

171. – If the arising of a claim depends upon the creditor's making use of a right of avoidance, prescription begins to run from the moment at which the avoidance is first permissible.

(G. 200).

172. – Prescription is interrupted if the debtor has acknowledged the claim towards the creditor by written acknowledgement, by part payment, payment of interest, giving security, or by any unequivocal act which implies the acknowledgment of the claim.

(G. 208; Br. 172. V).

173. – Prescription is interrupted if the creditor brings an action for the establishment of the claim or satisfaction of the claim, or does any other acts [which are] deemed to have the same effect, such as applying to prove in bankruptcy or submitting to arbitration.

(G. 209; Sch. p. 133).

174. – Bringing an action is deemed to be no interruption if the action is withdrawn, abandoned or dismissed.

(G. 212; J. 149).

171. – If the arising of a claim depends upon the creditor's making use of a right of avoidance, prescription begins to run from the moment at which the avoidance is first permissible.

(G. 200).

172. – Prescription is interrupted if the debtor acknowledges the claim towards the creditor by written acknowledgement, by part payment, payment of interest, giving of security, or by any unequivocal act which implies the acknowledgment of the claim.

(G. 208; Br. 172. V).

173. – Prescription is interrupted if the creditor brings an action for the establishment or satisfaction of the claim, or does any other acts ^{which are} deemed to have the same effect, such as applying to prove in bankruptcy or submitting to arbitration.

(G. 209; Sch. p. 133).

174. – Bringing an action is deemed to be no interruption if the action is withdrawn abandoned or dismissed.

(G. 212; J. 149).