



Australian Capital Territory

Limitation Act 1985 No 66

Republication No 5

Republication date: 11 January 2002

Last amendment made by Act 2001 No 81

Amendments incorporated to 12 September 2001

Not all amendments are in force: see last endnote

Authorised by the ACT Parliamentary Counsel

About this republication

The republished law

This is a republication of the *Limitation Act 1985* as in force on 11 January 2002. It includes any amendment, repeal or expiry affecting the republished law to 12 September 2001 and any amendment made under the *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 (Editorial changes).

The legislation history and amendment history of the republished law are set out in endnotes 3 and 4.

Kinds of republications

The Parliamentary Counsel's Office prepares 2 kinds of republications of ACT laws (see the ACT legislation register at www.legislation.act.gov.au):

- authorised republications to which the *Legislation Act 2001* applies
- unauthorised republications.

The status of this republication appears on the bottom of each page.

Editorial changes

The *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 authorises the Parliamentary Counsel to make editorial amendments and other changes of a formal nature when preparing a law for republication. Editorial changes do not change the effect of the law, but have effect as if they had been made by an Act commencing on the republication date (see *Legislation Act 2001*, s 115 and s 117). The changes are made if the Parliamentary Counsel considers they are desirable to bring the law into line, or more closely into line, with current legislative drafting practice.

This republication includes amendments made under part 11.3 (see endnote 1).

Uncommenced provisions and amendments

If a provision of the republished law has not commenced or is affected by an uncommenced amendment, the symbol **U** appears immediately before the provision heading. The text of the uncommenced provision or amendment appears only in the last endnote.

Modifications

If a provision of the republished law is affected by a current modification, the symbol **M** appears immediately before the provision heading. The text of the modifying provision appears in the endnotes. For the legal status of modifications, see *Legislation Act 2001*, section 95.

Penalties

The value of a penalty unit for an offence against this republished law at the republication date—

- (a) if the person charged is an individual—\$100; or
- (b) if the person charged is a corporation—\$500.

Amendments incorporated to
12 September 2001



Australian Capital Territory

Limitation Act 1985

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Amendments incorporated to
12 September 2001



Australian Capital Territory

Limitation Act 1985

An Act to provide for the limitation of actions, and for related purposes

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Limitation Act 1985*.

4 Other limitations

Nothing in this Act—

- (a) applies to an action or arbitration for which a limitation period is fixed by or under a law in force in the ACT other than this Act (not being a law repealed or omitted by this Act); or
- (b) applies to an action or arbitration to which the Crown is a party and for which, if it were between subjects, a period of limitation would be fixed by or under a law in force in the ACT other than this Act (not being a law repealed or omitted by this Act).

5 Stolen property or interest in land

Nothing in this Act applies—

- (a) to a cause of action to recover land or an estate or interest in land or to enforce an equitable estate or interest in land; or
- (b) to an action in relation to goods that are stolen property unless the person against whom the action is instituted is a purchaser of the goods in good faith or a person claiming the goods through such a purchaser.

6 Acquiescence etc

Nothing in this Act affects any equitable jurisdiction to refuse relief on the ground of acquiescence or otherwise.

7 The Crown

- (1) For this Act, an action by an officer of the Crown as such or a person acting on behalf of the Crown is an action by the Crown.
- (2) This Act does not apply to an action by the Territory Crown—
 - (a) for the recovery of a penalty, tax or duty or of interest on a penalty, tax or duty; or
 - (b) in respect of the forfeiture of a ship.
- (3) This Act does not affect the prerogative right of the Territory Crown to mineral rights.

8 Interpretation for Act

- (1) In this Act:

Note A definition applies except so far as the contrary intention appears (see *Legislation Act 2001*, s 155).

action includes any proceeding in a court.

administrator—see the *Administration and Probate Act 1929*.

cause of action means the fact or combination of facts that gives rise to a right to bring a civil proceeding.

Crown includes the Crown in all its capacities.

deed includes an instrument having the effect of a deed under a law in force in the ACT or, in the case of an instrument executed under the law of—

- (a) the Commonwealth; or
- (b) a State; or
- (c) another Territory; or
- (d) the United Kingdom; or
- (e) New Zealand;

having the effect of a deed under the law under which it is executed.

defendant means a person against whom a cause of action lies, whether or not proceedings have been instituted.

income includes interest on a judgment and other interest, and includes rent annuities and dividends, but does not include arrears of interest secured by a mortgage and lawfully treated as principal.

judgment includes not only a judgment of a court of the ACT but also a judgment of any other place.

land—see the *Land Titles Act 1925*.

mineral includes petroleum.

mortgage does not include a possessory lien on goods nor any binding effect on property arising under a writ of execution against the property, but otherwise includes a charge or lien on any property for securing money or money's worth and also includes, in relation to land under the provisions of the *Land Titles Act 1925*, a charge within the meaning of that Act.

mortgagee includes a person claiming a mortgage through an original mortgagee.

mortgagor includes a person claiming property subject to a mortgage through an original mortgagor.

personal injury includes any disease and any impairment of the physical or mental condition of a person.

personal representative—see the *Compensation (Fatal Injuries) Act 1968*.

plaintiff means a person who has a cause of action, whether or not proceedings have been instituted.

principal money, in relation to a mortgage, means all money secured by the mortgage, including arrears of interest lawfully treated as principal, but does not include other interest.

successor, in relation to a person liable on a cause of action, means a person on whom the liability of the firstmentioned person devolves,

whether as personal representative or otherwise on death, or on bankruptcy, disposition of property, or determination of a limited estate or interest, or otherwise.

trust includes express implied and constructive trusts, whether or not the trustee has a beneficial interest in the trust property, and whether or not the trust arises only by reason of a transaction impeached, and includes the duties incident to the office of personal representative, but does not include the duties incident to the estate or interests of a mortgagee in mortgaged property and *trustee* has a corresponding meaning.

(2) For this Act—

- (a) a person claims through another person in respect of any property or right if he or she is entitled to the property or a right by, through, under or by the act of that other person, but a person entitled to property or a right by virtue of an appointment under a special power of appointment does not, by reason of the appointment, claim the property or right through the appointor; and
- (b) a thing done to or by or suffered by an agent is done to or by or suffered by his or her principal.

(3) For this Act a person is under a disability—

- (a) while he or she is under the age of 18 years; or
- (b) while he or she is, for a continuous period of 28 days or upwards, incapable of, or substantially impeded in, the management of his or her affairs in relation to the cause of action in respect of the limitation period for which the question arises, by reason of—
 - (i) intellectual retardation or disability, mental illness or disorder, brain damage, senility or physical disability; or
 - (ii) war or warlike operations; or
 - (iii) circumstances arising out of war or warlike operations.

Part 1 Preliminary

Section 8

- (4) The provisions of this Act as to the date of accrual of a cause of action have effect for this Act but not for any other purpose.

Part 2 **Periods of limitation and related matters**

Division 2.1 **Preliminary**

9 **Relationship to pt 3**

The provisions of this part have effect subject to the provisions of part 3.

10 **More than 1 bar**

Where, under each of 2 or more provisions of this part, an action is not maintainable if brought after a specified time, the action is not maintainable if brought after the earlier or earliest of those times.

Division 2.2 **General**

11 **General**

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), an action on any cause of action is not maintainable if brought after the expiration of a limitation period of 6 years running from the date on which the cause of action first accrues to the plaintiff or to a person through whom he or she claims.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a cause of action in respect of which another limitation period is provided by this Act.

12 **Accounts**

An action on a cause of action for an account is not maintainable after the expiration of any time limit under this Act which is applicable to the claim which is the basis of the duty to account.

13 Deed

An action on a cause of action founded on a deed is not maintainable if brought after the expiration of a limitation period of 12 years running from the date on which the cause of action first accrues to the plaintiff or to a person through whom he or she claims.

14 Judgment

- (1) An action on a cause of action on a judgment is not maintainable if brought after the expiration of a limitation period of 12 years running from the date on which the judgment first becomes enforceable by the plaintiff or by a person through whom he or she claims.
- (2) A judgment of a court of a place outside the ACT becomes enforceable for this section on the date on which the judgment becomes enforceable in the place where the judgment is given.

15 Penalty and forfeiture

- (1) An action on a cause of action to recover a penalty or forfeiture, recoverable by virtue of a law in force in the ACT, is not maintainable if brought after the expiration of a limitation period of 2 years running from the date on which the cause of action first accrues to the plaintiff or to a person through whom he or she claims.
- (2) In this section:

penalty does not include a fine to which a person is liable on conviction for a criminal offence.

16 Compensation to relatives

An action on a cause of action arising under the *Compensation (Fatal Injuries) Act 1968* in respect of an act, neglect or default resulting in death is not maintainable after the expiry of—

- (a) the period of 6 years immediately following the relevant wrongful act, neglect or default; or

- (b) the period of 3 years immediately following the day of death of the person injured by that act, neglect or default;

whichever later expires.

U 16A Claims for common law compensation for workers compensation

17 Arbitral award

- (1) An action on a cause of action to enforce an award of an arbitrator is not maintainable if brought after the expiration of the limitation period fixed by subsection (2) running from the date on which the cause of action first accrues to the plaintiff or to a person through whom he or she claims.
- (2) The limitation period for subsection (1) is—
- (a) where the award is made under an arbitration agreement and the arbitration agreement is made by deed—12 years; and
- (b) in any other case—6 years.
- (3) For this section, a cause of action to enforce an award of an arbitrator accrues on the date on which default first happens in observance of the award, being the default in respect of which the action is brought.
- (4) In this section:
- arbitration agreement* means an agreement to submit present or future differences to arbitration, whether an arbitrator is named in the agreement or not.
- (5) This section applies to an award of an arbitrator under any law, order or scheme in force in the ACT, but applies to such an award subject to the provisions of the relevant law, order or scheme.

18 Successive wrongs to goods

Where—

- (a) a cause of action for the conversion or detention of goods accrues to a person; and
- (b) afterwards, possession of the goods not having been recovered by him or her or by a person claiming through him or her, a further cause of action for the conversion or detention of the goods or a cause of action to recover the proceeds of sale of the goods accrues to him or her or to a person claiming through him or her;

an action on the further cause of action for conversion or detention or on the cause of action to recover the proceeds of sale is not maintainable if brought after the expiration of the limitation period applicable to the firstmentioned cause of action.

19 Shipping

- (1) An action on a cause of action to enforce a claim or lien against a vessel or her owners in respect of any damage or loss to another vessel, her cargo or freight, or any property on board her, or damage for loss of life or personal injuries suffered by any person on board her, caused by the fault of the former vessel, whether such vessel be wholly or partly in fault, is not maintainable if brought after the expiration of a limitation period of 2 years running from the date when the damage loss or injury is caused.
- (2) An action on a cause of action to enforce a claim or lien in respect of any salvage services is not maintainable if brought after the expiration of a limitation period of 2 years running from the date when the salvage services are rendered.
- (3) For an action in a court, the court—
 - (a) may extend the limitation period mentioned in subsection (1) or (2) to such an extent and on such terms as it thinks fit; and
 - (b) shall, if satisfied that there has not during the limitation period been a reasonable opportunity of arresting the defendant vessel within the jurisdiction of the court, or within the territorial waters of the country to which the plaintiff's vessel belongs or

in which the plaintiff resides or has his or her principal place of business, extend the limitation period to an extent sufficient to give a reasonable opportunity of so arresting the defendant vessel.

- (4) For this section—
- (a) *freight* includes passage money and hire; and
 - (b) *vessel* means a vessel used in navigation, other than air navigation, and includes a barge lighter or like vessel; and
 - (c) reference to damage or loss caused by the fault of a vessel extends to any salvage or other expenses, consequent upon that fault, recoverable at law by way of damages.

20 Arrears of interest

- (1) An action on a cause of action to recover arrears of interest on principal money is not maintainable if brought after the expiration of the limitation period fixed by or under this Act for an action between the same parties to recover the principal money.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a cause of action to which section 25 applies.

21 Contribution between tortfeasors

- (1) An action on a cause of action for a contribution under the *Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1955*, section 11 (4) is not maintainable if brought after the first to expire of—
 - (a) a limitation period of 2 years running from the date on which the cause of action for contribution first accrues to the plaintiff or to a person through whom he or she claims; and
 - (b) a limitation period of 4 years running from the date of the expiration of the limitation period for the principal cause of action.
- (2) For subsection (1) (a), the date on which a cause of action for contribution first accrues is—

- (a) if the plaintiff in the action for contribution or a person through whom he or she claims is liable in respect of the damage for which contribution is claimed by judgment in a civil action or by arbitral award—the date on which the judgment is given or the award is made, whether or not, in the case of a judgment, the judgment is afterwards varied as to quantum of damages; or
 - (b) if, in a case to which paragraph (a) does not apply, the plaintiff in the action for contribution or a person through whom he or she claims makes an agreement with a person having a cause of action for the damage for which the cause of action for contribution arises, which agreement fixes, as between the parties to the agreement, the amount of the liability in respect of that damage of the plaintiff in the action for contribution or a person through whom he or she claims—the date on which the agreement is made.
- (3) In subsection (1) (b):

the limitation period for the principal cause of action means the limitation period fixed by or under this Act or by or under any other law in force in the Territory (including a law repealed or omitted by this Act) for the cause of action for the liability in respect of which contribution is sought.

21A Tax, licence fee or duty or penalty tax

- (1) An action for recovery of a revenue amount is not maintainable unless proceedings in relation to the amount are instituted before the expiration of the period of 6 months after the date the amount was paid.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to an action for recovery of an amount that would have been recoverable as an overpayment if the purported tax, licence fee or duty had been valid.
- (3) Subsection (1) is part of the substantive law of the Territory.
- (4) In subsection (1):

revenue amount means an amount of money paid voluntarily or under compulsion as—

- (a) a tax, licence fee or duty imposed, or purportedly imposed, under an Act; or
- (b) penalty tax in relation to such a tax, licence fee or duty;

being an amount that would have been legally due if the provision under which it was paid had been valid.

21B Defamation

- (1) An action on a cause of action for defamation is not maintainable if brought after the expiration of a limitation period of 1 year running from the date of the first publication of the matter complained of.
- (2) For an action in a court, the court shall, if satisfied that it was not reasonable for the plaintiff to have known about the publication of the matter complained of within 1 year from the date of the first publication, extend the limitation period mentioned in subsection (1) to 2 years.

Division 2.3 Mortgages

22 Mortgage under Land Titles Act 1925

This Act applies to an action on a cause of action founded on a mortgage registered under the *Land Titles Act 1925* to recover from any person any debt damages or other money payable under the mortgage, but otherwise this Act does not affect the right title or remedies under a mortgage so registered of a registered proprietor under that Act of the mortgage or of the mortgaged land.

23 Redemption

An action on a cause of action to redeem mortgaged property in the possession of a mortgagee is not maintainable against that mortgagee if brought after the expiration of a limitation period of 12

years running from the only or later of such of the following dates as is or are applicable:

- (a) the date on which that mortgagee or a person through whom he or she claims last goes into possession of the property in respect of which the action is brought;
- (b) the date on which that mortgagee or a person through whom he or she claims last receives a payment of principal money or interest secured by the mortgage from the plaintiff or from a person through whom he or she claims.

24 Action for principal, possession or foreclosure

- (1) An action on a cause of action—
 - (a) to recover principal money secured by mortgage; or
 - (b) to recover possession of mortgaged property from a mortgagor; or
 - (c) to foreclose the equity of redemption of mortgaged property;is not maintainable by a mortgagee under the mortgage if brought after the expiration of a limitation period of 12 years running from the date on which the cause of action first accrues to the plaintiff or to a person through whom he or she claims.
- (2) Subsection (1) (a) applies to proceedings in a court on a cause of action—
 - (a) to recover principal money from any person, whether as principal, surety or otherwise; or
 - (b) to recover principal money by way of—
 - (i) the appointment of a receiver of mortgaged property or of the income or profits of mortgaged property; or
 - (ii) the sale, lease or other disposition or realisation of mortgaged property; or
 - (iii) other remedy affecting mortgaged property.

25 Action for interest

- (1) An action on a cause of action to recover interest secured by a mortgage is not maintainable by a mortgagee under the mortgage if brought after the expiration of—
- (a) a limitation period of 6 years running from the only or later of such of the following dates as is or are applicable:
 - (i) the date on which the cause of action first accrues to the plaintiff or to a person through whom he or she claims;
 - (ii) where a mortgagee under a prior mortgage is, on the date mentioned in subparagraph (i), in possession of all or any of the property comprised in the mortgage securing the interest, and after that date discontinues his or her possession—the date of discontinuance; or
 - (b) the limitation period fixed by or under this Act for an action between the same parties on a cause of action to recover the principal money bearing the interest;
- whichever limitation period first expires.
- (2) For subsection (1), a cause of action to recover interest secured by a mortgage includes—
- (a) a cause of action to recover the interest from any person, whether as principal, surety or otherwise; and
 - (b) a cause of action to recover the interest by way of—
 - (i) the appointment of a receiver of mortgaged property or of income or profits of mortgaged property; or
 - (ii) sale, lease or other disposition or realisation of the mortgaged property; or
 - (iii) other remedy affecting mortgaged property.

26 Adjustment of interest

- (1) In an action for redemption or otherwise in respect of a mortgage of property including an action in respect of the proceeds of sale or other realisation of property subject to a mortgage—
- (a) a mortgagor is not, as against a mortgagee, to be required to pay or bear interest which could not, by reason of a period of limitation fixed by or under this Act, be recovered in an action by that mortgagee against that mortgagor brought on the date on which the firstmentioned action is brought; and
 - (b) in adjusting the rights of a mortgagor and a mortgagee the mortgagee is not to be entitled to the interest mentioned in paragraph (a).
- (2) Where—
- (a) interest becomes due under a mortgage; and
 - (b) a mortgagee—
 - (i) holds money on the date on which the interest becomes due; or
 - (ii) after that date but before the expiration of the limitation period fixed by or under this Act for an action on a cause of action to recover that interest by that mortgagee against a mortgagor, receives money; and
 - (c) before or after the bringing of an action to which subsection (1) applies, that mortgagee or a person claiming through him or her properly applies that money in or towards satisfaction of that interest;

subsection (1) does not, as against the person so applying that money or a person claiming through him or her, apply to that interest to the extent to which it is so satisfied.

Division 2.4 Trusts

27 Fraud and conversion—trust property

- (1) An action on a cause of action—
- (a) in respect of fraud or a fraudulent breach of trust, against a person who is, while a trustee, a party or privy to the fraud or the breach of trust or against his or her successor; or
 - (b) for a remedy for the conversion to a person's own use of trust property received by him or her while a trustee, against that person or against his or her successor; or
 - (c) to recover trust property, or property into which trust property can be traced, against a trustee or against any other person; or
 - (d) to recover money on account of a wrongful distribution of trust property, against the person to whom the property is distributed or against his or her successor;

is not maintainable by a trustee of the trust or by a beneficiary under the trust or by a person claiming through a beneficiary under the trust if brought after the expiration of the only or later to expire of such of the following limitation periods as is or are applicable:

- (e) a limitation period of 12 years running from the date on which the plaintiff, or a person through whom he or she claims, first discovers or may with reasonable diligence discover the facts giving rise to the cause of action and that the cause of action has accrued;
 - (f) the limitation period for the cause of action fixed by or under any provision of this Act other than this section.
- (2) Except in the case of fraud or a fraudulent breach of trust, and except so far as concerns income converted by a trustee to his or her own use or income retained and still held by the trustee or his or her successor at the time the action is brought, this section does not apply to an action on a cause of action to recover arrears of income.

28 Accrual—future interest

For this part, a cause of action of a beneficiary in respect of a future estate or interest accrues on the date on which the estate or interest becomes a present estate or interest or on the date on which the cause of action would, but for this section, accrue, whichever date is the later.

29 Beneficiaries other than plaintiff

Where a beneficiary under a trust brings an action in respect of the trust, another beneficiary under the trust is not entitled to derive from the action any benefit for which, by reason of this Act, an action by him or her is not maintainable if brought on the date on which the firstmentioned action is brought.

Part 3 **Postponement of bar**

Division 3.1 **General**

30 **Disability**

- (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3) and subject to section 32, where—
- (a) a person has a cause of action; and
 - (b) the limitation period fixed by this Act for the cause of action has commenced to run; and
 - (c) the person is under a disability;
- then—
- (d) the running of the limitation period is suspended for the duration of the disability; and
 - (e) if the cause of action is a cause of action to which section 15 or 19 applies and, but for this paragraph, the limitation period would expire before the lapse of 2 years after—
 - (i) the date on which he or she last (before the expiration of the limitation period) ceases to be under a disability; or
 - (ii) the date of his or her death,(whichever is the earlier)—the limitation period is extended so as to expire 2 years after the earlier of those dates; and
 - (f) in any other case, if, but for this paragraph, the limitation period would expire before the lapse of 3 years after—
 - (i) the date on which he or she last (before the expiration of the limitation period) ceases to be under a disability; or
 - (ii) the date of his or her death;(whichever date is the earlier)—the limitation period is extended so as to expire 3 years after the earlier of those dates.

- (2) This section applies whenever a person is under a disability, whether or not he or she is under the same or another disability at any time during the limitation period.
- (3) This section does not apply to a cause of action to recover a penalty or forfeiture or sum by way of penalty or forfeiture, except where the person having the cause of action is an aggrieved party.

31 Notice to proceed

- (1) Where—
 - (a) a person has a cause of action in relation to which he or she is under a disability other than a disability arising from his or her minority; and
 - (b) a guardian has been appointed in respect of that person or the property of that person;a person against whom the cause of action lies may give to the guardian a notice to proceed in accordance with this section.
- (2) A notice to proceed under subsection (1) shall—
 - (a) be in writing; and
 - (b) be addressed to the guardian concerned; and
 - (c) show the name of the person under a disability; and
 - (d) state the circumstances out of which the cause of action may arise or may be claimed to arise with such particularity as is necessary to enable the guardian to investigate the question whether the person under a disability has the cause of action; and
 - (e) give warning that a cause of action arising out of the circumstances stated in the notice is liable to be barred by this Act; and
 - (f) be signed by the person giving the notice.

- (3) Minor deviations from the requirements of subsection (2), not affecting the substance nor likely to mislead, do not invalidate a notice to proceed.
- (4) Where a notice to proceed is served under subsection (1), the person under the disability referred to in that subsection shall be taken, for this Act, to cease to be under a disability on the day on which the notice is so served.
- (5) A notice to proceed under this section is not a confirmation for section 32 and is not an admission for any purpose by the person giving the notice.
- (6) A notice to proceed to be given to a guardian may be given by—
 - (a) delivering the notice to proceed to the guardian personally; or
 - (b) leaving the notice to proceed at the usual or last-known place of business or residence of the guardian; or
 - (c) posting the notice to proceed by certified mail to the guardian at the usual or last-known place of business or residence of the guardian.

- (7) In this section:

guardian means a guardian or manager under the *Guardianship and Management of Property Act 1991*.

32 Confirmation

- (1) Where, after a limitation period fixed by or under this Act for a cause of action commences to run but before the expiration of the limitation period, a person against whom (either solely or with other persons) the cause of action lies confirms the cause of action, the time during which the limitation period runs before the date of the confirmation does not count in the reckoning of the limitation period for an action on the cause of action by a person having the benefit of the confirmation against a person bound by the confirmation.
- (2) For this section—

- (a) a person confirms a cause of action if, but only if, he or she—
 - (i) acknowledges, to a person having (either solely or with other persons) the cause of action, the right or title of the person to whom the acknowledgment is made; or
 - (ii) makes, to a person having (either solely or with other persons) the cause of action, a payment in respect of the right or title of the person to whom the payment is made; and
 - (b) a confirmation of a cause of action to recover interest on principal money operates also as a confirmation of a cause of action to recover the principal money; and
 - (c) a confirmation of a cause of action to recover income falling due at any time operates also as a confirmation of a cause of action to recover income falling due at a later time on the same account.
- (3) Where a person has (either solely or with other persons) a cause of action to foreclose the equity of redemption of mortgaged property or to recover possession of mortgaged property, a payment to him or her of principal or interest secured by the mortgage or a payment to him or her otherwise in respect of his or her right or title to the mortgage is a confirmation by the payer of the cause of action.
- (4) An acknowledgment for this section shall be in writing and signed by the maker.
- (5) For this section, a person has the benefit of a confirmation if, but only if, the confirmation is made to him or her or to a person through whom he or she claims.
- (6) For this section, a person is bound by a confirmation if, but only if—
- (a) he or she is a maker of the confirmation; or
 - (b) he or she is, in relation to the cause of action, a successor of a maker under a devolution from the maker occurring after the making of the confirmation; or

- (c) where the maker is, at the time when he or she makes the confirmation, (either solely or with other persons) a trustee of the will or of the estate of a deceased person—the firstmentioned person is at the date of the confirmation or afterwards becomes a trustee of the will or of the estate; or
 - (d) where the maker is, at the time when he or she makes the confirmation, (either solely or with other persons) a trustee (other than a trustee of the will or of the estate of a deceased person)—the firstmentioned person is at the date of the confirmation or afterwards becomes a trustee of the trust of which the maker is a trustee; or
 - (e) he or she is bound under subsection (7).
- (7) Where a maker of a confirmation of a cause of action in relation to property is, on the date of the confirmation, in possession of the property, the confirmation binds a person subsequently in possession of the property who claims through the maker of the confirmation.

33 Fraud and concealment

- (1) Subject to this section, where—
- (a) there is a cause of action based on fraud or deceit; or
 - (b) a fact relevant to a cause of action or the identity of a person against whom a cause of action lies is deliberately concealed;

the time which elapses after a limitation period fixed by or under this Act for the cause of action commences to run and before the date on which a person having (either solely or with other persons) the cause of action first discovers, or may with reasonable diligence discover, the fraud, deceit or concealment, as the case may be, does not count in the reckoning of the limitation period for an action on the cause of action by him or her or by a person claiming through him or her against a person answerable for the fraud, deceit or concealment.

- (2) Subsection (1) has effect whether the limitation period for the cause of action would, but for this section, expire before or after the date mentioned in that subsection.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (1), deliberate commission of a breach of duty in circumstances in which it is unlikely to be discovered for some time amounts to deliberate concealment of the facts involved in that breach of duty.
- (4) For subsection (1), a person is answerable for fraud, deceit or concealment if, but only if—
 - (a) he or she is a party to the fraud, deceit or concealment; or
 - (b) he or she is, in relation to the cause of action, a successor of a party to the fraud, deceit or concealment under a devolution from the party occurring after the date on which the fraud, deceit or concealment first occurs.
- (5) Where property is, after the first occurrence of fraud, deceit or concealment, purchased for valuable consideration by a person who is not a party to the fraud, deceit or concealment and does not, at the time of the purchase, know or have reason to believe that the fraud, deceit or concealment has occurred, subsection (1) does not, in relation to that fraud, deceit or concealment, apply to a limitation period for a cause of action against the purchaser or a person claiming through him or her.

34 Mistake

- (1) Subject to subsection (3), where there is a cause of action for relief from the consequences of a mistake, the time which elapses after a limitation period fixed by or under this Act for the cause of action commences to run and before the date on which a person having (either solely or with other persons) the cause of action first discovers, or may with reasonable diligence discover, the mistake does not count in the reckoning of the limitation period for an action on the cause of action by him or her or by a person claiming through him or her.

- (2) Subsection (1) has effect whether the limitation period for the cause of action would, but for this section, expire before or after the date mentioned in that subsection.
- (3) Where property is, after a transaction in which a mistake is made, purchased for valuable consideration by a person who does not, at the time of the purchase, know or have reason to believe that the mistake has been made, subsection (1) does not apply to a limitation period for a cause of action for relief from the consequences of the mistake against the purchaser or a person claiming through him or her.

Division 3.2 Personal injuries, latent damage to property and economic loss

35 Application of div 3.2

This division applies in relation to a cause of action referred to in section 16, 36 (1) or 38—

- (a) that accrued before or after the commencement of this Act; and
- (b) in the case of a cause of action that accrued before the commencement of this Act—whether or not proceedings have been instituted before the commencement of this Act.

36 Personal injuries

- (1) This section applies to any action for damages where the damages claimed consist of or include damages in respect of personal injuries to any person.
- (2) Where an application is made to a court by a person claiming to have a cause of action to which this section applies, the court, subject to subsection (3) and after hearing such of the persons likely to be affected by that application as it sees fit, may, if it decides that it is just and reasonable so to do, order that the period within which an action on the cause of action may be brought be extended for such period as it determines.

- (3) In exercising the powers conferred on it by subsection (2), a court shall have regard to all the circumstances of the case, including (without derogating from the generality of the foregoing) the following:
- (a) the length of and reasons for the delay on the part of the plaintiff;
 - (b) the extent to which, having regard to the delay, there is or is likely to be prejudice to the defendant;
 - (c) the conduct of the defendant after the cause of action accrued to the plaintiff, including the extent (if any) to which the defendant took steps to make available to the plaintiff means of ascertaining facts which were or might be relevant to the cause of action of the plaintiff against the defendant;
 - (d) the duration of any disability of the plaintiff arising on or after the date of the accrual of the cause of action;
 - (e) the extent to which the plaintiff acted promptly and reasonably once he or she knew that the act or omission of the defendant, to which the injury of the plaintiff was attributable, might be capable at that time of giving rise to an action for damages;
 - (f) the steps (if any) taken by the plaintiff to obtain medical, legal or other expert advice and the nature of any such advice he or she may have received.
- (4) The powers conferred on a court by subsection (2) may be exercised at any time notwithstanding—
- (a) that the limitation period in respect of the relevant cause of action has expired since the cause of action accrued; or
 - (b) that an action in respect of such personal injuries has been commenced.
- (5) This section does not apply in respect of a cause of action to which the *Compensation (Fatal Injuries) Act 1968* applies.

37 Action against estate of deceased person

- (1) This section applies to a cause of action against the estate of a deceased person.
- (2) Notwithstanding this part, where an executor or administrator—
 - (a) has given notice in accordance with the *Administration and Probate Act 1929*, section 64; and
 - (b) has, under that section, distributed the assets of the relevant estate without notice of a claim on which a cause of action to which this section applies is based;

the court shall not extend under this division the limitation period applicable to the cause of action unless the estate is entitled to be indemnified, in respect of the cause of action, by another person or estate.

38 Action by estate of deceased person

- (1) Where the executor or administrator of the estate of a deceased person institutes proceedings in relation to a cause of action for damages for personal injury that accrued before that person's death, the court may, subject to subsection (2)—
 - (a) if the court considers it just and reasonable to do so; and
 - (b) whether or not the limitation period applicable to that cause of action has expired; and
 - (c) whether or not an action in respect of such personal injury has been commenced;

extend the limitation period for such further period, not exceeding 6 years, commencing on the day of the person's death as the court thinks fit.

- (2) In exercising the powers conferred on it by subsection (1), the court shall have regard to all the circumstances of the case, including (without derogating from the generality of the foregoing) the following:

- (a) the reasons for the failure of the deceased to institute proceedings before his or her death or for the failure of the executor or administrator to do so before the end of the limitation period;
- (b) whether, after the cause of action accrued, a significant period of time elapsed before the injured person knew or ought reasonably to have known that he or she had suffered the injury giving rise to the cause of action;
- (c) if the deceased person knew before his or her death that the relevant injury might give rise to an action for damages—whether he or she acted upon that knowledge promptly and reasonably;
- (d) whether the executor or administrator of the estate, when he or she became aware that the relevant injury might give rise to a cause of action for damages, acted promptly and reasonably;
- (e) the extent to which an extension of the limitation period would, or would be likely to, result in prejudice to the defendant;
- (f) the conduct of the defendant after the cause of action accrued to the injured person or to the executor or administrator of the estate of the person, including the extent to which the defendant took steps to make available to the injured person, executor or administrator means of ascertaining facts in relation to the cause of action;
- (g) the steps (if any) taken by the injured person or the executor or administrator to obtain medical, legal or other expert advice and the nature of any such advice.

39 Action for compensation to relatives

- (1) Subject to subsection (3), where, but for the expiry, as against a deceased person, of a limitation period in relation to a cause of action, the personal representative of the deceased person would be entitled to institute proceedings in relation to a cause of action referred to in section 16, the court may, if it decides it is just and

reasonable so to do, on application made by the personal representative, order that, for the purposes of such proceedings, the limitation period is extended for such further period as the court determines.

- (2) The court shall, in a declaration made under subsection (1), specify a period, being a period not exceeding 6 years commencing on the day of death of the person injured, within which proceedings in relation to the cause of action may be instituted.
- (3) In exercising the powers conferred on it by subsection (1), the court shall have regard to all the circumstances of the case, including (without derogating from the generality of the foregoing) the following:
 - (a) the reasons for the failure of the person to commence an action before the expiry of the relevant limitation period;
 - (b) whether a significant period of time elapsed after the cause of action accrued during which the person did not know, and could not reasonably have known, that he or she had suffered an injury giving rise to a cause of action;
 - (c) whether the person knew, or ought reasonably to have known, before his or her death that he or she had suffered such an injury;
 - (d) if the person knew before his or her death that he or she had suffered such an injury, the extent to which he or she acted promptly and reasonably;
 - (e) the extent to which a declaration specifying a limitation period would, or would be likely to, result in prejudice to the defendant;
 - (f) the conduct of the defendant after the relevant cause of action accrued, including the extent to which the defendant took steps to make available to the person means of ascertaining facts in relation to the cause of action;

- (g) the steps (if any) taken by the person to avail himself or herself, for the purposes of the cause of action, of medical, legal or other expert advice, and the nature of any such advice.
- (4) Subject to subsection (5), where, at the time of his or her death, a person had a cause of action, the court, on application by his or her personal representative, may—
 - (a) if the court thinks it just and reasonable to do so; and
 - (b) whether or not the limitation period applicable under section 16 has expired since the death of the person; and
 - (c) whether or not an action on such a cause of action has been commenced;

extend that limitation period for such further period, not exceeding 6 years from the date of death of the deceased person, as the court thinks fit.

- (5) In exercising the powers conferred on it by subsection (4), the court shall have regard to all the circumstances of the case, including (without derogating from the generality of the foregoing) the following:
 - (a) the reasons for, and length of, the delay on the part of the personal representative in instituting proceedings;
 - (b) whether, after the death of the deceased person, a significant period of time elapsed before a relative of the deceased person or the personal representative knew or ought reasonably to have known that the act, neglect or default which resulted in the death was capable of giving rise to a cause of action;
 - (c) the extent to which, when the personal representative became aware that the act, neglect or default which caused the death was capable of giving rise to a cause of action, the personal representative acted promptly and reasonably;
 - (d) the extent to which an extension of the limitation period would, or would be likely to, result in prejudice to the defendant;

- (e) the conduct of the defendant after the relevant cause of action accrued to the personal representative, including the extent to which the defendant took steps to make available to the personal representative means of ascertaining facts in relation to the cause of action;
- (f) the steps (if any) taken by the personal representative to obtain, for the purposes of the cause of action, medical, legal or other expert advice and the nature of any such advice.

40 Latent damage to property and economic loss

(1) Subject to subsection (2), where a person has a cause of action for latent damage to property or for economic loss in respect of such damage to property the court may—

- (a) if the court considers it just and reasonable to do so; and
- (b) whether or not the limitation period applicable to that cause of action has expired; and
- (c) whether or not an action for such damage or loss has been commenced,

extend the limitation period in respect of which an action on that cause of action may be brought for such further period not exceeding 15 years commencing on the day on which the act or omission that gave rise to the cause of action occurred as the court thinks fit.

(2) In exercising the powers conferred on it by subsection (1), the court shall have regard to all the circumstances of the case including (without derogating from the generality of the foregoing) the following:

- (a) the length of time between the occurrence of the damage or loss and the time at which the damage or loss might reasonably have been discovered by the plaintiff;
- (b) the extent to which the plaintiff, after he or she became aware of the damage or loss, acted promptly and reasonably;

- (c) the extent to which an extension of the limitation period would, or would be likely to, result in prejudice to the defendant;
- (d) the conduct of the defendant after the relevant cause of action accrued to the plaintiff, including the extent to which the defendant took steps to make available to the plaintiff means of ascertaining facts in relation to the cause of action;
- (e) the steps (if any) taken by the plaintiff to obtain, for the purposes of the cause of action, legal or other expert advice and the nature of any such advice.

41 Prior bar ineffective

Where, after the expiration of a limitation period to which this division applies, the limitation period is extended by order under this division, the prior expiration of the limitation period has no effect for this Act.

42 Evidence

Where, under this division, a question arises as to the knowledge, or acts of, a deceased person, or the deceased person's reasons for any action, the court may have regard to the conduct and statements, oral or in writing, of the deceased person.

Part 4 **Miscellaneous**

Division 4.1 **Extinction of right and title**

43 **Extinction of title**

- (1) Subject to this division, where a limitation period under this Act expires, being a limitation period in relation to a cause of action to recover or obtain goods, the right or title to the goods of any person having that cause of action is extinguished.
- (2) Where, before the expiration of a limitation period referred to in subsection (1), an action is brought on a cause of action to which that limitation period relates, the expiration of the limitation period does not affect the right or title of the plaintiff to the goods in respect of which the action is brought—
 - (a) for the purposes of the action; or
 - (b) so far as the right or title is established in the action.

44 **Possessory lien**

Notwithstanding section 43, where—

- (a) a person is in possession of goods; and
- (b) he or she has a lien on the goods for a debt or other money claim payable by a second person;

the right and title of the first person to the debt or other money claim is, as against the second person and his or her successors, saved from extinction under this division for so long as a cause of action of the second person or of a person claiming through the second person for the conversion or detention of the goods or to recover the proceeds of sale of the goods has not accrued or is not barred by this Act, but only so far as is necessary to support and give effect to the lien.

45 Extinction of right or title must be alleged in proceedings

- (1) Where in proceedings before a judicial tribunal a question arises as to extinction under this division of a right or title, a party to the proceedings shall not have the benefit in those proceedings of any such extinction of that right or title unless, as part of the proceedings, he or she has pleaded or otherwise appropriately claimed in accordance with the procedures of the tribunal that the right or title has been so extinguished.
- (2) In subsection (1), a reference to *proceedings before a judicial tribunal* is a reference to proceedings before a court or person authorised by law or by agreement to bind the parties to the proceedings by a decision on a question arising in the proceedings as to whether or not a right or title has been extinguished under this division.

Division 4.2 Arbitration

46 Interpretation for div 4.2

- (1) In this division:
provisions for arbitration means—
 - (a) the provisions of an agreement to submit present or future differences to arbitration, whether an arbitrator is named in the agreement or not; and
 - (b) the provisions of any law, order or scheme in force in the ACT requiring or permitting the determination of any matter by arbitration or relating to such an arbitration.
- (2) Where the provisions for arbitration are or include the provisions of any law, order or scheme in force in the ACT this division has effect subject to the latter provisions.

47 Application of Act to arbitration

- (1) This Act applies to an arbitration in like manner as it applies to an action.

- (2) An arbitration for any difference or matter under any provisions for arbitration is not maintainable if commenced after the date of expiration of the period of limitation fixed by or under this Act for a cause of action in respect of the same difference or matter.

48 Accrual

Where, by a term of any provisions for arbitration, a cause of action with respect to any difference or matter referable to arbitration under the provisions does not accrue until the making of an award or the happening of some other event in or relating to the arbitration or does not accrue at all, the cause of action nevertheless accrues, for the purposes of the application of this division to an arbitration under the provisions, on the date on which it would accrue but for that term.

49 Commencement of arbitration

- (1) For this division—
- (a) where the provisions for arbitration require or permit a party to the arbitration to give notice in writing to another party—
- (i) requiring the other party to appoint or concur in appointing an arbitrator; or
 - (ii) requiring the other party to submit or concur in submitting a difference or matter to a person named or designated in the provisions for arbitration as arbitrator; or
- (b) where, in a case to which paragraph (a) does not apply, a party to the arbitration takes a step required or permitted by the provisions for arbitration for the purposes of bringing a difference or matter before an arbitrator and gives to another party notice in writing of the taking of the step;

the arbitration is commenced, as between the party giving the notice and the party to whom the notice is given, on the date on which the notice is given.

- (2) For subsection (1), the date on which a notice is given is the date, or the earlier or earliest of the dates, when the party giving the notice—
- (a) delivers it to the party to whom it is to be given; or
 - (b) leaves it at the usual or last-known place of business or of abode of the party to whom it is to be given; or
 - (c) posts it by the certified mail service to the party to whom it is to be given at his or her usual or last-known place of business or of abode; or
 - (d) gives the notice in a manner required or permitted by the provisions for arbitration.

Division 4.3 General

51 Set-off etc

Where, in an action (the *principal action*), a claim is made by way of set-off, counterclaim or cross-action, the claim, for this Act—

- (a) is a separate action; and
- (b) is, as against a person against whom the claim is made, brought on the only or earlier of such of the following dates as are applicable—
 - (i) the date on which he or she becomes a party to the principal action; and
 - (ii) the date on which he or she becomes a party to the claim.

52 Joint right

Where, were it not for this Act, 2 or more persons would have a cause of action jointly and, by this Act, an action on the cause of action is not maintainable by 1 or more of them, an action on the cause of action is nonetheless maintainable by the other or others of them and judgment may be given accordingly.

53 Joint liability

Where, were it not for this Act, 2 or more persons would be liable on a cause of action jointly and, by this Act, an action on the cause of action is not maintainable against 1 or more of them, an action on the cause of action is nonetheless maintainable against the other or others of them and judgment may be given accordingly.

54 Recovery of State or Territory revenue amounts

- (1) An action against a State or another Territory for recovery of a revenue amount imposed, or purportedly imposed, under a law of the State or Territory is not maintainable if the relevant limitation period of the State or Territory has expired.

- (2) In subsection (1):

relevant limitation period, in relation to a State or another Territory, means the limitation period that would apply to an action for recovery of a revenue amount if the action were brought in the State or Territory.

revenue amount means an amount of money paid voluntarily or under compulsion as—

- (a) a tax, licence fee or duty imposed, or purportedly imposed, under a law; or
- (b) penalty tax in relation to such a tax, licence fee or duty;

being an amount that would have been legally due if the provision under which it was paid had been valid.

- (3) In subsection (1), a reference to *an action against a State or another Territory* shall be read as including a reference to an action against an officer, a Minister or an authority of the State or Territory.

Division 4.4 Choice of law

55 Definitions for div 4.4

In this division:

court includes arbitrator.

limitation law means a law that provides for the limitation or exclusion of any liability or the barring of a right of action in respect of a claim by reference to the time when a proceeding on, or the arbitration of, the claim is commenced.

56 Characterisation of limitation laws

If the substantive law of another place being a State, another Territory or New Zealand, is to govern a claim before a court of the Territory, a limitation law of that place is to be regarded as part of that substantive law and applied accordingly by the court.

57 Exercise of discretion under limitation law

Where a court of the Territory exercises a discretion conferred under a limitation law of a place being a State, another Territory or New Zealand that discretion, as far as practicable, is to be exercised in the manner in which it is exercised in comparable cases by the courts of that place.

Endnotes

1 About the endnotes

Amending and modifying laws are annotated in the legislation history and the amendment history. Current modifications are not included in the republished law but are set out in the endnotes.

Not all editorial amendments made under the *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 are annotated in the amendment history. Full details of any amendments can be obtained from the Parliamentary Counsel's Office.

Uncommenced amending laws are listed in the legislation history and the amendment history. These details are underlined. Uncommenced provisions and amendments are not included in the republished law but are set out in the last endnotes.

If all the provisions of the law have been renumbered, a table of renumbered provisions gives details of previous and current numbering.

The endnotes also include a table of earlier republications.

If the republished law includes penalties, current information about penalty unit values appears on the republication inside front cover.

2 Abbreviation key

am = amended	ord = ordinance
amdt = amendment	orig = original
ch = chapter	p = page
cl = clause	par = paragraph
def = definition	pres = present
dict = dictionary	prev = previous
disallowed = disallowed by the Legislative Assembly	(prev...) = previously
div = division	prov = provision
exp = expires/expired	pt = part
Gaz = Gazette	r = rule/subrule
hdg = heading	reg = regulation/subregulation
ins = inserted/added	renum = renumbered
LA = Legislation Act 2001	reloc = relocated
LR = legislation register	R[X] = Republication No
LRA = Legislation (Republication) Act 1996	s = section/subsection
mod = modified / modification	sch = schedule
No = number	sdiv = subdivision
o = order	sub = substituted
om = omitted/repealed	SL = Subordinate Law
	<u>underlining</u> = whole or part not commenced

Endnotes

3 Legislation history

3 Legislation history

The *Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988* (Cwlth) and the *ACT Self-Government (Consequential Provisions) Act 1988* (Cwlth) provided for the conversion of certain ordinances to Territory enactments after self-government. The *Limitation Act 1985* became a Territory enactment on 1 July 1990.

Before 11 May 1989, ordinances commenced on their notification day unless otherwise stated (see *Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1910* (Cwlth), s 12).

After 11 May 1989 and before 10 November 1999, Acts commenced on notification day unless otherwise stated (see *Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1910* (Cwlth), s 25).

Legislation before self-government

Limitation Act 1985 No 66

notified 19 December 1985

commenced 19 December 1985

as amended by

Legislation after self-government

Self-Government (Consequential Amendments) Ordinance 1990 No 5 sch 1

notified 27 June 1990 (Gaz 1990 No 25)

s 1, s 2 commenced 27 June 1990 (s 2 (1))

sch 1 commenced 1 July 1990 (s 2 (2))

Commercial Arbitration (Amendment) Act 1990 No 32 s 6

notified 2 October 1990 (Gaz 1990 No S69)

s 1, s 2, s 6 commenced 2 October 1990 (s 2 (1))

Statute Law Revision (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1992 No 23 sch 1

notified 4 June 1992 (Gaz 1992 No S71)

sch 1 commenced 4 June 1992

Statute Law Revision (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993 No 1 sch 1

notified 1 March 1993 (Gaz 1993 No S23)

sch 1 commenced 1 March 1993

Acts Revision (Position of Crown) Act 1993 No 44 sch 1

notified 27 August 1993 (Gaz 1993 No S165)
sch 1 commenced 27 August 1993 (s 2)

Limitation (Amendment) Act 1993 No 82 (as am by 1994 No 91)

notified 30 November 1993 (Gaz 1993 No S242)
commenced 30 November 1993 (s 2)

Mental Health (Consequential Provisions) Act 1994 No 45 sch

notified 7 September 1994 (Gaz 1994 No S177)
s 1, s 2 commenced 7 September 1994 (s 2 (1))
sch commenced 6 February 1995 (s 2 (2) and Gaz 1995 No S33)

Land Titles (Consequential Amendments) Act 1995 No 54 sch

notified 20 December 1995 (Gaz 1995 No S313)
s 1, s 2 commenced 20 December 1995 (s 2 (1))
sch commenced 20 June 1996 (s 2 (3))

Limitation (Amendment) Act 1998 No 58

notified 27 November 1998 (Gaz 1998 No S207)
commenced 27 November 1998 (s 2)

Legislation (Consequential Amendments) Act 2001 No 44 pt 223

notified 26 July 2001 (Gaz 2001 No 30)
s 1, s 2 commenced 26 July 2001 (IA s 10B)
pt 223 commenced 12 September 2001 (s 2 and Gaz 2001 No S65)

Workers Compensation Amendment Act 2001 No 81 s 35

notified LR 28 September 2001
s 1, s 2 commenced 28 September 2001 (LA s 75)
s 35 commences 1 July 2002 (s 2 (1))

4 Amendment history**Repeal, amendment etc**

s 2 om 2001 No 44 amdt 1.2649

Transitional

s 3 om 2001 No 44 amdt 1.2649

The Crown

s 7 am 1993 No 44 sch 1; ss renum R5 LA

Interpretation for Act

s 8 def *cause of action* am 1992 No 23 sch 1
def *land* am 1990 No 5 sch 1; 1995 No 54 sch

Endnotes

4

def **mortgage** am 1990 No 5 sch 1; 1995 No 54 sch
def **personal representative** am 1990 No 5 sch 1

Preliminary

div 2.1 hdg (prev pt 2 div 1 hdg) renum R5 LA

General

div 2.2 hdg (prev pt 2 div 2 hdg) renum R5 LA

Compensation to relatives

s 16 am 1990 No 5 sch 1

Claims for common law compensation for workers compensation

s 16A ins 2001 No 81 s 35

Contribution between tortfeasors

s 21 am 1990 No 5 sch 1

Tax, licence fee or duty or penalty tax

s 21A ins 1993 No 82 s 4

Defamation

s 21B ins 1998 No 58 s 4

Mortgages

div 2.3 hdg (prev pt 2 div 3 hdg) renum R5 LA

Mortgage under Land Titles Act 1925

s 22 am 1990 No 5 sch 1; 1995 No 54 sch

Trusts

div 2.4 hdg (prev pt 2 div 4 hdg) renum R5 LA

General

div 3.1 hdg (prev pt 3 div 1 hdg) renum R5 LA

Notice to proceed

s 31 am 1994 No 45 sch

Fraud and concealment

s 33 am 1990 No 5 sch 1

Personal injuries, latent damage to property and economic loss

div 3.2 hdg (prev pt 3 div 2 hdg) renum R5 LA

Personal injuries

s 36 am 1990 No 5 sch 1

Action against estate of deceased person

s 37 am 1990 No 5 sch 1

Miscellaneous

pt 4 hdg (prev pt 5 hdg) renum 1993 No 82 s 5

Extinction of right and title

div 4.1 hdg (prev pt 4 div 1 hdg) renum R5 LA

Arbitration

div 4.2 hdg (prev pt 4 div 2 hdg) renum R5 LA

Application of Act to arbitration

s 47 hdg am 1990 No 5 notes

Extension of limitation period

s 50 om 1990 No 32 s 6

General

div 4.3 hdg (prev pt 4 div 3 hdg) renum R5 LA

Recovery of State or Territory revenue amountss 54 orig s 54 om 1993 No 1 sch 1
ins 1993 No 82 s 6**Choice of law**div 4.4 hdg (prev pt 4 div 4 hdg) ins 1993 No 82 s 6
renum R5 LA**Definitions for div 4.4**

s 55 ins 1993 No 82 s 6

Characterisation of limitation laws

s 56 ins 1993 No 82 s 6

Exercise of discretion under limitation law

s 57 ins 1993 No 82 s 6

Amendments of Acts

sch om 2001 No 44 amdt 1.2649

5 Earlier republications

Some earlier republications were not numbered. The number in column 1 refers to the publication order.

Republication No	Amendments to	Republication date
1	Act 1990 No 32	31 May 1991
2	Act 1993 No 44	31 August 1993
3	Act 1994 No 45	6 February 1995
4	Act 1998 No 58	31 March 1999

Endnotes

6 Uncommenced amendments

6 Uncommenced amendments

The following amendments have not been included in this republication because they were uncommenced at the republication date:

Workers Compensation Amendment Act 2001 No 81 s 35

35 Limitation Act 1985, new section 16A

insert

16A Claims for common law compensation for workers compensation

- (1) This section applies to a cause of action, other than a cause of action that is a claim for compensation under the *Workers Compensation Act 1951*, if—
 - (a) the cause of action relates to a personal injury that is a compensable injury under the *Workers Compensation Act 1951*; and
 - (b) a claim could be, or could have been, made in relation to the cause of action under the *Workers Compensation Act 1951* if notice of the injury had been given as required under that Act.
- (2) The action is not maintainable if brought 3 or more years after the day the injury happened.

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