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.

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 Rato 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 southeastern part of the site; (iii) analysis and restoration of missing elements.
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 3rd 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.