



What does our Constitution provide for?



CHAPTER 1

Contains the **founding provisions** and provides that the Republic of South Africa is one sovereign democratic state founded on the following values: human dignity, non-racialism and non-sexism and the supremacy of the Constitution and the rule of law.



CHAPTER 2

Contains the **Bill of Rights** which is the cornerstone of South Africa's democracy. It enshrines the rights of all people in South Africa and affirms the democratic values of human dignity, equality and freedom.



CHAPTER 3

Unpacks the **organs of government**. In the Republic, government is constituted as national, provincial and local spheres of government which are distinctive, interdependent and interrelated.



CHAPTER 4

Defines the structure of **Parliament**, the legislative branch of the national government.



CHAPTER 5

Outlines the structure of the **national executive and the powers of the President**. The President is the Head of State and head of the national executive and must uphold, defend and respect the Constitution as the supreme law of the Republic; and promote the unity of the nation and that which will advance the Republic.



CHAPTER 6

Establishes the nine **provinces of South Africa** and defines the powers and structure of the provincial governments



CHAPTER 7

Sets out the guideline for **local government** and its municipalities.



CHAPTER 8

Unpacks the **courts and administration of justice** through the Judicial System and the Judicial Authority.





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CHAPTER 9

Highlights the **State institutions that strengthen constitutional democracy** in the Republic such as the, Public Protector, South African Human Rights Commission and others.



CHAPTER 10

Highlights **public administration** that must be governed by the democratic values and principles enshrined in the Constitution.



CHAPTER 11

Establishes structures for civilian control of the **Defence Force, the Police Service and the intelligence services.**



CHAPTER 12

Recognizes the status and authority of **traditional leaders** and customary law, subject to the Constitution.



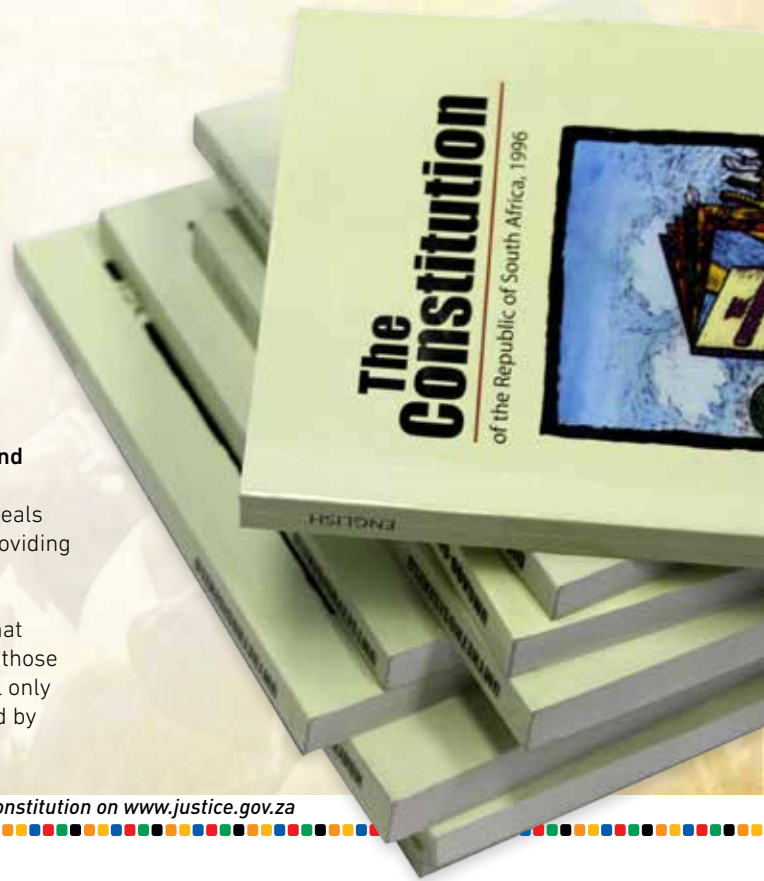
CHAPTER 13

Deals with **public finance.** It establishes a National Revenue Fund, from which money may be appropriated only by an act of Parliament, and Provincial Revenue Funds, from which money may only be appropriated by an act of the provincial legislature.



CHAPTER 14

Deals with **transitional and incidental provisions.** In particular, the first part deals with international law, providing that existing agreements binding South Africa will continue to bind it, and that new agreements (except those of a technical nature) will only be binding once approved by Parliament.



You can access the full text of the Constitution on www.justice.gov.za



As part of boosting constitutional education, the Department participates in the **South African National School Moot Court Competition**. This is an annual moot court competition established in 2011 aimed at creating greater consciousness and understanding in South African schools and communities about the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and the values embodied by it through the active participation of learners in a moot court competition.

The Department recently hosted its 6th competition where learners were awarded bursaries to study law at a university of their choice in South Africa.



The Department is committed to promoting constitutional education in the country. The Department has **distributed over 500 000 copies of a 'Slimline' Constitution to Grade 12 learners across the country**. This booklet contains the Preamble and Founding Provisions of the Constitution as well as the Bill of Rights.

Learners were overjoyed to receive their own copies of the Constitution. "The booklet will really help me a lot with my school projects, especially my History projects," said Ntombizanele Klaas, learner from Phaphane High School in Uitenhage in the Eastern Cape.

Building awareness of Constitutional rights



The Department has also **translated the Constitution into various South African languages**. These have been distributed to libraries and Tusong service centres across the country where they have been placed as reference works which every member of the public can go and use.

The Constitution is also available in Braille to ensure that those who are visually impaired would be able to access, read and understand the supreme law of the country and their basic human rights.

Various **youth dialogues were also held amongst learners to further enhance Constitutional education**.



Dialogues were held in Uitenhage Eastern Cape, Constitutional Hill in Gauteng, where learners were educated on the importance of the Constitution in a democratic country with special focus on the Bill of Rights.

The DOJ&CD, as the custodian of the Constitution encourages civil society and communities at large to reignite the common vision for unity in diversity, and cement the culture of human rights in South Africa.



Participants of the 6th annual South African National Schools Moot Court competition.

