South African constitutional law is the area of South African law relating to the interpretation and application of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa by the country's courts. All laws of South Africa must conform with the Constitution; any laws inconsistent with the Constitution have no force or effect. South Africa is generally considered to have had five constitutional documents since the Union was established in 1910, including the current one. The constitutions in chronological International Constitutional Law (ICL). Das Fallrecht (DFR) Rechtsphilosophie (RPhil) Verfassungsgeschichte (VerfG). Countries Project Information Key System. The Republic of South Africa is one sovereign democratic state founded on the following values: (a) Human dignity, the achievement of equality and the advancement of human rights and freedoms. (b) Non-racialism and non-sexism. (c) Supremacy of the constitution and the rule of law. (d) Universal adult suffrage, a national common voters roll, regular elections and a multi-party system of. This Constitution is the supreme law of the Republic; law or conduct inconsistent with it is invalid, and the obligations imposed by it must be fulfilled. Section 3 Citizenship. (1) There is a common South African citizenship. 2.2.5 Constitutionalism in South Africa: a brief overview 2.2.5.1 The era of the dominance of the Westminster constitutional model 2.2.5.2 The era of constitutional supremacy 2.2.5.2.2 A value-based constitutional system 2.2.5.2.3 Co-operative federalism 2.3 Separation of powers. 2.3.1 The purpose and principles of the doctrine of separation of powers 2.3.2 A brief history of the doctrine of separation of powers 2.3.3 Separation of powers: the South African experience 2.3.3.1 The legislature 2.3.3.2 The executive 2.3.3.3 The judiciary 2.3.4 The counter-majori... To obtain a sound command of South Africa's constitutional law, it is important that we consider certain fundamental concepts at the outset.