

**BUMITAMA AGRI LTD. CLARIFICATION ON RECENT REPORTS CONCERNING
FOREST AND LAND FIRES AND HAZE IN INDONESIA**

Bumitama Agri Ltd. (“**Bumitama**” or the “**Group**”) refers to recent reports concerning forest and land fires in Indonesia and the associated haze. The Group takes these matters seriously and would like to take the opportunity to provide clarification on the situation, the findings currently available, and the fire prevention, preparedness and response measures maintained across its Indonesian operations.

Fire prevention and management are longstanding priorities for Bumitama. The Group maintains a strict [Zero Burning Policy](#) and an integrated approach covering prevention, early detection, preparedness, suppression and recovery. Fire risks are monitored through satellite-based hotspot tracking, 24-hour field monitoring and hourly patrols, AI-enabled CCTV, thermal-imaging drones, intelligent weather stations. These systems support early identification and verification of potential incidents and enable field teams to respond promptly. Dedicated firefighting personnel are supported by pumps, hoses, fire trucks, water tankers, heavy equipment and other response resources, while water-management infrastructure, including reservoirs and canal overflow dams in peat areas, is maintained to support dry-season preparedness and firefighting.

Bumitama’s approach also extends beyond its operational boundaries. Through *Desa Bebas Api* (Fire-Free Village) and *Masyarakat Peduli Api* programmes, the Group works with surrounding communities on fire awareness, training, joint patrols and early response. These efforts are complemented by village-level livelihood and capacity-building initiatives intended to reduce reliance on land-clearing practices that carry fire risk. Ahead of the 2026 dry season, the Group further strengthened preparedness through coordination with local governments, Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), Army and Police, Indonesia’s government forest fire brigade (*Manggala Agni*), village authorities, neighbouring companies as well as surrounding communities, including joint training, response simulations, equipment readiness checks and field coordination. In Central Kalimantan alone, the Group worked with 12 neighbouring villages during 2026 to reinforce community-based fire prevention and preparedness.

The 2026 dry season has presented unusually severe fire conditions across parts of Kalimantan. During prolonged drought and exceptionally dry conditions associated with the strong El Niño event of recent months, vegetation and peat landscapes can

become highly combustible, while water availability can fall sharply. In these circumstances, fires that begin on surrounding land can escape their original location and move rapidly across community land, conservation areas and concession boundaries, particularly when accompanied by strong and shifting winds.

This landscape context is important when interpreting satellite hotspot or haze-source data. The detection of a hotspot within a concession boundary should not, on its own, be treated as evidence of where a fire began or who was responsible for starting it. A hotspot detection also does not necessarily indicate a large or severe fire, haze, or damage to plantation operations. Establishing the origin of a fire requires consideration of field verification, the timing and location of the earliest detections, prevailing weather conditions and the subsequent movement of the fire front. Concession areas can also comprise conservation land, community-managed areas, and other unplanted land in addition to plantation areas.

The Group's own operations were themselves amongst those affected; some areas within or adjoining the Group's permits, particularly community-managed and unplanted areas, have been damaged by fires that spread in from surrounding land. Burning is prohibited under the Group's Zero Burning Policy and is contrary to the Group's interests, including its investment in the land it manages. Based on field observations and the information currently available, a number of incidents appear to have developed outside the Group's directly managed areas before spreading across surrounding landscapes. Bumitama has been working closely with the relevant authorities and providing information and assistance for ongoing investigations. Significantly, in relation to one affected concession, the official Record of Examination (BAP) issued by the Indonesian authorities records that the fire originated outside the concession before subsequently spreading into it, rather than originating from the Group's operations. The affected area comprised conservation land rather than plantation land, and the absence of established access routes materially constrained firefighting access. The identification of hotspots within the Group's concessions should therefore not be equated with extensive damage to productive plantation areas or significant disruption to operations.

The Group mobilised substantial resources to contain and suppress the fires. Firefighting teams operated around the clock, supported by additional personnel and coordination with surrounding communities, village authorities, the Indonesian Army, police, BPBD and neighbouring companies. Response activities included direct suppression, water application, establishment of firebreaks where practicable, continuous monitoring of previously affected locations and deployment of water tankers to areas where natural water sources had become limited. In peat areas, the risk of underground smouldering and re-emergence required sustained monitoring even after surface flames had been extinguished.

Bumitama recognises the wider concern regarding haze and its potential effects on public health, communities and the environment. Determining whether a particular fire contributed materially to haze in a specific location requires assessment of verified fire locations and timing together with wind direction and other atmospheric conditions. Based on the internal observations and preliminary investigations currently available to the Group, no evidence has been established linking the Group's operations with initiation of the fires under investigations and to the haze in question. The Group will continue to cooperate with the relevant authorities as the investigation progresses, and will keep its stakeholders informed, by making the appropriate disclosures, should any material developments arise.

Bumitama remains committed to its Zero Burning Policy, protecting forests and conservation areas under its responsibility, and continually strengthening its fire-prevention and response capabilities. Areas affected by fire are not converted for planting under the Group's sustainability policy. Where appropriate, Bumitama will assess rehabilitation and restoration requirements and continue working with government authorities, local communities, conservation partners and neighbouring stakeholders to reduce fire risk and strengthen landscape-level preparedness.

For further information on the Group's sustainability commitments and practices, stakeholders may refer to Bumitama's [Annual Reports](#) and [Sustainability Reports](#) or contact the Group through its official communication channels.

By Order of the Board

Lim Gunawan Hariyanto
Executive Chairman and CEO

16 October 2026