

## Money Bills

120. (1) A Bill is a money Bill if it—
- (a) appropriates money;
  - (b) imposes provincial taxes, levies, duties or surcharges;
  - (c) abolishes or reduces, or grants exemptions from, any provincial taxes, levies, duties or surcharges; or
  - (d) authorises direct charges against a Provincial Revenue Fund.
- (2) A money Bill may not deal with any other matter except—
- (a) a subordinate matter incidental to the appropriation of money;
  - (b) the imposition, abolition or reduction of provincial taxes, levies, duties or surcharges;
  - (c) the granting of exemption from provincial taxes, levies, duties or surcharges; or
  - (d) the authorisation of direct charges against a Provincial Revenue Fund.
- (3) A provincial Act must provide for a procedure by which the province's legislature may amend a money Bill.

[S. 120 substituted by s. 3 of the Constitution Seventh Amendment Act of 2001.]

## Assent to Bills

121. (1) The Premier of a province must either assent to and sign a Bill passed by the provincial legislature in terms of this Chapter or, if the Premier has reservations about the constitutionality of the Bill, refer it back to the legislature for reconsideration.
- (2) If, after reconsideration, a Bill fully accommodates the Premier's reservations, the Premier must assent to and sign the Bill; if not, the Premier must either—
- (a) assent to and sign the Bill; or
  - (b) refer it to the Constitutional Court for a decision on its constitutionality.
- (3) If the Constitutional Court decides that the Bill is constitutional, the Premier must assent to and sign it.

## Application by members to Constitutional Court

122. (1) Members of a provincial legislature may apply to the Constitutional Court for an order declaring that all or part of a provincial Act is unconstitutional.