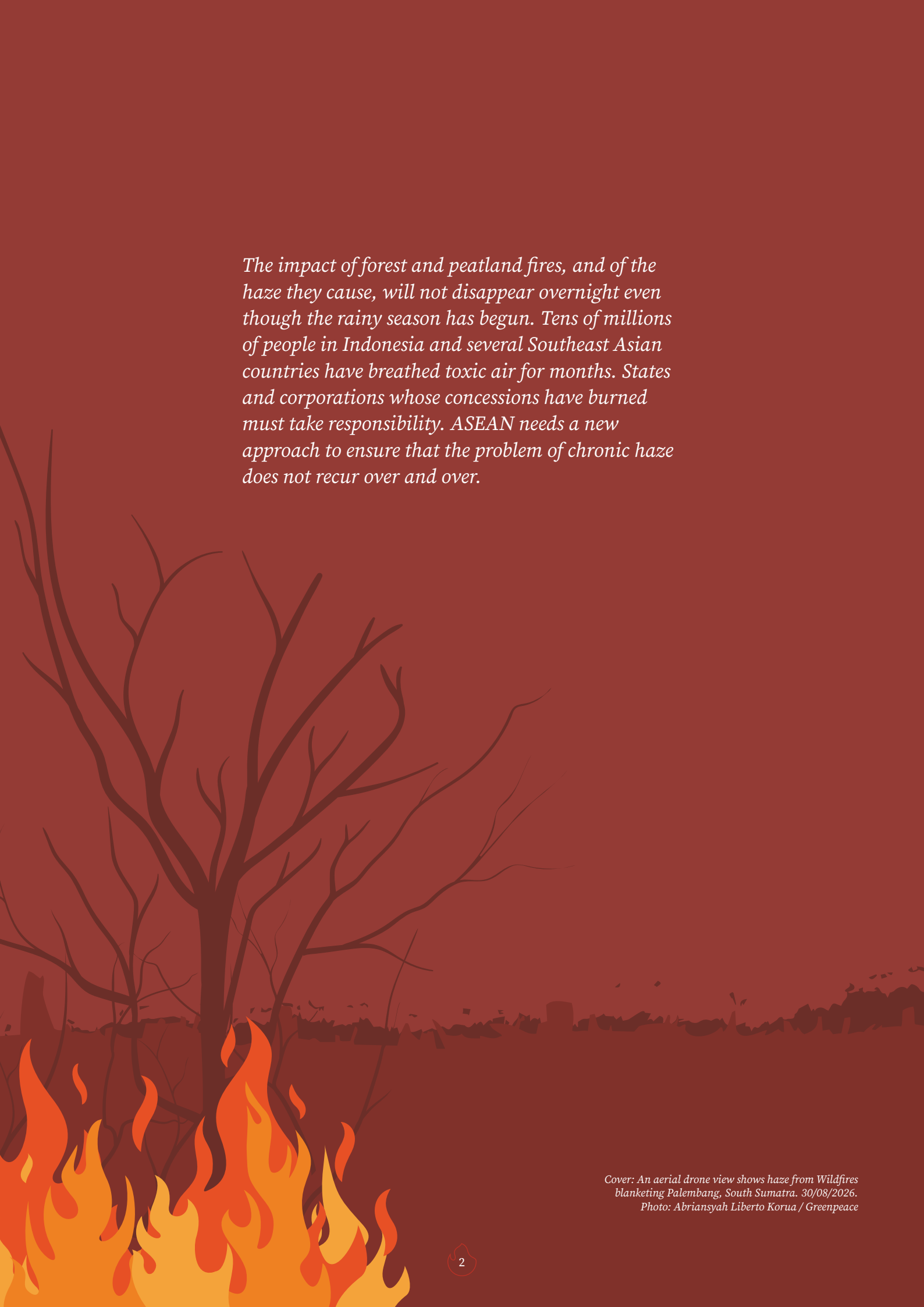
FOREST AND PEATLAND FIRE HAZE FACT SHEET

DAYS FULL OF HAZE



GREENPEACE

The impact of forest and peatland fires, and of the haze they cause, will not disappear overnight even though the rainy season has begun. Tens of millions of people in Indonesia and several Southeast Asian countries have breathed toxic air for months. States and corporations whose concessions have burned must take responsibility. ASEAN needs a new approach to ensure that the problem of chronic haze does not recur over and over.



Cover: An aerial drone view shows haze from Wildfires blanketing Palembang, South Sumatra. 30/08/2026. Photo: Abriansyah Liberto Korua / Greenpeace



Several people make their way along a road blanketed in thick haze in Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra, on 23 August 2026. Photo: Abriansyah Liberto/Greenpeace.

Those Left Struggling for Breath

From 4 August to 31 October 2026, people in Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia endured the stifling haze of forest and peatland fires. So did Port Moresby, the capital of Papua New Guinea, which was also affected by haze from fires across the border in South Papua.[1] The southern Philippines and Brunei Darussalam were exposed as well.[2,3] Over three months, more than a third of Indonesia's population (around 82 million people) laboured to breathe because the air was filled with particulate matter and toxic gases (see Table 1). During that period, almost every island in Indonesia suffered forest and peatland fires that were not easily put out, while not a single drop of rain fell. The fires and haze even swept across the land of Papua, one of the world's few remaining areas of intact tropical rainforest.

1 Maureen Wei, 26 October 2026, PNG Haus Bung. Harmful Haze Over PNG Continues.
2 Inquirer.net, 2 Sept 2026. Haze blankets parts of Occidental Mindoro. Bernama, 30 August 2026.
3 Bernama, 30 August 2026. Haze Affecting Brunei As Hotspots Increase Across Borneo.

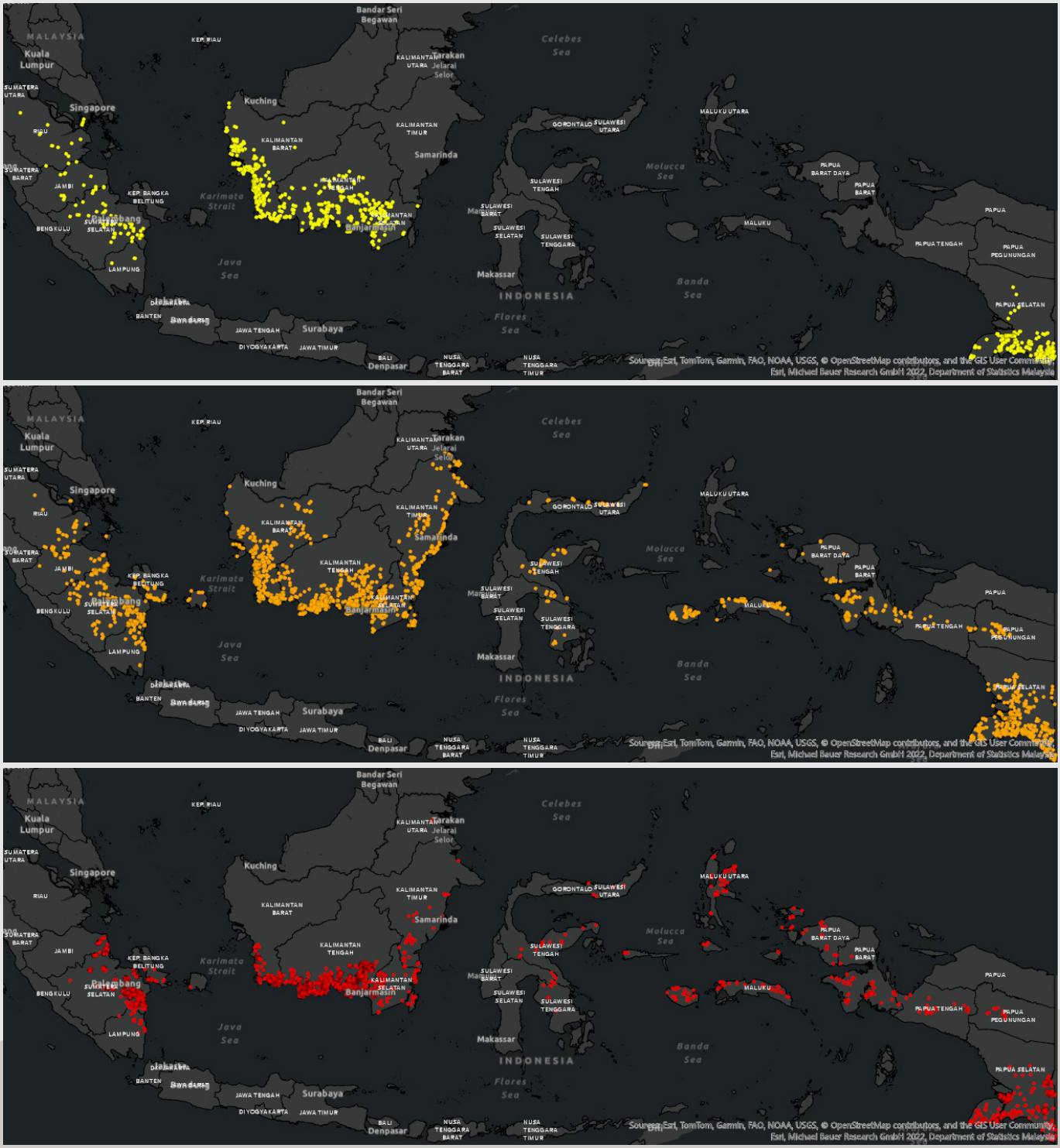


***Figure 1**. Haze source points in August (yellow), September (orange) and October (red) 2026. Source: Greenpeace analysis, 2026.*

It may be difficult to imagine the suffering of those affected without experiencing it first-hand, particularly when PM2.5 particulate matter and toxic carbon monoxide gas are forced into the human respiratory tract. Every breath feels heavy, pressure on the lungs rises and, beyond a certain point, can even cause loss of consciousness and confusion. People in the areas worst affected by forest and peatland fires have not merely had their activities disrupted but have suffered a drastic decline in health. Even unborn babies are not safe from the smoke inhaled by their mothers, which raises the risk of miscarriage, premature birth and low birth weight.[4] Tens of thousands of firefighters, personnel and volunteers were exposed to serious risk when deployed to burning areas, despite their limited resources, and at least ten of them have died to date.

Table 1. Compilation of haze days and their impacts (1 August–31 October 2026).
Source: Greenpeace analysis, 2026, of ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre (ASMC) data.

Island	Number of provinces	Total population (people)	Average haze days	Highest haze days, August–October
Kalimantan	5	17,796,813	65	Central Kalimantan (81)
Sumatra	9	54,039,170	35	South Sumatra (61)
Maluku	1	1,946,193	15	Maluku (15)
Papua	5	4,632,755	10	South Papua* (19)
Sulawesi	1	3,245,659	9	Central Sulawesi (9)

**Haze from the Papua region was analysed only for October 2026, in line with ASMC data.*

It is like smoking, according to Kalimantan residents who fell victim to the haze.[5] They are not wrong: a professor of health from Stanford University explains that breathing in forest fire haze at an Air Quality Index (AQI) value of 150 is equivalent to smoking seven cigarettes a day.[6] In this year's haze crisis, Singapore has experienced periods with an AQI at or above that level. The worst-affected cities in Indonesia, such as Palangka Raya, have had many days with AQI readings above 500,[7] and readings can reach an AQI of 900 or higher.[8] On the island of Sumatra, the most intensely affected area, at least 54 million people had to breathe haze for an average of 35 days between August and October 2026. Meanwhile, around 17 million residents on the island of Kalimantan breathed toxic haze almost every day, a total of 65 days over three months.

Indonesia's Ministry of Health has recorded a surge of around 401,000 people suffering from respiratory illnesses in Indonesia alone.[9] In a statement about two weeks ago, the Chair of the Central Executive Board of the Indonesian Medical Association (IDI) warned that more serious health impacts, including the potential for cancer, could affect tens of millions of people.[10] The impact could prove even worse, especially given that the 2015 fires alone are estimated to have caused premature deaths among hundreds of thousands of people.[11]

4 Greenpeace Indonesia, September 2020. Burning Up: Health Impact of Indonesia's Forest Fires.
5 Natasha May, 25 August 2026, The Guardian. 'Like smoking a cigarette': Indonesia chokes on haze as blazes intensify amid super 'El Niño'.
6 Devon Ryan, 15 October 2020, Universitas Stanford. 'Health Impacts of Wildfire Smoke'.
7 Nafilah Sri Sagita, 4 September 2026, Detik.com. Polusi Udara Pontianak dan Palangka Raya Masuk Kategori Beracun [Air Pollution in Pontianak and Palangka Raya Falls into the Toxic Category].
8 Tim Swanston and Ari Wu, 7 September 2026, ABC News. Indonesian wildfires spurred by super El Niño choke South-East Asia.
9 Firda Janati & Robertus Belarminus, 4 November 2026, Kompas.com, Kemenkes: Kasus ISPA Akibat Karhutla Tembus 401.586 di 7 Provinsi [Ministry of Health: ARI Cases from Forest and Land Fires Exceed 401,586 in 7 Provinces]
10 Baharudin Al Farisi & Singgih Wiryono, 24 October 2026, Kompas.com, Asap Karhutla Tingkatkan Risiko Kanker, Ini Penjelasan IDI [Forest and Land Fire Haze Raises Cancer Risk, IDI Explains]
11 Leah Burrows, 19 September 2016, Universitas Harvard. 'Smoke from 2015 Indonesian fires may have caused 100.000 premature deaths'.

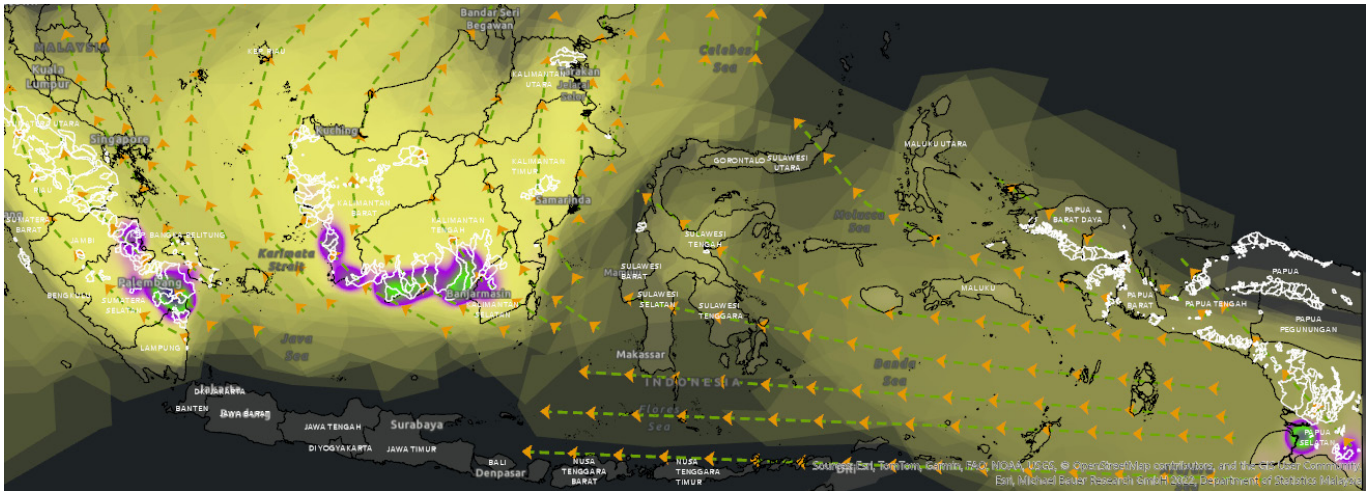


***Figure 2**. Direction and spread of haze, August–October 2026 (yellow), concentration of haze sources (purple-green) and Peat Hydrological Units (white). Source: Greenpeace analysis, 2026, of ASMC data.*

El Niño, which has arrived in Indonesia in the form of a long dry season accompanied by the eastern monsoon winds, is often blamed as the main contributor to forest and peatland fires. However, it is also no coincidence that the most intense haze sources, identified as the most significant (see Figure 1), namely in the east of South Sumatra and the south of West Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan, are at the same time the sites of land-based extractive businesses for oil palm cultivation and monoculture industrial timber, which operate on peatland that is sensitive to drought and heat. From year to year, that risk keeps rising as forest clearing and peatland drainage expand. The haze sources at those locations are also recurrent sources, in the major fires of 2015, 2019, 2023[12] and 2026. The locations are the same, but the interval between annual cycles is growing shorter and their reach is widening. It is as if the days on which people can breathe freely are growing shorter with each passing day.

Table 2. Malaysians affected by haze. Source: Greenpeace analysis, 2026.

MALAYSIAN STATES	POPULATION 2021	HAZE DAYS
Sarawak	2,948,659	75
Johor	3,969,226	31
Sabah	3,966,235	17
Melaka	981,198	28
Selangor	6,855,231	24
Negeri Sembilan	1,178,661	24
Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur	1,809,323	21
Federal Territory of Putrajaya	123,247	21
Pahang	1,761,581	21
Perak	2,616,866	10
Terengganu	1,340,178	10

12 Greenpeace Indonesia dan Malaysia, 2025, The ASEAN Haze Trauma: Resisting Transboundary Haze, https://www.greenpeace.org/southeastasia/publication/68012/the-asean-haze-trauma-report/

MALAYSIAN STATES	POPULATION 2021	HAZE DAYS
Federal Territory of Labuan	104,824	5
Kedah	2,295,208	6
Kelantan	2,026,471	5
Penang	1,852,826	5

Beyond the sheer spread of the fires, the haze days of 2026 are considered significant because their reach extends far across the skies and living spaces, and not only in Indonesia but also in Singapore, Malaysia and other neighbouring countries. Haze from forest fires is, of course, not new. The forest fires and haze of 2023 also disrupted people's activities, although not as severely as in 2015 and 2019. Greenpeace's analysis records that at least 6.2 million residents of Singapore were affected by haze for more than 7 days in September and 17 days in October 2026.

According to Greenpeace Indonesia's analysis and estimates, haze from peatland fires in Indonesia in 2026 was identified as reaching 11 states in Malaysia and affecting 27.6 million of its people over the past three months (August–October 2026). School lessons and face-to-face activities, and even flights,[13] were suspended in many places, including Johor, Kuala Lumpur and several other areas. In Sarawak, for example, more than 600 schools have been closed since mid-August 2026.[14] The impact has also included reduced harvests and fish catches, and an increase in the number of people affected by acute respiratory infections (ARI) in both neighbouring countries, as the thickening haze degraded air quality.[15]

Unfortunately, the Indonesian government's data on forest and peatland fires is often updated late. The SiPongi data of the Ministry of Forestry (Kemenhut), for example, shows burned areas for 2026 only up to July. Reference data corresponding to Greenpeace's estimate of haze days was therefore compared with a variety of other data, such as Air Quality Index readings. This comparison found that, on the worst days, the major cities closest to the haze source points experienced air quality at hazardous levels. In Palembang, for example, during October there were 24 days with an air quality index at hazardous levels and 7 days at very unhealthy levels. As of 31 October 2026, all of these fires placed Indonesia first as the world's highest contributor of carbon emissions.[16]

13 Al Jazeera, 13 October 2026, 'Malaysia's Firefly cancels flights to Singapore over haze from Indonesia'
14 BBC, 22 August 2026, 'Kabut asap melanda akibat karhutla, Malaysia tutup hampir 600 sekolah di dekat perbatasan Indonesia [Haze engulfs the region from forest and land fires, Malaysia closes almost 600 schools near the Indonesian border]'
15 Greenpeace & Pantau Gambut, 2026, When Clean Air is Sacrificed for Global Commodities
16 https://apps.atmosphere.copernicus.eu/fire-emissions-watch/

* The total area of forest and land fires in **Indonesia** for the period of January – July 2026 **(202,004.30 ha)** experienced an INCREASE of 47% (64,996.88 ha) compared to **2019** and 80% (109,080.25 ha) compared to **2023**. When compared to 2025, the area of forest and land fires in 2026 increased by 69% (82,791.04 ha).

** The area of a specific forest region designated and/or established by the government to be maintained as a permanent forest.

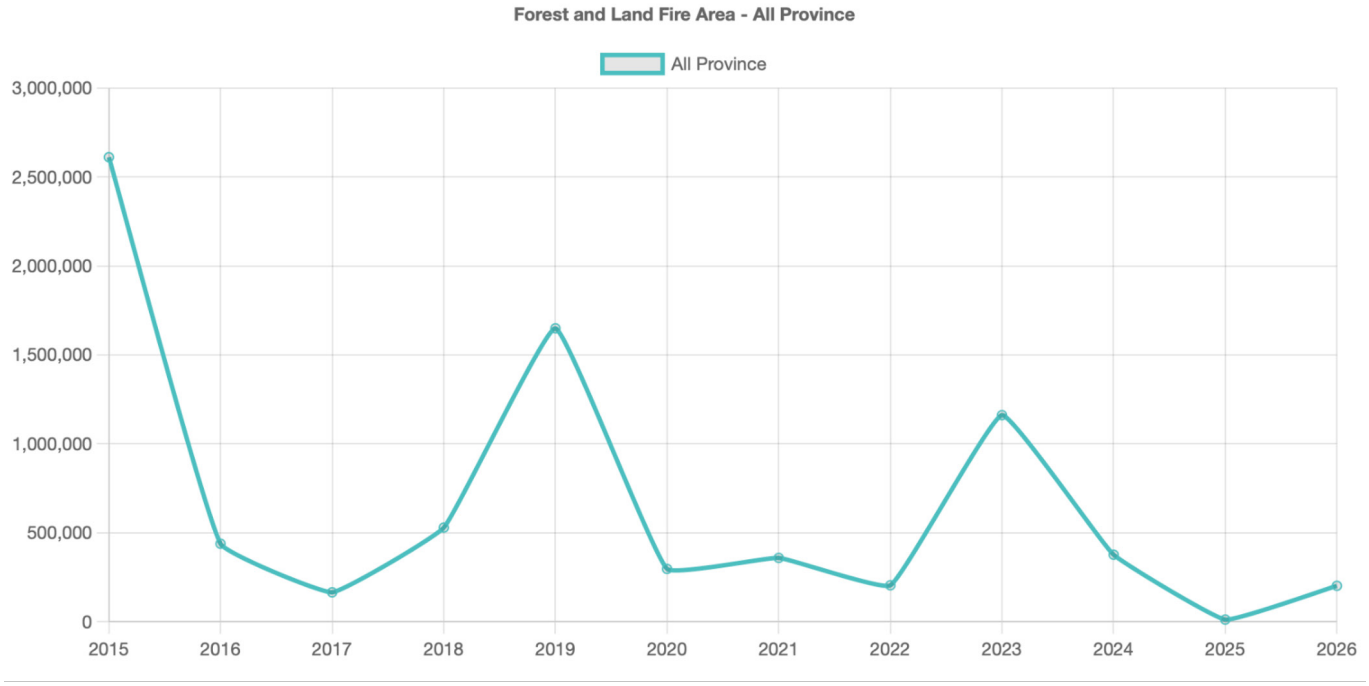


***Figure 3**. Area of forest and land fires, 2015–2026, according to the Ministry of Forestry's SiPongi.*

After the major fires of 2015, the Indonesian government did establish the Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG) and ordered peatland restoration on pulpwood and oil palm plantation concessions. But regulatory changes that accommodate extractive businesses; a lack of transparency and public accountability, including in the process of holding those responsible for the fires to account; and rising global market demand for extractive commodities, with scant regard for ethics, ultimately led to that commitment being neglected, and have now left more than 100 million people in Indonesia and neighbouring countries bearing the impact in August–October 2026. The administration of Prabowo Subianto at one point even allowed the Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency to be dissolved, because the presidential regulation underpinning it was not extended after the end of its term of office.



Greenpeace Fire Prevention Team members stand on burned peatland in Kalibandung Village, Kubu Raya Regency, West Kalimantan, in September 2026. Photo: Alif R Nouddy Korua/Greenpeace.

Responses of the Indonesian, Singaporean and Malaysian Governments

As the year draws to a close, thick with stifling haze, the Indonesian government has still not declared national disaster status for the haze situation caused by forest and peatland fires within the country.[17] This political stance was affirmed in a statement by the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs, Dudung Abdurachman, who stressed at a ministerial meeting on 19 October that the government was still able to handle forest and land fires without declaring national disaster status.[18] Declaring national disaster status, in his view, could potentially open the door to foreign assistance that Indonesia does not yet need.[19]

17 Reuters, 13 October 2026, reuters.com, Indonesia's Prabowo orders more resources to fight wildfires as haze anger grows | Reuters
18 Yovie Given Nata Widjaja, 20 October 2026, kompas.id, Why Doesn't the Government Declare Forest and Land Fires a National Disaster?
19 Ibid.

Meanwhile, responding to the critical situation in their respective territories, the Singaporean and Malaysian governments have stepped up a number of policy manoeuvres targeting corporations that burn forest and land. On 16 and 19 October 2026, Singapore's National Environment Agency (NEA) issued Preventive Measure Notices to 10 companies in Indonesia over fires in Sumatra and Kalimantan.[20]

Shortly afterwards, the Singapore Environment Council announced a temporary restriction on the Enhanced Singapore Green Labelling Scheme certification held by PT Asia Pulp & Paper, which operates in Indonesia, and required that entity to submit daily reports on its handling of forest fires.[21] The NEA's notices were then followed up, on 23 October 2026, with requests for information to 10 Singapore-registered corporate groups over alleged links between those corporations' business activities and forest fires in Indonesia.[22]

Singapore's Minister for Sustainability and the Environment, Grace Fu, also stated that her government would push for the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution (AATHP) to be strengthened so that it has a stronger deterrent effect.[23] Most recently, at a sitting of Parliament on 3 November 2026, Minister Grace Fu outlined the Singapore government's efforts, in the near term, to accelerate the establishment of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Transboundary Haze Pollution Control, which will be based in Indonesia.[24]

Somewhat differently from Singapore, the Malaysian government is exploring the option of drawing up a memorandum of understanding with Indonesia to strengthen efforts to prevent forest and land fires.[25] Malaysia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mohamad Hasan, said that this step is in line with the diplomatic mechanism jointly agreed under the AATHP in 2003.[26] Malaysian Member of Parliament Syed Saddiq Syed Abdul Rahman also urged financial institutions in Malaysia and Singapore, such as CIMB, DBS and Maybank, to ensure that companies proven to have burned land do not gain access to financing through their markets.[27]

20 National Environment Agency, 23 October 2026, 'NEA serves notices to 10 Singapore-based companies', https://www.nea.gov.sg/media/news/news/index/nea-serves-notices-to-10-singapore-based-companies
21 Rahka Susanto, 27 October 2026, dw.com, https://www.dw.com/id/kabut-asap-indonesia-singapura-siapkan-aturan-lebih-ketat/a-79772868
22 Ibid.
23 The Straits Times, https://www.instagram.com/reel/DfCIP04iCbU/
24 Channel News Asia, 3 November 2026, 'Grace Fu on transboundary haze', https://www.channelnewsasia.com/watch/grace-fu-transboundary-haze-6515696
25 Koh Ewe, 3 November 2026, bbc.com, https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/c3dxwzjn2gw8o
26 Ibid.
27 Yovie Given Nata Widjaja, kompas.id, https://www.kompas.id/artikel/why-does-the-government-not-declare-forest-fires-a-national-disaster

Table 3. Palm oil corporations with the most haze source points that are linked to Malaysian business entities. Source: Greenpeace analysis, 2026.

OIL PALM PLANTATION	GROUP	AREA	NUMBER OF HAZE SOURCE POINTS			
			AUG	SEP	OCT	AUG–OCT
PT Globalindo Agung Lestari	Genting	Central Kalimantan	5	1	44	50
PT Sukses Karya Sawit	IOI	West Kalimantan	1		23	24
PT Menteng Jaya Sawit Perdana	Kuala Lumpur Kepong (KLK)	Central Kalimantan	1	18		19
PT Bumi Sawit Sejahtera	IOI	West Kalimantan			10	10
PT Berkat Nabati Sejahtera	IOI	West Kalimantan	2	1	7	10
PT Kalimantan Prima Agro Mandiri	IOI	West Kalimantan		2	4	6
PT Sawit Mitra Abadi	Genting	West Kalimantan		3		3
PT Paripurna Swakarsa	SD Guthrie Berhad	South Kalimantan		2	1	3
PT Kharisma Inti Usaha	Genting	South Kalimantan		2		2
PT United Agro Indonesia	Genting	Central Kalimantan	2			2
PT Sumber Alam Selaras	NPC Resources	East Kalimantan		2		2
PT Bumi Reksa Nusasejati	SD Guthrie Berhad	Riau	1	1		2
PT Malindo Jaya Group (perubahan nama ke PT Indomal Sawit Jaya)	Pinehill Pacific	West Kalimantan	1			1
PT Surya Agro Palma	Genting	West Kalimantan	1			1
PT Citra Sawit Cemerlang	Genting	West Kalimantan		1		1
PT Nala Palma Cadudasa	NPC Resources	East Kalimantan		1		1
PT Sandika Nata Palma	SD Guthrie Berhad	West Kalimantan	1			1
PT Langgeng Muaramakmur	SD Guthrie Berhad	South Kalimantan		1		1
PT Langgeng Muaramakmur (Block B)	SD Guthrie Berhad	South Kalimantan			1	1
PT Abadi Borneo Plantations	Samling - melalui Glenealy Plantations Sdn Bhd	North Kalimantan		1		1
PT Dian Agro Mandiri (perubahan nama ke PT Lifere Agro Kapuas)	United Malacca Berhad	Central Kalimantan	1			1
PT Prima Mitrajaya Mandiri	MP Evans (MPE) Group PLC *Kuala Lumpur Kepong (KLK) holds 24% MP Evans (MPE)	East Kalimantan		1		1

On the other hand, Datuk Seri Fahmi Fadzil denied any link between Malaysian companies and the burned concession areas. In his view, only one business group might be connected, namely the Genting Group, but even that fire was said to have originated from outside the concession and to have been extinguished. Yet Greenpeace's data indicates that at least 21 companies from 6 business groups are in fact involved, being affiliated either with business groups in Malaysia or with shell companies domiciled in Malaysia.[28] Several companies, such as PT Globalindo Agung Lestari, which is linked to the Genting Group, were identified as having at least 50 haze source points within three months, and contributed to the overall haze breathed by people in four countries.

28 Azmi and Maisara, 16 October 2026, 'No Malaysian plantation firms linked to Indonesia forest fires, says Fahmi'

Responding to the actions of the Singaporean and Malaysian governments, Minister of Home Affairs Tito Karnavian welcomed each country's policy measures so long as they rest on a valid legal basis, such as the investigation Singapore carried out in 2015 into several palm oil and forestry companies in Indonesia that were considered to be linked to forest fires.[29] In the context of fire suppression, particularly on peatland, the government is still pinning its main hopes on rain, and has declined offers of assistance from Singapore and Malaysia on the grounds that further coordination with firefighting personnel on the ground is needed.[30]



"Extinguishing fires on peatland depends on two main sources: rain and water supplied by rivers, lakes or reservoirs."

Tito Karnavian, Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia

Law enforcement in response to forest and peatland fires is also still proceeding through various legal instruments in Indonesia. As of 31 October 2026 at the least, Indonesia's Ministry of Forestry has officially reported handling 120 forest fire cases, with criminal proceedings in total involving 15 corporate legal subjects, administrative sanctions imposed on 32 companies, and multi-instrument sanctions imposed on 4 companies, that is, companies that were prosecuted by the Criminal Investigation Agency of the Indonesian National Police (Bareskrim Polri) and also subjected to suspension sanctions by the Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia.[31] In a statement, Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto said that he holds information on repeat offenders in forest and peatland fires, including those whose businesses are linked to other countries.[32]

Table 4. Companies formally subject to compulsory restoration by the Ministry of Forestry. Source: Ministry of Forestry press release, 26 October 2026.[33]

Company	Regency	Concession area (ha)	Burned area (ha)
PT Hasil Kalimantan Jaya	Gunung Mas	36,745	4,803
PT Taiyoung Engreen	Gunung Mas	59,810	1,049
PT Hutan Produksi Lestari	Kapuas	10,050	718
PT Ramang Aglo Lestari	Pulang Pisau	13,580	420
PT Puspa Warna Cemerlang	Gunung Mas	12,920	348
PT Sinergi Hutan Sejati	North Barito	68,286	193
Total		**201,391**	**7,531**

29 Ibid.
30 Ibid.
31 Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia, 31 October 2026, Press Release: 'Kemenhut Tetapkan 2 Korporasi Tersangka Karhutla, Penegakan Hukum Tak Pandang Bulu' [Ministry of Forestry Names 2 Corporations as Forest and Land Fire Suspects, Law Enforcement Spares No One], Kemenhut Tetapkan 2 Korporasi Tersangka Karhutla, Penegakan Hukum Tak Pandang Bulu
32 Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia, 26 October 2026, Press Release: 'Sanksi Pelanggar Karhutla Tak Peduli Asal Negara' [Sanctions for Forest and Land Fire Violators Regardless of Country of Origin], https://www.kehutanan.go.id/news/sanksi-pelanggar-karhutla-tak-peduli-asal-negara
33 Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia, 26 October 2026, Press Release: 'Sanksi Pelanggar Karhutla Tak Peduli Asal Negara' [Sanctions for Forest and Land Fire Violators Regardless of Country of Origin], https://www.kehutanan.go.id/news/sanksi-pelanggar-karhutla-tak-peduli-asal-negara

The haze from forest and peatland fires that blankets ASEAN, season after season, in every long dry season can no longer be seen merely as a failure of businesses to manage their externalities. Haze that reaches a particular geographical, political and economic region is also not simply a natural disaster that could not be anticipated, but the result of destructive and poorly accountable natural resource governance that afflicts the region. This recurring and persistent pattern stems from the failure of the various legal measures provided by states, above all Indonesia, within their respective jurisdictions to change the behaviour of these business groups since 2015. Several concessions affiliated with the corporate groups questioned by Singapore's NEA this year had also previously been subject to legal sanctions by the Indonesian government.

The problem is that, as long as they do not feel threatened, these companies will keep reaping profits from their risky businesses in countries that lack adequate accountability infrastructure. This year the pattern may have shifted slightly, because the country where these business groups are registered and book their profits, namely Singapore, is itself now exerting pressure by invoking its Transboundary Haze Pollution Act (THPA). But this is not without caveats. From these companies' responses, we can see that cross-border law enforcement through the THPA still relies on information held or controlled by the companies themselves.

For example, Bumitama Agri Ltd explained in its response that its 'Zero Burning Policy' has become part of the corporate group's sustainability commitments, which also extend to the operations of subsidiaries, contractors and suppliers. However, Greenpeace Indonesia's analysis found that the concessions affiliated with Bumitama Agri have a record of repeated fires throughout 2015–2019, with a total burned area of 8,404 ha. In addition, one of Bumitama Agri's subsidiaries, PT Damai Agro Sejahtera, also suffered fires within its concession area in 2026. Between August and 18 October 2026, Greenpeace Indonesia found 50 haze source points originating from the concession of PT Damai Agro Sejahtera.

Singapore's government, specifically through the NEA, has applied two provisions of the Transboundary Haze Pollution Act (THPA) 2014, namely Section 9 on Preventive Measure Notices (PMN) and Section 10, which contains the 'Power to obtain information'. Section 9, which relates to the PMN, essentially contains the power of the NEA Director-General to send a notice of preventive measures to business entities outside Singapore that are considered, directly or indirectly, to contribute to haze pollution in Singapore. Those preventive measures include, among others, deploying firefighting personnel and taking all fire-handling steps within the entity's work area, stopping burning activities in that area, and reporting to the NEA an action plan for extinguishing fires or preventing the spread of fires within the entity's work area.

Section 10 of the THPA, meanwhile, regulates the power of the NEA Director-General or a relevant government officer to serve a notice on certain legal subjects, imposing an obligation to provide all relevant documents and information relating to the existence of transboundary haze. The legal subjects reached by Section 10 include individuals domiciled in Singapore, corporations in Singapore, corporations in Singapore that are involved in managing or cooperating with business entities outside Singapore, and corporations located outside Singapore that have no business activities in Singapore.

Table 5. Palm oil corporations with the most haze source points that are linked to Singaporean business entities.

OIL PALM PLANTATION	GROUP	AREA	NUMBER OF HAZE SOURCE POINTS			
			AUG	SEP	OCT	AUG–OCT
PT Samora Usaha Jaya	Sungai Budi/ Tunas Baru Lampung	South Sumatra	2	7	200	209
PT Anugerah Palm Indonesia	Prime Agri Resources	Central Kalimantan	6	12	35	53
PT Damai Agro Sejahtera	Bumitama	West Kalimantan	1	47	4	52
PT Kayung Agro Lestari	Fangiono Family/ First Resources	West Kalimantan	19	6	1	26
PT Andalan Sukses Makmur	Bumitama	Central Kalimantan		1	19	20
PT Sawit Makmur Sejahtera	Carson Cumberbatch/ Goodhope Asia Holdings	West Kalimantan	1	16		17
PT Proteksindo Utama Mulia	Palm Energy Resources Pte. Ltd.	South Sumatra		11	5	16
PT Mitra Karya Sentosa	Fangiono Family/ First Resources	West Kalimantan	7	3		10
PT Agrolestari Mandiri	Wijaya family/Sinar Mas/ GAR	West Kalimantan		8		8
PT Sarana Titian Permata	Wilmar	Central Kalimantan			8	8
PT Dongin Prabhawa	Tunas Sawa Erma (TSE) Group	Papua	5	2		7
PT Rimba Harapan Sakti	Wilmar	Central Kalimantan		6	1	7
PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa	Musim Mas	Central Kalimantan	1	4	1	6
PT Limpah Sejahtera	Fangiono Family/First Resources	West Kalimantan	3	2		5
PT Karya Bakti Agro Sejahtera 3	Bumitama	West Kalimantan	2	2		4
PT Varita Majutama (I)	Fangiono Family/ First Resources	West Papua		3		3
PT Varia Mitra Andalan	Rajawali/Eagle High	West Papua			3	3
PT PP London Sumatra Indonesia (Isuy Makmur Estate)	Salim/IndoAgri	East Kalimantan		3		3
PT Bumi Perkasa Gemilang	Sungai Budi/ Tunas Baru Lampung	West Kalimantan		3		3
PT Tapian Nadenggan	Wijaya family/Sinar Mas/ GAR	Central Kalimantan	1	2		3
PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya Tbk (formerly PT Pusaka Agro Makmur)	Fangiono Family/ First Resources	West Papua			2	2
PT Putera Manunggal Perkasa	Harmoni Agri Mandiri Group	West Papua			2	2
PT Sampoerna Agro	Prime Agri Resources	South Sumatra	2			2
PT Hijaupertiwi Indah Plantations	Salim/IndoAgri	Central Kalimantan		2		2
PT Kartika Prima Cipta	Wijaya family/Sinar Mas/ GAR	West Kalimantan		2		2
PT Agrolestari Sentosa	Wijaya family/Sinar Mas/ GAR	Central Kalimantan	2			2
PT Bumi Pratama Khatulistiwa	Wilmar	West Kalimantan	2			2
PT Hindoli	Cargill (US-Singapore)	South Sumatra		2		2

Note: red = 2026 sanctions

Table 6. Forest Utilisation Business Licence (PBPH) corporations with the most haze source points that are linked to Singaporean business entities.

FOREST UTILISATION BUSINESS LICENCE (PBPH)	GROUP	AREA	NUMBER OF HAZE SOURCE POINTS			
			AUG	SEP	OCT	AUG–OCT
PT BUMI MEKAR HIJAU	Wijaya family/Sinar Mas/ (APP affiliated)	SOUTH SUMATRA	21	181	854	1,056
PT BARATAMA PUTRA PERKASA	Lee Mon Lun	CENTRAL KALIMANTAN	1	14	172	187
PT BUANA MEGATAMA JAYA	Wijaya family/Sinar Mas/ (APP affiliated)	WEST KALIMANTAN	2	12	156	170
PT HUTAN LESTARI RAYA	Akie Setiawan/Erik Setiawan via PT Hutrindo Jaya Fibreboard Manufacturing (Oct 2022)	BANGKA BELITUNG ISLANDS		32	108	140
PT BUMI ANDALAS PERMAI	Wijaya family/Sinar Mas/ (APP affiliated)	SOUTH SUMATRA			78	78
PT SBA WOOD INDUSTRIES	Wijaya family/Sinar Mas/ (APP affiliated)	SOUTH SUMATRA		26	40	66
PT HUTAN KETAPANG IND (d.h. KERTAS BASUKI R)	Prime Agri Resources	WEST KALIMANTAN	28	8	17	53
PT INOCIN ABADI	Korindo	SOUTH PAPUA			50	50
PT SELARAS INTI SEMESTA	Medco	SOUTH PAPUA	13	28	4	45
PT KARAWANG EKAWANA NUGRAHA	Wijaya family/Sinar Mas/ (APP affiliated)	SOUTH SUMATRA			30	30
PT MAYAWANA PERSADA	RGE/Tanoto Family	WEST KALIMANTAN	13	13		26
PT PARAMITRA MULIA LANGGENG	Sungai Budi / Tunas Baru Lampung	SOUTH SUMATRA	1	11	3	15
PT HUTAN RINDANG BANUA	Wijaya family/Sinar Mas/ (APP affiliated)	SOUTH KALIMANTAN	1	5	3	9
PT SILVA INHUTANI LAMPUNG	Sungai Budi / Tunas Baru Lampung	LAMPUNG		4	4	8
PT WANA RINDANG LESTARI	Clifton Cove Pte. Ltd.	CENTRAL SULAWESI		6	1	7
PT KESATUAN MAS ABADI	RGE/Tanoto Family	WEST PAPUA		4	3	7
PT TUNAS TIMBER LESTARI (d.h. PT TUNAS SAWAERMA)	Korindo	SOUTH PAPUA		4	3	7
PT GRACE PUTRI PERDANA	Fangiono Family/First Resources	CENTRAL KALIMANTAN	1	5		6
PT MEDCOPAPUA ALAM LESTARI	Diamond Crest Holdings Pte. Ltd. (pengendali sejak Nov 2025; sebelumnya Medco Group)	SOUTH PAPUA		2	3	5
PT WANAKERTA EKALESTARI	Wijaya family/Sinar Mas/ (APP affiliated)	WEST KALIMANTAN	3	2		5
PT TRISETIA INTIGA	Korindo	CENTRAL KALIMANTAN	2	1		3

Note:

- *red = 2026 sanctions*
- *orange = SG NEA Notice Letter*

In connection with that Section 9, the NEA ultimately sent PMNs to 10 companies in Indonesia, comprising 7 companies linked to fires in Sumatra and 3 companies linked to fires in Kalimantan.[34] The ten companies are: PT Bumi Andalas Permai (BAP), PT Bumi Mekar Hijau (BMH), PT SBA Wood Industries (SBAWI), PT Paramitra Mulia Langgeng (PML), PT Sumatera Alam Anugerah (SAA), PT Hutan Lestari Raya (HLR), PT Bangkanesia (BKN), PT Buana Megatama Jaya (BMJ), PT Mananjung Hayak (MH), and PT Baratama Putra Perkasa (BPP). In those PMNs, the NEA asked each of the entities to provide information on the fires that occurred within their concessions, the efforts made to extinguish those fires, and the connections between their business entities and associated companies in Indonesia and Singapore.[35]

Table 7. Ten Indonesian companies that received preventive measures warning letters from the Singapore government.

Company	Notice Date	Haze Source Points	Business Group
PT Bumi Andalas Permai	16 Oct 2026	65	APP / Sinar Mas (pulp)
PT Bumi Mekar Hijau	16 Oct 2026	928	APP / Sinar Mas (pulp)
PT Sebangun Bumi Andalas Wood Industries	16 Oct 2026	50	APP / Sinar Mas (pulp)
PT Paramitra Mulia Langgeng	16 Oct 2026	15	Sungai Budi / Tunas Baru Lampung
PT Sumatera Alam Anugerah	16 Oct 2026	87	H. Sing Family
PT Hutan Lestari Raya	16 Oct 2026	140	Akie Setiawan / Erik Setiawan - PT Hutrindo Jaya Fibreboard Manufacturing (HJFM)
PT Bangkanesia	16 Oct 2026	-	Nusa Widjaja Mak / PT Cipta Futura *Since withdrawn.
PT Buana Megatama Jaya	19 Oct 2026	68	APP / Sinar Mas (pulp)
PT Mananjung Hayak	19 Oct 2026	-	PT Dwi Mitra Adhiusaha / PT Putra Kebon Nanas
PT Baratama Putra Perkasa	19 Oct 2026	29	Sunny Assets Limited / Prince Universal Limited

34 National Environment Agency, 23 October 2026, https://www.nea.gov.sg/media/news/news/index/nea-serves-notices-to-10-singapore-based-companies
35 Ibid.

Subsequently, using Section 10 of the THPA, the NEA requested the disclosure of documents and information from ten Singapore-registered companies on the relationships between each of these entities and their associated companies in Singapore and Indonesia, the concession areas they hold, and the preventive and/or firefighting measures taken by these entities and/or by their affiliated companies in Indonesia. Singapore's Senior Minister K. Shanmugam chaired a meeting with the executives and owners of the business groups summoned on 28 October 2026 (see table below) and stated that Singapore will not tolerate any corporate structure or third-party arrangement that prevents it from obtaining information on the companies' operations.[36]

The ten Singapore-registered companies are engaged in the oil palm or forestry business and either hold concessions in Indonesia or have business links with companies that hold concessions in Indonesia. These entities are: Asia Pulp & Paper Company Limited, Asia Pulp & Paper Company (China) Limited, Bumitama Agri Ltd, Golden Agri International Pte Ltd, First Resources Ltd, Indofood Agri Resources Ltd, Kencana Agri Ltd, TSH Global Plantation Pte Ltd, TSH Oversea Pte Ltd, and Wilmar International Ltd.[37]

Table 8. Business groups that received letters requesting information from the Singapore government

Company	Substantive statement	Representative attending the 28 Oct 2026 meeting
Wilmar International[38]	No-burning commitment since 2006, NDPE since 2013. Police are investigating a fire of ±28 ha at a West Kalimantan subsidiary. The fire is said to have originated from outside the concession or from an unplanted area. No links with the 10 PMN companies. Losses below US$0.5 million, immaterial.	Kuok Khoon Hong
Bumitama Agri[39]	Fires in areas inside or bordering permit areas (community land, unplanted land, one conservation concession) are said to have spread from outside. BAP states that the fire at one concession started outside. Zero Burning Policy, satellite monitoring, thermal drones and AI CCTV. No figures on hotspots, burned area or financial impact. States that it is cooperating with investigations in Indonesia.	Lim Gunawan Hariyanto
First Resources[40]	Fires at PT KALE (Ketapang, West Kalimantan), resulting from the PT ANJ acquisition of May 2025. Many hotspots originated from outside the boundaries, and hotspots are not evidence of the perpetrator. No burned area figures. Impact stated to be immaterial.	Ciliandri Fangiono

36 The Strait Times, 28 October 2026, 'Singapore summons leaders of firms probed for haze links'
37 Ibid.
38 Wilmar International Limited, 28 October 2026, 'RESPONSE TO SGX REGCO'S QUERIES', https://www.wilmar-international.com/docs/default-source/default-document-library/highlights/sgx-announcements/2026/20261028_wil-annc_resp-regco-queries.pdf;
Malaymail, 26 October 2026, Wilmar, 'Bumitama and First Resources fall in line on Singapore's haze probe, seven still silent', https://www.malaymail.com/news/singapore/2026/10/24/wilmar-bumitama-and-first-resources-fall-in-line-on-singapores-haze-probe-seven-still-silent/240462
39 Bumitama Agri Ltd, News & Media, https://bumitama-agri.com/news-and-media/sgxnet-announcements/
Malaymail, 24 October 2026, Wilmar, 'Bumitama and First Resources fall in line on Singapore's haze probe, seven still silent', https://www.malaymail.com/news/singapore/2026/10/24/wilmar-bumitama-and-first-resources-fall-in-line-on-singapores-haze-probe-seven-still-silent/240462
40 First Resources Limited, 16 October 2026, 'FIRST RESOURCES' UPDATED RESPONSE TO REPORTS CONCERNING FOREST AND PEATLAND FIRES IN INDONESIA', https://links.sgx.com/FileOpen/First%20Resources%20-%20Updated%20Response%20to%20Reports%20on%20Fires.ashx?App=Announcement&amp=&FileID=907392
Malaymail, 24 October 2026, Wilmar, 'Bumitama and First Resources fall in line on Singapore's haze probe, seven still silent', https://www.malaymail.com/news/singapore/2026/10/24/wilmar-bumitama-and-first-resources-fall-in-line-on-singapores-haze-probe-seven-still-silent/240462

Company	Substantive statement	Representative attending the 28 Oct 2026 meeting
Golden Agri International	No material adverse impact. Zero burning since 1997, no peat since 2010. 'Not aware of any information' about any contribution to haze.	Franky Oesman Widjaja
Asia Pulp & Paper (APP)[41]	Most fires in the concessions of three suppliers (Jul–Oct) originated from outside the boundaries. Fire is prohibited throughout the supply chain, but the company acknowledges that this is a complex issue.	Bernard Tan
Indofood Agri Resources[42]	"Random and small-scale" hotspots in SIMP areas, no area figures. Zero burning, daily satellite monitoring, 130 villages.	Mark Julian Wakeford
Kencana Agri[43]	The Indonesian government is investigating alleged land clearing by burning. Police are investigating how the fire started at a North Kalimantan subsidiary.	Albert Maknawi
TSH Global Plantation dan TSH Oversea[44]	No shareholding in, or direct links with, the 10 PMN companies (29 Oct).	Kelvin Tan Aik Pen

Business entities that fail to provide information without a clear reason may be liable to a fine of up to S$5,000 (Singapore dollars) and/or imprisonment for up to one month. In those requests for information, Singapore's Senior Minister for National Security, Shanmugam, also required all business entities to engage independent assessors from a panel of specialists established by the NEA to examine business activities, business relationships and supply chains. The companies from which the NEA requested information have agreed to cooperate and have each appointed their independent assessors.[45]

41 Chloe Loh, 22 October 2026, https://mothership.sg/2026/10/app-fire-ban-plantation/
42 Indofood Agri Resources Ltd, 15 October 2026, 'RESPONSES TO THE SGX REGCO'S QUERIES', https://links.sgx.com/FileOpen/IFAR-Responses%20to%20SGX%20Queries.ashx?App=Announcement&FileID=907404
43 Kencana Agri Ltd, 25 October 2026, 'RECEIPT OF NOTICE FROM THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AGENCY', https://links.sgx.com/FileOpen/KA_Receipt%20of%20NEA%20Notice.ashx?App=Announcement&FileID=909078
44 Hayatun Razak, 29 October 2026, https://thesun.my/business/tsh-says-no-direct-links-to-10-indonesian-firms-named-in-haze-notices/
45 Timothy Goh, 3 November 2026, https://www.straitstimes.com/business/companies-markets/haze-probe-three-more-spore-registered-companies-agree-to-engage-assessors

Looking for Scapegoats

The defence most often heard in forest fire incidents is that 'the fire came from outside the concession' of the company. This is not easy to prove, but what is actually most relevant is the creation of land conditions that are prone to burning. The rainforest landscapes of Kalimantan and Sumatra were fire-resistant for millions of years. Only recently, have company activities of large-scale forest clearing and peatland drainage that have made uncontrolled fires possible in this landscape.

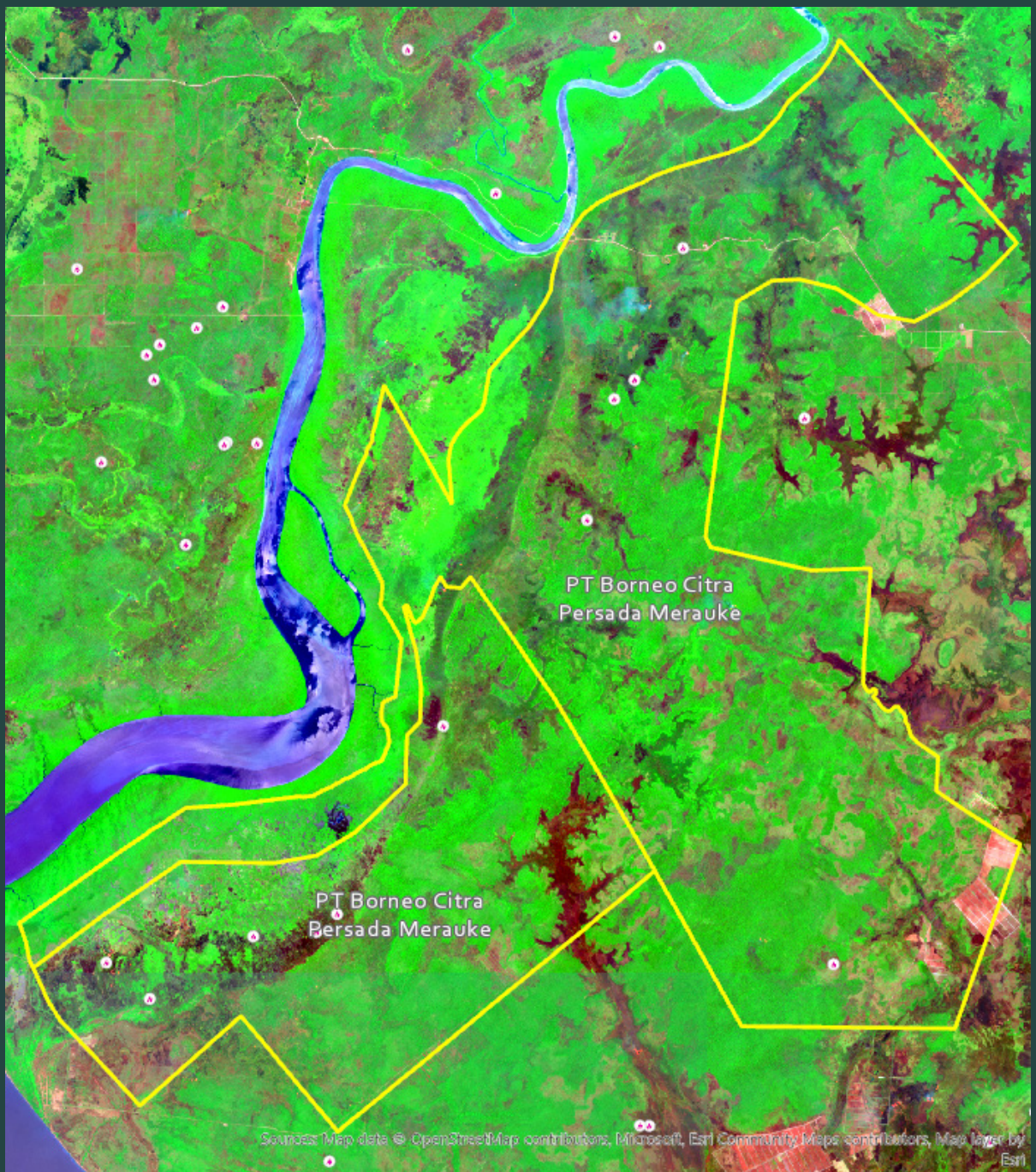


***Figure 4**. THaze source points and burned area at PT BCP. Source: Greenpeace analysis, 2026, and Sentinel-2 satellite imagery dated 5 November 2026.*

Another defence that has emerged is that the concession-holding company is not connected to the business group (whether through the supply chain or through shadow ownership networks). This is hard to verify because data on business profiles linked to offshore companies is rarely disclosed. First Resources Ltd is one of the business entities that, according to Greenpeace Indonesia's investigation, uses shadow companies to obscure the violations by its affiliated concessions of the sustainability commitments announced by the corporate group.[46] This use of shadow companies can be seen in First Resources Ltd's involvement, through PT Borneo Citra Persada (Merauke Sugar Group), in the Merauke sugarcane National Strategic Project (PSN) in Papua, which has caused the deforestation of 13,000 ha of natural forest.[47] What therefore deserves attention is not merely how severe the sanctions in Singapore are, or that the group will cooperate, but whether the information now being handed to the NEA can also be accessed and examined by others, including the Indonesian government and the public.

However, the strength of that enforcement owes more to Singapore's clear and measurable regulatory climate, which contributes to a high level of compliance among legal subjects. The existence of Section 10 of the THPA thus addresses a gap in the landscape of environmental law enforcement policy in Indonesia, namely the disclosure of information and the direct demand for accountability from principal beneficiaries. Indeed, at the parliamentary sitting on 4 November 2026, the Singapore government amended several provisions of the THPA, including raising the maximum fine for business activities that contribute to haze from forest and land fires from the previous S$100,000 per day to S$1,000,000 per day (the total maximum fine rising tenfold, from S$2 million to S$20 million), making it possible to carry out arrests in Singapore, and imposing restrictions and fines on business entities or individuals suspected of involvement in business activities that contribute to forest and land fires and haze.[48]

The defences described above pose a challenge to efforts at law enforcement and at remedy for the victims of forest fires and the haze disaster in the affected countries. In Indonesia, the challenge is made heavier by the fact that information on forest and peatland governance is not easily accessible to the public. For example, Greenpeace Indonesia's attempt to obtain information on the list of companies sanctioned for forest fires was refused by the Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Indonesia, in a letter dated 2 November 2026.[49] The reason given was that the list of companies is deemed to be information exempted from publication under a decision issued by the Minister of the Environment.[50] Limited access to license information allows many companies to escape the reach of legal action. For instance, although quite significant haze source points were detected in the concession area of PT Mayawana Persada (see Appendix), the company is not on the list of those that received preventive measures notices from Singapore. The business group linked to it as recipient of its supply, APRIL, was likewise not invited to meet Singapore's ministers, even though the parent of that group, RGE, is domiciled in Singapore.

46 Greenpeace Indonesia, 17 December 2025, Sweet Promises, Bitter Reality: Inside the Merauke Sugarcane Project, pp. 18–22
47 Ibid., pp. 24–45
48 Anuradha Raghu, Benjamin Liu, Ishika Mookerjee, Cindy Wang, 4 November 2026, 'Singapore Changes Haze Law to Include Arrests, Heavier Fines'
49 Letter No. B.181/C.5/HMS.3.5/11/2026 on Response to Public Information Request. A copy of the letter is available on request.
50 Decree of the Minister of the Environment/Head of the Environmental Control Agency No. 298 of 2026 on the List of Public Information within the Ministry of the Environment/Environmental Control Agency, and Decree of the Minister of the Environment/Head of the Environmental Control Agency No. 150 of 2026 on the List of Exempted Information within the Ministry of the Environment/Environmental Control Agency.

The "ASEAN Way" of Handling Haze

The ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution (AATHP), signed in Kuala Lumpur on 10 June 2002 and in force since 25 November 2003, in fact carries an important dimension as a starting point for protecting the right to a healthy environment for the people of ASEAN. After it was concluded by its ten originating states, Indonesia, the main source of the fires, was the last to ratify it, through Law No. 26 of 2014, twelve years after the agreement was signed. The agreement not only obliges state parties to prevent, monitor and mitigate forest and land fires, but also to prepare emergency responses, both nationally and jointly. To carry all of this out, ASEAN established instruments such as the ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre, haze alert levels and the Haze-Free Roadmap 2023–2030.



Peatland fire in the PT Bintang Harapan Palma concession in Ogan Komering Ilir Regency, South Sumatra, in September 2026. Photo: Alif R Nouddy Korua/ Greenpeace.

Those initial instruments, however, need a further stage to translate the 'collective breathlessness' over haze, which chokes at least Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia once every four years, into a shared view on how to handle forest and peatland fires. The 'ASEAN Way', which emphasises the principles of non-interference and national sovereignty, has often proved to be a challenge in dealing with forest and peatland fires and haze.[51] On the one hand, there is no doubt that, in adopting the AATHP, ASEAN states have shown serious resolve to eliminate the haze problem from their region.[52] On the other hand, a form of regionalism that rests on the 'national sovereignty' of each state ultimately returns the problem of fires, and the handling of haze, to the authority and jurisdiction of each individual state.[53]

Nature recognises no territorial boundaries or seats of authority in making its destruction known. That has been keenly felt of late, with the various natural disasters that have struck several Southeast Asian countries over the past two decades. The most recent example is Cyclone Senyar, which in late November 2025 left thousands of people homeless and displaced in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand.

As the reality of transboundary vulnerability sharpens, the THPA, passed by Singapore's Parliament in 2014, increasingly shows its 'extraterritorial' teeth. Armed with a number of principles of international law, various provisions of the THPA open the way for the NEA to conduct in-depth investigations into business activities that cause haze and affect Singapore's citizens, even where those activities take place outside its borders.[54] All of these principles are also in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, which in essence affirm that "States should set out clearly the expectation that all business enterprises domiciled in their territory and/or jurisdiction respect human rights throughout their operations".[55]

With the NEA's use of Sections 9 and 10 of the THPA as the starting point for probing and exposing the actors behind peatland and forest fires and haze in recent times, the "ASEAN Way" of handling forest and peatland fires has found a new form. National sovereignty is no longer positioned as a rigid, towering fortress. It is being redefined; national sovereignty now means putting the national interest first, namely the right of citizens to a healthy environment and clean air.[56]

51 Helena Varkkey, 2018, *The Singapore Transboundary Haze Pollution Bill in the context of ASEAN regionalism and cooperation*, Indonesian Journal of International Law Vol. 15 No. 4 Boundary Affairs III, hlm. 556-557
52 Ibid.
53 Ibid.
54 Helena Varkkey, op.cit., hlm. 560.
55 Guiding Principle 2, Pillar I UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs): "States should set out clearly the expectation that all business enterprises domiciled in their territory and/or jurisdiction respect human rights throughout their operations."
56 Helena Varkkey, op.cit., 563–564.



Fire Prevention Team members in Palembang hold a banner on burned peatland in Ogan Komering Ilir Regency, South Sumatra, in September 2026. Photo: Alif R Nouddy Korua/Greenpeace.

This is in line with Principle 21 of the 1972 Stockholm Declaration,[57] which emphasises that, while States have "the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies", they also have "the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction" (precautionary principle).[58]

The shift in the form of regionalism in responding to the haze problem opens the way to strengthening law enforcement on peatland fires and on the haze that persistently afflicts ASEAN countries in every long dry season. Through the THPA 2014, forest and peatland fires and the haze they generate are framed as a 'crime' that must be responded to collectively and collaboratively. Such law enforcement, moreover, must not stop at exposing and punishing the main actors behind the haze disaster, but must also ensure the restoration of degraded ecosystems and the restoration of victims' rights agreed on a cross-border basis.

57 Although not legally binding, Indonesia and Singapore have both integrated the principles of the Stockholm Declaration into their regulatory frameworks. In the Indonesian context, several principles in the Declaration are set out in Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management.

58 Helena Varkkey, op. cit., pp. 560–561.

One important aspect that has not yet been explored in greater depth in efforts to strengthen the THPA is the mechanism for remedy, both for affected communities and for degraded ecosystems. This is because a number of liability claims brought by victims affected by forest and land fires, and by the Indonesian government, against the corporations that burn have almost never led to substantive remedial action.[59] The idea proposed in the Singapore parliamentary sitting on mobilising resources for the restoration of peatland and forests degraded by fires deserves to be explored in greater depth and followed up.[60]

The opportunity to include a remedy mechanism covering victims affected by transboundary haze is arising following the adoption of the Declaration on the Right to a Safe, Clean, Healthy, and Sustainable Environment by ASEAN leaders in October 2025.[61] The Declaration brings the AATHP framework together with another instrument, the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR), which has been in existence since 2009, because it makes haze not merely a technical transboundary issue but also a matter of victims' rights to clean air, information and justice. Together with ASEAN, the AICHR will draw up a Regional Plan of Action to follow it up. This opportunity should be used to integrate a remedy mechanism for haze victims into that plan.[62]

Cooperation between Indonesia and Singapore on environmental protection was also strengthened by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding on Environmental Cooperation on 29 June 2026. The MoU provides a framework for strengthening bilateral collaboration in several strategic areas, one of which is the handling of transboundary pollution.[63]

59 Charlie Meidino Albajili, 11 September 2026, The remedy gap in transboundary haze.
60 Anuradha Raghu, Benjamin Liu, Ishika Mookerjee, Cindy Wang, 4 November 2026, 'Singapore Changes Haze Law to Include Arrests, Heavier Fines'
61 Charlie Meidino Albajili, 11 September 2026, 'The remedy gap in transboundary haze'
62 Ibid.
63 Ministry of Sustainability and the Environment Singapore, 29 June 2026, https://www.mse.gov.sg/latest-news/singapore-and-indonesia-sign-memorandum-of-understanding-on-environmental-cooperation/

Demands

- Design a remedy scheme for victims affected by transboundary haze, to be set out in the Regional Plan of Action (RPA) of the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) as a follow-up to the ASEAN Declaration on the Right to a Safe, Clean, Healthy, and Sustainable Environment, adopted at the 47th ASEAN Summit in October 2025;

- Encourage ASEAN member states to promptly prepare ratification instruments as a prerequisite for the establishment of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Transboundary Haze Pollution Control (ACCTHP), as mandated by Article 5 of the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution (AATHP);

- Strengthen the law enforcement framework in the AATHP by including provisions that allow for cross-border joint investigation for the prevention and handling of forest and land fires. This is in line with the principle in Article 3 of the AATHP, which requires the parties to apply precautionary measures in anticipating, preventing and monitoring transboundary haze;

- Integrate provisions on the power to obtain information, as already regulated in Section 10 of the THPA 2014, into the AATHP as a means of promoting transparency and accountability of corporations with cross-border business activities in ASEAN.

Note

See specific demands to the Indonesian, Singaporean, and Malaysian governments in the Appendix.



Muhammadiyah Oxygen House (Rumah Oksigen Muhammadiyah) volunteers prepare oxygen supplies before visiting residents affected by haze in Rasau Jaya, Kubu Raya Regency, West Kalimantan, in September 2026. Photo: Alif R Nouddy Korua/ Greenpeace.

Appendix

These appendix pages contain haze source point data from August-October 2026 by entities (administrative boundaries, status of areas, and companies' concessions) and demands to the Indonesian, Singaporean, and Malaysian governments.

Table 1 Appendix. Haze source points data by entities in Indonesia between August and October 2026. Source: Greenpeace analysis, 2026.

ENTITY	NUMBER OF ENTITIES	NUMBER OF HAZE SOURCE POINTS >=10
PROVINCES	11	17,390 (>=100)
REGENCIES	23	16,029 (>=100)
PALM OIL CONCESSIONS	46	1,776
FOREST UTILISATION BUSINESS LICENCES (PBPH)	28	2,586
PEAT HYDROLOGICAL UNITS (KHG)	58	10,269
HIGH-CRITICAL KHG	25	5,646
FOREST AREAS	5	13,517
PRODUCTION FOREST	3	7,944
CONSERVATION AREAS	22	3,485
NATIONAL PARKS	8	2,167
WILDLIFE RESERVES	4	746
SUGARCANE PLANTATIONS	2*	242
FOREST AREA USE APPROVAL (PPKH), MINISTRY OF DEFENCE	1	829
PREVIOUSLY BURNED AREAS 2015–2023		7,020

**Haze source points were detected inside two sugarcane plantations that are already operating. Greenpeace's monitoring found haze source spots inside other sugarcane concessions, also part of the Indonesian government's national strategic project, that are not yet in operation.*

Table 2 Appendix. Haze source points by province in Indonesia between August and October 2026. Source: Greenpeace analysis, 2026.

ISLAND	PROVINCE	NUMBER OF HAZE SOURCE POINTS			
		AUG	SEP	OCT	AUG–OCT
KALIMANTAN	CENTRAL KALIMANTAN	456	1,214	4,333	6,003
	WEST KALIMANTAN	597	641	621	1,859
	SOUTH KALIMANTAN	122	271	354	747
	EAST KALIMANTAN		246	43	289
	NORTH KALIMANTAN		7	3	10
KALIMANTAN Total		**1,175**	**2,379**	**5,354**	**8,908**
SUMATRA	SOUTH SUMATRA	100	815	3,418	4,333
	JAMBI	13	124	308	445
	BANGKA BELITUNG ISLANDS		105	190	295
	LAMPUNG	4	55	45	104
	RIAU	15	30		45
	RIAU ISLANDS	5	1		6
SUMATRA Total		**137**	**1,130**	**3,961**	**5,228**
PAPUA	SOUTH PAPUA	521	1,168	1,158	2,894
	WEST PAPUA		106	76	182
	CENTRAL PAPUA		33	45	78
	SOUTHWEST PAPUA		31	35	66
	HIGHLAND PAPUA		25	21	46
PAPUA Total		**521**	**1,363**	**1,335**	**3,266**
MALUKU	MALUKU		138	101	239
	NORTH MALUKU			52	52
MALUKU Total			**138**	**153**	**291**
SULAWESI	CENTRAL SULAWESI		35	17	52
	NORTH SULAWESI		14	4	18
	SOUTHEAST SULAWESI		6	9	15
	GORONTALO		10	4	14
	SOUTH SULAWESI		10	3	13
SULAWESI Total			**75**	**37**	**112**
INDONESIA		**1,833**	**5,085**	**10,840**	**17,805**

Table 3 Appendix. Haze source points (more than 100) in Peat Hydrological Units (KHG) between August and October 2026. Source: Greenpeace analysis, 2026.

PEAT HYDROLOGICAL UNIT (KHG)	CONDITION	AREA	NUMBER OF HAZE SOURCE POINTS			
			AUG	SEP	OCT	AUG–OCT
KHG Sungai Kahayan - Sungai Sebangau	HIGH CRITICAL	WEST, CENTRAL & SOUTH KALIMANTAN	103	374	839	1,316
KHG Sungai Buluh Besar - Sungai Seruyan	HIGH CRITICAL	WEST, CENTRAL & SOUTH KALIMANTAN	11	38	682	731
KHG Sungai Sugihan - Sungai Lumpur	HIGH CRITICAL	RIAU, JAMBI SOUTH SUMATERA	22	254	386	662
KHG Sungai Katingan - Sungai Sebangau	INTERMEDIATE CRITICAL	WEST, CENTRAL & SOUTH KALIMANTAN	42	63	548	653
KHG Sungai Buluh Besar	INTERMEDIATE CRITICAL	WEST, CENTRAL & SOUTH KALIMANTAN	1	167	410	578
KHG Sungai Saleh - Sungai Sugihan	HIGH CRITICAL	RIAU, JAMBI SOUTH SUMATERA		59	500	559
KHG Sungai Sibumbung - Sungai Talangrimba	INTERMEDIATE CRITICAL	RIAU, JAMBI SOUTH SUMATERA	4	23	529	556
KHG Sungai Kahayan - Sungai Kapuas	HIGH CRITICAL	WEST, CENTRAL & SOUTH KALIMANTAN	35	70	418	523
KHG Sungai Ulakkedondong - Sungai Lumpur	HIGH CRITICAL	RIAU, JAMBI SOUTH SUMATERA	1	52	319	372
KHG Sungai Pukun - Sungai Mentaya	HIGH CRITICAL	WEST, CENTRAL & SOUTH KALIMANTAN	84	135	142	361
KHG Sungai Pukun - Sungai Seruyan	INTERMEDIATE CRITICAL	WEST, CENTRAL & SOUTH KALIMANTAN	3	30	298	331
KHG Sungai Air Hitam Laut - Sungai Buntu Kecil	INTERMEDIATE CRITICAL	RIAU, JAMBI SOUTH SUMATERA	2	89	209	300
KHG Sungai Kapuas - Sungai Barito	INTERMEDIATE CRITICAL	WEST, CENTRAL & SOUTH KALIMANTAN	24	23	236	283
KHG Sungai Katingan - Sungai Mentaya	HIGH CRITICAL	WEST, CENTRAL & SOUTH KALIMANTAN	16	52	205	273
KHG Sungai Pawan - Sungai Tolak	INTERMEDIATE CRITICAL	WEST, CENTRAL & SOUTH KALIMANTAN	114	122	29	265
KHG Sungai Musi - Sungai Blidah	INTERMEDIATE CRITICAL	RIAU, JAMBI SOUTH SUMATERA	3	51	207	261
KHG Sungai Lamandau - Sungai Jelai	INTERMEDIATE CRITICAL	WEST, CENTRAL & SOUTH KALIMANTAN	29	55	167	251
KHG Sungai Batanghari - Sungai Air Hitam Laut	INTERMEDIATE CRITICAL	RIAU, JAMBI SOUTH SUMATERA	1	23	206	230
KHG Sungai Pawan - Sungai Kepulu	INTERMEDIATE CRITICAL	WEST, CENTRAL & SOUTH KALIMANTAN	59	83	31	173
KHG Sungai Bentayan - Sungai Penimpahan	HIGH CRITICAL	RIAU, JAMBI SOUTH SUMATERA	4	18	151	173
KHG Sungai Lalan - Sungai Merang	HIGH CRITICAL	RIAU, JAMBI SOUTH SUMATERA	3	35	78	116
KHG Sungai Tengar - Sungai Tapah	INTERMEDIATE CRITICAL	WEST, CENTRAL & SOUTH KALIMANTAN	14	42	45	101

Table 4 Appendix. Haze source points by Critical Peat Hydrological Units (KHG) between August and October 2026. Source: Greenpeace analysis, 2026.

AREA	CONDITION	NUMBER OF HAZE SOURCE POINTS			
		AUG	SEP	OCT	AUG–OCT
WEST, CENTRAL & SOUTH KALIMANTAN	HIGH CRITICAL	416	811	2,426	3,653
	INTERMEDIATE CRITICAL	442	692	1,875	3,009
	LOW CRITICAL	72	40	83	195
WEST, CENTRAL & SOUTH KALIMANTAN Total		**930**	**1,543**	**4,384**	**6,857**
RIAU, JAMBI SOUTH SUMATERA	HIGH CRITICAL	49	492	1,481	2,022
	INTERMEDIATE CRITICAL	14	218	1,155	1,387
	LOW CRITICAL	2	28	38	68
RIAU, JAMBI SOUTH SUMATERA Total		**65**	**738**	**2,674**	**3,477**
PAPUA	HIGH CRITICAL	14	5	3	22
	INTERMEDIATE CRITICAL		7	1	8
	LOW CRITICAL	30	67	18	115
PAPUA Total		**44**	**79**	**22**	**145**
OTHERS Total		2	87	21	110
INDONESIA		**1,041**	**2,447**	**7,101**	**10,589**

Table 5 Appendix. Haze source points by forest area in Indonesia between August and October 2026. Source: Greenpeace analysis, 2026.

FOREST AREA	NUMBER OF HAZE SOURCE POINTS			
	AUG	SEP	OCT	AUG–OCT
Permanent Production Forest	335	1,210	3,060	4,613
Convertible Production Forest	472	1,039	1,278	2,828
Limited Production Forest	36	273	194	503
PRODUCTION FOREST	**843**	**2,522**	**4,532**	**7,944**
Conservation Area	126	767	2,748	3,641
Protection Forest	122	446	1,364	1,932
CONSERVATION AREA/PROTECTION FOREST	**248**	**1,213**	**4,112**	**5,573**
FOREST AREA	**1,091**	**3,735**	**8,644**	**13,517**
Other Land Use Area	741	1,350	2,195	4,286
INDONESIA	**1,832**	**5,085**	**10,839**	**17,803**

Table 6 Appendix. Table of Haze Source Points by Conservation Area in Indonesia between August and October 2026

NAME OF CONSERVATION AREA	NUMBER OF HAZE SOURCE POINTS			
	AUG	SEP	OCT	AUG–OCT
Tanjung Puting National Park	4	159	996	1,159
Padang Sugihan Wildlife Reserve		36	468	504
Sebangau National Park	11	31	302	344
Sembilang National Park	2	61	222	285
Pulau Dolok Wildlife Reserve	12	59	84	155
Wasur National Park	80	53	19	152
Orang Kayo Hitam Grand Forest Park		5	147	152
Berbak National Park		41	105	146
Muara Kendawangan Nature Reserve	13	35	75	123
Sei Sebangau Nature Reserve/Nature Conservation Area (KSA/KPA)	6	21	74	101
Dangku Wildlife Reserve			68	68
Sungai Kapuas Nature Reserve/Nature Conservation Area (KSA/KPA)	5	6	47	58
Teluk Apar Nature Reserve		55	3	58
Way Kambas National Park		16	20	36
Lorentz National Park		14	9	23
Gunung Palung National Park	6	16		22
Sultan Adam Grand Forest Park	3	12	7	22
Pulau Komolon Wildlife Reserve		2	17	19
Sungai Barito Nature Reserve/Nature Conservation Area (KSA/KPA)	3	15		18
Tanjung Malatayur Nature Reserve/Nature Conservation Area (KSA/KPA)		15	1	16
Teluk Adang Nature Reserve		14		14
Enarotali Nature Reserve		1	9	10

Table 7 Appendix. Haze source points in areas previously burned in 2015–2023 in Indonesia between August and October 2026. Source: Greenpeace analysis, 2026.

ISLAND	PROVINCE, PREVIOUSLY BURNED AREAS 2015–2023	NUMBER OF HAZE SOURCE POINTS			
		AUG	SEP	OCT	AUG–OCT
KALIMANTAN	CENTRAL KALIMANTAN	272	672	1,524	2,468
	WEST KALIMANTAN	242	107	131	480
	SOUTH KALIMANTAN	95	150	202	447
	EAST KALIMANTAN		51	3	54
	NORTH KALIMANTAN		2		2
KALIMANTAN Total		**609**	**982**	**1,860**	**3,451**
SUMATRA	SOUTH SUMATRA	72	605	2,234	2,911
	JAMBI	6	61	171	238
	BANGKA BELITUNG ISLANDS		22	43	65
	LAMPUNG	1	37	22	60
	RIAU	10	9		19
	RIAU ISLANDS	1			1
SUMATRA Total		**90**	**734**	**2,470**	**3,294**
PAPUA	SOUTH PAPUA	63	128	48	239
	WEST PAPUA		2	1	3
	SOUTHWEST PAPUA		3		3
	HIGHLAND PAPUA		2	1	3
	CENTRAL PAPUA		1	1	2
PAPUA Total		**63**	**136**	**51**	**250**
MALUKU	MALUKU		16	2	18
	NORTH MALUKU			1	1
MALUKU Total			**16**	**3**	**19**
	SOUTHEAST SULAWESI		3	1	4
	CENTRAL SULAWESI		1	1	2
SULAWESI Total			**4**	**2**	**6**
INDONESIA		**762**	**1,872**	**4,386**	**7,020**

Table 8 Appendix. Haze source points by oil palm plantations in Indonesia between August and October 2026. Source: Greenpeace analysis, 2026.

OIL PALM PLANTATION	GROUP	AREA	NUMBER OF HAZE SOURCE POINTS			
			AUG	SEP	OCT	AUG–OCT
PT Samora Usaha Jaya	Sungai Budi/Tunas Baru Lampung	South Sumatra	2	7	200	209
PT Russelindo Putra Prima	Mugan	South Sumatra	1	10	179	190
PT Rezeki Alam Semesta Raya	Soechi	Central Kalimantan	1	1	96	98
PT Graha Indo Sawit Andal Tunggal	Best International/ Best Agro Plantation	Central Kalimantan	2	2	80	84
PT Cahya Vidi Abadi	Gozco Plantations	South Sumatra	3	5	71	79
PT Mekar Karya Kahuripan	Makin	West Kalimantan	24	28	23	75
PT Katingan Mujur Sejahtera	LIPPO/Agro Inti Semesta	Central Kalimantan			74	74
PT Sawit Menang Lestari	GPI and Campang Tiga - JV	South Sumatra		2	56	58
PT Karya Luhur Sejati	Best International/ Best Agro Plantation	Central Kalimantan	9	19	29	57
PT Anugerah Palm Indonesia	Prime Agri Resources	Central Kalimantan	6	12	35	53
PT Damai Agro Sejahtera	Bumitama	West Kalimantan	1	47	4	52
PT Globalindo Agung Lestari	Genting	Central Kalimantan	5	1	44	50
PT Sinar Karya Mandiri	Gozco Plantations	West Kalimantan	33	7	6	46
PT Campang Tiga	Campang Tiga	South Sumatra	3	16	21	40
PT Cipta Karsa Kahuripan	Makin	West Kalimantan		10	30	40
PT Ulilin Agro Lestari		Papua			35	35
PT Hardaya Sawit Papua Plantation	Murdaya family/ Central Cipta Murdaya	Papua	18	13	2	33
PT Arrtu Energie Resources	PT Nova Anugerah Abadi	West Kalimantan	31	1		32
PT Abadi Mulia Sentosa		West Kalimantan	19	13		32
PT Subur Maju Makmur	Theodore Rachmat and family/Amara	South Kalimantan	5	4	22	31

Note: red = 2026 sanctions

Table 9 Appendix. Haze source points by timber plantation (HTI) in Indonesia between August and October 2026. Source: Greenpeace analysis, 2026.

FOREST UTILISATION BUSINESS LICENCE (PBPH)	GROUP	AREA	NUMBER OF HAZE SOURCE POINTS			
			AUG	SEP	OCT	AUG–OCT
PT BUMI MEKAR HIJAU	Wijaya family/Sinar Mas/ (APP affiliated)	SOUTH SUMATRA	21	181	854	1,056
PT BARATAMA PUTRA PERKASA	Lee Mon Lun	CENTRAL KALIMANTAN	1	14	172	187
PT BUANA MEGATAMA JAYA	Wijaya family/Sinar Mas/ (APP affiliated)	WEST KALIMANTAN	2	12	156	170
PT HUTAN LESTARI RAYA	Akie Setiawan/Erik Setiawan via PT Hutrindo Jaya Fibreboard Manufacturing (Oct 2022)	BANGKA BELITUNG ISLANDS		32	108	140
PT RIMBA MAKMUR UTAMA	Katingan Mentaya Project	CENTRAL KALIMANTAN		21	104	125
PT SUMATERA ALAM ANUGERAH	H. Sing family	SOUTH SUMATRA		30	64	94
PT RIMBUN SERUYAN	Geo Mineral Trading / Autum Bara Sejahtera	CENTRAL KALIMANTAN	2	9	78	89
PT BUMI ANDALAS PERMAI	Wijaya family/Sinar Mas/ (APP affiliated)	SOUTH SUMATRA			78	78
PT MOHAIRSON PAWAN KHATULISTIWA	YIARI	WEST KALIMANTAN	23	43	2	68
PT SBA WOOD INDUSTRIES	Wijaya family/Sinar Mas/ (APP affiliated) BO: Jelian Anak Kasim	SOUTH SUMATRA		26	40	66
PT HERMES SUGAR INDONESIA	Hermes Distillery Private Limited	CENTRAL KALIMANTAN	11	15	27	53
PT HUTAN KETAPANG IND (d.h. KERTAS BASUKI R)	Prime Agri Resources (formerly PT Sampoerna Agro Tbk.) / AGPA Pte. Ltd. (subsidiary of POSCO International)	WEST KALIMANTAN	28	8	17	53
PT PAGATAN USAHA MAKMUR	Hutan Kencana Group	CENTRAL KALIMANTAN			52	52
PT INOCIN ABADI	Korindo	SOUTH PAPUA			50	50
PT SELARAS INTI SEMESTA	Medco	SOUTH PAPUA	13	28	4	45
PT PLASMA NUTFAH MARIND PAPUA	Moorim	SOUTH PAPUA	13	18	2	33
PT KARAWANG EKAWANA NUGRAHA	Wijaya family/Sinar Mas/ (APP affiliated)	SOUTH SUMATRA			30	30
PT GEMA HUTANI LESTARI	Andy Indigo (GAMA Corp/KPN Corp) / Katingan Timber Group	MALUKU		8	19	27
PT MAYAWANA PERSADA	RGE/Tanoto Family	WEST KALIMANTAN	13	13		26
PT INHUTANI I UNIT PULAU LAUT (SEMARAS)	Government of Indonesia	SOUTH KALIMANTAN		22		22

Note:

- *red = 2026 sanctions*
- *orange = SG NEA Notice Letter*

Table 10 Appendix. Haze source points in the Ministry of Defence's Forest Area Utilisation Approval (PPKH) in Merauke between August and October 2026. Source: Greenpeace analysis, 2026.

FOREST AREA USE APPROVAL (PPKH)	NUMBER OF HAZE SOURCE POINTS			
	AUG	SEP	OCT	AUG–OCT
PPKH, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, PAPUA	128	442	212	829

Table 11 Appendix. Haze source points by sugarcane plantations in Merauke between August and October 2026. Source: Greenpeace analysis, 2026.

SUGARCANE PLANTATION	NUMBER OF HAZE SOURCE POINTS			
	AUG	SEP	OCT	AUG–OCT
PT Murni Nusantara Mandiri	**3**	**22**	**204**	**229**
PT Andalan Manis Nusantara	40	2	8	50
PT Sejahtera Gula Nusantara			46	46
PT Global Papua Makmur			45	45
PT Semesta Gula Nusantara	20	13	6	39
PT Berkat Tebu Sejahtera	19	8	1	28
PT Global Papua Abadi	**10**	**3**		**13**
PT Borneo Citra Persada Merauke		8	3	11
TOTAL	**92**	**56**	**313**	**461**

Demands

A. Indonesia: Stopping the Sources of Damage and Ensuring Recovery

The Indonesian government must:

1. Halt exploitation and restore peatland ecosystems.

   Halt the expansion and practice of peatland drainage for the benefit of extractive industries, and rehabilitate and restore degraded peatland landscapes in order to return their hydrological function.

2. Review National Strategic Project (PSN) policy.

   Conduct a comprehensive evaluation of PSNs in forest and peatland areas, including food estate projects and the food, water and energy projects in South Papua. All projects must comply with environmental protection standards and the precautionary principle, and must respect the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

3. Enforce corporate responsibility.

   Investigate concession-holding companies whose areas have burned repeatedly, including by tracing responsibility up to parent companies, beneficial owners and the business groups that control their operations. Apply civil, administrative and criminal liability in accordance with the relevant legal elements and applicable legal provisions.

4. Ensure environmental restoration and remedy for victims.

   Require companies whose concessions are proven to have burned to take responsibility for peatland restoration, forest rehabilitation, the payment of compensation, and remedying the health and socio-economic impacts on affected communities.

5. Strengthen transparency and oversight.

   Open up information on concession boundaries, beneficial owners, fire locations, burned area, investigation findings and the progress of law enforcement, so that it can be accessed by the public and by affected countries.

6. Tighten oversight of financing institutions.

   Ensure that financial institutions conduct environmental audits and due diligence on companies with a record of destroying forests and peatland before providing any new financing.

B. Malaysia: Ensuring the Accountability of Malaysian Corporations Abroad

The Malaysian government must:

1. Enact a Clean Air Act.

   Draft clean air legislation that specifically regulates transboundary air pollution and makes it possible to hold Malaysian citizens and companies liable where their business activities abroad are proven to contribute to haze pollution.

2. Strengthen oversight of Malaysian business groups.

   Conduct due diligence on plantation and forestry companies that have operations, subsidiaries or concessions in Indonesia, including Genting, IOI, KLK, SD Guthrie and other business groups identified in Greenpeace's mapping.

3. Require transparency in supply chains and corporate ownership.

   Ensure that companies based in, or connected to, Malaysia disclose information on beneficial owners, corporate structures, concession locations, fire incidents and compliance with environmental commitments.

4. Ensure responsible financing.

   Encourage Malaysian financial institutions, including banks with exposure to the plantation and forestry sectors, to tighten environmental audits and not to provide financing to companies proven to have committed environmental violations.

5. Lead the strengthening of environmental rights protection in ASEAN.

   Push for a strengthened AATHP and for cross-border corporate accountability mechanisms, as well as for the recognition and protection of people's right to clean air and a healthy environment.

Supporting basis: Articles 3 and 4 of the AATHP and the recommendations of the Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM) in Silent Enemy: Report on Haze Pollution and the Right to Clean Air (2024).

C. Singapore: Using Legal Powers to Take Action against Cross-Border Corporations

The Singapore government must:

1. Maximise enforcement of the Transboundary Haze Pollution Act (THPA) 2014.

   Not stop at sending warning letters or requests for information, but use its investigative and law enforcement powers against entities that, on the evidence, are suspected of contributing to haze pollution in Singapore.

2. Strengthen the application of Sections 9 and 10 of the THPA.

   Ensure that Preventive Measures Notices and the power to obtain information are used effectively to uncover the relationships between parent companies, subsidiaries, beneficial owners, concessions and operational activities that contribute to haze.

3. Tighten disclosure obligations for companies on the Singapore Exchange (SGX).

   Require companies listed on the Singapore bourse to disclose information on supply chains, concession ownership, fire incidents and compliance with No Deforestation, No Peat and No Exploitation (NDPE) commitments. Violations must be acted on through the relevant capital market oversight mechanisms.

4. Ensure a contribution to ecosystem restoration.

   Develop cooperation with Indonesia to support the restoration of damaged peatland and forests, including the mobilisation of resources and funding for environmental recovery.

5. Support affected communities and firefighting communities.

   Provide support for communities affected by haze, and support the capacity building, health protection, safety and livelihoods of local communities involved in fire prevention.

Principal legal basis: Sections 4, 5, 6, 9 and 10 of the Transboundary Haze Pollution Act 2014.

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