

## INDONESIA

# Borobudur Temple Compound



### II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription \* 1991

#### Organization Responsible for the Report

- Development of Culture and Tourism Board  
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### II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C i, ii, vi

#### Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
  - \* Famous Buddhist temple located in central Java built during the 8th and 9th centuries in three tiers: a pyramidal base with five concentric square terraces, the trunk of a cone with three circular platforms and, at the top, a monumental stupa.
  - \* The walls and balustrades are decorated with fine low reliefs, covering a total surface area of 2,500 sq. m. Around the circular platforms are 72 openwork stupas, each containing a statue of the Buddha.

*"An extension of the property boundaries to include Pawon and Mendut Temples is suggested."*

#### Status of Site Boundaries

- The borders and buffer zone of the property are considered adequate.
- The Borobudur Temple Area is divided into 5 zones. Zone 1 is managed by the Borobudur Studies & Conservation Institute for the Cultural & Tourism Board; zone 2 is managed by the Archaeological Park of Candi Borobudur, Prambanan, and Ratu Boko; zone 3-5 is managed by the local government of Central Java Province & Magelang regency.
- An extension of the site to include Pawon and Mendut temples is suggested.

### II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

#### Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- World Heritage value is considered to have been maintained. No changes are foreseen.

### II.4 Management

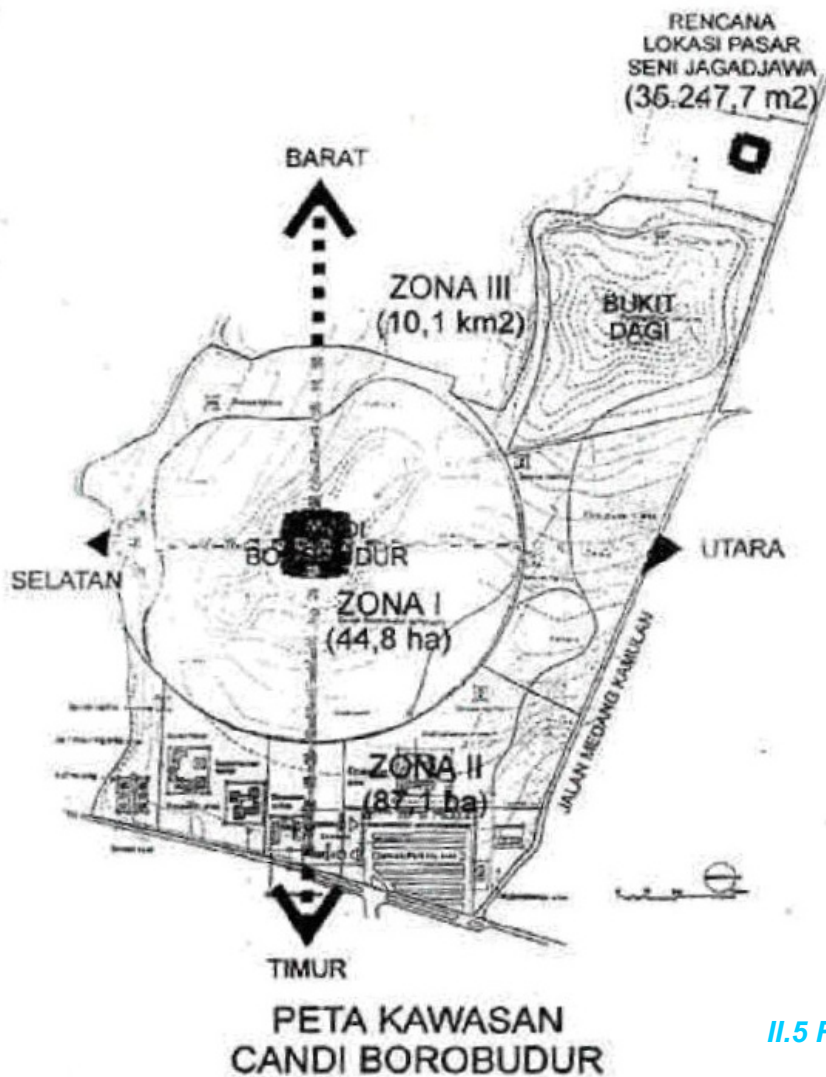
#### Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The Central Government, through the Ministry of Culture & Tourism and its Development Board, manages the core WH zone; the Archaeological Park (zone 2); and local government (zones 3-5).
- Borobudur Studies & Conservation Institute manages site conservation. The Archaeological Park manages tourism. The Archaeological Park should have a greater role in conservation and environmental management. Magelang Regency is formulating a landscaping plan.
- Some clarification of the roles of different authorities is desirable.
- The 1983 management plan covering monitoring, conservation, research and security is operational.
  - \* Relevant national laws and decrees concerning the World Heritage property include: (i) Indonesian Regulation no. 9, 1990 regarding Tourism; (ii) Indonesian Regulation no. 5, 1992 regarding World Heritage Properties; (iii) President Decree number 1, 1992 regarding the Management of Borobudur, Prambanan and Ratu Boko Archaeological Park and its Controlling Area; (iv) Four Ministry of Education and Culture Decrees issued between 1993 and 1995, regarding registration, ownership, protection and research of World Heritage Properties and/or Sites.

#### Present State of Conservation

- Three conservation issues are mentioned: (i) vandalism by visitors; (ii) soil erosion in the south-eastern part of the site; (iii) analysis and restoration of missing elements.

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Map of Borobudur Temple Compounds with Core (Zona I) and Buffer (Zona II and III) zones

#### Staffing and Training Needs

- Including the Conservation Institute, there are 328 staff associated with the site (of which 111 are security).
- Staffing levels are viewed as inadequate.
- Training is needed in management, laboratory work, monitoring & conservation methods.
- There is a shortage of expertise problem as professional staff retire.

#### Financial Situation

- Funding comes from the annual Budget of the Government. No figures supplied.
- Funding is recognised as inadequate.
- \* International Assistance from WHF as follows: (i) 1999, US\$5,000 On-site promotion at Borobudur and Prambanan (not implemented).

#### Access to IT

- The Conservation Institute has 10 PCs.
- Internet and e-mail access.

#### Visitor Management

- 2.58 million visitors in 2001 (of which 111,136 were foreign tourists). The figure almost doubled in between 1998 and 2001.
- Visitor facilities include parking (for up to 100 buses & 300 cars), shops, refreshments, toilets, museum and information centre, kindergarten and nursery. The need for improved toilets and site information is recognised.
- The site is promoted through the media, exhibitions, the Borobudur Festival and a 10 km run.
- There is a visitor management plan which specifies arrangements for: (i) buses & car parking; (ii) management of the retail area; (iii) visitor reception including bag searches; (iv) visitor circuit of the property; and (v) special facilities for official visitors.

## II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

#### Threats and Risks

- Construction of high-rises near the site,
- Uncontrolled vendors in zones 1 & 2,
- Earthquakes,
- Vandalism & littering from visitors,
- Potential side-effects from cleaning micro-organic growth off stonework.

#### Counteractive Plans

- Risk preparedness consists of a plan for: (i) visitor management; (ii) increased security; and (iii) environmental monitoring.

## II.6 Monitoring

### Monitoring Arrangements

- Monitoring is carried out by the national authorities in collaboration with Gadjah Mada University. There is no formal monitoring plan.
- Earthquake monitoring, which began in 1997, has recorded two tremors (3 and 6 on the Richter Scale).
- There is a need for more human resources, better equipment, and easily implementable schemes.

### Monitoring Indicators

- Indicators include: (i) slope stability, (ii) soil erosion, (iii) stone damage, (iv) flora & fauna.
- The stability of the monument and hillside are monitored by geodetic, geotechnic & level surveys. GPS is also employed.
- Stone damage is monitored by direct observation.

## II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

### Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- The stonework so far shows no consequential ill effect from micro-organic growth cleaning.
- Action through the Borobudur Studies & Conservation Institute is proposed in 2003 to resolve problems relating to the: (i) need for greater numbers of qualified personnel; (ii) increasing budget provision for equipment & conservation activity; (iii) improving international collaboration; and (iv) improving regulations for heritage management.

### \* State of Conservation Reports

1995 WHC-95/CONF.201/4 The Bureau noted the recommendations of the 3<sup>rd</sup> International Experts Meeting, commended the Govt. for its work over two decades, and requested the Centre to assist in preparing a State of Conservation report.

1995 WHC-95/CONF.203/5 The Committee received the State of Conservation report and commended the authorities for its rapid preparation.