Jagun Seyi 17/eng04/035 elect/elect

***Force majeure*** is a common clause in [contracts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Contract%22%20%5Co%20%22Contract) that essentially frees both parties from liability or obligation when an extraordinary event or circumstance beyond the control of the parties, such as a [war](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War%22%20%5Co%20%22War), [strike](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strike_action%22%20%5Co%20%22Strike%20action), [riot](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Riot%22%20%5Co%20%22Riot), crime, [epidemic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epidemic%22%20%5Co%20%22Epidemic) or an event described by the legal term *[act of God](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Act_of_God%22%20%5Co%20%22Act%20of%20God)*, prevents one or both parties from fulfilling their obligations under the contract. In practice, most force majeure clauses do not excuse a party's non-performance entirely, but only suspend it for the duration of the force majeure.

*Force majeure* is generally intended to include occurrences beyond the reasonable control of a party, and therefore would ***not*** cover:

* Any result of the [negligence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Negligence%22%20%5Co%20%22Negligence) or [malfeasance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malfeasance%22%20%5Co%20%22Malfeasance) of a party, which has a materially adverse effect on the ability of such party to perform its obligations
* Any result of the usual and natural consequences of external forces.
* Any circumstances that are specifically contemplated (included) in the contract—for example, if the contract for the outdoor event specifically permits or requires cancellation in the event of rain.