No.	Name (Birth– death)	Took office	Left office	Elections	Political party	Note(s)
1	Iskander Mirza (1899– 1969)	23 March 1956	27 October 1958	_	Republican Party	Mirza served as the last Governor-General of Pakistan and became its first president after the 1956 Constitution was promulgated, which established a republic. He was deposed in a 1958 coup d'état by General Ayub Khan, whom Mirza had appointed as the Chief Martial Law Administrator in 1957.
2	Ayub Khan (1907–74)	27 October 1958	8 June 1962	_	_	Ayub took control over the country after the 1958 coup d'état. He led Pakistan into the 1965 war against India. In 1969, Ayub resigned under pressure from opposition and handed over power to General Yahya Khan.
		8 June 1962	25 March 1969	2 January 1965	Pakistan Muslim League (C)	
3	Yahya Khan (1917–80)	25 March 1969	20 December 1971	_	_	Yahya took office after the resignation of Ayub Khan in 1969. He resigned after Pakistan's defeat to India in the 1971 war.
4	Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (1928–79)	20 December 1971	13 August 1973	20 December 1971	Pakistan People's Party	Bhutto resigned as president to become the Prime Minister after the 1973 Constitution was promulgated, which established a parliamentary system of government.
5	Fazal Ilahi Chaudhry (1904–82)	14 August 1973	16 September 1978	14 August 1973	Pakistan People's Party	Chaudhry was the constitutional president, whose authority was exercised by Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Chaudhry resigned in 1978 and handed over the presidency to General Zia.
6	Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq (1924–88)	I	17 August 1988	_	_	Zia took de facto control over the country by leading the 1977 coup d'état. He served as the Chief Martial Law Administrator until 1979. He was killed in a plane crash, becoming the only president to die in office.
7	Ghulam Ishaq Khan (1915– 2006)	17 August 1988	18 July 1993	13 December 1988	Independent	Khan took office after the Zia's 1988 death. He attempted to dismiss the Nawaz Sharif government in 1993, but the Supreme Court overturned the president's decision. Khan eventually resigned, along with Sharif, in an agreement brokered by the Armed Forces.
A	Wasim Sajjad (1941–)	18 July 1993	November 1993	_	Pakistan Muslim League (N)	He was Chairman of the Senate, serving his first term as acting President.
8	Farooq Leghari (1940– 2010)	14 November 1993	2 December 1997	14 November 1993	Pakistan People's Party	Leghari was elected president in 1993, after the resignation of Ghulam Ishaq Khan. Afterwards, Leghari clashed with Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, and he finally resigned after being forced by the conservatives and persuaded by the Armed Forces.
A	Wasim Sajjad (1941–)	2 December 1997	1 January 1998	_	Pakistan Muslim League (N)	He was Chairman of the Senate, serving his second term as acting President.

9	Muhammad Rafiq Tarar (1929–)	1 January	I/II liine	31 December 1997	Muslim	Tarar was the constitutional president, whose authority was exercised by Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. Tarar resigned in 2001.
10	Pervez Musharraf (1943–)	I	6 October 2007	1 January 2004	_	Musharraf took de facto control over the country by leading the 1999 Pakistani coup d'état. He served as the Chief Executive until 2002. Musharraf resigned the presidency in 2008, to avoid impeachment.
		1	18 August 2008	6 October 2007	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)	
A	Muhammad Mian Soomro (1950–)	18 August 2008	9 September 2008	_	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)	He was Chairman of the Senate, serving as acting President.
11	II I		8 September 2013	6 September 2008	People's	Zardari was elected after Musharraf's resignation in 2008. The passage of the 18th Amendment in 2010 reduced his vast presidential powers to that of a ceremonial figurehead.
12	IVIaiiiiiooii	9 September 2013	Incumbent	30 July 2013	Pakistan Muslim League (N)	Hussain was elected the 12th President of Pakistan by a comfortable majority, and took office on 9 September 2013.

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