

ARTICLE 7

Seconded Workers

1. An employed person who is subject to the legislation of a Party in respect of employment by an employer who has a place of business in the territory of that Party, and who is sent by that employer to the territory of the other Party to carry out work on his behalf, shall, in respect of that work, be subject only to the legislation of the former Party as though that work was performed in the territory of that Party, provided that the person continues to be employed and paid by the same employer.

2. In the case of a secondment, paragraph 1 shall apply only if the work in the territory of the other Party is not expected to last more than 36 months. Successive secondments of the same person by the same employer shall be counted as one unless they are separated by at least six months.

3. For the purpose of the legislation of Norway, where, according to this Article, a person is subject to the legislation of Norway while residing in the territory of Canada, the spouse and children of the person who live with him and who are not subject to the legislation of Canada by reason of employment or self-employment shall be deemed to be resident in the territory of Norway.

ARTICLE 8

Workers on the Continental Shelf

Article 7 shall apply to a person who is sent to work on an installation situated in the continental shelf area of a Party in connection with the exploration of the seabed and sub-soil of that area or the exploitation of its mineral resources.

ARTICLE 9

Crews of Ships

A person who, but for this Article, would be subject to the legislation of both Parties in respect of employment as a member of the crew of a ship shall, in respect of that employment, be subject only to the legislation of Canada if he ordinarily resides in Canada and is not a Norwegian citizen and only to the legislation of Norway in any other case.

ARTICLE 10

Government Employment

1. An employed person shall, in respect of the duties of a government employment performed in the territory of the other Party, be subject to the legislation of the latter Party only if he is a citizen of that Party or if he ordinarily resides in its territory. In the latter case, however, if the person who ordinarily