Abstract: A Stein manifold is said to be S-parabolic if it possesses a plurisubharmonic exhaustion function which is maximal outside a compact set. There exists a very natural way to define polynomials on S-parabolic manifolds and therefore it is natural to wonder whether classical theorems regarding polynomial approximations on the affine complex space $\mathbb{C}^N$ could be generalized to such manifolds. One such classical theorem is a theorem of Siciak (1962). Siciaks theorem describes the equivalence between possible holomorphic continuation of a function $f$ defined on a compact set $K$, and the decay of the sequence $(d_n)$ of the best uniform approximation of $f$ on $K$ by polynomials of degree less than or equal to $n$. In this talk we discuss how we can generalize Siciaks theorem to S-parabolic Stein manifolds.