West Kalimantan's Haze, Fires within Concessions: Tracing Hotspots and Indications of Burning in Forestry, Oil-Palm and Mining Concessions



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Executive Summary

Between 16 and 22 August 2026, 9,215 hotspots were detected within corporate concession boundaries in West Kalimantan, across 286 permit-holding companies. They occurred in three concession categories: forest utilisation business licensing areas (PBPH), with 2,190 hotspots; oil-palm plantations, with 3,124; and mining areas, with 3,901, including bauxite, gold and other minerals.

Ketapang Regency recorded the highest number, 5,200—more than half the provincial total and far above Sanggau, in second place with 734. The findings demonstrate a strong concentration of forest and land fires in corporate-controlled areas, requiring serious attention and firm action by the relevant authorities against the permit holders concerned.

Background and Methodology

Forest and land fires are an annual problem in West Kalimantan, damaging ecosystems, air quality and surrounding communities' lives. This analysis identifies hotspots within PBPH, oil-palm plantation and mining concessions to inform advocacy directed at permit holders and other stakeholders.

Data Sources and Period

- Hotspot data come from NASA FIRMS (Fire Information for Resource Management System), VIIRS J1 (NOAA-21) sensor, Collection 2, Near Real-Time (NRT).
- The study covers 16–22 August 2026. Some comparison maps use 24 July and 8–18 August 2026 data to trace changes over time.
- Concession boundaries—PBPH, oil-palm business permits and mining permits—were overlaid with hotspots in ArcGIS/QGIS to identify detections inside or directly adjacent to concession areas.
- Maps in Part III are organised by company/concession and show concession polygons, hotspot distributions and affected administrative locations: villages, districts and regencies.

Main Findings

Hotspots by Regency

The following table summarises hotspots within corporate concessions by the regency where those concessions are located.

Regency	Hotspots
Ketapang	5.200
Sanggau	734
Melawi	570
Kubu Raya	491
Sintang	401
Kayong Utara	397
Landak	381
Sekadau	344
Kapuas Hulu	323
Bengkayang	121
Sambas	92
Mempawah	84
Kota Singkawang	7

Regency	Hotspots
Kota Pontianak	0

Concession Categories

Category	Companies	Hotspots
PBPH	55	2.190
Oil-Palm Plantations	231	3.124
Mining (Bauxite, Gold, Other)	97 (bauxite+gold)	3.901
TOTAL	286	9.215

Ten PBPH Companies with the Most Hotspots

Company	Hotspots
PT Hutan Ketapang IND (d.h. Kertas Basuki R)	541
PT Mohairson Pawan Khatulistiwa	263
PT Wanakerta Ekalestari	257
PT Finnantara Intiga	124
PT Mahkota Rimba Utama	122
PT Mayawana Persada	118
PT Prima Bumi Sentosa	116
PT Inhutani III Nangapinoh	102
PT Suka Jaya Makmur	60
PT Wana Subur Persada	56

Ten Oil-Palm Plantation Companies with the Most Hotspots

Company	Hotspots
PT Arrtu Energie Resources	315
PT Sinar Karya Mandiri	280
PT Bojong Permai	154
PT Karya Bakti Agro Sejahtera 3	93
PT Kayung Agro Lestari	86
PT Kalbar Inti Plantation	80
PT Sebukit Inter Nusa	75
PT Prana Reksa Karya	67

Company	Hotspots
PT Kalimantan Agro Lestari	63
PT Kebun Aria	48

Ten Mining Companies with the Most Hotspots

Company	Mining Type	Hotspots
PT Laman Mining	Bauxite	253
PT Cita Mineral Investindo	Bauxite	162
PT Putra Alam Lestari	Bauxite	90
PT Priyanka Shona	Gold	23
PT Bukit Belawan Tujuh	Gold	22
PT Tamindo Mutiara Perkasa	Bauxite	53
PT Casanamatra Kencana	Bauxite	52
PT Bintangar Maju Abadi	Bauxite	49
PT Segoro Global Mandiri	Gold	21
PT Serinding Sumber Makmur	Gold	21

Corporate Ownership and Group Affiliations

This section presents research into the ownership and corporate-group affiliations of companies with the most hotspots in the three concession categories—PBPH, oil-palm plantations and mining—listed in Part III. Information was compiled from open sources available as of August 2026, including news reports, official websites, public summaries/RKUPHHK documents and corporate financial statements, alongside official mining-sector records from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources' Minerba Information System (Minerbaone). Ownership is dynamic and can change at any time. Where media reports differ from official records, Minerbaone data or legal documents are treated as the primary reference.

A. PBPH (Forestry) Concessions

Company	Group / Parent	Share Ownership	Notes
PT Hutan Ketapang Industri	Formerly Sampoerna Agro Sampoerna Agri Resources Pte Ltd (SARPL)	Formerly 99.99% (via PT Sungai Menang)	Divested by SGRO to SARPL, November 2025 (Rp1.56 trillion); remains affiliated with the Putera Sampoerna family
PT Mohairson Pawan Khatulistiwa	PT Inti Alam Raharja	—	-

Company	Group / Parent	Share Ownership	Notes
PT Wanakerta Ekalestari	Sinar Mas/APP	Not identified	Recorded timber supplier to APP Group
PT Finnantara Intiga	Sinar Mas/APP	Nordic Forest Dev. 21,814 shares; Purinusa Ekapersada 5 shares	Initially a Nordic Forest Dev./Inhutani III/Gudang Garam joint venture (1996)
PT Mahkota Rimba Utama	Not identified	—	Industrial timber plantation, approximately 74,480 ha (SK.555/Menhut-II/2009)
PT Mayawana Persada	Alas Kusuma Group	50% Green Ascend, Malaysia (since 2023)	Sister company: Suka Jaya Makmur & Sari Bumi Kusuma
PT Prima Bumi Sentosa	Not identified	—	Industrial timber plantation, approximately 70,080 ha; sealed in 2019
PT Inhutani III Nangapinoh	State-owned Perhutani Group	Republic of Indonesia 1 Series A share; Perhutani 523,814 Series B shares	Merged into PT Inhutani I, 2022–2023
PT Suka Jaya Makmur	Alas Kusuma Group	—	Sister company: Mayawana Persada
PT Wana Subur Persada	Not identified	—	PBPH-HT approximately 42,735 ha, Ketapang and Sekadau

B. Oil-Palm Plantation Concessions

Company	Group / Parent	Share Ownership	Notes
PT Arrtu Energie Resources	Rajawali/Eagle High (Peter Sondakh)	Formerly BWPT 95%	—
PT Sinar Karya Mandiri	Gozco Plantations (GZCO), through PT Suryabumi Agrolanggeng	Through Suryabumi Agrolanggeng 99.92%; Daniel Lianto 0.08%	Ultimate controller: Tjandra Mindharta Gozali
PT Bojong Permai	Not identified	—	—
PT Karya Bakti Agro Sejahtera 3	Bumitama Group	—	—
PT Kayung Agro Lestari	ANJ Group	via PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya Agri	—
PT Kalbar Inti Plantation	Not identified	—	RSPO member; approximately 6,478 ha, Melawi
PT Sebukit Inter Nusa	Not identified	—	±8.170 ha, Kubu Raya
PT Prana Reksa Karya	Not identified	—	Not an RSPO member; approximately 20,976 ha, Sanggau
PT Kalimantan Agro Lestari	Not identified	—	Not an RSPO member; approximately 27,059 ha, Kayong Utara

Company	Group / Parent	Share Ownership	Notes
PT Kebun Aria	Not identified	—	Previously reported to have abandoned approximately 4,000 ha, Landak

C. Mining Concessions

Company	Group / Parent	Share Ownership	Notes
PT Laman Mining	Supreme Global Investment; BUMI Resources Tbk (Bakrie/Salim Group)	Supreme Global Investment 98.6%; Supreme Alam Resources 1.4%	BUMI Resources Tbk (Bakrie/Salim Group) acquiring 45% (in progress, targeted October 2026); searched by the West Kalimantan High Prosecutor's Office in January 2026
PT Cita Mineral Investindo	Harita Group (Lim family)	Harita Jayaraya 60.63%; public 39.37%	8 mining permits, approximately 107,502 ha, Ketapang
PT Putra Alam Lestari	Not identified	Not registered in Minerbaone	±3.500 ha, Kendawangan
PT Priyanka Shona	Not identified	Not registered in Minerbaone	—
PT Bukit Belawan Tujuh	—	Nur'Aini 80%; JP Setioharnowo 20% (Indonesian citizens)	Media previously linked it to Alas Kusuma and Chinese investors; not reflected in official records
PT Tamindo Mutiara Perkasa	Foreign (Hong Kong/China)	Mineral Makmur Sejahtera 69.87% (Hong Kong); Bentech Ltd 0.13% (PRC); Paul Sugandi 20%; Po Suwandi 10%	Shares directors/commissioners with PT Bintangan Maju Abadi
PT Casanamatra Kencana	—	Santony 85%; PT Mahkota Karya Utama 15%	Shares an office with Bintangar Maju Abadi (Sanggau)
PT Bintangar Maju Abadi	—	Not yet recorded in Minerbaone	Shares directors Paul Sugandi/Po Suwandi with PT Tamindo; shares an office with Casanamatra Kencana
PT Segoro Global Mandiri	Not identified	Not registered in Minerbaone	—
PT Serinding Sumber Makmur	—	Jalinankasih Sesama 40%; 16 other individual shareholders	

A Decade of Recurring Fires within Corporate Concessions, 2015–2025

This section summarises news and reports concerning companies linked to forest and land fires in West Kalimantan from 2015 to 2025. Across the decade, several companies repeatedly appear as experiencing or allegedly causing fires in their concessions, without sustained enforcement culminating in definitive permit revocation.

2015

In 2015, the Environment and Forestry Ministry (KLHK) announced 23 companies sanctioned after being proven responsible for forest fires in Sumatra and Kalimantan. West Kalimantan recorded 16,136 hectares burned that year. Three of the 23 corporate entities were in the province: two industrial timber plantation companies and one oil-palm plantation company.

Type	Company	Sanction Type
HTI	PT Mega Alam Sentosa PT Buana Megatama Jaya	Environmental-permit revocation; permit suspension
Oil-Palm Plantations	PT Bumi Sawit Sejahtera	Government coercive measures

Source: KLHK.

2018

Fires recurred in 2018, with 9,819 hotspots in West Kalimantan, nearly three times the 2017 figure of 3,488. Hotspots also appeared in concessions belonging to Bumitama and First Resources, named as groups without specific entities, prompting KLHK to inspect and seal five plantation companies in Kubu Raya.

Type	Company	Notes
Oil-Palm Plantations	PT Sumatera Unggul Makmur	Sealed; according to Greenpeace, fires have recurred every year since 2013
	PT Putra Lirik Domas	Sealed
	PT Agro Alam Nusantara	Sealed
	PT Agro Park Lestari	Sealed
	PT RJP	Sealed

Source: Mongabay Indonesia, 30 August 2018.

2019

In 2019, Governor H. Sutarmidji, S.H., M.Hum proposed revoking 15 companies' permits—nine oil-palm plantations and six industrial timber plantations—because fires had been established within their concessions:

Type	Company
Oil-Palm Plantations	PT Global Kalimantan Makmur; PT Sumatera Unggul Makmur; PT Mitra Andalan Sejahtera; PT Putra Lirik Domas; PT Sungai Putri Agro Sawit; PT Ikhtiar Gusti Pudi; PT Sinar Karya Mandiri; PT Arrtu Borneo Perkebunan; PT Arrtu Energi Resources
HTI	PT Unggul Karya Inti Jaya; PT Duta Andalan Sukses; PT Muara Sungai Landak; PT Hutan Ketapang Industri; PT Prima Bumi Sentosa; PT Tri Agronusa Sejahtera

Earlier, KLHK had also sealed 26 plantation companies whose concessions burned in West Kalimantan:

Type	Company
Oil-Palm Plantations	Sanggau : PT Global Kalimantan Makmur, PT Kebun Ganda Prima, PT Mitra Austral Sejahtera, PT Sime Indo Agro; Sekadau : PT Kalimantan Bina Permai; Kubu Raya : PT Putra Lirik Domas, ; PT Sumatera Unggul Makmur, PT Bumi Perkasa Gemilang; Ketapang : PT TANS, PT Sungai Putri Agro Sawit, PT Arrtu Borneo Perkebunan, PT Arrtu Energi Resources, PT Sinar Karya Mandiri, PT Kayung Agro Lestari, PT Limpah Sejahtera, PT Sukses Karya Sawit; Sambas : PT Bumi Mekar Hijau; Melawi : PT Rafi Kamajaya Abadi; Landak : PT Ichtiar Gusti Pudi, PT NI; Mempawah : PT Mitra Andalan Sejahtera, PT SP;
HTI	Ketapang : PT Prima Bumi Sentosa, PT Hutan Ketapang Industri. Sanggau : PT Finantara Intiga, PT Duta Andalan Sukses; Sintang : PT Unggul Karya Inti Jaya; Mempawah : PT Muara Sungai Landak;

2023

In 2023, KLHK again sealed burned concession areas at four companies: three industrial timber plantations and one oil-palm plantation.

Type	Company	Location	Area Burned
HTI	PT Mayangkara Tanaman Industri Unit 1 Jelai	—	1.151 ha
	PT CG (Condong Garut)	—	267 ha
	PT FWL (Fajar Wana Lestari)		121,24 ha
Oil-Palm Plantations	PT SUM (Sumatera Unggul Makmur)	—	168,2 ha

Source: ANTARA, “KLHK Segel Lahan di Areal Konsesi yang Terbakar di Kalimantan Barat”.

2025

Walhi West Kalimantan's 2025 report identified 194 companies suspected of having fires. The ten entities with the most hotspots in oil-palm and industrial timber concessions were:

Oil-Palm HGU Concessions

Company	Hotspots
PT Perkebunan Nusantara XIII (Parindu)	276
PT Arvena Sepakat	167
PT Daya Landak Plantation	124
PT Sumatera Makmur Lestari	119
PT Kebun Ganda Prima	118
PT Sebukit Internusa	116
PT Sime Agro Indo	89

Company	Hotspots
PT Mitra Austral Sejahtera	86
PT Prana Indah Gemilang	86
PT Agri Sentral Lestari	62

Industrial Timber/PBPH Concessions

Company	Hotspots
PT Finnantara Intiga	676
PT Prima Bumi Sentosa	255
PT Mahkota Rimba Utama	238
PT Nitiyasa Idola	168
PT Wana Hijau Pesaguan	135
PT Boma Plantation	118
PT Mayawana Persada	96
PT Bumi Mekar Hijau	79
PT Inhutani III Nanga Pinoh	77
PT Mitra Jaya Nusaindah	76

Source: Walhi West Kalimantan, "WALHI Laporkan 194 Perusahaan yang Terduga Terbakar".

Companies with Repeated Fires, 2015–2025

The decade of records shows several companies repeatedly appearing in fire-related reporting without definitive permit revocation. Some also reappear among the largest hotspot contributors in this report's 16–22 August 2026 analysis, indicating that sanctions imposed since 2015–2019 have not broken the cycle in the same concessions.

The most prominent records are:

- **PT Arrtu Energie Resources:** sealed and proposed for permit revocation by KLHK in 2019, alongside affiliated PT Arrtu Borneo Perkebunan. Seven years later it has the most hotspots of any company in this report: 315, first in the oil-palm category. This is the most significant finding of the retrospective research, showing that the 2019 sanctions did not stop the concession's fire pattern.
- **PT Sinar Karya Mandiri:** sealed and investigated by KLHK in 2019; now second in oil palm in 2026, with 280 hotspots.
- **PT Sumatera Unggul Makmur:** fires recorded since 2013 according to Greenpeace; sealed in 2018; proposed for permit revocation and sealed again in 2019; sealed once more in 2023, with 168.2 hectares burned.
- **PT Finnantara Intiga:** sealed by KLHK in 2019; highest industrial timber/PBPH hotspot

contributor across West Kalimantan in 2025, with 676; fourth in this report's 2026 PBPH category, with 124.

- **PT Prima Bumi Sentosa:** proposed for permit revocation and sealed in 2019; among the highest in Walhi's 2025 industrial timber category, with 255; seventh in this report's 2026 PBPH category, with 116—appearing three times in seven years.
- **PT Hutan Ketapang Industri:** proposed for permit revocation and sealed by KLHK in 2019; now the highest hotspot contributor in the 2026 PBPH category.
- **PT Mayawana Persada:** 96 hotspots in Walhi's 2025 industrial timber/PBPH data; sixth in the 2026 PBPH category, with 118.
- **PT Kayung Agro Lestari:** sealed by KLHK in Ketapang in 2019; fifth in the 2026 oil-palm category, with 86.
- **PT Sebukit Internusa:** 116 hotspots in Walhi's 2025 report; seventh in the 2026 oil-palm category, with 75.
- **PT Mahkota Rimba Utama:** 238 hotspots and third in industrial timber in 2025; fifth in the 2026 PBPH category, with 122.
- **PT Inhutani III Nangapinoh:** 77 hotspots in Walhi's 2025 report; eighth in 2026 PBPH, with 102.
- **PT Kebun Ganda Prima:** sealed by KLHK in Sanggau in 2019; fires recorded again in 2025, with 118 hotspots, fifth in oil palm.
- **PT Mitra Austral Sejahtera:** sealed by KLHK in Sanggau in 2019; fires recorded again in 2025, with 86 hotspots, eighth in oil palm.
- **PT Bumi Mekar Hijau:** sealed by KLHK in Sambas in 2019; fires again in 2025, with 79 hotspots, eighth in industrial timber.

Of approximately 15 distinct entities with recurring fire records since 2015, seven remain among the highest hotspot contributors in this report's 16–22 August 2026 data: Arrtu Energie Resources, Sinar Karya Mandiri, Finnantara Intiga, Prima Bumi Sentosa, Hutan Ketapang Industri, Mayawana Persada and Kayung Agro Lestari. This is strong evidence that repeated sealing and administrative sanctions since 2015 have failed to deter violations, reinforcing the urgency of escalating penalties to definitive permit revocation for repeat offenders.

Sanctions under Scrutiny: Four of Six Companies Sanctioned by the Forestry Ministry Already Feature among Repeat Offenders

On 25 August 2026, the Forestry Ministry announced administrative sanctions against six PBPH permit holders in Kalimantan for recurring fires in their management areas, affecting a total of 1,511.55 hectares. Four are in West Kalimantan and feature among this analysis's ten PBPH companies with the most hotspots: PT Wanakerta Ekalestari (WEL), PT Mohairson Pawan Khatulistiwa (MPK), PT Finnantara Intiga (FI) and PT Wana Subur Persada (WSP).

Company	Area Burned (ha)	Sanctions
PT Wanakerta Ekalestari (WEL)	760,51	Government coercive measures

Company	Area Burned (ha)	Sanctions
PT Mohairson Pawan Khatulistiwa (MPK)	394,83	Business-permit suspension and government coercive measures
PT Wana Subur Persada (WSP)	107,70	Government coercive measures
PT Finnantara Intiga (FI)	95,87	Government coercive measures

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

1. During 16–22 August 2026, hotspots in West Kalimantan concentrated within corporate-controlled concessions: 9,215 across 286 companies.
2. Ketapang was most affected, accounting for more than half the province's hotspots.
3. Companies including PT Hutan Ketapang IND, PT Arrtu Energie Resources, PT Sinar Karya Mandiri and PT Laman Mining show very high, recurring hotspot concentrations, including an upward trend in time-comparison maps.
4. On 25 August 2026, the Forestry Ministry imposed administrative sanctions on four West Kalimantan PBPH companies identified in this report—PT Wanakerta Ekalestari, PT Mohairson Pawan Khatulistiwa, PT Finnantara Intiga and PT Wana Subur Persada—for repeated fires covering 1,358.91 hectares in their management areas. PT Mohairson Pawan Khatulistiwa received the most severe sanction: suspension of its business permit.

Recommendations

1. Escalate corporate criminal proceedings and prioritise permit revocation rather than administrative sanctions alone for companies with violations recurring at least three times in the past decade—especially PT Arrtu Energie Resources, PT Sinar Karya Mandiri, PT Prima Bumi Sentosa and PT Hutan Ketapang Industri. Sealed or sanctioned since 2019, they are now among 2026's largest hotspot contributors. Repeated warnings, temporary suspensions and government coercive measures have demonstrably failed to deter.
2. Urge the competent authorities—KLHK, the Forestry Agency and West Kalimantan's Environment Agency—to conduct field verification and enforce the law against companies with the most hotspots.
3. Create an open, regularly updated database of repeat corporate offenders, maintained by KLHK/the Forestry Ministry/the provincial government, recording sanctions, case status and follow-up for each company. This would allow the public and law-enforcement authorities to monitor effectiveness over time, rather than relying on scattered annual reports that had to be reconstructed manually for this analysis.
4. Ensure permit holders fulfil statutory fire-prevention and control duties, including providing firefighting infrastructure and equipment.
5. Monitor implementation of the Forestry Ministry's sanctions against PT Mohairson Pawan Khatulistiwa (business-permit suspension), PT Wanakerta Ekalestari, PT

Finnantara Intiga and PT Wana Subur Persada (government coercive measures). Ensure affected peatlands are restored within specified deadlines, and press for escalation to permit revocation if companies fail to comply.