

Act	Period	Special Circumstances	Notice	Notice to	Condonation
Apportionment of Damages Act 34 of 1956	<i>Extinctive prescription in respect of claim for contribution</i> ● 12 months from date of judgment or judgment on appeal (s2(6)(b)).	If extinctive prescription period is governed by another law which prescribes less than 12 months, the other law applies (s2(6)(b)).	Notice of action to joint wrongdoer by Plaintiff or any joint wrongdoer, any time before close of pleadings (s2(2)).	Any joint wrongdoer	Court may give leave to sue joint wrongdoer where no notice was given of the action and the joint wrongdoer was not initially sued (s2(4)(a) and (b)).
Legal Practice Act 28 of 2014	<i>Claim against Legal Practitioners Fidelity Fund ito s55 for loss or damage due to theft by attorney/employee</i> Within 3 months after claimant became aware, or should have become aware, of theft (s78(1)(a)). Within 6 months after written demand by board, the claimant has to furnish such proof as the board may reasonably require (s78(1)(b)).			The Council and to the Board. (s78(1)(a)).	If the board is satisfied that, having regard to all circumstances, a claim or the proof required by the board has been lodged as soon as practicable, it may in its discretion extend any of the periods referred to in (1) (s78(2)).
Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act 130 of 1993	<i>Claim for compensation</i> ● Must be lodged within 12 months of cause of action (s43(1)(a) read with section 44)	Airman and seaman in accident outside RSA resulting in death must be reported within 12 months after news of death received (s43(3))	Employee to employer as soon as possible (s38) Employer to commissioner within 7 days (s39(1))	Claim must be lodged with employer or commission or mutual association	
Contractual Prescription	Determined in each individual contract	Known as time-limitation or time-bar clauses. <i>Barkhuizen v Napier</i> 2007 (5) SA 323 (CC) found that such clauses are permissible unless they contravene public policy. This will be the case where the time period within which such clauses require parties to institute action before their claim prescribes is so unreasonably short as to be unfair and contrary to public policy. In this particular case, the time-bar clause which required action to be instituted within 90 days of an insurance claim being repudiated was held to be reasonable, and therefore enforceable.			
Institution of Legal Proceedings Against Certain Organs of State Act 40 of 2002	3 years for actions against state organs or as contained in the Prescription Act (s2).		6 months to give written notice from when debt became due (s3(2)(a)). No process may be served before 30 days from date of notice (s5(2)).	Relevant state organ (s4) Process prescribed (s5)	S3(4)(a) and (b) – a debt may not be regarded as due until the creditor has, or should reasonably have had, knowledge of the identity of the organ of state and of the facts giving rise to the debt
Prescription Act 68 of 1969	<i>Extinctive prescription</i> Usually 3 years for delictual and contractual debts (ss10, 11 and 12) 6 years for debts arising from bills of exchange or other negotiable instruments, or a notarial contract, unless a longer period applies under the Act (s11(c)) 30 years for judgment debts and mortgage bonds (s11(a))	A year is added on to the prescription period where creditors are minors, insane persons or persons under curatorship or who have been prevented by a superior force from interrupting the running of prescription (s13(1)(a)). The year begins to run from the date on which the impediment is lifted.			
Road Accident Fund Act 56 of 1996 and Road Accident Fund Regulations, 2008 GNR 770 in Government Gazette no. 31249 of 21 July 2008 Note: Act commenced 1 May 1997; Regulations commenced 1 August 2008.	<i>Where driver/owner identified:</i> ● 3 years to lodge a claim, and 2 years after that to issue summons (i.e. 5 years from date cause of action arose if claim lodged timeously) (s23(1) and (3)) <i>Where driver and owner unidentified:</i> ● 2 years to lodge a claim, and 3 years after that to issue summons (i.e. 5 years from date cause of action arose if claim lodged timeously) (reg 2(1)(b) and reg 2(1)(c))	Prescription does not run against minors, persons detained in terms of health legislation and persons under curatorship (s23(2)). However, prescription continues to run irrespective of legal disability of third party on claims where the identity of the driver and owner of the vehicle is unknown (reg 2(2)).	Legal proceedings cannot be commenced within 120 days of delivery of claim to the Fund (s24(6)).	Claim must be lodged with fund in accordance with s24(1)	