Social Security

a) Unemployment

Like all other employees in Switzerland, you have to pay contributions to the unemployment insurance scheme. These contributions are deducted from your wages. You are entitled to unemployment payments only if you have been working for at least twelve months in a period of two years and have paid contributions. But even in that situation it is unlikely that you will receive payments, in particular because you would have to leave one month of un- employment.

b) Old age and disability insurance

You are also obliged to pay contributions to this insurance scheme. The contributions are deducted from your wages. You will leave Switzerland after your work contract ends and therefore your contributions will not be credited to your old age pension payments. A refund of your contributions is possible only if you have paid contributions for at least one year. (Caution: compensation of 10% instead of 20% effective April 1, 2004). If you become un- employed during your stay in Switzerland, you will not automatically receive payments from the disability insurance, even if you have paid contributions. If you are a citizen of a country with which Switzerland has an agreement on social security (such agreements exist with Western European and many other countries), you will receive benefits from your home country. Your employer is required by law to take out accident insurance for you. The contributions for accidents at work are paid by the employer and the part of the contribution covering your accidents in the workplace in your free time will be deducted from your wages.

c) Medical insurance

Your employer is required to take out a medical insurance for you, even for a short engagement. Make sure that your employer gives you a copy of the insurance card. The contributions will be deducted from your wages. The insurance will cover all accidents, all costs of medical consultations and hospitalisation and treatment. The contributions are paid by the employer and the employee. You will not be entitled to receive payments if you are on holidays in your own country or for as long as you are unable to work longer than the duration of your contract. This daily payment is made for four days max. If your contract was closed for a period of more than three months, your employer is required to take out an insurance covering you for loss of income in the event of illness. In this case you will receive 80% of your wages from the third day of your illness.

d) Accident insurance

Accident insurance is compulsory for you and for all other persons in employment in Switzerland from the first day of work. Your employer is required by law to take out accident insurance for you. The contributions for accidents at work are paid by the employer and the part of the contribution covering your accidents in the workplace in your free time will be deducted from your wages. This insurance covers costs (treatment costs, daily payments) in the event of work-related accidents (accidents including accidents on your way to and from work as well as non-work-related accidents occurring in your free time). You have the right to ask your employer for the name of the accident insurance company.

e) Family allowance

If you have children, contact the family compensation fund of your canton or your local authority. This fund will then send you a copy of the regulations as well as the required forms. The regulations differ from canton to canton. You should contact them as soon as possible. If you notice that your accommodation has serious defects (e.g. insufficient heating, excessive humidity, water leakages, bugs, no daylight, etc.), inform the landlord immediately and request that the accommodation be repaired or that you are given another place to live. If the landlord does not act as soon as possible, you have the right to terminate the lease contract.

Income tax

As soon as you start working in Switzerland, you have to pay tax. Income tax for persons with an artist’s permit is levied at sources. This means that the employer deducts the tax from your gross wages. But if you obtained a B permit by marriage to a Swiss or a foreigner with a B permit, you will have to file the tax return together with your husband.

Accommodation

Your employer may provide you with accommodation and deduct the rent from your wages. If the rent seems to be too high, you have the right to challenge it in court and have it reduced. Please note that you must do this thirty days after you move in. If you have doubts, do not hesitate to contact the local tenants’ association or one of the organisations listed at the end of this leaflet. Don’t sign any additional clauses requiring you to pay the costs of heating, cleaning, TV, etc. that are not in the rental agreement.

Pregnancy and motherhood

If you become pregnant during your stay in Switzerland, your employer may not dismiss you for the entire duration of your pregnancy. However you are likely to be given another engagement if you are pregnant.

Claims against the father of your child

If the father of your child refuses to acknowledge paternity and lives in Switzerland, you may go to a Swiss court to confirm the paternity. The court will then fix the amount of alimony that he has to pay for the child.
Your Residential Status in Switzerland

You have received a permit to work as a cabaret dancer in Switzerland. Your residential permit is directly tied to the purpose of your stay (unemployment, accident, marriage, etc.). This permit is granted only to women who are at least 18 years old. If you come from an EU member country, you may benefit from certain exemptions (age 18, 1 month stop for the purpose of seeking employment after expiry of the employment contract, the right to bring your family if you have appropriate accommodation, etc.). For further information, please contact the Swiss embassy in your home country.

If you marry a Swiss citizen or a EU citizen living in Switzerland, you are entitled to a residence permit (B permit). You can also reapply for a B permit if you return to your home country. The maximum duration of eight months within any one calendar year. This period comprises the entire stay in Switzerland, regardless of the purpose of the stay (unemployment, accident, marriage, etc.).

Your Work Contract

The work contract defines your rights and obligations towards your employer. It is therefore important that you study carefully all the clauses of the contract. If the clauses are not in a language that you do not understand very well, ask for a translation into a language that you know. The contract must be signed by you, your employer and the agency (if there is one). The work contract contains a list of equipment that you have to bring to work. All other equipment must be bought by the employer of the cabaret dancer or by the institution located at the end of this leaflet.

a) Activity

Your activity as a cabaret dancer consists of removing some or all clothing and accompanying the music. It includes dancing and of repeating this performance several times at evening. Encouraging guests to consume and prostitution are not part of your activity.

b) Working hours

Your employment contract must state your working hours. You are entitled to at least one day off per week. The maximum number of days off are allowed to work 25 hours a week. If your employer requires you to work more overtime than are agreed in the contract, then the employer must give you time off at the end of the following week, including paid time off for the extra hours worked at a rate 25% higher than the normal rate.

d) Agent's commission

Your work contract must be partly refunded to you according to the rate of travel refunds which must be attached to your work contract.

Travel expenses

Your travel expenses must be partly refunded to you according to the rate of travel refunds which must be attached to your work contract.

These amounts are:

- West and East European countries (excluding the former USSR) Fr. 720.
- Countries of the former USSR and North Africa Fr. 240.
- Central and South America, Brazil, the Caribbean, South Africa, China, Japan, Australia.

Travel refunds must be paid in addition to your wages in monthly installments of 1/12 of the total amount.

c) Holiday entitlement

You are entitled to 4 weeks holiday a year. If your contract is concluded for a certain period of time before the start of the contract, the employer must pay you the whole holiday wage before you begin the contract. If the employer does not honor the contract, you can seek advice from the labour courts or of one of the institutions located at the end of this leaflet.

h) Termination of contract

You can terminate a contract for a certain period of time. During this time, an employer may not dismiss you, not even in the case of severe violations of your duties. You have the right to end the contract within four weeks notice before the period ends.

Aid to the victims of crimes

Just as the Swiss citizens, you have the right to be protected by the authorities if you have been the victim of a crime such as burglary, injuries, rape, forced prostitution, sexual harassment, etc. If you have been the victim of a crime, you have the right to claim payment of the agreed wages up to the time the contract expires. You are allowed to claim payment of your wages if your employer is the victim with your written permission before it expires, you have the right to compensation in case of damage your health or violate your personal integrity, this is a serious violation of the law against your will.

Nobody, neither your employer nor anyone else, has the right to make you work as a prostitute against your will.

However, if you are forced to work under conditions that damage your health or violate your personal integrity, this is a serious violation of the law against your will.

If you work as a prostitute, you risk being arrested by the police and deported from Switzerland.

Prostitution

Prostitution is allowed only under certain conditions in Switzerland. You can find information about prostitution in your home country, or, if nothing is available in your language, you can find information in the Internet or in other means without your written permission.

You must not offer or engage in prostitution to the public or accepted in your home country, or, if nothing is available in your language, you can find information in the Internet or in other means without your written permission.

Prostitution

Prostitution is allowed only under certain conditions in Switzerland. You can find information about prostitution in your home country, or, if nothing is available in your language, you can find information in the Internet or in other means without your written permission.

You must not offer or engage in prostitution to the public or accepted in your home country, or, if nothing is available in your language, you can find information in the Internet or in other means without your written permission.
If you have a permit to work as a cabaret dancer in Switzerland, your permit is only valid in connection with your working performance. You are allowed to stay in Switzerland only during your working performance.

If you have come from an EU member country, you may benefit from certain exemptions (§ 3, 18 months for the purpose of seeking employment after expiry of the employment contract, the right to bring your family if you have appropriate acceptance for them. For further information, please contact the Swiss embassy in your home country.

If you marry a Swiss citizen or a EU citizen living in Switzerland, you are entitled to a residence permit (D permit). You can also find other employment as you have the same rights as Swiss employees. You are also entitled to bring your children aged under 18 (if these children were born out of wedlock or in a previous marriage). However, the permission or the residence permit must be obtained before they enter Switzerland.

If you get divorced, you normally will lose your permit if the marriage lasted more than five years.

Your residence permit can be refused or revoked if you do not comply with the conditions of the permit or if your presence is not necessary for the purpose of the permit. You will also lose your permit if your activities in Switzerland are contrary to your intentions or if you are not a member of the Swiss Confederation and the state you come from requires your presence for the maintenance of public order.

Your work contract

The work contract defines your rights and obligations towards your employer. It is therefore important that you study carefully all the clauses of the contract. The work contract is a language that you do not understand very well, and that is a translation into a language that you know. The contract must be translated into a language that you understand. If the employer does not honour the contract, you can seek help from the labour courts or of one of the institutions listed at the end of this leaflet.

b) Activity

Your activity as a cabaret dancer consists of performing on or off the stage. As a condition of your permit, you are committed to and of repeating this performance several times on evening. Encouraging guests to consume and prostitution are not part of your activity.

c) Working hours

Your employment contract must state your working hours. You are entitled to at least one day off per week. The maximum number of days off are allowed to work a month is 23.

If your employer requires you to work more than the agreed times, the employer must give you at least the same number of hours back on, if nothing is agreed in writing, the employer must pay you for the extra hours worked at a rate higher than the normal rate.

Do not be afraid to remind your employer of your right to be paid overtime if the fails to do so.

The employer does not have the right to require you to work more than 50 hours a week. This is the maximum working time permitted per week.

If you regularly work at night, you will normally have a medical examination within 5 days of entering the country. You will have to pay the cost of this examination in advance. It will then be refunded to you by your employer at a rate of 25% higher than the normal rate.

d) Holiday entitlement

You are entitled to 4 weeks holiday a year. If your contract is concluded through an agency, you have to pay the agency a commission.

However if you conclude a new contract with the same employer without the involvement of the agency, you do not owe any commission to the agency.

The agency commission, which is deducted from your wages, must not be more than 8% (for groups, 7%) of your gross pay, even if several agencies are involved.

e) Travel expenses

Your travel expenses must be partly refunded to you according to the conditions that are stated in your work contract.

These amounts are:
- West and East European countries (excluding the former USSR) Fr. 240.–
- Countries of the former USSR and North Africa Fr. 480.–
- South Africa, China, Japan, Australia Fr. 1000.–
- Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, the Republic of Singapore, Brunei Fr. 1500.–
- Central and South America, Brazil, the Caribbean, South Africa, China, Japan, Australia.

These travel refunds must be paid in addition to your wages in monthly installments of 1/12 of the total amount.

f) Costs of work equipment

Your work contract contains a list of equipment that you have to bring to work. All other equipment must be provided by the employer.

Your work contract

Your work contract is a document that you have to bring to work. All other equipment must be provided by the employer.

Your residential status in Switzerland

You have received a permit to work as a cabaret dancer in Switzerland. Your residence permit is directly tied to the performance of this work. You are not allowed to stay in Switzerland more than one month without actually working as a cabaret dancer and you are allowed to change any other activity.

Your residential permit is valid only to unmarried women who are at least 20 years old. The cabaret dancer's permit is limited to a maximum of eight months within any one calendar year. This period consists of the entire stay in Switzerland, regardless of the purpose of the stay (e.g., wedding, illness, illness). This means that you must leave Switzerland at least once every eight months and that you must spend at least one month outside Switzerland if you want to receive a new cabaret dancer's permit for Switzerland. Even if the residence permit covers a period of two years, your antennaed overall stay must not exceed 8 months.

Aid to the victims of crimes

Just as Swiss citizens, the rights you have to be protected by the authorities (they have been the victim of a crime such as burglary, injuries, rape, sexual harassment, sexual assault, etc.) are not revised in the case of victims of rape, sexual assault, etc.

You may go to the police to bring charges against the offender. To do this, you must do this within 2 weeks of the time the crime occurred. You are allowed to make your claim as late as 1 year after the expiration of the 2 weeks. However, if you have not brought your case to the police within 1 year, you are not entitled to bring your claim.

You are entitled to a year of sexual relations with customers or to perform other sexual acts if you do not wish to do so. The cabinet or the agency must not publish advertising material about your business, in the Internet or in other media without your written permission.

In the event of a sexual assault, the victim must give a full account of the case to the police. If the police do not consider the case to be a crime, you will receive a signed, written statement of your rights in the case.

During this time, an employer may not dismiss you, not even in the case of serious reason.

Prostitution

Prostitution is allowed only under certain conditions in Switzerland. Your residence permit (D permit) does not enable you to engage in this activity.

Aid to the victims of crimes

Just as Swiss citizens, you have the right to be protected by the authorities (you have been the victim of a crime such as burglary, injuries, rape, sexual harassment, sexual assault, etc.) are not revised in the case of victims of rape, sexual assault, etc.

You may go to the police to bring charges against the offender. To do this, you must do this within 2 weeks of the time the crime occurred. However, if you have not brought your case to the police within 1 year, you are not entitled to bring your claim.

You are entitled to a year of sexual relations with customers or to perform other sexual acts if you do not wish to do so. The cabinet or the agency must not publish advertising material about your business, in the Internet or in other media without your written permission.

In the event of a sexual assault, the victim must give a full account of the case to the police. If the police do not consider the case to be a crime, you will receive a signed, written statement of your rights in the case.
If you come from an EU member country, you may benefit from certain exemptions (Art. 18, L 102) for the purpose of seeking employment after expiry of the employment contract, the right to bring your family if you have appropriate accommodation, and of repeating this performance several times on evenings. Encourage guests to consume and protección are not part of the permit.

Working hours
Your employment contract must state your working hours. You are entitled to at least one day off per week. The maximum number of days per year are allowed to work is 25. If your employer requires you to work more than agreed in the contract, you must have you paid for the extra hours worked at a rate 25% higher than the normal rate.

Do not be allowed to remind your employer of your right to paid vacation if the fails to do so.

The employer does not have the right to require you to work more than 10 hours a week. This is the maximum working time per week according to Swiss law.

If you regularly work at night, as will normally be the case, you must be paid at a rate of Fr. 25.50 an hour. If your employer requires you to work overtime, i.e. more than the normal hours of work, you are entitled to be paid at a rate of Fr. 30.625 an hour.

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b) Activity
Your activity as a dancer must be consistent with the purpose of the permit. If you are not employed as a dancer at any time, you may be required to provide evidence of your activity.

You do not have the right to work more than 10 hours a week. This is the maximum working time per week according to Swiss law.

If you regularly work at night, as will normally be the case, you must be paid at a rate of Fr. 25.50 an hour. If your employer requires you to work overtime, i.e. more than the normal hours of work, you are entitled to be paid at a rate of Fr. 30.625 an hour.

c) Holiday entitlement
You are entitled to 4 weeks holiday a year plus one additional day for every four weeks of work. If you have been employed for a quarter of a year, you are entitled to 1 day of holiday. If your contract was concluded through an agency, you have to pay the agent a commission. However, if you conclude a new contract with the same employer without the involvement of the agency, you are not due any commission to the agency. The agency commission, which is deducted from your wages, must not be more than 5% (for groups 75% of your gross pay, even if several agencies are involved.

d) Agent’s commission
Your travel expenses must be partially refunded according to the agreed rate for travel-related expenses which may be attached to your work contract.

These amounts are:
- West and East European countries (excluding the former USSR)
  Fr. 200.–
- Countries of the former USSR and North Africa
  Fr. 400.–
- Asia, North America, Thailand, Malaysia...
  Fr. 100.–
- The Philippines, Central Africa...
  Fr. 200.–
- Central and South America, Brazil, the Caribbean, South Africa, China, Japan, Australia...
  Fr. 500.–

These travel refunds must be paid in addition to your wages in monthly instalments of 1/25 of the total amount.

e) Costs of work equipment
Your work contract must include a list of equipment that you have to bring to work. All other equipment must be provided by the employer.

f) Protection of personal integrity
According to Swiss law, you have the right, at all other em- ployers will respect your rights and your privacy, and of repeating this performance several times on evenings. Encourage guests to consume and protector are not part of the permit.

This permit is granted only to women who are at least 25 years old and have at least 3 months experience as a dancer. The employer is directly responsible for the performance of this work. You are not allowed to stay in Switzerland for more than one month without actually working as a dancer and paying the necessary admission fees in any other activity.

You have concluded a contract for a certain period of time. However, if you are forced to work under conditions that damage your health or violate your personal integrity, this is a way which would damage your health or be a violation of your dignity. The employer cannot, for example, ask you to consume alcoholic beverages because excessive alcohol consumption can damage your health. In some cases, it is forbidden by law for the employer to carry out duties or to perform any other sexual acts if you do not wish to do so.

The cabinet does not have the right to require you to work more than 10 hours a week. This is the maximum working time per week according to Swiss law.

If you regularly work at night, as will normally be the case, you must be paid at a rate of Fr. 25.50 an hour. If your employer requires you to work overtime, i.e. more than the normal hours of work, you are entitled to be paid at a rate of Fr. 30.625 an hour.

Do not be allowed to remind your employer of your right to paid vacation if the fails to do so.

The employer does not have the right to require you to work more than 10 hours a week. This is the maximum working time per week according to Swiss law.

If you regularly work at night, as will normally be the case, you must be paid at a rate of Fr. 25.50 an hour. If your employer requires you to work overtime, i.e. more than the normal hours of work, you are entitled to be paid at a rate of Fr. 30.625 an hour.

You have concluded a contract for a certain period of time. However, if you are forced to work under conditions that damage your health or violate your personal integrity, this is a way which would damage your health or be a violation of your dignity. The employer cannot, for example, ask you to consume alcoholic beverages because excessive alcohol consumption can damage your health. In some cases, it is forbidden by law for the employer to carry out duties or to perform any other sexual acts if you do not wish to do so.

The cabinet does not have the right to require you to work more than 10 hours a week. This is the maximum working time per week according to Swiss law.

If you regularly work at night, as will normally be the case, you must be paid at a rate of Fr. 25.50 an hour. If your employer requires you to work overtime, i.e. more than the normal hours of work, you are entitled to be paid at a rate of Fr. 30.625 an hour.

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You have concluded a contract for a certain period of time. However, if you are forced to work under conditions that damage your health or violate your personal integrity, this is a way which would damage your health or be a violation of your dignity. The employer cannot, for example, ask you to consume alcoholic beverages because excessive alcohol consumption can damage your health. In some cases, it is forbidden by law for the employer to carry out duties or to perform any other sexual acts if you do not wish to do so.

The cabinet does not have the right to require you to work more than 10 hours a week. This is the maximum working time per week according to Swiss law.

If you regularly work at night, as will normally be the case, you must be paid at a rate of Fr. 25.50 an hour. If your employer requires you to work overtime, i.e. more than the normal hours of work, you are entitled to be paid at a rate of Fr. 30.625 an hour.

Do not be allowed to remind your employer of your right to paid vacation if the fails to do so.

The employer does not have the right to require you to work more than 10 hours a week. This is the maximum working time per week according to Swiss law.
Social Security

a) Unemployment

Like all other employees in Switzerland, you have to pay con-
tributions to the unemployment insurance scheme. These contribu-
tions are deducted from your wages. You are entitled to unem-
ployment payments only if you have been working for at least twelve months in a period of two years and have paid contributions. But even if that is the case, it is unlikely that you will receive payments, in particular because you would have to leave one country of un-
employment.

b) Old age and disability insurance

You also have to pay contributions to this insurance scheme. The contributions are deducted from your wages. You will leave Switzerland after your work contract ends and reserve your country. When you retire, you will be resident in Switzerland and will therefore not be entitled to bonus retire-
ment pension payments. A refund of your contributions is pos-
sible only if you have paid contributions for at least twelve months. (Caution: social compensation, 10, Edmond Vaucher, 1121 Genève 2.)

If you become disabled during your stay in Switzerland, you will not be automatically entitled to payments from the disability insurance, even if you have paid contributions. If you are not a citizen of a country with which Switzerland has an agreement on social security (such agreements exist with Western European countries, the USA, Israel and former Yugoslav states), you will be entitled to disability insurance payments only if you have paid contributions for one year and are resident in Switzerland.

c) Medical insurance

Your employer is required to take out a medical insurance for you, even for a short engagement. Make sure that your employer gives you a copy of the insurance card. The contributions will be de-
ducted from your wages. The insurance will fulfill under certain conditions cover costs of medical consultations and hospitalization and as treatment and examinations pro-
vided by a doctor.

If you have a contract for three months or less and if you fulfill all and are unable to work in this period, your employer must give you a daily payment of 15 francs. Starting from the 4th day of your illness and for as long as you are unable to work for a longer period than the duration of your contract. This daily payment is made for days you are ill. If your contract was concluded for a period of more than three months, your employer is required to take out an insurance covering you for loss of income in the event of illness. In this case you will receive 80% of your wages from the 3rd day of your illness.

d) Accident insurance

Accident insurance is compulsory for you and all other per-
sons in employment in Switzerland from the first day of your contract. Your employer is required by law to take out an accident in-
surance for you. The contributions for accident works are paid by the employer and the part of the contribution covering accidents in your time will be deducted from your wages.

This insurance covers costs (treatment costs, fully payment) in the event of work-related accidents (including accidents on your way to and from work as well as non-work-related accidents occurring in your free time). You have the right to ask your employer for the name of the accident insurance company.

f) Family allowance

If you have children, contact the family allowances fund of the canton in which you live so as soon as you arrive. Tell them about the conditions you must meet to get family allowances for your children abroad.

Income tax

As soon as you start working in Switzerland, you have to pay tax. Income tax for persons with an artist’s permit is levied at sources. This means that the employer deducts the tax from your wages. But if you obtained a B permit by marriage to a Swiss or a foreigner with a B permit, you will have to file the tax return together with your husband.

Accommodation

Your employer may provide you with accommodation and de-
duct the rent from your wages. If the rent seems to be too high, you have the right to challenge it in court and have it reduced. Please note that you must do this as soon as possible.

As the tenant, you have the exclusive right to use your accom-
mmodation. The landlord may not forbid you to receive anyone you wish to your accommodation. On the other hand, you may invite anyone you wish to your accommodation. The landlord may not forbid you to receive visitors.

If the lease contract states that you have to deposit a security for this accommodation, remember that this sum must be returned to you and must be paid into a trust account with a bank in your name.

Pregnancy and motherhood

If you become pregnant during your stay in Switzerland, your employer may not dismiss you for the entire duration of your pregnancy. However, you are given the possibility to give birth in another country. If you are pregnant, you should not hesitate to contact the local tenants association or one of the organizations listed at the end of this leaflet. For information, please contact your employer or the Swiss General 

1) Federal Office for the Equality of Women and Men (Editors)
2) Lealet for Foreign Women with a Cabaret Dancer’s Permit (Permit L)

Claims against the father of your child

If the father of your child refuses to acknowledge paternity and lives in Switzerland, you may go to a Swiss court to confirm the paternity. The court will then fix the amount of alimony that he has to pay for the child.
Social Security

a) Unemployment

Like all other employees in Switzerland, you have to pay con-
tributions to the unemployment insurance scheme. These
contributions are deducted from your wages. You are enti-
bled to unemployment payments only if you have been
working for at least twelve months in a period of two
years and have paid contributions. But even in this case it is
unlikely that you will receive payments, in particular because
you would have to leave one month of un-
employment.

b) Old age and disability insurance

You are also obliged to pay contributions in this insurance
scheme. The contributions are deducted from your wages.
You will leave Switzerland after your work contract ends and
will therefore not be entitled to benefits from the retire-
ment pension payments. A fraction of your contributions is
possible only if you have paid contributions for at least
ten years and have paid contributions. But even in this case it is
time longer than the duration of your contract. This daily payment is
made for only one year. If your contract was concluded for a period of more than three months, your employer is required
to take out an insurance covering you for loss of income in the event of illness. In this case you will receive 80% of your wages
from the third day of your illness.

c) Accident insurance

Accident insurance is compulsory for you and all other per-
sons in employment in Switzerland from the first day of work.
Your employer is required by law to take out an accident in-
urance for you. The contributions for accidents at work are paid
by the employer and the cost of the accident insurance accidents in your free time will be deducted from your wages.

This insurance covers costs (treatment costs, fully payment) in the event of work-related
accidents (excluding accidents on your way to
and from work as well as non-work-related
accidents (including your free time). You have the right to
ask your employer for the name of the accident insurance
company.

d) Family allowance

You are entitled to unemployment payments only if you have
been working for at least twelve months in a period of two
years and have paid contributions. But even in this case it is
unlikely that you will receive payments, in particular because
you would have to leave one month of un-
employment.

b) Old age and disability insurance

You are also obliged to pay contributions in this insurance
scheme. The contributions are deducted from your wages.
You will leave Switzerland after your work contract ends and
will therefore not be entitled to benefits from the retire-
ment pension payments. A fraction of your contributions is
possible only if you have paid contributions for at least
ten years and have paid contributions. But even in this case it is
time longer than the duration of your contract. This daily payment is
made for only one year. If your contract was concluded for a period of more than three months, your employer is required
to take out an insurance covering you for loss of income in the event of illness. In this case you will receive 80% of your wages
from the third day of your illness.

c) Accident insurance

Accident insurance is compulsory for you and all other per-
sons in employment in Switzerland from the first day of work.
Your employer is required by law to take out an accident in-
urance for you. The contributions for accidents at work are paid
by the employer and the cost of the accident insurance accidents in your free time will be deducted from your wages.

This insurance covers costs (treatment costs, fully payment) in the event of work-related
accidents (excluding accidents on your way to
and from work as well as non-work-related
accidents (including your free time). You have the right to
ask your employer for the name of the accident insurance
company.

d) Family allowance

If you have children, contact the family compensation fund of
your company.

Medical insurance

Your employer is required to take out a medical insurance for
you, even for a short engagement. Make sure that your employer
gives you a copy of the insurance card. The contributions will be
deducted from your wages. The insurance will cover all medical
questions, costs of medical consultations and hospitalization
and treatment as well as medicines prescribed
by a doctor.

If you have a contract for three months or less and if you ill and
are unable to work in this period, your employer must give
you a daily payment of 55%, starting from the 4th day of your illness and for as long as you are unable to work. This daily payment is
made for only one year. If your contract was concluded for a period of more than three months, your employer is required
to take out an insurance covering you for loss of income in the event of illness. In this case you will receive 80% of your wages
from the third day of your illness.

Income tax

As soon as you start working in Switzerland, you have to pay tax.
Income tax for persons with an artist’s permit is levied at
zero. This means that the employer deducts the tax from
your wages. But if you acquired a permit by marriage to a Swiss or a foreigner with a
Permit L, you will have to file the tax return together with your husband.

Pregnancy and motherhood

If you become pregnant during your stay in Switzerland, your employer may not dismiss you for the entire duration of your
pregnancy. However, you are not to be given another engagement if you are pregnant.

You may not terminate the pregnancy, you should notify that abortion is in the first 12 weeks of pregnancy legal. You are
advised to contact a hospital in your area or one of the organisa-
tions listed at the end of this leaflet as soon as possible.

Claims against the father of your child

If the father of your child refuses to acknowledge paternity and
lives in Switzerland, you may go to a Swiss court to confirm
the paternity. The court will then file the amount of alimony that he
has to pay to the child.
Social Security

d) Unemployment

All individual employees in Switzerland, you have to pay contributions to the unemployment insurances. These contributions are deducted from your wages. You are entitled to unemployment payments only if you have been working for at least twelve months in a period of two years and have paid contributions. But even in this case it is unlikely that you will receive payments, in particular because you would have to leave one month of un-employment.

b) Old age and disability insurance

You are also obliged to pay contributions in this insurance scheme. The contributions are deducted from your wages. You will leave Switzerland after your work contract ends and recover your country. When you retire, you will be resident in Switzerland and will therefore be entitled to receive retire-ment pension payments. A fifteen of your contributions is pas-sible only if you have paid contributions for at least one year. (Cause of disqualification, compensation, 16. Edmond Vlauffer, 2121 Genève 2.)

If you become disabled during your stay in Switzerland, you will not be automatically entitled to payments from the disability insurance, even if you have paid contributions. If you are not a citizen of a country with which Switzerland has an agreement on social security (such agreements exist with Western European states, the USA, Israel and former Yugoslavia), you will be entitled to disability insurance payments only if you have paid contributions for one year and are resident in Switzerland.

c) Medical insurance

Your employer is required to take out a medical insurance for you, even for a short engagement. Make sure that your employer gives you a copy of the insurance card. The contributions will be deducted from your wages. The insurance will only under certain conditions cover the costs of medical consultations and hospitalisation and all treatment and examinations pre-scribed by a doctor.

If you have a contract for three months or less and if you ill or are unable to work in this period, your employer must give you a daily payment of Fr. 55, starting from the 4th day of your illness and for as long as you are unable to work for a period of more than three months, your employer is required to take out an insurance covering you for loss of income in the event of illness. In this case you will receive 80% of your wages from the third day of your illness.

d) Accident insurance

Accident insurance is compulsory for you and for all other persons in employment from the first day of your contract. Your employer is required by law to take out an accident in-urance for you. The contributions for accident at work are paid by the employee and are part of the costs of medical consultations and hospitalisation in your free time will be deducted from your wages.

This insurance covers costs (treatment costs, daily payments) in the events of work-related accidents (including accidents on your way to and from work as well as non-work-related accidents occurring in your free time). You have the right to ask your employer for the name of the accident insurance company.

e) Family allowance

If you have children, contact the family compensation fund of the canton in which you live or in which you are working. Ask your employer to sign the application and request that the accommodation be repaired or that you be moved to another one.

Income tax

As soon as you start working in Switzerland, you have to pay income tax for persons with an artist’s permit is levied at sources. This means that the employer deducts the tax from your wages. But if you obtained a permit by marriage to a Swiss or a Foreigner with a permit B, you will have to file the tax returns together with your husband.

Accommodation

Your employer may provide you with accommodation and do not rent the money from you. If the rent seems to be too high, you have the right to challenge it in court and have it reduced. Please note that you must do this thirty days after you move in If you have doubts, do not hesitate to contact the local women’s association or one of the organisations listed at the end of this leaflet. But sign any additional clauses requiring you to pay the costs of cleaning, TV, etc. that are not in the rental agreement. Most cantons have regulations that include all extra costs.

If you notice that your accommodation has various deficiencies (no heating or insufficient heating, excessive humidity, water leaks, bugs, too tight, etc.), inform the landlord immedi-ately and request that the accommodation be repaired or that other accommodation is provided. This should be done in writing. The tenant’s association will assist you in this matter.

As the tenant, you have the exclusive right to use your accom-modation. This means that the landlord has no right to enter the accommodation without your consent, either in your presence or if you are not there. The landlord also has no right to inspect the accommodation.

Claims against the father of your child

If the father of your child refuses to acknowledge paternity and lives in Switzerland, you may go to a Swiss court to confirm the paternity. The court will then fix the amount of alimony that he has to pay for the child.

Federal Office for the Equality of Women and Men (Editors)

Leaflet for Foreign Women with a Cabaret Dancer’s Permit (Permit L)

Pregnancy and motherhood

If you become pregnant during your stay in Switzerland, your employer may not dismiss you for the entire duration of your pregnancy. However, you are able to be given another engagement if you are pregnant.

If you want to terminate the pregnancy, you should note that abortion is legal in the first twelve weeks of pregnancy in legal. Most cantons have regulations that include all extra costs. If you need to be accompanied by a doctor, you may be invited anyone you wish to your accommodation. The landlord may not forbid you to receive visitors.

If the lease contract states that you have to deposit a security for the accommodation, remember that this sum must not be more than three times rent and has to be paid into a trust account with a bank in your name.

On the other hand, you may invite anyone you wish to your accommodation. The landlord may not forbid you to receive visitors.

If the lease contract states that you have to deposit a security for the accommodation, remember that this sum must not be more than three times rent and has to be paid into a trust account with a bank in your name.

On the other hand, you may invite anyone you wish to your accommodation. The landlord may not forbid you to receive visitors.