

QUESTION AND ANSWER ABOUT HALAL CERTIFICATION

インドネシア
ハラール制度ウェビナー

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Today's seminar will be conducted in a Q&A format, with questions submitted by the JETRO Jakarta office and participants.

Section 1

Answers to questions from the JETRO Jakarta office

Section 2

Answers to questions from participants

Section 1

Answers to questions from the JETRO Jakarta office

- (1) SIHALAL system registration tutorial
- (2) Obligation to obtain halal certification for imported goods from Japan
- (3) Obtaining an apostille
- (4) Putting halal labels to products
- (5) Halal supervisors to Japanese companies
- (6) Current status of product registration in the SIHALAL system

(1) I would like an explanation of the procedure for the SIHALAL application for foreign halal certification registration tutorial.

The related material has been sent.



Tutorial

Registrasi Sertifikat Halal Luar Negeri di Aplikasi SIHALAL

Pusat Registrasi dan Sertifikasi Halal
Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal
Kementerian Agama RI

(2) There is a discussion about the amendment of the law PP No. 39 2021, but I would like to know again whether imported goods from **Japan will have to obtain a Halal certificate obligately from October 17, 2024 as scheduled or not.**

If it is subject to the obligation, I would like to know again whether products that have not obtained Halal certification **will not be granted import permission** (whether Bea Cukai will point this out or whether BPOM will not issue a SKI (Surat Keterangan Impor)).

SUBSTANSI PERUBAHAN PP 39/2021

Konsultasi Publik

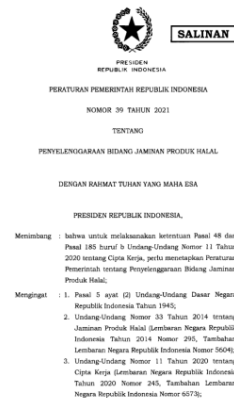
Jakarta, 19 Juli 2024

Defined by article 140



Subtansi Revisi PP 39/2021

1. Pengaturan relaksasi tahapan kewajiban sertifikasi halal.
2. Penyesuaian UU 6/2023 terkait pelaksana penetapan kehalalan produk.
3. Pengaturan hasil hewan sembelihan wajib disembelih sesuai dengan syariat oleh jurusembelih halal.
4. Kepastian waktu layanan sertifikasi halal reguler dan selfdeclare.



MEMUTUSKAN ...

(2). Berdasarkan PP No. 42 Tahun 2024 Pasal 160 ayat (3) disampaikan bahwa, Kewajiban bersertifikat halal bagi produk yang berasal dari luar negeri yaitu paling lambat tanggal 17 Oktober 2026, Oleh karenanya Produk yang berasal dari Jepang masih tetap dapat masuk, beredar, dan diperdagangkan di Indonesia meski belum bersertifikat halal paling lambat sesuai penahapan masing-masing jenis produk.

- Untuk produk impor makanan, minuman, hasil sembelihan paling lambat ***tanggal 17 Oktober 2026***

(3) Kewajiban bersertifikat halal untuk Produk makanan, minuman, hasil sembelihan, dan jasa penyembelihan yang berasal dari luar negeri ditetapkan oleh Menteri paling lambat tanggal 17 Oktober 2026 setelah mempertimbangkan penyelesaian kerja sama saling pengakuan Sertifikat Halal.



Penahapan Kewajiban Bersertifikat Halal Produk Impor

PERTAMA

17 OKTOBER 2026

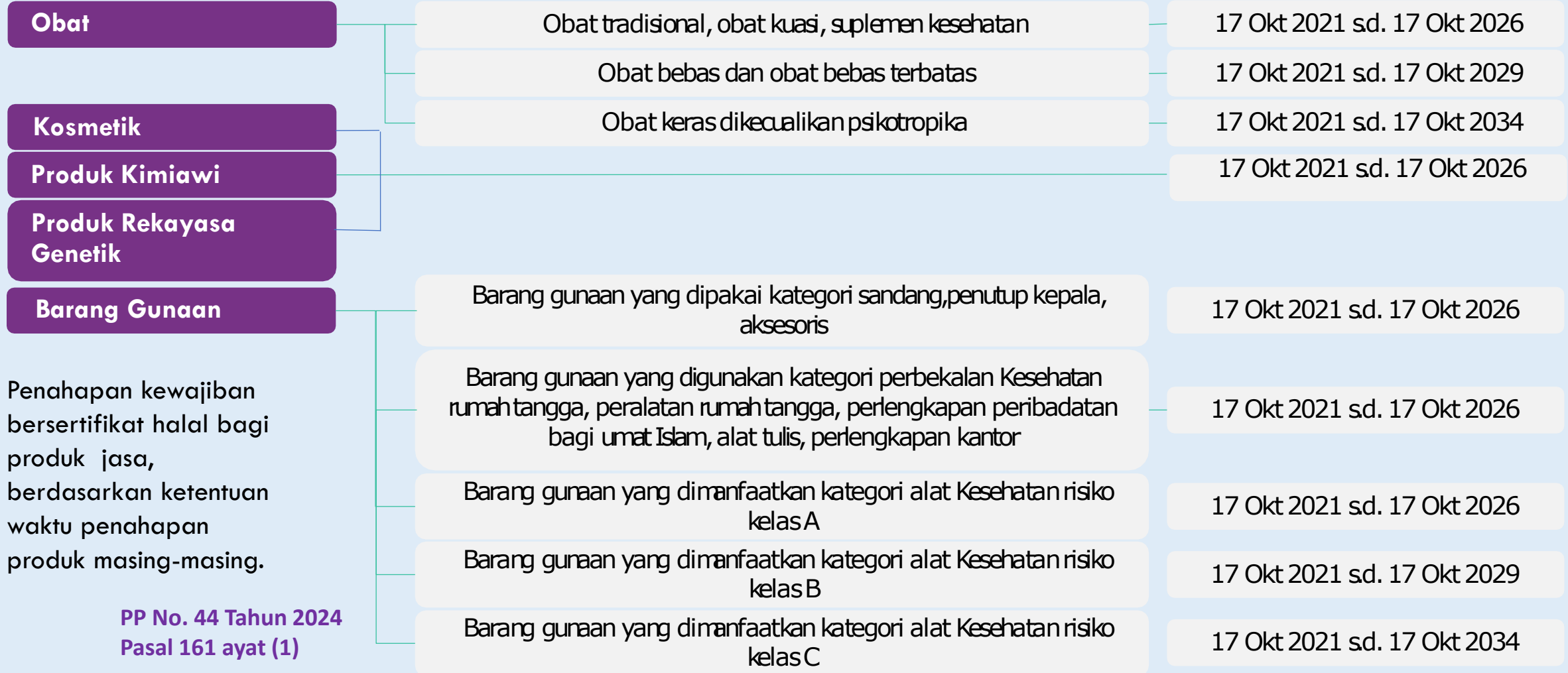
- Produk makanan dan minuman
- Bahan baku, bahan tambahan pangan, dan bahan penolong untuk produk makanan dan minuman;
- Hasil sembelihan dan jasa penyembelihan

YANG BERASAL DARI LUAR NEGERI.

PP 44 / 2024 Pasal 160 ayat (3)



PENAHAPAN KEWAJIBAN BERSERTIFIKAT HALAL PRODUK IMPOR (2)



Penahapan kewajiban bersertifikat halal bagi produk jasa, berdasarkan ketentuan waktu penahapan produk masing-masing.

PP No. 44 Tahun 2024
Pasal 161 ayat (1)



(3) For Japan, please explain how to obtain official certification for halal certificates issued by LHLN.

1) . Notarial documents issued by notary public's offices that have obtained an **Apostille issued by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

Web page of Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs

[Table 1 Examples of Issuing Institutions of Certifiable Documents (Government and public agencies, etc.)]

Issuing Institutions (Examples of Documents)	Authentication (of official seals)	Apostille
National Institutions, etc. (Certified Copy of Commercial Register, Certificate of criminal record, Certificate of Pharmaceutical / Pesticide Registration, Certificate of Residence, etc.)	○	○
Local Governments ((Extract of) Family Register, Residence Certificate, Tax Certificate, etc.)	○	○
Notarial documents (Note 1)	○	○
Special Corporations, Incorporated Administrative Agencies	○	○
Incorporated Foundations, Incorporated Associations, Charitable Organizations, etc.	×	×
Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Certificate of Origin, etc.)	×	×

2) . Notarial documents issued by notary public's offices that have obtained an **Apostille issued by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and have been legalized by the Indonesian Embassy**

BUSINESS/NON-BUSINESS JAPANESE/FOREIGN DOCUMENT LEGALIZATION (APOSTILE)

Any Japanese/foreign documents to be used in Indonesia may be legalized by the Indonesian Embassy in Tokyo. However, the Embassy is not responsible for the content of the legalized documents.

Requirements:

1. Original document(s);
2. Copy of the document(s): A4 size
3. Authenticated/legalized by registered Notary;
4. Authenticated/legalized by authentication officer at Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*Gaimusho*) of Japan;
5. Processing fee ¥. 19,600 (nineteen thousand six hundred JPY) for business related documents, ¥. 3,900 (three thousand nine hundred JPY) for non-business related documents;
6. Bring a letter pack Blue/Red for return envelope.
7. Documents **must be submitted on Weekdays** from 10.00 am – 15.00 (12.00–13.30 temporary closed for lunch break)
8. For document(s) sent by post, please attach a letter pack (Blue/Red) with the return address.

Web page of Indonesia Embassy for Japan

3) . Other options (if any)



3. Based on PP 42/2024 concerning the implementation of the halal product assurance sector, Article 148 of the document requirements for registering foreign halal certificates **has annulled the Apostille and/or legalization requirements.**

Pengajuan Permohonan Registrasi Sertifikat Halal Luar Negeri

Pasal 148

Registrasi sertifikat halal luar negeri diajukan permohonannya oleh masing-masing importir dan/atau perwakilan resminya yang berkedudukan di wilayah Indonesia kepada BPJPH secara tertulis melalui sistem elektronik terintegrasi dengan melampirkan:

- a. data pemohon;
- b. salinan sertifikat halal luar negeri Produk bersangkutan;
- c. daftar barang yang akan di impor ke Indonesia dilengkapi dengan nomor kode sistem harmonisasi; dan
- d. surat pernyataan bahwa dokumen yang disampaikan benar dan sah.



(4.) Please explain the difference in how to label “items that can not obtain a halal certificate (i.e. containing haram ingredients/alcohol)” and “items that have not obtained a halal certificate (i.e. green tea which has not obtained a halal certificate).” And we also would like to know the “Example of Labeling”



LABEL HALAL INDONESIA



HALAL PRODUCT

- Do not containing non halal (haram) ingredients
- Need to be halal certified

NON HALAL PRODUCT (Must Put Non Halal Label)

- Containing non halal (haram) ingredients including; Pork and alcohol & derivative, Slaughter animal product and byproduct not processed according to Islamic law
- Product that is produced at the same facility with non halal product and contaminated during their production process (using the same machinery)

Detail About Non Halal Label will be decide further by Kepala BPJPH according to PP42 2024

Keterangan Tidak Halal

Pasal 110

- (1) Pelaku Usaha yang memproduksi Produk yang berasal dari Bahan yang diharamkan, wajib mencantumkan keterangan tidak halal.
- (2) Pencantuman keterangan tidak halal sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) harus mudah dilihat dan dibaca serta tidak mudah dihapus, dilepas, dan dirusak.
- (3) Bentuk dan tata cara pencantuman keterangan tidak halal sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) ditetapkan oleh Kepala Badan setelah berkoordinasi dengan kementerian/lembaga.





LABEL HALAL INDONESIA



PENCANTUMAN LABEL HALAL

Pelaku usaha wajib mencantumkan label halal pada produk yang telah mendapat sertifikat halal.

Dicantumkan pada kemasan produk, bagian tertentu dari produk, dan/atau tempat tertentu pada produk.

Label halal harus mudah dilihat dan dibaca, serta tidak mudah dihapus, dilepas dan dirusak sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

PENGECUALIAN PENCANTUMAN LABEL HALAL

Produk yang kemasannya terlalu kecil sehingga tidak mungkin dicantumkan seluruh keterangan.

Produk yang dijual dan dikemas secara langsung dihadapan pembeli dalam jumlah kecil.

Produk yang dijual dalam bentuk curah.





FORMAT LABEL HALAL UNTUK PRODUK DENGAN SERTIFIKAT HALAL LUAR NEGERI



- Pencantuman Label Halal untuk Produk Halal dengan Sertifikat Halal Luar Negeri (SHLN) hanya diperuntukkan bagi produk halal yang sertifikasi halalnya dilakukan oleh Lembaga Halal Luar Negeri (LHLN) yang telah melakukan kerjasama saling keberterimaan dan saling pengakuan (MRA) Sertifikat Halal dengan BPJPH. Ketentuan sebagai berikut:

Mencantumkan Label Halal Indonesia yang disertai dengan nomor registrasi SHLN



Label Halal Utama
(Opsi 1)



Label Halal Sekunder
(Opsi 2)

Mencantumkan Label Halal Indonesia yang disertai dengan nomor registrasi SHLN dan Label Halal LHLN



+





FORMAT LABEL HALAL INDONESIA



Pasal 110

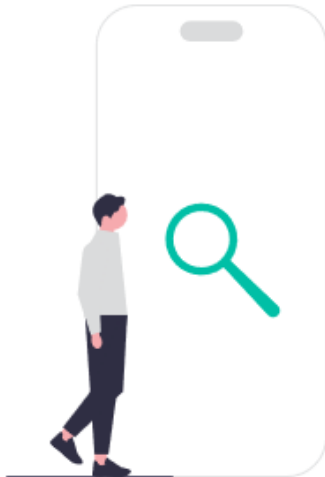
- (1) Pelaku Usaha yang memproduksi Produk yang berasal dari Bahan yang diharamkan, wajib mencantumkan keterangan tidak halal.

Produk dengan bahan diharamkan

Keterangan Tidak Halal

Didasarkan atas pernyataan pelaku usaha, dapat dibuktikan dengan dokumen pendukung

Perpres 6/2023 Pasal 16



Berupa Gambar, Tanda, dan/atau Tulisan

- a. Kemasan produk;
- b. Bagian tertentu pada produk; dan/atau
- c. Tempat tertentu pada produk.

Mudah dilihat dan dibaca serta tidak mudah dihapus, dilepas, dan dirusak

PP 42/2024



halal.indonesia



bpjphkemenag



www.halal.go.id



Halal Indonesia-BPJPH Kemenag RI

(5) If you look at Article 49 and Article 1.9 of PP No. 39 2021, it states that “corporations or individuals or entities in the form of non-corporations that organize **business activities within Indonesian territory**” must have a Halal supervisor, and it is thought that business entities in Japan (such as food manufacturers) are not included in this, but I would like to know whether **business entities in Japan also have to have a halal supervisor or not.**

PP No 39 2021 Article1, 9



9. Pelaku Usaha adalah orang perseorangan atau badan usaha berbentuk badan hukum atau bukan badan hukum yang menyelenggarakan kegiatan usaha di wilayah Indonesia.

Pasal 49

PP No 39 2021 Article49



Pelaku Usaha yang mengajukan permohonan Sertifikat Halal wajib:

- a. memberikan informasi secara benar, jelas, dan jujur;
- b. memisahkan lokasi, tempat, dan alat penyembelihan, pengolahan, penyimpanan, pengemasan, pendistribusian, penjualan, dan penyajian antara Produk Halal dan tidak halal;
- c. memiliki Penyelia Halal; dan
- d. melaporkan perubahan komposisi Bahan kepada BPJPH.



Penyelia Halal

Seluruh Pelaku Usaha yang ingin mengajukan sertifikat halal **wajib memiliki penyelia halal**, termasuk Pelaku Usaha Luar Negeri (Jepang).

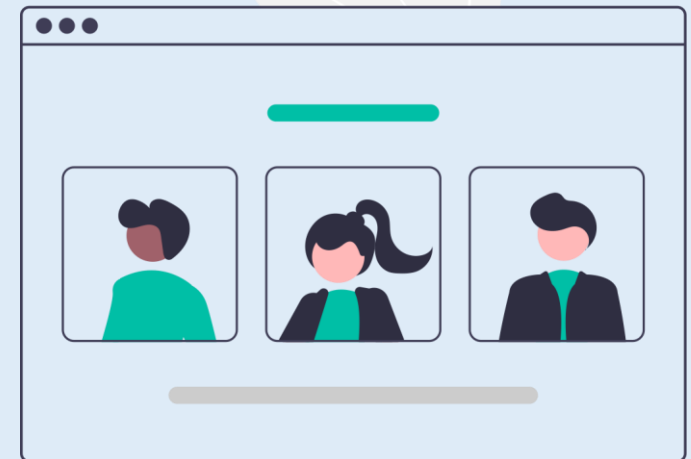
Kewajiban Pelaku Usaha

Pasal 50

Pelaku Usaha yang mengajukan permohonan Sertifikat Halal wajib:

- memberikan informasi secara benar, jelas, dan jujur;
- memisahkan lokasi, tempat dan alat penyembelihan, pengolahan, penyimpanan, pengemasan, pendistribusian, penjualan, dan penyajian antara Produk Halal dan tidak halal;
- memiliki Penyelia Halal; dan
- melaporkan perubahan komposisi Bahan kepada BPJPH.

PP 42/2024





Siapakah Penyelia Halal?

Penyelia Halal adalah orang yang bertanggung jawab terhadap Proses Produk Halal (PPH).

Pasal 1 PP 42/2024

Penyelia Halal ditetapkan oleh pimpinan perusahaan dan dilaporkan kepada BPJPH.

Opsi Penyelia Halal untuk Negara minoritas muslim: **Diaspora Indonesia**

Pimpinan Pelaku Usaha menyampaikan penetapan **Penyelia Halal** yang telah memenuhi persyaratan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 60 kepada BPJPH dengan melampirkan:

- salinan kartu tanda penduduk bagi Penyelia Halal yang berdomisili di Indonesia;
- salinan paspor, izin tinggal tetap, atau kartu identitas lainnya bagi Penyelia Halal yang berasal dari luar negeri;
- daftar riwayat hidup;
- salinan sertifikat pelatihan Penyelia Halal dan/atau sertifikat kompetensi Penyelia Halal untuk Pelaku Usaha mikro dan kecil;
- salinan sertifikat pelatihan Penyelia Halal dan sertifikat kompetensi Penyelia Halal untuk Pelaku Usaha menengah, besar, dan luar negeri; dan
- salinan keputusan penetapan Penyelia Halal.



TUGAS PENYELIA HALAL

1. Mengawasi PPH di perusahaan.
2. Menentukan tindakan perbaikan dan pencegahan.
3. Mengoordinasikan PPH.
4. Mendampingi Auditor Halal LPH pada saat pemeriksaan.

Pasal 58 PP 42/2024

SYARAT PENYELIA HALAL

1. Beragama Islam.
2. Memiliki wawasan luas dan memahami syariat tentang kehalalan.
3. Persyaratan no.2 dibuktikan dengan Sertifikat Pelatihan dan Kompetensi Penyelia Halal

Pasal 60 PP 42/2024

TANGGUNG JAWAB

- a. menerapkan SJPH
- b. menyusun rencana PPH;
- c. menerapkan manajemen risiko pengendalian PPH;
- d. mengusulkan penggantian Bahan;
- e. mengusulkan penghentian produksi yang tidak memenuhi ketentuan PPH;
- f. membuat laporan pengawasan PPH;
- g. melakukan kaji ulang pelaksanaan PPH;
- h. menyiapkan Bahan dan sampel pemeriksaan untuk Auditor Halal; dan
- i. menunjukkan bukti dan memberikan keterangan yang benar selama proses pemeriksaan oleh Auditor Halal.

Pasal 59 PP 42/2024

(6) In order for Japanese companies to understand the operational status of SIHALAL, we would like to know the number of registrations per country for products that have obtained halal certification directly from the LHLN halal certification registered on SIHALAL and products that have obtained halal certification from BPJPH.



(SAMPLE)	Country	Via LHLN	Directly BPJPH
		Number of Registration	Number of Registration
	Japan	Food 2, Beverages 4, Chemical Products 5...	Food 3, Beverages 5, Chemical Products 10...
	Korea	Food 2, Beverages 4, Chemical Products 5...	Food 2, Beverages 4, Chemical Products 5...
	China	Food XX, Beverages YY, Chemical Products ZZ...	Food XY, Beverages YX, Chemical Products ZX...
	Australia		
	...		

Number of HC Issued (Through Foreign Halal Certification/HCB)

No	Negara	Food	Beverages	Biological products	Chemical products	Cosmetic	Drug	Slaughtering/ Slaughtering services	Grand Total
1	Australia	158	3		3			17	181
2	Brasil	1			2				3
3	China	35	5	1					41
4	Hongkong	1							1
5	India	6					1		7
6	Indonesia	12	2						14
7	Malaysia	105	26			3	1		135
8	New Zealand	44	1						45
9	Saudi Arabia	1							1
10	Singapore	23			27				50
11	South Korea	12	15						27
12	Taiwan		1						1
13	Thailand	37	1						38
14	United States of America	46	2		5	1	1	1	56
	Grand Total	481	56	1	37	4	3	18	600

Update per 21 Oct 2024



Number of HC Issued (Through BPJPH)

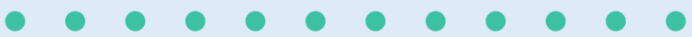
Update per 21 Oct 2024

No	Negara	Jenis Produk							Grand Total
		Makanan	Minuman	Obat	Barang Gunaan	Jasa	Kosmetik	Produk Kimiawi, Biologi dan Rekayasa Genetik	
1	Afganistan	5	1					1	7
2	Argentina	3						1	4
3	Australia	7	1	2			2	15	27
4	Bangladesh	1		1					2
5	Belgium	6	1						7
6	Bulgaria	1							1
7	Canada	2						3	5
8	Chile	5						3	8
9	China	1.095	129	30	42		103	523	1.922
10	Czech Republic	1			1				2
11	Denmark	8							8
12	Finland	1							1
13	France	5	2				3	11	21
14	Germany	3	1				1	2	7
15	Ghana	1							1
16	Hongkong			1				1	2



Number of HC Issued (Through BPJPH) (2)

17	Hungary	1							1
18	India	112	3	7	6	25	19	39	211
19	Ireland	2							2
20	Italia	2							2
21	Japan	15	5	2	1		7	8	38
22	Jordania	1							1
23	Kolombia	1							1
24	Malaysia	237	58	4	13		17	8	337
25	Mesir	2							2
26	Mexico							1	1
27	Mongolia							1	1
28	Myanmar	1							1
29	Netherlands	11						1	12
30	New Zealand	14	1					2	17
31	North Korea	1							1
32	Pakistan	2							2
33	Palestine	1							1
34	Peru	2						1	3
35	Philippines	17		1			1	1	20
36	Polandia	3							3





Number of HC Issued (Through BPJPH) (3)

37	Portugal		1						1
38	Russia	2							2
39	Saudi Arabia		1						1
40	Singapore	49	6		3		4	29	91
41	Slovenia	1	1	1					3
42	South Africa	1							1
43	South Korea	229	40	2	10	1	27	42	351
44	Spain	11	3					5	19
45	Switzerland	5			1		1	9	16
46	Taiwan	8	8	2			7	11	36
47	Thailand	76	25		3		50	22	176
48	Tunisia	4							4
49	Turkey	9	1						10
50	Ukraina	4							4
51	United Arab Emirates	3	2						5
52	United Kingdom	2	2					1	5
53	United States of America	4	2	1			5	4	16
54	Vietnam	54	13		2		8	2	79
	Grand Total	2.031	307	54	82	26	255	747	3.502

Update per 21 Oct 2024



Section 2

Answers to questions received in advance from seminar participants

- (1) The need for Halal certification for transport and warehousing businesses
- (2) The frequency of obtaining apostilles
- (3) The distinction between Halal and non-Halal products in supermarkets
- (4) Information disclosure of products registered with SIHALAL
- (5) Regarding those who need to register with the SIHALAL system and attach Halal labels
- (6) The need to obtain Halal certification for tea
- (7) Enforcement of Halal certification by Indonesian Customs
- (8) Mixed delivery of Halal and non-Halal products
- (9) About the various manuals
- (10) Positioning of MUI Halal certification
- (11) About SIHALAL fee payment process



(1). I understand that the recent requirement is to obtain certification for food and drink products themselves, and can I understand that certification for trucks used in the distribution process, warehouses for storage, shops and other places for sale are not covered by the requirement.

Yes, in halal certification of a product, all processes from receiving raw materials, storage, distribution, to serving are included in a series of halal product processes and production facilities. However, if the company also provides storage/distribution/other services to other companies, then a separate halal certification is required for these services.

(2). I understand that halal certificates obtained by Japanese companies from LHLN are given to Indonesian importers after obtaining an apostille, but is it necessary to obtain apostille again and give it to the importer if the halal certificate expires?

According to Government Regulation (PP) 42/2024, **Apostille is no longer required** for applications for registration of foreign halal certificates.



(3). I would like to know the current situation regarding the distinction between halal and non-halal products in terms of supermarket areas and labeling.

Separation principle:

There must be a separate area and it must be communicated to the customer. The separation starts from the receipt of goods, storage, until the products reach the customer, and everything that leaves the store must be regulated in the SOP.

Pasal 22

- (1) Pendistribusian, penjualan, dan penyajian Produk segar asal hewan tidak halal dipisahkan dari pendistribusian, penjualan, dan penyajian Produk segar asal hewan halal.
- (2) Pendistribusian Produk olahan asal hewan tidak halal dan Produk olahan asal nonhewan tidak halal dapat disatukan dengan pendistribusian Produk olahan asal hewan halal dan Produk olahan nonhewan halal sepanjang terjamin tidak terjadi kontaminasi silang dan alat distribusi bukan setelah digunakan untuk mendistribusikan Produk segar asal hewan tidak halal, yang dibuktikan dengan surat pernyataan dari pihak produsen atau distributor.
- (3) Penjualan dan penyajian Produk segar dan olahan asal hewan dan nonhewan tidak halal dipisahkan dari penjualan dan penyajian Produk segar dan olahan asal hewan dan nonhewan halal.
- (4) Pendistribusian, penjualan, dan penyajian Produk sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) sampai dengan ayat (3) dilaksanakan sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

PP 42/2024 article 22





(4). Can the names of companies and products registered with the SIHALAL be viewed and searched by other registered companies? Or is this not possible? (I would like to know whether confidentiality is maintained, as there is a concern that the names of products could reveal the names of business partners to third parties.

Everyone can access the name of products, companies, and number of certificate at BPJPH website (bpjph.halal.go.id). Because according to **Law 33 of 2014 Article 36** which states, *the issuance of halal certificates must be published by BPJPH*. Therefore, Indonesia's halal certificate is open.





(5). Is it correct to understand that it is not Japanese companies that register with SIHALAL, but importers and/or agents on the Indonesian side? Also, when Japanese companies export to Indonesia, is it necessary for the Japanese companies to put the halal labels or markings on its products?

There are 2 (two) mechanisms for halal imported products:

1. **Halal Certification:** submitted by Japanese Companies, through importers/official representatives (PP 42/2024 Article 146)
2. **Registration of Foreign Halal Certificates:** submitted by importers/official representatives, through importers/official representatives.

When entering the **October 17, 2026**, halal labeling is required before the product enters Indonesian customs. Both labeling is carried out by Japanese Companies or importers.





(6). Is it possible to import tea leaves that have been dried and turned into powder (without adding anything) as raw materials that do not require halal certification?

In accordance with the *Decree of the Minister of Religion (KMA) No. 748/2021*, tea leaves are a product that must be halal in the type of beverage processed so companies **can apply for halal certification** even there are no added food additives.

(7). Is halal certification from BPJPH required for import Customs clearance in Indonesia? How does Customs check this?

Currently it is not required until the halal obligation phasing period for imported products expires (after 17 October 2026), detailed technical information regarding the inspection will be provided further after the relevant regulations are published.





(8). Is it possible to mix halal and haram products in the same truck? Also, is it possible to transport using transport tools that are needed for transport, such as pallets, but for which it is impossible to prepare halal certification?

In accordance with the provisions contained in the SJPH, companies are required to separate places and equipment for halal and non-halal products: 1) slaughter; 2) processing; 3) storage; 4) packaging; 5) distribution; 6) sales; and 7) presentation.

(9). If you have a manual (a document that summarizes the information in an easy-to-understand format) or a document that summarizes the points to note when using materials, etc., that would be very helpful.

We only have the SJPH Manual format which can be downloaded on the page <https://bpjph.halal.go.id/detail/informasi-1>





(10). I would like you to clarify the position of MUI certification. I understand that BPJPH and MUI have not contacted any organizations that have only obtained MUI certification overseas, and I would like to know what will happen to the MUI halal certification held by those organizations after October 17.

The MUI halal certificate is no longer recognized, the only halal certificates that are recognized are those issued by BPJPH, however, the use of the MUI halal label is still permitted until 2026.

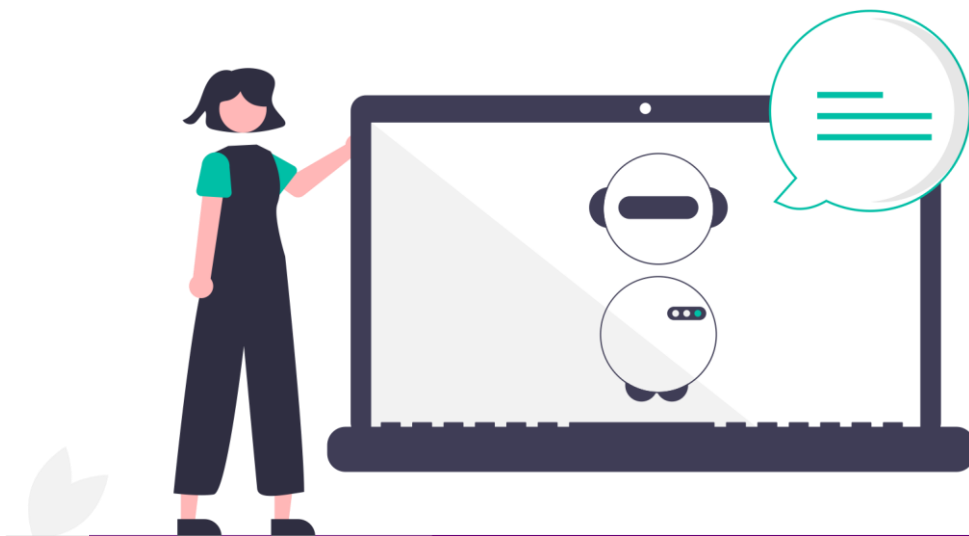
(11). We have proceeded with the registration process for SIHALAL and have even reached the payment process, but the result is that the transfer destination is inactive and we cannot make the payment. Is it possible to obtain a halal certificate for imported goods from overseas at this stage?

Please inform the registration number, we will help to provide a solution about this case.





THANKYOU



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