

- (3) Proclamations, regulations and other instruments of subordinate legislation of a province must be accessible to the public.
- (4) Provincial legislation may specify the manner in which, and the extent to which, instruments mentioned in subsection (3) must be—
 - (a) tabled in the provincial legislature; and
 - (b) approved by the provincial legislature.

Motions of no confidence

141. (1) If a provincial legislature, by a vote supported by a majority of its members, passes a motion of no confidence in the province's Executive Council excluding the Premier, the Premier must reconstitute the Council.
- (2) If a provincial legislature, by a vote supported by a majority of its members, passes a motion of no confidence in the Premier, the Premier and the other members of the Executive Council must resign.

Provincial Constitutions

Adoption of provincial constitutions

142. A provincial legislature may pass a constitution for the province or, where applicable, amend its constitution, if at least two thirds of its members vote in favour of the Bill.

Contents of provincial constitutions

143. (1) A provincial constitution, or constitutional amendment, must not be inconsistent with this Constitution, but may provide for—
- (a) provincial legislative or executive structures and procedures that differ from those provided for in this Chapter; or
 - (b) the institution, role, authority and status of a traditional monarch, where applicable.
- (2) Provisions included in a provincial constitution or constitutional amendment in terms of paragraphs (a) or (b) of subsection (1)—
- (a) must comply with the values in section 1 and with Chapter 3; and
 - (b) may not confer on the province any power or function that falls—
 - (i) outside the area of provincial competence in terms of Schedules 4 and 5;or