**NAME: AWALA VICTOR**

**DEPARTMENT:mechanical engineering**

**MATRIC NO: 17/eng06/016**

**Course title:eng law**

**SNAP TEST**

2.**Force majeure is a common clause in [contracts](/wiki/Contract" \o "Contract) that essentially frees both parties from [liability](/wiki/Legal_liability" \o "Legal liability) or obligation when an extraordinary event or circumstance beyond the control of the parties, such as a [war](/wiki/War" \o "War), [strike](/wiki/Strike_action" \o "Strike action), [riot](/wiki/Riot" \o "Riot), crime, [epidemic](/wiki/Epidemic" \o "Epidemic) or an event described by the legal term [act of God](/wiki/Act_of_God" \o "Act of God), 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.**

On the off chance that a torrential slide devastates an electrical cables in the French Alps, causing long power dissemination postponements and driving the customer to sue for harms. The provider may utilize a power majeure resistance contending that the torrential slide was an unforeseeable, outside, and compelling occasion—the three tests applied by French law. Except if the agreement explicitly named a torrential slide as evacuating the provider's risk, the court may well conclude that the provider owes harms.

Likewise, if there's an abrupt quake at the ABB manufacturing plant in PORT HARCOURT, causing a log jam/unexpected stop underway of electrical boards and dissemination boxes prompting customers suing for harms or broken agreements. The supplier(ABB) may utilize a FORCE MAJUERE,defence contending that the quake was an unforeseeable and inevitable occasion.