

Country	Required Religion	Supporting Text
Afghanistan	Islam	<p>Article 60 The President shall be the head of state of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, executing his authorities in the executive, legislative and judiciary fields in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution. [...]</p> <p>Article 62 The individual who becomes a presidential candidate shall have the following qualifications: 1. Shall be a citizen of Afghanistan, Muslim, born of Afghan parents and shall not be a citizen of another country; 2. Shall not be less than forty years old the day of candidacy; 3. Shall not have been convicted of crimes against humanity, a criminal act or deprivation of civil rights by court. No individual shall be elected for more than 2 terms as President. The provision of this Article shall also apply to Vice-Presidents. https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Afghanistan_2004</p>
Algeria	Islam	<p>TITLE II >CHAPTER I >Article 73 To be eligible for the Presidency of the Republic, a candidate must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [...] have solely native Algerian citizenship; • [...] be of Muslim faith; • [...] be at least forty (40) years old on election day; <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Algeria_2008</p>
Andorra	Christianity	<p>TITLE III. THE COPRINCES Article 43 1. In accordance with the institutional tradition of Andorra, the Coprinces are, jointly and indivisibly, the Cap de l'Estat, and they assume its highest representation. 2. The Coprinces, an institution which dates from the Pareatges and their historical evolution, are in their personal and exclusive right, the Bishop of Urgell and the President of the French Republic. Their powers are equal and derive from the present Constitution. Each of them swears or affirms to exercise their functions in accordance with the present Constitution.</p> <p>Article 44 1. The Coprinces are the symbol and guarantee of the permanence and continuity of Andorra as well as of its independence and the maintenance of the spirit of parity in the traditional balanced relation with the neighbouring States. They proclaim the consent of the Andorran State to honour its international obligations in accordance with the Constitution. 2. The Coprinces arbitrate and moderate the functioning of</p>

		<p>the public authorities and of the institutions, and are regularly informed of the affairs of the State by their own initiative, or that of the Syndic General or the Head of Government.</p> <p>3. Except for the cases provided for in this Constitution, the Coprinces are immune from suit. The acts of the Coprinces are under the responsibility of those who countersign them.</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Andorra_1993</p>
Antigua and Barbuda	Christianity	<p>Commonwealth realm - CHAPTER III. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL</p> <p>22. Establishment of office</p> <p>There shall be a Governor-General of Antigua and Barbuda who shall be a citizen appointed by Her Majesty and shall hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure and who shall be Her Majesty's representative in Antigua and Barbuda. [...]</p> <p>CHAPTER V. EXECUTIVE POWERS</p> <p>PART 1. General</p> <p>68. Executive authority</p> <p>1. The executive authority of Antigua and Barbuda is vested in Her Majesty.</p> <p>2. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the executive authority of Antigua and Barbuda may be exercised on behalf of Her Majesty by the Governor-General either directly or through officers subordinate to him.</p> <p>3. Nothing in this section shall prevent Parliament from conferring functions on persons or authorities other than the Governor-General.</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Antigua_and_Barbuda_1981</p>
Australia	Christianity	<p>Commonwealth realm - 2. Governor-General</p> <p>A Governor-General appointed by the Queen shall be Her Majesty's representative in the Commonwealth, and shall have and may exercise in the Commonwealth during the Queen's pleasure, but subject to this Constitution, such powers and functions of the Queen as Her Majesty may be pleased to assign to him. [...] Chapter II. The Executive Government</p> <p>61. Executive power</p> <p>The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen and is exercisable by the Governor-General as the Queen's representative, and extends to the execution and maintenance of this Constitution, and of the laws of the Commonwealth</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Australia_1985</p>
Bahamas	Christianity	<p>Commonwealth realm - CHAPTER IV. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL</p> <p>32. Establishment of office of Governor General.</p>

		<p>There shall be a Governor-General of The Bahamas who shall be appointed by Her Majesty and shall hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure and who shall be Her Majesty's representative in The Bahamas. [...] CHAPTER VI. THE EXECUTIVE</p> <p>71. Executive Authority.</p> <p>1. The executive authority of The Bahamas is vested in Her Majesty.</p> <p>2. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the executive authority of The Bahamas may be exercised on behalf of Her Majesty by the Governor-General, either directly or through officers subordinate to him.</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Bahamas_2002</p>
Barbados	Christianity	<p>Commonwealth realm - CHAPTER IV. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL</p> <p>28. There shall be a Governor-General of Barbados who shall be appointed by Her Majesty and shall hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure and who shall be Her Majesty's representative in Barbados. [...] CHAPTER VI. EXECUTIVE POWERS</p> <p>63. 1. The executive authority of Barbados is vested in Her Majesty.</p> <p>2. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the executive authority of Barbados may be exercised on behalf of Her Majesty by the Governor-General either directly or through officers subordinate to him.</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Barbados_2007</p>
Belize	Christianity	<p>Commonwealth realm - PART IV. The Governor-General</p> <p>30. Establishment of office</p> <p>There shall be a Governor-General of Belize who shall be a citizen of Belize appointed by Her Majesty and shall hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure and who shall be Her Majesty's representative in Belize. [...] PART V. The Executive</p> <p>36. Executive authority</p> <p>1. The executive authority of Belize is vested in Her Majesty.</p> <p>2. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the executive authority of Belize may be exercised on behalf of Her Majesty by the Governor-General either directly or through officers subordinate to him.</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Belize_2001</p>
Bhutan	Buddhism	<p>Article 2. The Institution of Monarchy</p> <p>1. His Majesty the Druk Gyalpo is the Head of State and the symbol of unity of the Kingdom and of the people of Bhutan.</p> <p>2. The Chhoe-sid-nyi of Bhutan shall be unified in the person of the Druk Gyalpo who, as a Buddhist, shall be the upholder of the Chhoe-sid.</p>

		<p>3. The title to the Golden Throne of Bhutan shall vest in the legitimate descendants of Druk Gyalpo Ugyen Wangchuck as enshrined in the inviolable and historic Gyenja of the Thirteenth Day, Eleventh Month of the Earth Monkey Year, corresponding to the Seventeenth Day of December, Nineteen Hundred and Seven and shall:</p> <p>a.Pass only to children born of lawful marriage;</p> <p>b.Pass by hereditary succession to the direct lineal descendants on the abdication or demise of the Druk Gyalpo, in order of seniority, with a prince taking precedence over a princess, subject to the requirement that, in the event of shortcomings in the elder prince, it shall be the sacred duty of the Druk Gyalpo to select and proclaim the most capable prince or princess as heir to the Throne;</p> <p>c.Pass to the child of the Queen who is pregnant at the time of the demise of the Druk Gyalpo if no heir exists under section 3(b);</p> <p>d.Pass to the nearest collateral line of the descendants of the Druk Gyalpo in accordance with the principle of lineal descent, with preference being given for elder over the younger, if the Druk Gyalpo has no direct lineal descendant;</p> <p>e.Not pass to children incapable of exercising the Royal Prerogatives by reason of physical or mental infirmity; and</p> <p>f.Not pass to a person entitled to succeed to the Throne who enters into a marriage with a person other than a natural born citizen of Bhutan.</p> <p>4. The successor to the Throne shall receive dar from the Machhen of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal at Punakha Dzong and shall be crowned on the Golden Throne.</p> <p>5. Upon the ascension of the Druk Gyalpo to the Throne, the members of the Royal Family, the members of Parliament and the office holders mentioned in section 19 of this Article shall take an Oath of Allegiance to the Druk Gyalpo.</p> <p>6. Upon reaching the age of sixty-five years, the Druk Gyalpo shall step down and hand over the Throne to the Crown Prince or Crown Princess, provided the Royal Heir has come of age.</p> <p>7. There shall, subject to the provision of section 9 of this Article, be a Council of Regency when:</p> <p>a.The successor to the Throne has not attained the age of twenty-one years;</p> <p>b.The Druk Gyalpo has temporarily relinquished, by Proclamation, the exercise of the Royal Prerogatives; or</p> <p>c.It has been resolved by not less than three-fourths of the total number of members of Parliament in a joint sitting that the Druk Gyalpo is unable to exercise the Royal Prerogatives by reason of temporary physical or mental infirmity.</p> <p>8. The Council of Regency shall collectively exercise the Royal</p>
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		<p>Prerogatives and the powers vested in the Druk Gyalpo under this Constitution and shall be composed of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a.A senior member of the Royal Family nominated by the Privy Council; b.The Prime Minister; c.The Chief Justice of Bhutan; d.The Speaker; e.The Chairperson of the National Council; and f.The Leader of the Opposition Party. <p>9. In the case specified under section 7(b) or 7(c) of this Article, the descendant of the Druk Gyalpo, who is the heir presumptive, shall, instead of the Council of Regency, become Regent by right, if the heir presumptive has attained the age of twenty-one years.</p> <p>10. The members of the Council of Regency shall take an Oath of Allegiance before Parliament to faithfully discharge their duties.</p> <p>11. When the successor to the Throne attains the age of twenty-one years or when the Druk Gyalpo resumes the exercise of the Royal Prerogatives under sections 7(a) and 7(b) of this Article, notice shall be given by Proclamation. However, when the Druk Gyalpo regains the ability to exercise the Royal Prerogatives under section 7(c) of this Article, notice shall be given to that effect by resolution of Parliament.</p> <p>12. The members of the Royal Family shall be the reigning and past Monarchs, their Queens and the Royal Children born of lawful marriage.</p> <p>13. The Druk Gyalpo and the members of the Royal Family shall be entitled to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a.Annuities from the State in accordance with a law made by Parliament; b.All rights and privileges including the provision of palaces and residences for official and personal use; and c.Exemption from taxation on the royal annuity and properties provided for by sections 13(a) and 13(b) of this Article. <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Bhutan_2008</p>
Bolivia	Other	<p>PART II</p> <p>>TITLE V >CHAPTER IV >Article 238</p> <p>Persons who fall within the following grounds are ineligible to hold elective public office:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1Those that were or are directors of enterprises or corporations that have contracts or agreements with the State and who have not resigned at least three months before the day of the election. 2Those who have been directors of foreign international enterprises that have contracts or agreements with the State and have not resigned at least five years prior to the date of

		<p>the election.</p> <p>3Those who hold elected positions, or who hold positions by designation or appointment, who have not resigned from them at least three months prior to the date of the election, with the exception of the President or Vice President.</p> <p>4The members of the Armed Forces and the Bolivian Police in active service who have not resigned at least three months prior to the date of the election.</p> <p>5The ministers of any religious cult who have not resigned at least three months prior to the date of the election.</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Bolivia_2009</p>
Brunei	Islam	<p>3. Religion of Brunei Darussalam and religious observance.</p> <p>1. The religion of Brunei Darussalam shall be the Muslim Religion according to the Shafeite sect of that religion. Provided that all other religions may be practiced in peace and harmony by the person professing them in any part of Brunei Darussalam.</p> <p>2. The Head of the religion of Brunei Darussalam shall be His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan.</p> <p>3. The Principal officers responsible to His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan for Religion, Custom and Welfare shall be the Religious Adviser, the Adat Isti'adat Officer and the Welfare, respectively.</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Brunei_1984</p>
Burma (Myanmar)	Other	<p>Chapter III. Head of State - The President and Vice-Presidents</p> <p>57. The President and Vice-Presidents represent the Union.</p> <p>58. The President of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar takes precedence over all other persons throughout the Republic of the Union of Myanmar</p> <p>59. Qualifications of the President and Vice-Presidents are as follows:</p> <p>a.shall be loyal to the Union and its citizens;</p> <p>b.shall be a citizen of Myanmar who was born of both parents who were born in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Union and being Myanmar Nationals;</p> <p>c.shall be an elected person who has attained at least the age of 45;</p> <p>d.shall be well acquainted with the affairs of the Union such as political, administrative, economic and military;</p> <p>e.shall be a person who has resided continuously in the Union for at least 20 years up to the time of his election as President; Proviso: An official period of stay in a foreign country with the permission of the Union shall be counted as a residing period in the Union;</p> <p>f.shall he himself, one of the parents, the spouse, one of the legitimate children or their spouses not owe allegiance to a foreign power, not be subject of a foreign power or citizen of a foreign country. They shall not be persons entitled to enjoy</p>

		<p>the rights and privileges of a subject of a foreign government or citizen of a foreign country;</p> <p>g.shall possess prescribed qualifications of the President, in addition to qualifications prescribed to stand for election to the Hluttaw. [...] Part 9. Disqualification for the Pyithu Hluttaw Representatives</p> <p>121. The following persons shall not be entitled to be elected as the Pyithu Hluttaw representatives:</p> <p>a.a person serving prison term, having been convicted by the Court concerned for having committed an offence;</p> <p>b.a person who has no right to be elected a Pyithu Hluttaw representative due to having committed an offence relating to disqualification for the Pyithu Hluttaw representative and being convicted for such offence, unless the period specified by the authority for him has not expired, before or after the Constitution comes into operation;</p> <p>c.person who is of unsound mind as adjudged by the relevant law;</p> <p>d.person who is an undischarged insolvent as being declared by the relevant court;</p> <p>e.person who owes allegiance to a foreign government, or subject to a foreign government or a citizen of a foreign country;</p> <p>f.person who is entitled to enjoy the rights and privileges of a subject of a foreign government or a citizen of a foreign country;</p> <p>g.person himself or is of a member of an organization who obtains and utilizes directly or indirectly the support of money, land, housing, building, vehicle, property, so forth, from government or religious organization or other organizations of a foreign country;</p> <p>h.person himself or is of a member of an organization who abets the act of inciting, giving speech, conversing or issuing declaration to vote or not to vote based on religion for political purpose;</p> <p>i.member of a religious order;</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Myanmar_2008</p>
Canada	Christianity	<p>Commonwealth realm - III. EXECUTIVE POWER</p> <p>9. Declaration of Executive Power in the Queen The Executive Government and Authority of and over Canada is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Canada_2011</p>
Costa Rica	Other	<p>Title X >Chapter I >Article 131</p> <p>[The following] is required to be President or Vice President of the Republic:</p> <p>1To be Costa Rican by birth and [a] citizen in exercise;</p>

		<p>2To have secular status; 3To be older than thirty years.</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Dominican_Republic_2010</p>
Denmark	Christianity	<p>Part I</p> <p>1. This Constitution Act shall apply to all parts of the Kingdom of Denmark.</p> <p>2. The form of government shall be that of a constitutional monarchy. The Royal Power shall be inherited by men and women in accordance with the provisions of the Succession to the Throne Act, 27th March, 1953.</p> <p>3. The legislative power shall be vested in the King and the Folketing conjointly. The executive power shall be vested in the King. The judicial power shall be vested in the courts of justice</p> <p>Part II</p> <p>5. The King shall not reign in other countries except with the consent of the Folketing.</p> <p>6. The King shall be a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.</p> <p>7. The King shall be of age when he has completed' his eighteenth year. The same provision shall apply to the Successor to the Throne.</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Denmark_1953</p>
El Salvador	Other	<p>TITLE VI >CHAPTER II >Article 151</p> <p>To be elected President of the Republic it is required: to be a Salvadoran by birth, child of a Salvadoran father or mother; to be a layman (del estado seglar), over thirty years of age, of well-known morality and instruction; to be in the exercise of the rights of citizenship, having been so for the six years preceding the election, and to be affiliated with one of the legally recognized political parties.</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/El_Salvador_2003</p>
Grenada	Christianity	<p>Commonwealth realm - Chapter II. Governor-General</p> <p>19. Establishment of office of Governor-General</p> <p>There shall be a Governor-General of Grenada who shall be appointed by Her Majesty and shall hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure and who shall Her Majesty's representative in Grenada. [...] Chapter IV. The Executive</p> <p>57. Exercise of executive authority of Grenada</p> <p>1. The executive authority of Grenada is vested in Her Majesty.</p> <p>2. Subject to the provision so this Constitution, the executive authority of Grenada may be exercise on behalf of Her Majesty by the Governor-General either directly or through officers subordinate to him.</p>

		https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Grenada_1992
Honduras	Other	<p>TITLE V >CHAPTER VI >Article 238</p> <p>To be President or Vice President of the Republic it is required</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1To be Honduran by birth; 2To be more than thirty (30) years [of age]; 3To be in the enjoyment of the rights of citizens; and, 4To be of secular estate. <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Honduras_2012</p>
Indonesia	Other	<p>Chapter III. The Executive Power</p> <p>Article 4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The President of the Republic of Indonesia shall hold the power of government in accordance with the Constitution. 2. In exercising his/her duties, the President shall be assisted by a Vice-President. <p>Article 5</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The President shall be entitled to submit bills to the DPR. 2. The President may issue Government regulations as required to implement laws. <p>Article 6</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any candidate for President or Vice-President shall be a citizen of Indonesia since birth, shall never have acquired another citizenship by his/her own will, shall never have committed an act of treason against the State, and shall be mentally and physically capable of implementing the duties and obligations of President or Vice-President. [...] Article 9 <p>1. Prior to taking office, the President and Vice President shall swear an oath in accordance with their respective religions or shall make a solemn promise before the MPR or DPR. The oath or promise shall be as follows:</p> <p>Presidential (Vice-Presidential) Oath:</p> <p>"I swear before God that, to the best of my ability, I shall fulfil as justly as possible my duties as President (Vice-President) of the Republic of Indonesia, that I shall uphold faithfully the Constitution, conscientiously implement all statutes and regulations, and shall devote myself to the service of Country and Nation."</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Indonesia_2002</p> <p>In accordance with the unitary state format and the presidential system of government, Indonesian presidents play a crucial role in the implementation of Pancasila. As the only one-man state institution, the organization and management of the Presidency should be objectively institutionalized to take advantage of the personal strength and to minimize the personal weakness of Presidents. The ultimate test of Pancasila lies not only in its orthodoxy but</p>

		<p>also in its orthopraxis. i.e in the implementation of the four Government functions as reiterated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution.</p> <p>Ministry of State: http://www.setneg.go.id/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=3914</p>
Iran	Islam	<p>CHAPTER VIII >Article 109 Following are the essential qualifications and conditions for the Leader: ascholarship, as required for performing the functions of muftiin different fields of fiqh. bJustice and piety, as required for the leadership of the Islamic Ummah. cright political and social perspicacity, prudence, courage, administrative facilities and adequate capability for leadership. [...] CHAPTER IX. The Executive Power SECTION 1. The Presidency Article 113 After the office of Leadership, the President is the highest official in the country. His is the responsibility for implementing the Constitution and acting as the head of the executive, except in matters directly concerned with (the office of) the Leadership. Article 114 The President is elected for a four-year term by the direct vote of the people. His reelection for a successive term is permissible only once. Article 115 The President must be elected from among religious and political personalities possessing the following qualifications: Iranian origin; Iranian nationality; administrative capacity and resourcefulness; a good past-record; trustworthiness and piety; convinced belief in the fundamental principles of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the official madhhab of the country. Article 116 Candidates nominated for the post of President must declare their candidature officially. Law lays down the manner in which the President is to be elected. https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Iran_1989</p>
Jamaica	Christianity	<p>Commonwealth realm - CHAPTER IV. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL 27. Establishment of office of Governor-General There shall be a Governor-General of Jamaica who shall be appointed by Her Majesty and shall hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure and who shall be Her Majesty's representative in Jamaica. [...] CHAPTER VI. EXECUTIVE POWERS</p>

		<p>68. Executive authority of Jamaica</p> <p>1. The executive authority of Jamaica is vested in Her Majesty.</p> <p>2. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the executive authority of Jamaica may be exercised on behalf of Her Majesty by the Governor-General either directly or through officers subordinate to him.</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Jamaica_1994</p>
Jordan	Islam	<p>CHAPTER 4>Part 1>Article 28</p> <p>The Throne of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is hereditary to the dynasty of King Abdullah Bin Al-Hussein in a direct line through the male heirs pursuant to the following provisions:</p> <p>aThe Royal title shall pass from the holder of the Throne to his eldest son, then to the eldest son of that eldest son, and in linear succession in a similar process thereafter. Should the eldest son die before the Throne devolves upon him, his eldest son shall inherit the Throne, even if the deceased has brothers. The King may, however, select one of his brothers as heir apparent. In this event, the title to the Throne shall pass to him from the holder of the Throne.</p> <p>bIf the person entitled to the Throne does not have a male heir, it shall pass to his eldest brother. If he has no brothers, to the eldest son of his eldest brother. If his eldest brother has no son, to the eldest son of his other brothers according to the seniority in age of the brothers.</p> <p>cIn the absence of brothers and nephews, the title to the Throne shall pass to the uncles and their descendants, in the order prescribed in Paragraph (b).</p> <p>dShould the last King die without an heir in the manner prescribed above, the Throne shall devolve upon the person selected by the Parliament from amongst the descendants of the founder of the Arab Renaissance, the late King Hussein Bin Ali.</p> <p>eIt is a condition for the person who shall ascend the Throne to be a Moslem, mentally sound, born by a legitimate wife, and of Moslem parents.</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Jordan_2011</p>
Lebanon	Christianity	<p>[Requirement not in Constitution, in place through the National Pact and Taif Agreement] The National Pact was, in essence, a political compromise between the two major religious communities to obtain independence and continue to govern the state on the basis of the religious representation provided for in the Constitution. However, following independence the customary practices expanded the religious representation to include assigning certain offices to certain communities both in administrative and</p>

		<p>political positions, including the top constitutional offices of President, Prime Minister, and Speaker of the House. http://www.loc.gov/law/help/lebanon-constitutional-law.php The Taif Agreement also allocated equal representation in parliament between Muslims and Christians. It also limited some powers of the presidency. Taif Agreement: http://www.un.int/wcm/webdav/site/lebanon/shared/documents/Constitution/The%20Taif%20Agreement%20(English%20Version)%20.pdf</p>
Malaysia	Islam	<p>3. Religion of the Federation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Islam is the religion of the Federation; but other religions may be practised in peace and harmony in any part of the Federation. 2. In every State other than States not having a Ruler the position of the Ruler as the Head of the religion of Islam in his State in the manner and to the extent acknowledged and declared by the Constitution of that State, and, subject to that Constitution, all rights, privileges, prerogatives and powers enjoyed by him as Head of that religion, are unaffected and unimpaired; but in any acts, observances of ceremonies with respect to which the Conference of Rulers has agreed that they should extend to the Federation as a whole each of the other Rulers shall in his capacity of Head of the religion of Islam authorise the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to represent him. 3. The Constitution of the States of Malacca, Penang, Sabah and Sarawak shall each make provision for conferring on the Yang di-Pertuan Agong the position of Head of the religion of Islam in that State. 4. Nothing in this Article derogates from any other provision of this Constitution. 5. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall be the Head of the religion of Islam in the Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur and Labuan; and for this purpose Parliament may by law make provisions for regulating Islamic religious affairs and for constituting a Council to advise the Yang di-Pertuan Agong in matters relating to the religion of Islam. <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Malaysia_1996</p>
Maldives	Islam	<p>CHAPTER IV >109 A person elected as President shall have the following qualifications:abe a Maldivian citizen born to parents who are Maldivian citizens, and who is not also a citizen of a foreign country; bbe a Muslim and a follower of a Sunni school of Islam; cbe at least thirty-five years of age; dbe of sound mind;</p>

		<p>enot have an undischarged decreed debt; fnot have been convicted of a criminal offence and sentenced to a term of more than twelvemonths, unless a period of three years has elapsed since his release, or pardon for the offence for which he was sentenced; and gdespite the provisions of article (f), not have been convicted of an offence for which a hadd is prescribed in Islam or of fraud, deception or criminal breach of trust. https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Maldives_2008</p>
Mauritania	Islam	<p>Article 23 The President of the Republic is the Head of the State. He is of Muslim religion. [...] Article 5: Islam is the religion of the people and of the State. https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Mauritania_2012</p>
Mexico	Other	<p>THIRD TITLE >CHAPTER III >Article 82 In order to be President it is required: ITo be a Mexican citizen by birth, in the full enjoyment of his rights, a child of Mexican father or mother, and to have resided in the country for no less than twenty (20) years. IITo have attained thirty-five (35) years of age at the time of the election. IIITo have resided in the country during the entire year prior to the day of the election. Absence from the country for up to thirty (30) days does not interrupt residency. IVNot to possess ecclesiastic status or be minister of any religious cult. https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Mexico_2007</p>
Morocco	Islam	<p>Title III. Of the Royalty Article 41 The King, Commander of the Faithful [Amir Al Mouminine], sees to the respect for Islam. He is the Guarantor of the free exercise of beliefs [cultes]. He presides over the Superior Council of the Ulema [Conseil superieur des Oulema], charged with the study of questions that He submits to it. The Council is the sole instance enabled [habilitee] to comment [prononcer] on the religious consultations (Fatwas) before being officially agreed to, on the questions to which it has been referred [saisi] and this, on the basis of the tolerant principles, precepts and designs of Islam. The attributions, the composition and the modalities of functioning of the Council are established by Dahir [Royal Decree]. The King exercises by Dahirs the religious prerogatives</p>

		<p>inherent in the institution of the Emirate of the Faithful [Imarat Al Mouminine] which are conferred on Him in exclusive manner by this Article.</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Morocco_2011</p>
New Zealand	Christianity	<p>Commonwealth realm - As Head of State of New Zealand, Queen Elizabeth's formal New Zealand title is: "Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God, Queen of New Zealand and Her Other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith." The Governor-General is the representative of the Head of State, Elizabeth II, Queen of New Zealand. The office and powers of the Governor-General are set out in the Letters Patent Constituting the Office of Governor-General of New Zealand. The Letters Patent were completely revised in 1983 and amended in 1987 and 2006.</p> <p>https://gg.govt.nz/role/constofnz.htm</p>
Nicaragua	Other	<p>The following persons may not run for President or Vice President of the Republic:</p> <p>aPersons who have exercised the full powers of the presidency at any time during the period when the election for the following term is held, nor anyone who has exercised them for two presidential terms.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>eThe ministers of any religious faith unless they have renounced its practice at least two months prior to the election.</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/search?key=hosrest&cons_id=Nicaragua_2005</p>
Norway	Christianity	<p>B >Article 4 The King shall, at all times, profess the Evangelical-Lutheran religion, and uphold and protect the same.</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Norway_2004</p>
Oman	Islam	<p>CHAPTER ONE</p> <p>>Article (5)</p> <p>The system of governance is Sultani, hereditary in the male descendants of Sayyid Turki bin Said bin Sultan, provided that whomever is to be chosen from amongst them as successor shall be a Muslim, mature, rational and the legitimate son of Omani Muslim parents.</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Oman_2011</p>
Pakistan	Islam	<p>PART III >CHAPTER 1 >41 >2</p> <p>A person shall not be qualified for election as President unless he is a Muslim of not less than forty-five years of age and is qualified to be elected as member of the National Assembly. (</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Pakistan_2012</p>

Papua New Guinea	Christianity	<p>Commonwealth realm - PART V. THE HEAD OF STATE Division 1. The Head of State 82. QUEEN AND HEAD OF STATE 1. Her Majesty the Queen-</p> <p>a.having been requested by the people of Papua New Guinea, through their Constituent Assembly, to become the Queen and Head of State of Papua New Guinea; and b.having graciously consented so to become, is the Queen and Head of State of Papua New Guinea.</p> <p>2. Subject to and in accordance with this Constitution, the privileges, powers, functions, duties and responsibilities of the Head of State may be had, exercised and performed through a Governor-General appointed in accordance with Division 3 (appointment, etc., of Governor-General) and, except where the contrary intention appears, reference in any law to the Head of State shall be read accordingly.</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Papua_New_Guinea_1991</p>
Qatar	Islam	<p>CHAPTER I >Article 9 The Prince appoints the Heir Apparent by a Princely Order after consultation with the Ruling Family and the notables in the Country. The Heir Apparent must be a Moslem, from a Qatari Moslem mother. (</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Qatar_2003</p>
Saudi Arabia	Islam	<p>Basic Law >Part 2 >Article 5 >b</p> <p>The dynasty right shall be confined to the sons of the Founder, King Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahman Al Saud (Ibn Saud), and the sons of sons. The most eligible among them shall be invited, through the process of "bai'ah", to rule in accordance with the Book of God and the Prophet's Sunnah.</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Saudi_Arabia_2005</p>
Solomon Islands	Christianity	<p>Commonwealth realm - CHAPTER V. THE EXECUTIVE 30. Executive authority of Solomon Islands 1. The executive authority of the people of Solomon Islands is vested in the Head of State. 2. Save otherwise provided in this Constitution, that authority may be exercised on behalf of the Head of State by the Governor-General either directly or through officers subordinate to him. [...] CHAPTER I. THE STATE AND THE CONSTITUTION 1. The State and Head of State 1. Solomon Islands shall be a sovereign democratic State. 2. Her Majesty shall be the Head of State of Solomon Islands.</p>

		https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Solomon_Islands_2009
Somalia	Islam	<p>CHAPTER 7</p> <p>>Article 88</p> <p>Eligibility Criteria for the Position of President of the Federal Republic of Somalia</p> <p>Any citizen is eligible for the position of President of the Federal Republic of Somalia, as long as he or she meets the eligibility requirements of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> aBeing a Somali citizen and a Muslim; bBeing not less than forty years of age; cHaving relevant knowledge or experience for the role; dHaving a sound mind; eNot having been convicted by a court of a major crime. <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Somalia_2012</p>
St. Kitts and Nevis	Christianity	<p>Commonwealth realm - CHAPTER V. THE EXECUTIVE</p> <p>51. Executive authority</p> <p>1. The executive authority of Saint Christopher and Nevis is vested in Her Majesty</p> <p>2. Subject to the provisions of this Constitutional, the executive authority of Saint Christopher and Nevis may be exercised on behalf of Her Majesty by the Governor-General either directly or through officers subordinate to him.</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/St_Kitts_and_Nevis_1983</p>
St. Lucia	Christianity	<p>Commonwealth realm - CHAPTER IV. THE EXECUTIVE</p> <p>59. 1. The executive authority of Saint Lucia is vested in the Her Majesty.</p> <p>2. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the executive authority of Saint Lucia may be exercised on behalf of Her Majesty by the Governor-General either directly or through officers subordinate to him.</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/St_Lucia_1978</p>
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Christianity	<p>Commonwealth realm - CHAPTER IV. THE EXECUTIVE</p> <p>50. Executive authority</p> <p>1. The executive authority of Saint Vincent is vested in Her Majesty.</p> <p>2. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the executive authority of Saint Vincent may be exercised on behalf of Her Majesty by the Governor-General either directly or through officers subordinate to him.</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/St_Vincent_and_the_Grenadines_1979</p>
Sweden	Christianity	<p>Art 4In accordance with the express provision of Article 2 of the Instrument of Government of 1809 that The King shall always profess the pure evangelical faith, as adopted and</p>

		<p>explained in the unaltered Confession of Augsburg and in the Resolution of the Uppsala Meeting of the year 1593, princes and princesses of the Royal House shall be brought up in that same faith and within the Realm</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Sweden_2012</p>
Syria	Islam	<p>Article 3</p> <p>The religion of the President of the Republic is Islam; Islamic jurisprudence shall be a major source of legislation; The State shall respect all religions, and ensure the freedom to perform all the rituals that do not prejudice public order; The personal status of religious communities shall be protected and respected.</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Syria_2012</p>
Thailand	Buddhism	<p>CHAPTER II >Section 9</p> <p>The King is a Buddhist and Upholder of religions.</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Thailand_2007</p>
Tunisia	Islam	<p>Title Four</p> <p>>Part One</p> <p>>Article 74</p> <p>Every male and female voter who holds Tunisian nationality since birth, whose religion is Islam shall have the right to stand for election to the position of President of the Republic.[...] If the candidate has a nationality other than the Tunisian nationality, he or she must submit an application committing to abandon the other nationality if elected president.</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Tunisia_2014</p>
Tuvalu	Christianity	<p>Commonwealth realm - PART V. THE EXECUTIVE</p> <p>Division 1. The Executive Authority of Tuvalu</p> <p>61. Vesting of the executive authority</p> <p>1. The executive authority of Tuvalu is primarily vested in the Sovereign, and in the Governor-General as the representative of the Sovereign.</p> <p>2. The executive authority so vested in the Sovereign shall be exercised in accordance with section 52 (performance of functions by the Head of State).</p> <p>PART IV. THE SOVEREIGN AND THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL</p> <p>Division 1. The Sovereign</p> <p>48. The Sovereign of Tuvalu</p> <p>1. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, by the grace of God Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her Other Realms and Possessions, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, having at the request of the people of Tuvalu graciously consented, is the Sovereign of Tuvalu and, in accordance with this Constitution, the Head of State.</p>

		https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Tuvalu_1986
United Kingdom	Christianity	<p>The Sovereign holds the title 'Defender of the Faith and Supreme Governor of the Church of England'. There are many examples of the relationship between the established Church and the State. Archbishops and bishops are appointed by The Queen on the advice of the Prime Minister, who considers the names selected by a Church Commission. They take an oath of allegiance to The Queen on appointment and may not resign without Royal authority.</p> <p>http://www.royal.gov.uk/MonarchUK/QueenandChurch/QueenandtheChurchofEngland.aspx</p> <p>In the United Kingdom, The Queen's title includes the words 'Defender of the Faith'. This means Her Majesty has a specific role in both the Church of England and the Church of Scotland. As established Churches, they are recognised by law as the official Churches of England and Scotland, respectively. In both England and Scotland, the established Churches are subject to the regulation of law. The principle of religious toleration is fully recognised both for those of other creeds and for those without any religious beliefs. There are no established Churches in Northern Ireland nor in Wales. They were disestablished in 1869 in Northern Ireland and 1920 in Wales. There is no established Church in any Commonwealth country of which The Queen is monarch (i.e. a realm). In addition to playing a role in the Churches of England and Scotland, The Queen recognises and supports the various other faiths practised in the UK and Commonwealth.</p> <p>http://www.royal.gov.uk/monarchuk/queenandchurch/queenandchurch.aspx</p>
Venezuela	Other	<p>TITLE V >Chapter II >Section One >Article 227</p> <p>In order to be elected President of the Republic, it is necessary to be Venezuelan by birth, with no other nationality, to be more than 30 years of age, not a member of the clergy and not subject to any conviction by final judgment, as well as meeting fulfill other requirements prescribed in this Constitution.</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/search#?key=hosrest&cons_id=Venezuela_2009</p>
Yemen	Islam	<p>Article 107</p> <p>Every Yemeni who meets the following specified conditions may become a candidate for the post of the President of the Republic:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To be at least forty years old. To be a descendant of Yemeni parents.

		<p>c.To be at Liberty to practice his political and civil rights.</p> <p>d.To be of good character, practices his Islamic duties and have no dishonorable criminal record and if so, he has been reprieved.</p> <p>e.Not to be married to a foreign spouse or to enter into such a marriage during his term of office.</p> <p>https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Yemen_2001</p>
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