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| [1st](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Amendment_to_the_Constitution_of_Pakistan" \o ") | Redefined the boundaries of [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan) and removed references to [East Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Pakistan). |  | 4 May 1974 |
| [2nd](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Amendment_to_the_Constitution_of_Pakistan) | Defined a Muslim and declared the status of [Ahmadis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ahmadis" \o "Ahmadis) as [minority](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minority_group) and 'non-Muslim'. |  | 17 September 1974 |
| [3rd](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third_Amendment_to_the_Constitution_of_Pakistan) | Extended the period of preventive detention. |  | 18 February 1975 |
| [4th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fourth_Amendment_to_the_Constitution_of_Pakistan) | Decreed additional seats for minorities, it also deprived courts of the power to grant [bail](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bail) to any person detained under any [preventive detention](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Preventive_detention). |  | 21 November 1975 |
| [5th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fifth_Amendment_to_the_Constitution_of_Pakistan) | Widened the scope of restriction on the [High Courts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High_Courts_of_Pakistan). |  | 5 September 1976 |
| [6th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sixth_Amendment_to_the_Constitution_of_Pakistan) | Provided that Chief Justice of Supreme Court will be retired at the age of 65 and [High Court](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High_Courts_of_Pakistan) judges at age 62. |  | 22 December 1976 |
| [7th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seventh_Amendment_to_the_Constitution_of_Pakistan) | Enables the [Prime Minister](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime_Minister) to obtain a [vote of confidence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vote_of_confidence) of the people of Pakistan. |  | 16 May 1977 |
| [8th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eighth_Amendment_to_the_Constitution_of_Pakistan) | Changed Pakistan's government from a [Parliamentary system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parliamentary_system) to a [Semi-presidential system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semi-presidential_system) by giving the President a number of additional powers. |  | 11 November 1985 |
| [9th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ninth_Amendment_to_the_Constitution_of_Pakistan) | Bill to impose Shariah law as the supreme law of land. The bill was passed by Senate but could never be passed by National Assembly owing to the latter's dissolution. | 1985 | Not passed |
| [10th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tenth_Amendment_to_the_Constitution_of_Pakistan) | Fixed the interval period between sessions of the National Assembly to not exceed 130 days. |  | 25 March 1987 |
| [11th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eleventh_Amendment_to_the_Constitution_of_Pakistan) | Revision of the reserved seats for women in the National and the provincial assemblies. The bill was withdrawn in 1992. | 1989 | Not passed |
| [12th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twelfth_Amendment_to_the_Constitution_of_Pakistan) | Created Speedy Trial Court for 3 years. |  | 1991 |
| [13th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thirteenth_Amendment_to_the_Constitution_of_Pakistan) | Stripped the President of Pakistan of his reserve power to dissolve the [National Assembly of Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Assembly_of_Pakistan), and thereby triggering new elections and dismissing the Prime Minister. |  | 1997 |
| [14th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fourteenth_Amendment_to_the_Constitution_of_Pakistan) | Allowed members of parliament to be dismissed if they defect. |  | 3 July 1997 |
| [15th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fifteenth_Amendment_to_the_Constitution_of_Pakistan) | Bill to impose Shariah law as supreme law of land. Was never passed. | 1998 | Not passed |
| [16th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sixteenth_Amendment_to_the_Constitution_of_Pakistan) | Increased the term appointed for [quota system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quota_System_in_Pakistan) as per 1973 Constitution from 20 to 40 years. |  | 1999 |
| [17th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seventeenth_Amendment_to_the_Constitution_of_Pakistan) | Made changes dealing with the office of the President and the reversal of the effects of the [Thirteenth Amendment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thirteenth_Amendment_to_the_Constitution_of_Pakistan). |  | 2003 |
| [18th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eighteenth_Amendment_to_the_Constitution_of_Pakistan) | Removed the power of President of Pakistan to dissolve the Parliament unilaterally. Gave more authority to the provinces. Province of [North-West Frontier Province](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North-West_Frontier_Province)(NWFP) was renamed as [Khyber Pakhtunkhwa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khyber_Pakhtunkhwa)(KPK) |  | 8 April 2010 |
| [19th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nineteenth_Amendment_to_the_Constitution_of_Pakistan) | Provided for the appointment of the [Judges](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judge) of the [Supreme Court of Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_Pakistan) and made amendments in the number of members of the parliamentary committee for the appointment of [Chief Electoral Officers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chief_Electoral_Officer_(disambiguation)) at [Election Commission of Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Election_Commission_of_Pakistan). |  | 22 December 2010 |
| [20th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twentieth_Amendment_to_the_Constitution_of_Pakistan) | For Free and Fair Elections. |  | 14 February 2012 |
| [21st](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twenty-first_Amendment_to_the_Constitution_of_Pakistan) | In the aftermath of [APS Peshawar Attack](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2014_Peshawar_school_massacre), Military Courts were established for speedy trials of terrorists and their sponsors. |  | 7 January 2015 |
| [22nd](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twenty-second_Amendment_to_the_Constitution_of_Pakistan) | ECP powers deputed to Chief Election Commissioner |  | 8 June 2016 |
| [23rd](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twenty-third_Amendment_to_the_Constitution_of_Pakistan) | The 23rd Amendment was passed to re-establish the military courts for further two years till 6 January 2019. In 2015, National Assembly passed the 21st Amendment and created the military courts for the period of 2 years. The period of two years was expired on 6 January 2017 hence this 23rd Amendment was passed to re-establish the military courts for further two years till 6 January 2019. At the end of this period all the amendments will be expired/removed automatically. |  | 7 January 2017 |
| [24th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twenty-fourth_Amendment_to_the_Constitution_of_Pakistan) | Reallocation of National Assembly seats among federating units and allowing election authorities to update boundaries of constituencies based on provisional results of [2017 Census of Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2017_Census_of_Pakistan). |  | 22 December 2017 |
| [25th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thirty-first_Amendment_to_the_Constitution_of_Pakistan) | Merges [Federally Administered Tribal Areas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federally_Administered_Tribal_Areas) with [Khyber Pakhtunkhwa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khyber_Pakhtunkhwa). |  | 31 May 2018 |

26th Twenty-sixth Amendment of the constitution of Pakistan entered the fray on May 13th, 2019 which declares the following "The seats of tribal districts in the National Assembly of Pakistan will be retained at 12 while their seats in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly have been increased to 24 from 16.