

- 1987 Electoral Amendment Act No 7:**
Provisions of section 16(a) allowed for the refusal of registration to political parties. Parties could be disqualified if their object was deemed to be 'hostile to the state'.
Commenced: 5 June 1987
- 1988 Internal Security Amendment Act No 2:**
Amended the 1979 Internal Security Act (*RRS* 1988/89: 58).
Commenced: 15 March 1988
- 1990 Proclamation No 4:**
Gave the President power to make emergency regulations and to govern the state of emergency which had been declared in some districts under Proclamation 3 of 1990.
Commenced: 10 March 1990
- 1991 Industrial Relations Act No 27:**
Prohibited worker bodies from registering with unions based outside the homeland, and unions from contributing or to receiving money from any organisation banned under the 1979 Internal Security Act or any other security law.
- 1991 Internal Security Amendment Act No 5:**
Continued to bar registered political parties other than the ruling party from holding meetings without official permission.
Commenced: 28 March 1991

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- 1975 Proclamation No 86:**
Provided that the Legislative Assembly could, by petition, request the State President to remove a minister from office and order the appointment of another.
Commenced: 29 April 1975
- 1977 Proclamation R 252:**
Gave the government of Ciskei powers to declare a State of Emergency. Powers repealed by the 1982 National Security Act, below (*SRR* 1977: 348-9).
- 1981 The Status of Ciskei Act No 110:**
Enabled Ciskei to get its independence.
- 1981 *4 December: Ciskei becomes an independent homeland*
- 1982 National Security Act No 13:**
Replaced Proclamation R252 of 1977. Provided for detention without trial, banning of individuals and outlawing of organisations and publications. Offences were defined in typically broad terms (*SRR* 1982: 386-7).
Commenced: 27 August 1982

- 1982 *The Ciskei National Assembly amends its Constitution so that no law in effect in the territory can be declared invalid by any court of law on the grounds that it contravenes fundamental human rights.*
- 1983 National Security Amendment Act No 35:**
Empowered police officers to detain and interrogate persons suspected of having committed or intending to commit an offence.
Commenced: 15 February 1983
- 1983 Arms and Ammunition Amendment Act No 17:**
Removed several clauses in the old Act (Arms and Ammunition Act 75 of 1969) adopted from South Africa.
Commenced: 5 August 1983
- 1983 Explosives Amendment Act No 18:**
Amended the Explosives Act 26 of 1956 [SA] to include, under 'explosive', petrol bombs and other apparatus which could cause an explosion.
Commenced: 5 August 1983
- 1984 Citizenship Act No 38:**
Specified who were citizens, who could become citizens and who could lose their citizenship.
Commenced: 1 July 1985
- 1984 Supreme Court Act No 2:**
Provided for the separation of the Ciskei judiciary from South Africa.
Commenced: 16 July 1984
- 1984 Republic of Ciskei Constitution Amendment Act No 10:**
Removed the post of Vice-President.
Commenced: 27 July 1984
- 1985 Defence Amendment Act No 11:**
Incorporated the Department of Defence into the Ciskei defence legislation.
Commenced: 26 July 1985
- 1985 National Security Amendment Act No 24:**
Empowered the Minister of Justice to lift banning orders.
Commenced: 23 August 1985
- 1985 Indemnity Act No 31:**
Indemnified the Ciskei administration against any court proceedings arising from their actions.
Commenced: 25 July 1985
- 1985 Explosives Amendment Act No 30:**
Widened the definition of explosives.
Commenced: 7 February 1986