**List of Amendments in 1973 Constitution**

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| **#** | **Amendments** | **Enactment date** |
| [1st](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Amendment_to_the_Constitution_of_Pakistan) | 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'. | 7 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. | 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. | 29 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. | 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. | 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. | 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) | For Speedy Trial Military Courts to deal with terrorism. | 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.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amendments_to_the_Constitution_of_Pakistan#cite_note-3) 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/Twenty-fifth_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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twenty-sixth_Amendment_to_the_Constitution_of_Pakistan) | The seats of tribal districts in the [National Assembly of Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Assembly_of_Pakistan) will be retained at 12 while their seats in the [Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khyber_Pakhtunkhwa_Assembly) have been increased to 24 from 16. | 13 May 2019 |