

Statute of Limitations

For Breaches of Contract: six years (s 5(1)(a) of *Limitation of Actions Act 1958*)

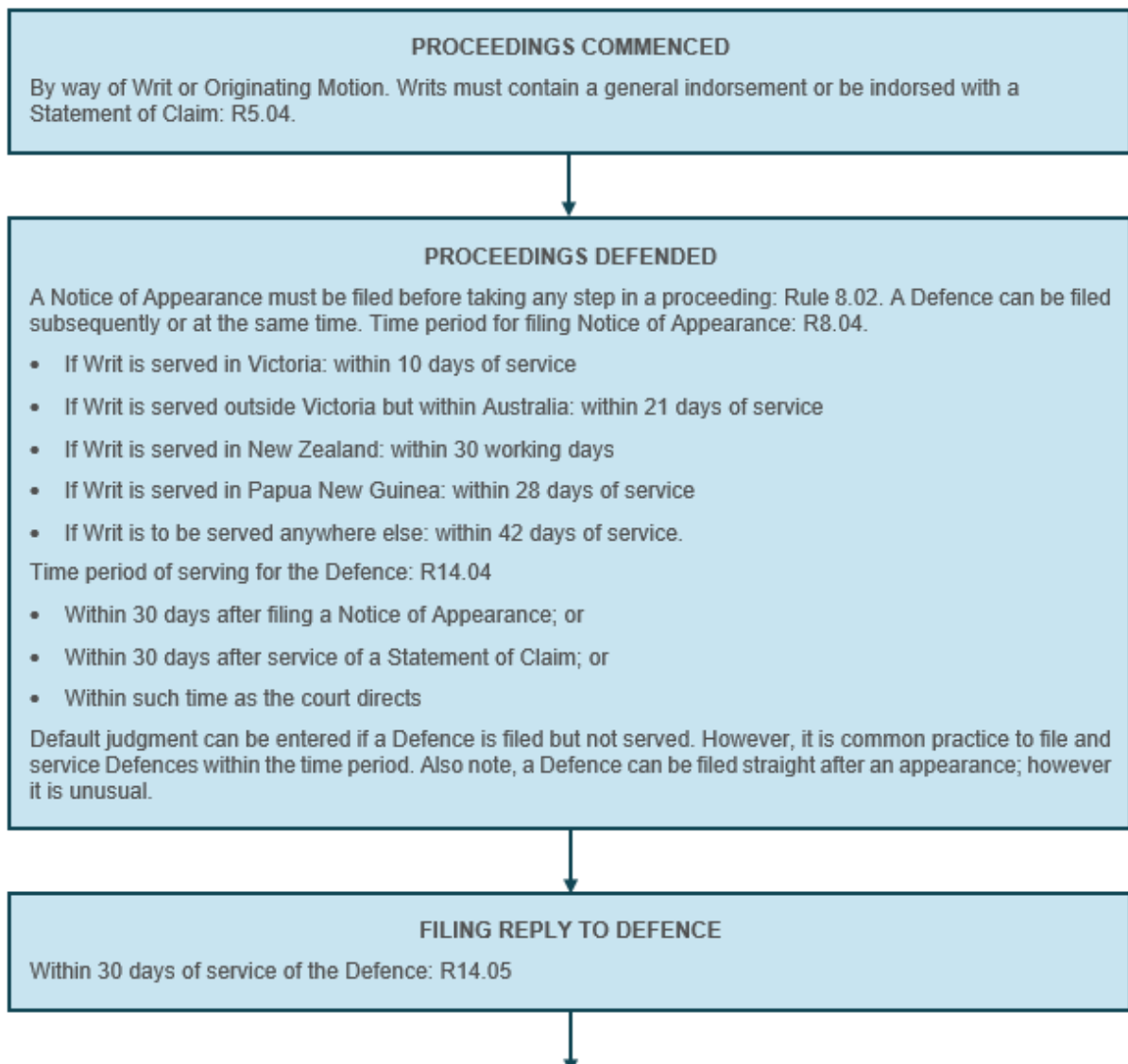
For tort: six years (s 5(1)(a) of *Limitation of Actions Act 1958*)

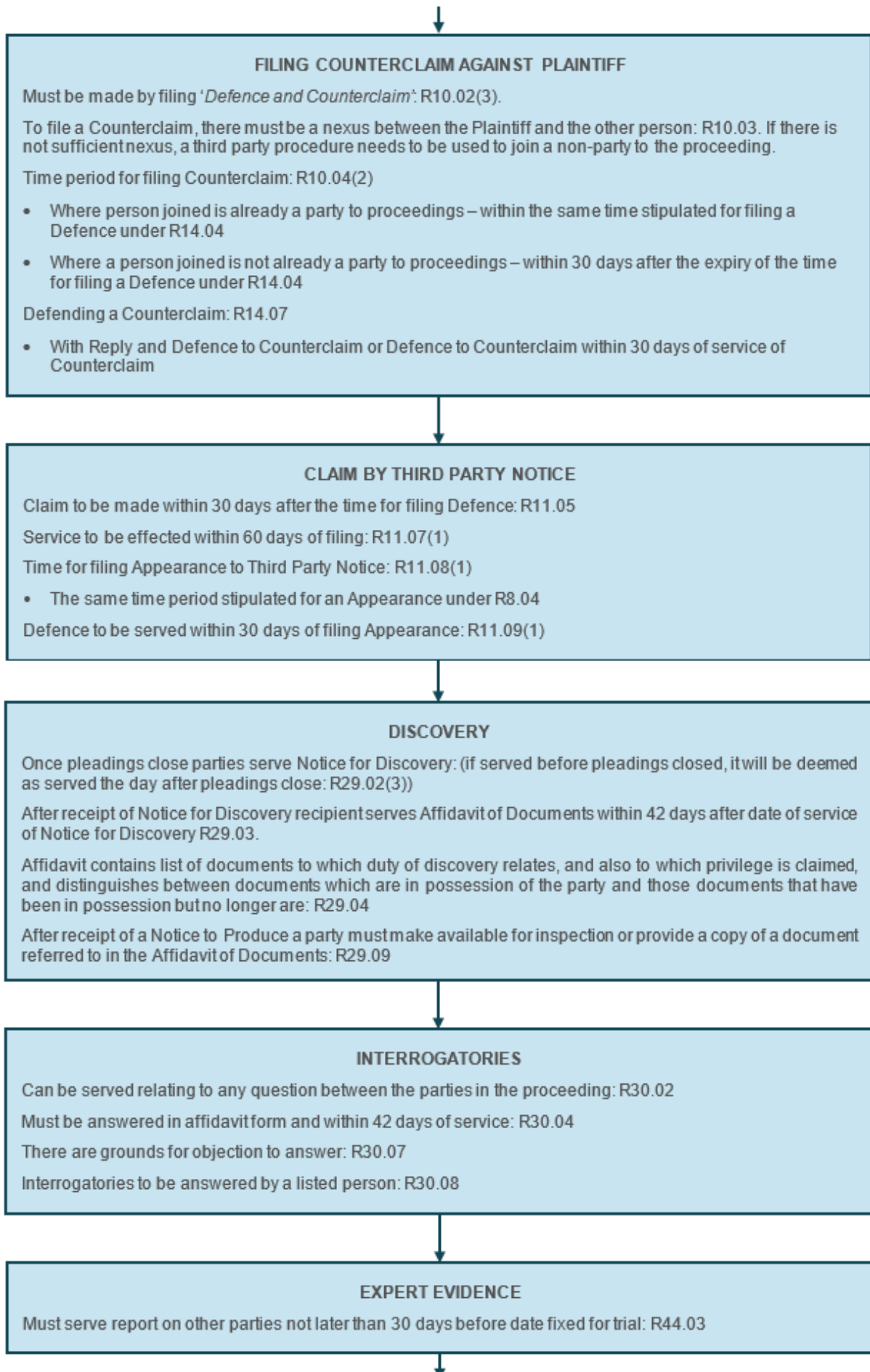
For personal injuries tort: three years from date of discoverability or 12 years from the date of the act or omission alleged to result in personal injury/death (s 27D(1) of *Limitation of Actions Act 1958*)

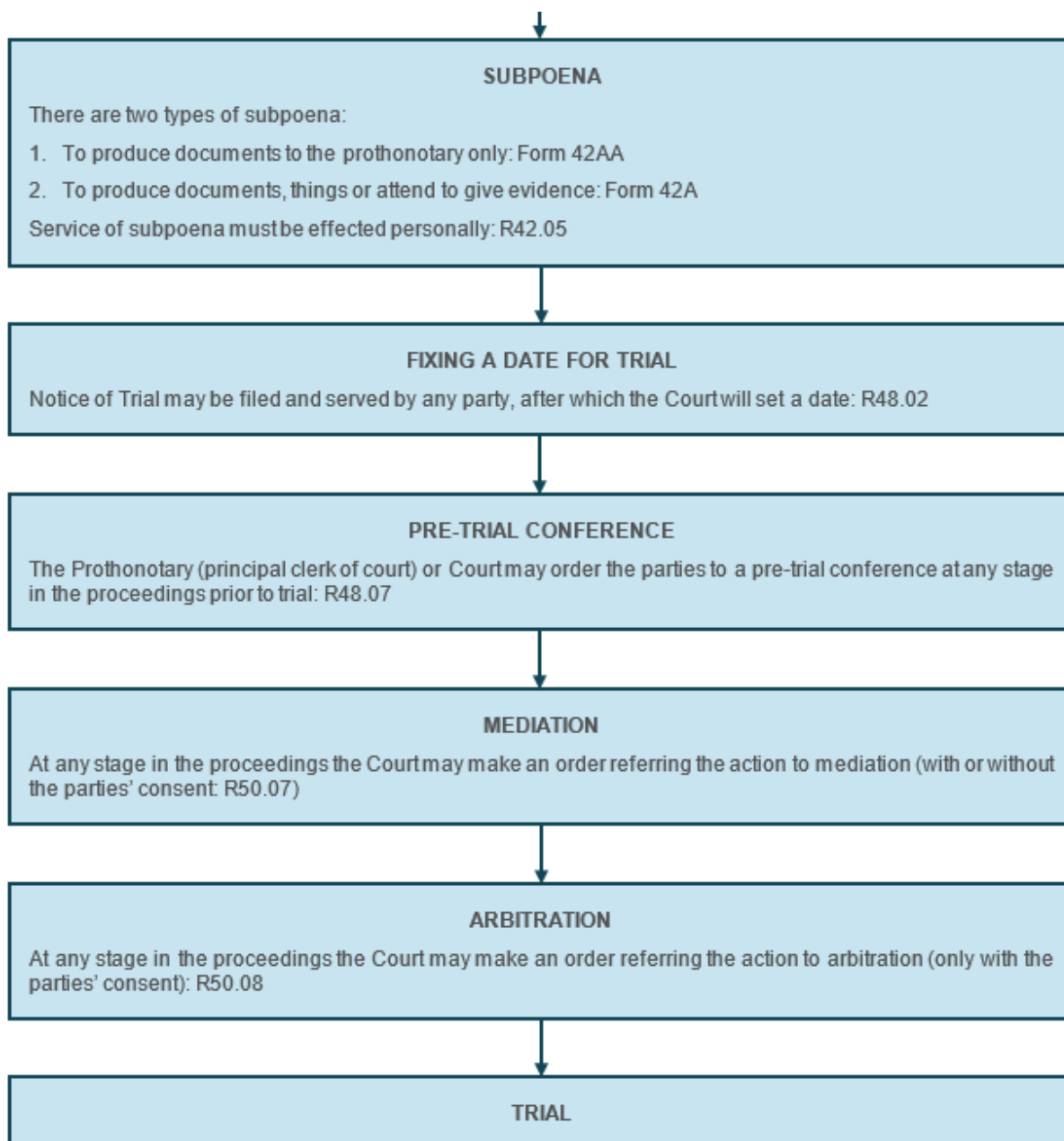
Supreme Court (General Civil Procedure) Rules 2015

(*County Court has similar provisions and time periods)

Supreme Court (General Civil Procedure) Rules 2015 (VIC)







Importantly, many of the of the above steps are usually accommodated by way of a Court timetable pursuant to section 47 of the *Civil Procedure Act 2010* (Vic). This section confers judicial powers of case management on the Victorian Courts, which allows a Court to make any order it considers appropriate in the management and conduct of any aspect of a civil proceeding.¹ Such orders may include fixing timetables in relation to the interlocutory steps outlined above. Such orders, when made, take precedence over the Rules.

The material contained in this publication is in the nature of general comment only, and neither purports nor is intended, to be advice on any particular matter. No reader should act on the basis of any matter contained in this publication without considering and, if necessary, taking appropriate professional advice upon his or her own particular circumstances. Current to 30 June 2022.

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¹ See also section 25 of the *Supreme Court Act 1986* and section 78 of the *County Court Act 1958* that confers power on the Supreme Court and County Court respectively to make rules on case management. Further, Order 34A of the *County Court Civil Procedures Rules 2018* (Vic) additionally contains certain rules on case management in relation to the County Court. There is no equivalent Rule or Order in the *Supreme Court (General Civil Procedure) Rules 2015* at the time of publication. Nevertheless, the Supreme Court can, in the exercise of its inherent jurisdiction to control its own practice and procedures issue practice notes that provides information and guidance about the Court's practice and procedures.