National legislative authority

- 44. (1) The national legislative authority as vested in Parliament—
 - (a) confers on the National Assembly the power—
 - (i) to amend the Constitution:
 - (ii) to pass legislation with regard to any matter, including a matter within a functional area listed in Schedule 4, but excluding, subject to subsection
 (2), a matter within a functional area listed in Schedule 5; and
 - (iii) to assign any of its legislative powers, except the power to amend the Constitution, to any legislative body in another sphere of government;
 - (b) confers on the National Council of Provinces the power—
 - to participate in amending the Constitution in accordance with section 74:
 - (ii) to pass, in accordance with section 76, legislation with regard to any matter within a functional area listed in Schedule 4 and any other matter required by the Constitution to be passed in accordance with section 76; and
 - (iii) to consider, in accordance with section 75, any other legislation passed by the National Assembly.
 - (2) Parliament may intervene, by passing legislation in accordance with section 76(1), with regard to a matter falling within a functional area listed in Schedule 5, when it is necessary—
 - (a) to maintain national security:
 - (b) to maintain economic unity;
 - (c) to maintain essential national standards:
 - (d) to establish minimum standards required for the rendering of services; or
 - (e) to prevent unreasonable action taken by a province which is prejudicial to the interests of another province or to the country as a whole.
 - (3) Legislation with regard to a matter that is reasonably necessary for, or incidental to, the effective exercise of a power concerning any matter listed in Schedule 4 is, for all purposes, legislation with regard to a matter listed in Schedule 4.
 - (4) When exercising its legislative authority, Parliament is bound only by the Constitution, and must act in accordance with, and within the limits of, the Constitution.