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How does it work?

The jura.accueil document you are reading was designed to help you look for information about living in the Canton of Jura. It contains many links that will enable you to get through quickly to the websites of departments, services and organizations you are interested in, or to reach other pages in the document. The links are activated only in the digital version.



The easiest method to find the subject you are looking for is the Acrobat Reader search tool (zoom magnifier).

The information in this document is updated regularly. Please tell us about any changes: jura.accueil@jura.ch

We hope you will enjoy and profit from this survey of the many different aspects of living in the Canton of Jura.

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Terms describing individuals apply equally to men and women.

The jura.accueil guide is intended to guide readers and help them find answers to their questions. Nevertheless, jura.accueil cannot be held responsible for the information in the guide, especially with regard to the references given and their contents.

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Welcome 1/2

History of the Republic and Canton of Jura



1815: Congress of Vienna

After the collapse of the Napoleonic Empire, the former Diocese of Basel is assigned to "Their Excellencies" of Bern as compensation for the loss of the Vaud and Aargau territories.

1947: Moeckli Affair

The Grand Council of Bern refuses to put the Jurassian Georges Moeckli in charge of the Public Works Department because they feel that a major Department of this kind should not be given to anyone from french-speaking Switzerland. The outraged reaction of the Jurassiens leads to the creation of the Jura separatist movement.

1950: *Rassemblement jurassien* (Jura Rally)

The separatist movement becomes the *Rassemblement jurassien* and the opposition is organized with people like Roland Béguelin and Roger Schaffter at its head.

1974: Foundation of the Canton of Jura

A referendum is held on 23 June 1974, and a majority of the inhabitants of seven Jura districts support the foundation of the Canton of Jura. In 1975 the three Southern districts (Moutier, Courtelary and La Neuveville) opt to stay in the Canton of Bern. Laufon rejoins the Canton of Basel-Country (1994) and the village of Vellerat leaves Bern for the Jura (1996).

1978: The people of Switzerland and all the cantons accept the Republic and Canton of Jura as part of the Swiss Confederation. The new canton, consisting of the three districts of Delémont, Porrentruy and Franches-Montagnes, gains sovereign status on 1 January 1979.

Portrait of the Jura



Geographical location

Area: 839 km²
Population: 72,410 (2015)
Density: 82 hab./km²
Number of communes: 57

Welcome to the Canton of Jura

Every year, about 1,500 people decide to settle in the Canton of Jura.

If you are one of them (or are on the point of making this choice), we are pleased to welcome you and offer you our most sincere congratulations.

Thank you for honouring us in this way, and for allowing the Jura community the major responsibility of welcoming you properly, ensuring that you really enjoy living in the Jura, and, in short, adapt smoothly to life in the canton.

This web document, which we wanted to be straightforward and concise, is intended to supply all the information you need for everyday's life in the Jura. You will find that it contains especially useful hints on schools, day care centres, hospitals, shop opening hours and opportunities for sports and cultural activities in the region. It includes details on the main administrative formalities to be observed, which will make it easier for you to settle effectively.

Each section has been written in French, which is the official language of the Canton of Jura, and has been translated into German, Italian, Spanish, English and Portuguese.

The Canton of Jura has always been open and welcoming to people from outside the area. In its early days, it was the first Swiss canton to grant broad political rights to foreigners who live in Switzerland for ten years and have spent one year in the territory of the canton. The cantonal authorities hope *jura.accueil* will provide truly practical assistance for people who decide to settle in the Jura.

Thank you for choosing our canton. Once again: welcome to the Jura!

The *jura.accueil* committee

Diverse landscapes

Contrary to certain received ideas, the Jura is not an exclusively mountainous canton. Although the altitude of the Franches-Montagnes is indeed 1,000 metres, the districts of Delémont and Porrentruy are lowland areas and enjoy a very mild climate. In these regions of plains and hills, green fields alternate with agricultural areas devoted to grain and orchards of fruit trees, especially notable for the celebrated Damson plums. They also include some hectares of vineyards. On the high plateau of the Franches-Montagnes you will encounter free-ranging horses, majestic pines, and farms with broad sloping roofs that form part of a uniquely characteristic Swiss landscape.

Borders

A 121 km border with France, and 111 km with the neighbouring Swiss cantons of Casel-Country, Soleure, Bern and Neuchâtel.

Languages spoken

French 86.7% (Switzerland 22.7%), German 7.1% (Switzerland 63.3%) and Italian 2.1% (Switzerland 8.1%). The other languages amount to 4.1% of the total.

Altitudes

The lowest point is located at Boncourt (364 m) and the highest is to be found at Raimeux (1,302 m).

Economy

The Jura has a long industrial tradition and is rich in cutting-edge sectors such as watches and timepieces, microtechnology and automation. Over 40% of the active population are engaged in Jura industries and the region employs more than 4,000 cross-border workers. Jura's economy relies on a network of particularly flexible and innovative small and medium enterprises, which also target business services, life sciences and the leisure economy. The Jura is close to the economic hub of Basel and offers the unique expertise and the skills of men and women promoting the aims of quality and innovation. A considerable proportion of the production of Jura's businesses is intended for export.

Settling in, establishing yourself
 Work and finance
 Transport
 School and training, recreation and leisure

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Welcome 2/2

The Swiss political system



In Switzerland, the people are the supreme political authority. The

Swiss political system is based on this principle. The people of Switzerland can express themselves on the most varied topics at the federal, cantonal and communal levels, and elect their members of parliament.

Civic instruction

Switzerland is a federal State. In other words, state power is shared between the Confederation, cantons and communes. The cantons and communes have extensive competences and their own sources of revenue.

The federal system enables the nation to experience diversity in unity. It is an essential element of national cohesion in a country with four national languages and a notable geographical diversity.

Swiss government



All Swiss authorities



Jura authorities



Political rights in the Canton of Jura



Foreigners enjoy certain opportunities to play an active part in social life by means of the right to vote and eligibility.



In order to vote, foreign residents in the Jura must have been domiciled in Switzerland for ten years and have spent one year in the canton (cantonal elections). They must also have been resident in the canton for 30 days in order to vote in the communal elections.

Finally, foreigners are also eligible at the communal level, except for the office of mayor.

Other sources of information



Migraweb is an information website about life in Switzerland in several languages, intended for immigrants. To get along in Switzerland, they need access to information that they can understand as soon as possible, which means information in their own language. Using Migraweb they will find the necessary details and useful links to guide them through administrative difficulties and the complications of everyday's life.



ch.ch is the portal of the Swiss authorities, i.e. of the Confederation, cantons and communes. It provides all official information about the administrative procedures of the Confederation, cantons and communes.



The social guide for French-speaking Switzerland offers information on laws, procedures and institutions that can help with problems met in everyday's life. It is designed for social-action professionals, but also for any member of the public interested in such matters. It contains a database on federal social legislation, the social legislation systems of the various cantons and addresses of institutions.

You start by looking up a topic or a keyword. Each page of the guide shows topics and leads to sources of information.

The local press is a rich source of information, not only on current events but on services to the population. The daily paper edition of the *Quotidien jurassien* provides valuable assistance in the form of a full page of information and details on services, especially with regard to cultural events and emergencies.



Foreigners do not take part in federal elections or in polls on cantonal constitutional affairs.

Furthermore, they are not eligible at the cantonal and federal level.

Security



The Jura cantonal police cover rescue, relief, local, traffic and legal assignments, 24/7.

The cantonal police are guardians of public safety and order, the observation and execution of laws, and the prevention of offences and crime.

They operate throughout the territory of the canton and cooperate with their partners in the maintenance of public security (communal police forces, border guards, railway police, etc.).



The duties of the **protection of the population and of security**

division (PPS) are to coordinate activities related to the protection of the population and ensure due behaviour when involved, and to administer civil protection and military affairs.

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Population and immigration 1/1

Arriving in the Canton of Jura



Anyone who moves in order to settle or stay in a commune is required to report in

person to the communal official within a period of 14 days.

Communes must be in possession of the requisite information regarding persons established or staying in their territory.

Welcome to Switzerland



The State Secretariat for Migration (SEM) publishes a brochure entitled *Welcome to*

Switzerland—Information for new residents arriving from abroad, available in 12 languages. It offers a summary account of questions faced by people arriving in the country.



State Secretariat for Migration

Living and working in Switzerland



The European Job Mobility Portal

Comunica French courses



Integration naturally begins with learning the language of the part of the country where the immigrant is to settle down.



Foreign associations and communities established in the Canton of Jura

Asylum-seekers/refugees



The purpose of the AJAM (the Canton of Jura's association for assistance to immigrants) is to organize the reception, accommodation and social care of people benefiting from the right of asylum in Switzerland.

Community interpreting



Community interpreting is an oral activity carried out in intercultural settings.

As the interpreters translate, they draw on accurate knowledge of present-day life as actually experienced in immigrants' countries of origin and in the society of the country of reception, as well as the social, ethnic and cultural environments of those with whom they seek to communicate.

Population Department

The Population Department (*Service de la population*, or SPOP) is the official and foremost consultative resource for the population of the Canton of Jura and for people from abroad. It comprises the following seven divisions.

Residence permits and authorizations to settle



The Aliens Police Division (*police des étrangers*) issues residence permits and authorizations to settle to foreigners who want to move to Switzerland.

Asylum



The Asylum and CVR (advice on returning to the country of origin) division deals with residence, following up asylum-seekers, their voluntary return and, if necessary, sending claimants back to their countries of origin.

Integration of foreigners and fighting racism



The Foreigners Integration Office (*Bureau de l'intégration des étrangers*) is responsible for implementing the measures for promoting integration set out in the cantonal integration programme (PIC), which includes such areas as reception or welcome and information, protection against discrimination, language and education, finding employment, community interpreting and social integration.

Births, marriages, partnerships, divorces, etc.



The Canton of Jura's Civil Status Office is responsible for managing the following areas and provides useful information in their respect: birth, marriage, registered partnership, divorce, recognizing a child, and death.

Naturalization



The Naturalization Division deals with all requests for ordinary or facilitated naturalization as a Swiss citizen. Naturalization is the procedure by which someone who is a foreign national acquires Swiss nationality.

Residents' registration office



The communes are responsible for checking people who are established or are staying in their territory. They support the SPOP in carrying out their duty of supervising foreigners. The SPOP is also responsible for keeping the cantonal register of inhabitants of the region.

Identity documents (passports, identity cards, legalization)



To obtain a passport or identity card, all Swiss citizens must report to the Delémont Passport Office.

Other sources of information



Topics: asylum, immigration



Topics: foreigners in Switzerland, moving



Topics: foreign workers, immigration

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Looking for accommodation

It is advisable to consult the announcements and advertisements in the regional press or on the internet (keywords: "appartements à louer Jura" [flats to rent in the Jura]); to tell friends and acquaintances that you are looking for accommodation; and to register with a housing management or a similar body, and with institutions, such as the *Caisse de pensions de la République et Canton du Jura* (the Jura pension fund), which generally lets flats; and to place ads in papers, on the internet or in supermarkets.

Caisse de pensions
RCJU

*pensions de la
République et
Canton du Jura*

(the Jura pension
fund), which generally lets flats; and
to place ads in papers, on the inter-
net or in supermarkets.

Accommodation



OFL

Everything that you need to know about accommodation and the integration of foreigners, in 16 languages (tenants' rights and duties and the various aspects of living in rented accommodation in Switzerland).

Apartment building

Every apartment building usually has a set of rules and regulations that you should be given when you sign the tenancy agreement. The other tenants will also fill you in on the customs and practices of the particular building.

Tenants

Association suisse
des locataires

ASLOCA
(Swiss tenants
association)

ASLOCA-TransJura is a private independent association founded to inform tenants, provide for their defence, and improve their rights.

Landlords

Infomaison

Infomaison is an online information platform regarding all subjects related to housing, and intended for private property owners.

Infomaison

Home ownership
is taxable.

Tenancy agreement

A tenancy agreement, rental contract, or lease governs the rental of accommodation between a landlord (or proprietor) and a tenant. It covers various points, such as the number of rooms, the duration of the tenancy, the rent to be paid, and so on. You can find all the relevant information on the following websites:

Association suisse
des locataires

Swiss tenants association



OFL

Federal housing office, advice and tips

Infomaison
Checklist

Check-list: how to check your tenancy agreement

Legal information service

JURA ^{CH}
Service de renseignements
juridiques

The Legal Information Service, which is organized by the Canton of Jura's law society, allows those who register with the district revenue and administration office and pay a 20 franc fee to consult a designated lawyer to help resolve problems met in everyday civic life more effectively.

Conciliation committee

GSR
Guide Social Romand

If you are involved in a legal dispute about accommodation, you can seek advice from your district conciliation committee (*Commission de conciliation*).

Other sources of information

migraweb

Topics: accommodation

ch.ch

Topics: foreigners in Switzerland, owning accommodation

GSR
Guide Social Romand

Topics: tenant's right to a lease, housing, apartment, where to live

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Where to live ^{2/2}

Buying or building a house Buying/Looking for a property

It is advisable to consult the notices and advertisements in the regional press or on the internet; to visit estate agents regularly; to put a notice in the press, on the internet or in supermarkets; and to tell friends and acquaintances that you are looking for a house.

Building/Building permit

An application for a building permit should be submitted to the communal secretariat of the place where the house is to be constructed. It is best to consult an expert, such as an architect, to make sure that the paperwork is complete and that the quality of the project is up to the mark. The communal authority will examine the application then pass the file to the appropriate cantonal departments.

Infomaison

Infomaison information platform

ch.ch **Propriété-Logement**

Home ownership

ECA Jura

Insurance for building works from the cantonal building and safety insurance establishment (*Etablissement cantonal d'assurance immobilière et de prévention*).

Banque et poste

Funding construction

Geoportal

JURA CH
RÉPUBLIQUE ET CANTON DE JURA

Géoportail

Survey the entire Jura area; find out who owns a site; consult the local communal development plan, etc. The Géoportail lets you do all this.

Waste management

Non-recyclable municipal waste (formerly known as household waste or refuse, etc.) should be put in waste bags or bins. These containers must be placed on the roadside or pavement on the day when the waste truck comes to collect what has been discarded. You are formally prohibited from burning the waste yourself since the resulting pollution would be 1,000 times greater than that caused by an incineration plant. Waste collection days are listed in the waste notice (*mémo-déchets*) distributed to the whole population or by the communal authorities. Waste bags can be obtained from shops in 10-bag rolls. They are taxed by adding a waste-disposal charge to the price. In addition to the waste-bag tax, people in the Canton of Jura also pay a fixed tax per person or household set by the communes.

Each commune in the Canton of Jura has its own waste collection point. Waste sorting applies to paper, glass, metal, cardboard, oils, cans, aluminium, compost, batteries, etc. A collection service is also provided for bulky objects (items that do not fit into a 110 litre waste bag and that are not subject to waste sorting). Address all questions about waste to your communal office.

Déchets

MEMO waste (*déchets*)



Guide des déchets

Guide to waste

JURA CH
RÉPUBLIQUE ET CANTON DE JURA

ENV

Canton of Jura environmental office

Moving

ch.ch

Déménagement

When you decide to move to settle or stay in a commune, you must report in person to the communal official within 14 days.

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Immigrants and health

MIGESPLUS

migesplus.ch is intended for immigrants and helps them access health information. The Health Guide to Switzerland is issued in 18 languages.

Finding a doctor

DoctorFMH

Doctor FMH is the only complete official register with a list of Swiss doctors. You can also check the languages spoken by the doctors.

Health Department

JURA.CH

SSA

The cantonal public health department (SSA) ensures and contributes to the promotion, protection and safeguarding of the health of the Canton of Jura's population. The SSA website provides many useful addresses and a wide range of information on current services and benefits in the Canton.

Hôpital du Jura (Jura Hospital)

Hôpital du Jura

The activities of the *Hôpital du Jura* take place on the four sites of Delémont, Porrentruy, Saignelégier and La Promenade Seniors' Residence in Delémont. Whether as outpatients or during a stay as an inpatient, patients and residents enjoy the advantages of quality care and other services.

Clinique Le Noirmont (Le Noirmont Clinic)

Clinique Le Noirmont

The *Clinique Le Noirmont* is a leading national centre for cardiovascular, psychosomatic and musculoskeletal rehabilitation.

Caring for the aged

JURA.CH

**SSA
Personne âgées**

The Canton of Jura features several types of structures designed for the care of the elderly and seniors, including home care and assistance, day centres, assisted-living apartments, temporary respite beds, socio-medical establishments (EMS) and psychogeriatric units (UVP).

Important emergency numbers (emergencies and first aid services in Switzerland)

118 Fire station

117 Police

144 Ambulance, medical and paediatric emergencies

145 Intoxication (poisoning)

Canton of Jura:

0800 300 033 On-call doctor

032 466 34 34 On-call dentist

032 423 22 32 On-call pharmacist

JURA.CH

Urgences

Emergency numbers on the cantonal website

Hôpital du Jura

Emergency Department at the *Hôpital du Jura* (Jura Hospital)

Health insurance (LAMAL)

LAMAL

Social health insurance enables everyone living in Switzerland to

enjoy access to adequate care in the case of sickness or accident. Every resident in Switzerland must take out health insurance and may choose the insurer they prefer. The health insurance guide is intended for all insured persons and is designed to provide all essential and useful information.



OFSP

The website of the Federal Office of Public Health (FOPH) and that of the Swiss authorities (ch.ch) offer a wide range of information.

ch.ch

Assurance -maladie

Health insurance premiums

JURA.CH

**SSA
Assurance-maladie**

The Canton of Jura's health department (SSA) and compensation office (*Caisse de compensation du Jura*) have access

to the exact cantonal charges for all health insurers and will provide the relevant information on request together with details of possible financial assistance (reduced health insurance premiums for insured persons of modest means).

Mandatory health insurance



OFSP

Every resident (domiciled) of Switzerland must take out manda-

tory health insurance to cover care in the case of sickness, and must do so within three months of taking up residence or of their birth in Switzerland.

Lettre d'affiliation

Letter requesting affiliation for basic health insurance.

Benefits



OFSP

Prestations

The Swiss health insurance pays benefits in the case of sickness,

accident (if no other mandatory or private accident insurance is responsible for this cover), and maternity. LAMAL also covers certain costs related to the detection and prevention of certain illnesses as well as the costs of dental care resulting from a serious illness or its consequences.

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The insured person's contribution to the cost of benefits



Insured persons pay the costs of benefits up to the extent of the deductible for which they have opted in their insurance policies. Beyond that, insured persons will be responsible for 10% of the costs (their share) up to the amount of CHF 700.00 per year (CHF 350.00 for children). They must also contribute to the costs of their stay in the case of hospitalization.

Two reimbursement systems

In the Swiss health insurance system, insurers reimburse the costs of benefits in the case of illness once the benefits have been provided. Providers of benefits can be remunerated in two ways:

1. by the insured persons, whom the insurer reimburses subsequently for the charges incurred;
2. by the insurers, who make direct payments to the pharmacy, the doctor or the hospital that has supplied the services or benefits.

Assurance-accident

Accident insurance

Disabilities



Disabilities section of the "Guide Social Romand" social guide

FSA

Visually impaired: Swiss Federation of the Blind and Visually Impaired

Forum handicap

Jura disabilities forum

Pro Infirmis

Pro Infirmis organization

Right to a daily allowance during an illness

The right to sick pay in the form of a daily allowance applies when an insured person has a reduced capacity for work of at least 50%, and comes into force on the third day after the beginning of the illness (or in accordance with another arrangement). In the case of pregnancy and childbirth, the insurers pay an allowance for 16 weeks, at least eight of which follow the birth. This is conditional on the insured person having paid contributions for 270 days without an interval of over three months.

Insurance for a daily allowance during an illness is a very widespread practice, although it is not compulsory. Several collective labour agreements stipulate that insurance for a daily allowance must pay benefits for two years.



Federal Social Insurance Office



Incapacity for work

Pro Infirmis

Pro Infirmis (disabled persons)

Health insurance – supplementary insurance schemes



If you want your medical insurance to include benefits that are not

covered by the basic insurance, there is an extremely wide range of supplementary insurance schemes. For instance, you can obtain the advantage of a greater number of out-patient benefits and services (correction of children's teeth, or supplementary medical treatments such as osteopathy), be allowed more comfort or freely choose your doctor during a stay in hospital.

Community interpreting

Se comprendre

Community interpreting is an oral activity carried out in intercultural

settings. As the interpreters translate, they draw on accurate knowledge of present-day life as actually experienced in immigrants' countries of origin and in the society of the country of reception, as well as the social, ethnic and cultural environments of those with whom they seek to communicate.

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FASD (Foundation for home help and care)

FASD

The care staff of the FASD provides care services on the basis of medical prescriptions every day of the week in order to allow the maintenance at or return home of persons who are sick, have suffered an accident, are disabled or aged and who require these services. The care services are reimbursed by the basic health insurance. The staff also provides assistance with regard to home cleaning and clothes (laundry, ironing), cooking, shopping and the organization of everyday life.

Sexual health and family planning centre for the Canton of Jura

Centre de santé sexuelle

The purpose of the centre is to inform, counsel, support and assist all individuals and couples about the various stages of relationships and sexual experience. The centre offers advice about different aspects of sexuality, including, in particular, procreation, contraception, birth control and the prevention of sexually transmissible diseases, and provides a pregnancy consultation service.

Domestic violence

In addition to physical violence (brutality, blows, burns, bites, etc.) towards a partner, there are several no less serious and reprehensible forms of violence: psychological violence (insults, humiliation, threats, harassment, etc.) as well as financial violence (not making due contributions to household expenses, appropriating a partner's money, etc.). In these types of situations, you should rapidly alert the services capable of assistance—the police or aid institutions.

JURA-CH
Violence conjugale

JURA-CH
SSA
Maltraitance

JURA-CH
Bureau de l'égalité

JURA-CH
Brochure

JURA-CH
APEA

Social assistance

JURA-CH
SAS
Services sociaux

Regional social services for the Canton of Jura

JURA-CH
SAS
Aide aux victimes

Aid for victims

General private social services

Caritas Jura

Caritas Jura

Centre social protestant

Protestant social centre

JURA-CH
SAS
Aide sociale privée

Guide to private social assistance

Institutions sociales

List of social institutions

Specialized social services

JURA-CH
SAS
Dépendances

Addictions (alcohol, drugs, etc.)

JURA-CH
Justice

Minors under the jurisdiction of the court

Pro Senectute

Seniors: Pro Senectute Arc Jurassien

JURA-CH
AJAM

Refugees and asylum-seekers: Canton of Jura's association for immigrants

JURA-CH
SAS
ARPA

Advances and recoveries of maintenance allowances

Hôpital du Jura
Service social

Jura Hospital social service

Marriage guidance and counselling

In cases of difficulties experienced by couples, marriage guidance and consultation services provides assistance to promote dialogue, regain some equilibrium, or manage a separation or divorce situation more effectively.

Couple plus

Federation of marriage guidance and counselling services

Two institutions in the Canton of Jura provide these services:

Centre social protestant

Protestant social centre

Caritas Jura
Couples et familles

Caritas Jura

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Integration/social 4/4

Integration

Integration is a process intended to allow foreigners to get to know the practices of their host country so that the life they lead is as harmonious as possible. This requires an effort on the part of foreigners in participating in the measures to which they are introduced so that they increase their autonomy (by learning French, educating and training themselves, and respecting rules and values) and can actively participate in the social, cultural and economic life of their adopted country. It also requires the host population to behave reciprocally, by being open and considerate, and by helping to promote contacts and exchanges.

Integration and fighting racism



BI

The Integration Office (*Bureau de l'intégration des étrangers*) for the integration of foreigners is responsible for implementing the measures for promoting integration to be found in the cantonal integration programme (PIC), comprising areas such as: reception and information, protection against discrimination, language and education and training, vocational reintegration, community interpreting and social integration.

Comunica French courses



Cours

The integration process necessarily begins with effective learning of the language of the immigrant's host region.

Immigrant women's information and training centre (CAFF)



CAFF

The CAFF provides information and is a forum for encounters and exchanges.

Community life

The integration process promotes participation in community life, and especially with your community of origin if it is present in the host community as an association or similar body. It is important to preserve your roots and origins.

Associations étrangères

Non-exhaustive list of formally established foreign associations.

Caritas drop-in and meeting centre

Caritas LARC

Caritas's drop-in and meeting centre (LARC) was founded by Caritas Jura and is open to all comers but especially to those in search of social links (senior citizens receiving a Swiss IA or AHV pension, foreigners, job-seekers, and so on). Accordingly LARC provides a kind of social "bistrot" open to everyone, with group activities and events.



All those requiring legal advice can obtain a 30-minute consultation with a designated lawyer. Furthermore, under certain conditions, those without sufficient resources to pay for a lawyer's services can apply for free legal aid.

eCHO+ helpful guide



Together with the Confederation, the aid organization of the Swiss protestant churches has published a guide to how things function in Switzerland.

Mediation service

Mediation is a negotiation process in which the mediator ensures that people in conflict enjoy a setting in which they can express their viewpoints, feelings and values, and confront them with those of others, in order to resolve a conflict.

Option Médiation

The Option Médiation Association can be contacted for this purpose.



SEM

State Secretariat for Migration

Other sources of information

migraweb

Topics: health, social security, integration



SAS

Social action service of the Canton of Jura

GSR

Guide Social Romand

The Social Guide for French-speaking Switzerland provides a range of information on all relevant areas of the social sector.

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Communications 1/1

Comparisons

Comparis

There are several providers in Switzerland for landline and mobile telephone services, internet and television, which can be compared on the www.comparis.ch and www.allo.ch websites.

Allo

Mobile telephones

Swisscom

Salt

Sunrise

Migros

Coop

Mobilezone

Three mobile telephone companies operate alongside one another in Switzerland: Swisscom, Salt and Sunrise. Other companies such as Migros, Coop or Mobilezone provide mobile telephone products (and use the Swisscom, Salt or Sunrise networks to do so). Swisscom is the historic public operator.

Cable and digital television

Broadcast



OFCOM

Most households equipped with television in Switzerland receive radio and television programmes by cable. The private companies operating cable networks provides these services.

Telephoning

Dialling telephone numbers in Switzerland

In Switzerland, telephone numbers are always preceded by an area/city code. The only exceptions are emergency calls (117 for the police, 118 for the fire department/accidents, etc.). Calls to Switzerland from abroad must be preceded by the country code 0041 or +41, followed by the call number in Switzerland but omitting the "0" at the beginning of the area/city code.

Directory

local.ch

local.ch

The official Swiss directory allows you to find an individual's or business number quickly, and to see the location of the address on a map.

Radio and television licence

All households in Switzerland that are equipped with a radio or television set must pay for a radio or TV licence, irrespective of the channels watched or stations listened to, and also irrespective of the mode of reception (whether antenna, cable, satellite, telephone, mobile or internet). The only persons exonerated from these charges are citizens receiving AVS or AI pensions, in accordance with federal legislation on supplementary old-age, survivors' and invalidity insurance benefits (LPC). The licence fees are collected by the Billag company, under delegation from the Confederation. Billag is also responsible for informing the population of the obligation to declare the devices they use and to pay for their licence.



OFCOM

Billag

Ombudskom

The Ombudsman can be contacted in the case of a dispute with a provider in the area of landline or mobile telephone services, internet services, digital and cable television, and problems with providers of premium service numbers.

OFCOM



OFCOM

The Federal Office of Communications (OFCOM) provides arbitration within the Swiss communications market. Its website provides a wide range of information.

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Shopping ^{1/1}

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A diversified offering

From the local shops to be found in most villages in the Canton of Jura to the shopping centres in the main towns and cities, the canton offers its inhabitants numerous opportunities to make their purchases.

Fairs and markets

Delémont

Delémont:
Wednesday and
Saturday

Porrentruy

Porrentruy:
Thursday and
Saturday

Buying abroad/Duty and tax-free goods

Personal effects, travel provisions and the fuel in your vehicle's tank are admitted as duty-free goods on entering Switzerland.



Douanes

Other transported goods are subject to VAT, depending on the total value (over 300 francs), and customs duties, depending on their quantity.

Customs duties are not always levied, except for foodstuffs, tobacco, alcohol and fuel. Please note that certain goods may not be imported.

French-speaking consumers association (FRC)

FRC

Through its monthly journal and its website, the FRC informs and issues warnings about many different consumer topics. The FRC offers an opportunity to enquire about consumer rights and helps people to devise or re-adjust family or personal budgets.

Business hours for shops in the Canton of Jura

Shops, goods depots and warehouses

Shops may be open:

- From 6:00 am to 6:30 pm from Monday to Friday,
- From 6:00 am to 5:00 pm on Saturday.

Many shops stay open between noon and 1:00 pm.

Exceptions:

The following may open on Sunday and public holidays:

- shops, depots and warehouses that only employ family members;
- on-call pharmacies;
- florists, bakers, cake and pastry shops, and confectioners.

The following are also provided for:

- evening sales (late or evening opening) on Thursday or Friday, as the commune decides, until 9:00 pm;
- five late or evening sales from 14 to 23 December, as the commune decides, until 9:00 pm;
- service stations: from 6:00 am to 10:00 pm every day.

Other sources of information

migraweb

Topics: money (payments), consumption

ch.ch

Topics: purchases, consumption, consumer rights

GSR
Guide Social Romand

Topics: consumer protection legislation



Banks and post offices 1/2

Presentation of banks and financial institutions in Switzerland

- Banques** Presentation of banks
- Banques** Description of Swiss banks for people living in Switzerland
- Swissbanking** Swiss bankers' association
- Postfinance** Postfinance
- Comparis** Comparison between banks

Choosing a bank

Several criteria govern the choice of a bank or banking institution: the rates offered, the services and advantages provided in relation to your financial means, how close it is to your home, bank charges, etc. The list of banking institutions available in a locality or region may be found by consulting local.ch.



Bank accounts

A personal current account (or salary account): Ideal for the payment of a salary or rent. Availability of a bank card. Possibility of cash-free payments.
Savings account: as a supplement to a personal account, a more attractive rate of interest.

Internet banking services

Ability to access your bank's services, check your account, place payment orders, place stock market orders, etc. 24/7 on the internet.

Bank cards and cheques

Maestro card

The Maestro card is in wide use in Switzerland. It not only allows you to pay for purchases but to withdraw cash from ATMs (Bancomat) by using a personal PIN. Customers can obtain these cards from their banks.

Credit cards

For personal account holders, issued by banks or specialized organizations. The most familiar ones in Switzerland are Mastercard and Visa. Charges vary.



Cash withdrawals from Bancomats and Postomats

Bancomats are automated teller machines (ATM) for withdrawing money from banks. Postfinance also provides numerous post office ATMs.

Charges

Withdrawals from your own bank's Bancomat are generally free. Withdrawals from other banks' Bancomats are usually chargeable.

Debt financing

Each bank offers several financing solutions. It is essential to ask for multiple offers.



Preventing excessive debt

You should use the various forms of payment allowed with the greatest possible caution, since they can play a major part in leading you into excessive debt.



Cheques drawn on banks

Written cheques are a very rare means of payment in Switzerland.

Payments

It is possible to make cash payments directly to the creditor, over a bank counter (chargeable) or in a post office. The most frequently used method of payment is by internet, on all bank sites, or by Postfinance. You can obtain all the practical information you require at bank or post office counters or on the internet.



Other sources of information





Banks and post offices ^{2/2}

Financing home ownership

A mortgage is a loan extended by a bank and guaranteed by a loan, or pledge of, on a property. The mortgage lender usually asks for a 20% personal contribution.

ch.ch Propriété-Logement

Infomaison

If you are a foreigner and wish to acquire a home or building site or plot, under certain conditions you will need a permit.

ch.ch Etrangers-Logement

Asset management

Investment advisers in banks in the Canton of Jura are able to manage and grow assets entrusted to them. Practical information in this respect is available on the websites of banks located in the Canton of Jura.

Postal service

Poste

La Poste (the Post Office) is responsible for the postal service in Switzerland.

Posting letters in Switzerland

A post: Letters are delivered the day after they are posted.

B post: Letters are delivered three working days later.

A post requires letters to bear an "A" (standing for the choice of A post) in the top right-hand corner of the envelope.

Layout of the address

The address must appear in a standard form at bottom right of the envelope, leaving an empty 15 mm margin to the right and at the base of its front. Mention of the sender's address is not compulsory, but it may be placed in the top left corner on the front of the envelope or on its back. The envelope must be sealed.

Postal rates

Postal rates vary depending on the format and size, weight and speed of the post selected, and may be consulted on the Post Office website's home page.

Post offices in the Canton of Jura and business hours

The Post Office website's home page allows you to locate all post offices in the Canton of Jura along with their business hours.

Post office boxes (*cases postales*)

The P. O. box or post office box is equivalent to having a mailbox in a post office. To obtain a post office box, ask at a post office. This is a free service offer.

Other sources of information

migraweb

Topics: money, work

ch.ch

Topics: foreign workers, home ownership

GSR
Guide Social Romand

Topics: bank, post

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Image RTS

Economy and employment 1/2

Job applications

An application comprises the following basic elements:

Curriculum vitae (CV)

The CV provides your personal data, educational and professional training, professional experience, etc. It should be clear and exact, full yet concise (two A4 pages at most). Pay special attention to spelling, grammar and punctuation.

Letter of motivation

The letter of motivation, or covering letter, accompanies the CV and mentions how you learned of the job offer, the reason for your application, and your professional skills, interests and experience.

The ORP and EFEJ provide assistance in writing your letter of motivation and CV.



Job interview

The job interview is an opportunity to meet the potential employer, to clearly demonstrate that you satisfy the requisite demands and to confirm that you are sufficiently motivated for the job on offer. It is essential to prepare for this interview (information about the business, answers to the usual questions, a list of questions to ask, etc.).

Employment contract

The law does not call for any particular form. The employment contract may be tacit or oral but the written form is nevertheless strongly recommended.

Minimum wage

Swiss law does not set any minimum or average wage. The amount paid is agreed by employer and employee when the latter is hired. A minimum wage project is under consideration in the Canton of Jura.

Overtime

As an employee, you have to work supplementary hours if circumstances so require.

Right to a wage in case of sickness, pregnancy or accident

Assurances

Ways to find employment

JURA-CH

ORP

The Regional Employment Centre (ORP) is a free service for all job-seekers (even though its primary concern is with the unemployed).



Travail.swiss

Newspapers

The regional papers regularly publish offers of employment.

Word of mouth

You are advised to tell your friends and acquaintances that you are looking for work. In fact, word of mouth is also a means of seeking employment.

Unemployment

Steps to take immediately:

JURA-CH

Chômage

As soon as you learn that you will be unemployed, you must start looking for a new job and register as unemployed by reporting in person to the commune where you live as quickly as possible.

JURA-CH

Inscription

Then the ORP will invite you to attend regular compulsory interviews conducted by human resources advisers.

JURA-CH

Obligations

Unemployment insurance (AC)

You will find information on unemployment insurance in the section on Work and finance/Insurance.

Jura work-training centre (EFEJ)

JURA-CH

EFEJ

The Jura work-training centre (*L'Espace Formation Emploi Jura*) is the cantonal skills improvement centre for job-seekers.

Ecole et formation

Family allowances



OFAS

Allocations

Family allowances are intended to compensate for part of the charges that parents have to pay for services to their children. They comprise child allowances and vocational training allowances, as well as birth and adoption allowances.

Vacation and public holidays

The legal minimum duration of vacations is five weeks per year until 20 have passed and four weeks thereafter. Nevertheless, this minimum may be increased by an individual contract, collective agreement or staff regulations.

JURA-CH

AMT

List of public holidays in the Canton of Jura

CCJU

Family allowance office of the Canton of Jura

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Image RTS

Economy and employment

2/2

Disputes

Work relations can lead to various types of conflict, especially with regard to wages and working hours, because of discrimination or a disputed dismissal, etc.



SECO

The website of the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs provides a list of trade union associations and umbrella professional organizations.



Measures to facilitate the free circulation of individuals

In cases of indecision or disagreement with regard to labour law, employers and employees can obtain free legal advice by appointment or by telephone from the court of first instance of the Labour Tribunal (*Tribunal de première instance, Conseil des prud'hommes*) of the Canton of Jura.



Measures to facilitate the free circulation of individuals

Illegal employment



SECO

The authorities seek to combat illegal (undeclared) employment. All gainful occupations must be reported.



SECO

The topic of employment on the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs's website



Labour law

Starting a business as a foreigner



Portail PME

The necessary steps are explained here.



Travaillleurs étrangers

Economic development



The main aim of the *Promotion Economique* (promotion of local development) structure is to instigate and support the development of the Canton of Jura's economy via diversification, modernization and innovation of existing businesses, and also by the introduction and foundation of new businesses. This resource is an extremely useful tool for finding companies, partners, sub-contractors and so on.



Creapole is a support facility for the creation of businesses and technological innovation, with the aim of contributing to diversification of the economic fabric of the Canton of Jura.

Permits and licences

The following activities are subject to authorization:



AMT

Employment of foreign staff



AMT

Foreign companies that want to operate in the Canton of Jura have to file the required applications with the labour market supervision department (SMT) of the work and finance service (SEE).

Temporary and permanent residence permits



SPOP

Police des étrangers

The Aliens Police Division (*Police des étrangers*) issues temporary and permanent residence permits to foreigners who want to stay in Switzerland.

A foreigner who wishes to acquire self-employed status in the Canton of Jura must apply to the work and finance service (SEE) for a permit.



AMT

Other sources of information

migraweb

Topic: work

ch.ch

Topics: working as a foreigner in Switzerland, conflicts at work, starting your own business, self-employment, overtime, family allowances, vacation and public holidays

GSR

Guide Social Romand

Topics: starting your own business, employment contract, temporary work and staff recruitment, employment certificate, workers, foreign women workers in Switzerland



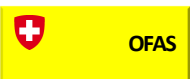
Insurance 1/3

1st pillar: AVS/AI/PC

AVS/AI cover is mandatory for persons resident or exercising a professional activity in Switzerland. AVS/AI allowances are estimated to cover essential needs at retirement age or in the case of death or invalidity, together with possible supplementary benefits (PC). The level of a retirement pension depends on the total contributions paid. Consequently, years when no contributions were paid result in a proportional reduction in the future pension.



The Jura compensation fund (CCJU) is responsible for functions associated with old-age and survivors' insurance (AVS), and with invalidity insurance (AI).



Federal Social Insurance Office



AVS information centre



AI information centre



PC information centre

2nd pillar: professional cover

Professional cover or the 2nd full AVS/AI/PC pillar (1st pillar). Together, the two insurance schemes should allow retirees to preserve their previous standard of living to a considerable extent. Accordingly, the aim is that the two pensions should add up to something approaching 60% of the last wage or salary.

All employees who are already insured by the 1st pillar and earn at least 21,150 francs per year (figure for 2016) are insured by the 2nd pillar.

The obligation to take out insurance begins concurrently with paid employment and, at the earliest, from the end of the 17th year of your life.



Federal Social Insurance Office



Implications and aim of professional cover



PP information centre

The three-pillar social security system

In Switzerland, the social security system is based on the three-pillar principle. Old-age and survivors' insurance (AVS), invalidity insurance (AI) and supplementary benefits comprise the 1st pillar. It is designed to cover the essential needs of an insured person and is mandatory. Professional cover (pension fund) is also compulsory and comprises the 2nd pillar. It is intended to maintain the living standard enjoyed before retirement, or in the event of invalidity and death, for you and for your surviving dependents. Individual private cover is known as the 3rd pillar, and is voluntary.

1 ^{er} pilier	2 ^e pilier	3 ^e pilier
Couverture des besoins vitaux	Maintien du niveau de vie antérieur	Complément individuel
Prévoyance publique	Prévoyance professionnelle	Prévoyance individuelle
AVS AI Prestations complémentaires	LPP LAA	Prévoyance liée 3a Prévoyance libre 3b

3rd pillar: private cover

A distinction is made between 3a "linked" cover and 3b "unlimited" cover. If your professional activity is profitable, 3a cover allows you to privately accumulate capital for your retirement. Although the use of the sums paid in is restricted during the minimum length of time prescribed by law, this type of saving enjoys certain tax advantages.

Moreover, if you start an independent professional activity, or buy a residential property, the capital saved can also be withdrawn before the legal term is complete.

Unlimited cover 3b includes all modes of individual saving, such as personal savings, purchases of shares and securities, purchases of properties or life insurance cover, etc.



Federal Social Insurance Office

Other sources of information



Topic: social security



Topics: insurance cover, AVS, pension



Topics: insurance cover, LPP, AVS

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Insurance 2/3

Accident insurance

Workers employed in Switzerland must be insured against the risk of accidents. The accident insurance scheme (LAA) is intended to cover the financial consequences of occupational accidents, non-occupational accidents and occupational illnesses. The scheme's benefits help compensate the adverse effects on health and the earning capacities of insured persons who are victims of accidents or suffer from an occupational illness. Persons with no gainful activity are only covered in part in the context of health insurance legislation; accordingly, they need to complete this partial cover by taking out private insurance.

 **OFSP** Federal Social Insurance Office

 **Info AA** AA information centre


Unemployment insurance (AC)

Unemployment insurance pays benefits in the case of unemployment, partial unemployment, work suspended because of inclement weather, and when employers declare bankruptcy. It also funds measures for workforce reintegration.

Wage-earners are obliged to take out insurance, except for certain members of the families of farmers who work on the farm, and retirees. The self-employed are not insured under the AC scheme.

 **SECO** State Secretariat for Economic Affairs

 **Info AC** AC information centre

 **AVS Jura** Jura unemployment fund

Maternity insurance

Maternity leave and allowance


All mothers exercising a gainful activity (whether they are wage-earners, self-employed, currently unemployed or work in their husbands' or family members' business) are entitled to paid maternity leave. However, no federal law provides for paternity leave.

 **AVS Jura** AVS Jura Maternity allowance


Allowances for loss of earnings


The allowances for loss of earnings (APG) scheme grants fair compensation for loss of earnings in cases of service and maternity.


 **Info AA** APG information centre

 **AVS Jura** AVS Jura APG fund

Other sources of information

 **migraweb** Topics: insurance, social security

 **ch.ch** Topics: accidents, unemployment, maternity, loss of earnings

 **GSR** Guide Social Romand Topics: accidents, unemployment, maternity, loss of earnings

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Insurance 3/3



Household contents insurance

Risks insured

The insurable risks are fire (conflagrations, lightning, explosions, etc.), natural elements (floods, storms, hail, falling stones and rocks, etc.), water damage, broken glass (window panes, wash basins, etc.), theft (by unlawful entry, robbery, theft, theft outside the home).

Cover

Apart from their own household contents, policy-holders insure the objects belonging to persons living with them, and borrowed, leased or rented objects. The premiums are fixed contractually on the basis of the inventory of goods drawn up by the policy-holder, and of the sums insured. This inventory must be updated regularly to accord with changes to the household contents.

Benefits

In principle, the insurance company pays out the replacement value of an object destroyed as the result of an insured event.

Supplementary insurance schemes

A certain number of risks are not covered by household insurance and most of these forms of damage are covered by supplementary policies.

Mandatory fire insurance (property insurance)

All property located in the Canton of Jura must always be insured against fire. At least one approved fire extinguisher has to be provided in every new or refurbished building, and is strongly recommended in every household.



Cantonal property and protection insurance establishment

(*Etablissement cantonal d'assurance immobilière et de prévention*)

Insurance guides

Swiss social insurance system: information for foreign nationals



The brochure explains the specific features of Swiss social insurance schemes with reference to old-age and survivors' insurance and disability insurance (AVS/AI, 1st pillar), and the occupational pension scheme (2nd pillar). It offers practical instructions for preparing for your definitive departure from Switzerland. The brochure is published in 12 languages.



The brochure entitled *Les assurances sociales au quotidien* (an everyday guide to social insurance schemes) is intended to provide small and medium firms (SME) with a complete overview of the different insurance schemes and useful advice on negotiating with social insurers.

Third party liability insurance (RC)



Cover

Third party liability insurance is intended to cover the damage caused to third parties by insured persons or by persons for whom they are responsible. Although the law does not make this form of insurance mandatory, it is eminently advisable. Moreover, the standard tenancy agreement used in the Canton of Jura requires a tenant to take out third party liability insurance.

Benefits

The insurance company only pays out the actual value of the object that has been destroyed (and not its replacement value), subject to a possible deductible to be paid by the policy-holder.

Other sources of information



Topics: insurance, social security



Topics: insurance



Topics: private insurance schemes

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Taxes 1/2

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JuraTax

... un outil précieux pour tous ceux que la paperasse rebute...



Future taxpayers' guide



AFC

Federal Tax Administration

General features

Jura taxpayers must pay communal, cantonal, federal and parish taxes on their income, assets, profits from a company and its capital. The responsible authority is the Jura Tax Administration.

JURA CH

Contributions

Individuals must pay tax on their income and on their assets. There are other taxes too. The ch.ch website offers information on everything that you should know about taxation in Switzerland.

ch.ch

Impôts

Completing your tax declaration: what you have to remember, how taxes are calculated, how to declare an additional profit, a gain, or a lottery win, how to pay less tax.

ch.ch

Déclaration

A special feature: tax at source

JURA CH

Impôt à la source

Tax at source is deducted directly from the foreign employee's salary by the employer. It applies to:

- foreign workers who, though domiciled as taxpayers in Switzerland, do not hold an authorization to settle in the country (Permit C).
- foreign workers who are not domiciled as taxpayers in Switzerland and who receive income emanating from an activity exercised in Switzerland.

Tax at source is deducted from income by the Confederation, the canton, the commune and the parish.

Steps to take as soon as you arrive in the Canton of Jura

After filing your documents with the commune in which you want to live, report to the tax office (*Service des contributions*) in Delémont as quickly as possible to complete a simplified questionnaire (form 120) and ask for an approximate estimate of the tax that you will have to pay. You can also use the calculator (*calculette*) to make this estimate.

JURA CH

Formule 120

JURA CH

CTR calculette

Subsequently you should obtain pay-in slips from the district office in order to start paying the sums due as soon as possible. We strongly recommend this procedure so that you do not delay payment. This will enable you to avoid having to pay a very large amount of tax when the cumulative account is presented.

JURA CH

CTR encaissement

Please also remember that...

Taxpayers who come from abroad will be taxed on their monthly income obtained from their arrival in the Canton of Jura. Taxpayers from another Swiss canton who choose to be domiciled in the Canton of Jura become Jura taxpayers for the entire year. In Switzerland, each change of canton gives rise to a change of place of registration for tax purposes. From the date they settle in the Canton of Jura, individuals become Jura taxpayers with retroactive effect to 1 January of the year. The fact of leaving the place where you are officially domiciled does not release you from the obligation to pay all taxes due previously.

JuraTax

JURA CH

Juratax

Your online tax declaration. The JuraTax application is provided by the tax administration (*Service des contributions*). It allows you to complete your tax declaration using an electronic tool.

Tax calendar and other information on the taxation of individuals

JURA CH

Personnes physiques

Tax and young people

The tax authorities wish to inform young people of their tax obligations and the general importance of taxation in everyday life as soon as they start working, and of the risks associated with debt.

JURA CH

Le fisc et les jeunes

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Taxes 2/2

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The different taxes

ch.ch Impôts en Suisse Overview of Swiss taxation

The Swiss tax system comprises several taxes, such as direct federal tax (IFD), cantonal taxes, inheritance and donations tax, transfer taxes (transfer of properties), tax on vehicles, property tax, dog tax, church tax, etc.

AFC The whole system is described in the publication: *The Swiss Tax System*.

Direct federal tax is calculated on income. It is determined and levied by the cantons on behalf of the Confederation at the same time as direct cantonal taxes (tax on income, assets, profits and capital and on profits from property and lottery wins). The same applies to communal taxes. However, the communes decide their own tax rates.

Travailler en Suisse Other information

Gainful activity from employment, self-employment and agricultural activities
The self-employed and farmers have to keep accounts that will be used as a basis for calculating the tax they owe (accounting documents such as the balance sheet, profit and loss statement, cash book, etc.). Supporting documentation must remain available to the tax office. It is important to remember that accounting documents must be kept for 10 years.

Infomaison Housing property is also taxed.

Tax assistance for new businesses

Under certain very specific conditions, new businesses founded in the Canton of Jura and of special interest to its economy may benefit from a preferential tax regime involving full or partial exoneration from tax on profits and capital for a period of up to 10 years.

All relevant information may be found at the cantonal development agency (*La Promotion économique cantonale*).

JURA.CH Promotion économique

Other sources of information

migraweb Topic: taxes

ch.ch Topic: taxes

GSR Guide Social Romand Topic: taxes

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Public transport and soft mobility ^{1/1}

Offering

Le Vagabond

The Vagabond fare network has an offer to fit all mobility needs, in conjunction with the three main public transport companies of the region. Monthly or annual, for adults or young people, a Vagabond ticket or pass allows you unlimited use of public transport in selected zones or throughout the entire territory of the Canton of Jura.

JURA CH

Mobilité

All possible fare offers and passes are shown on the site of the cantonal territorial development service (*Service cantonal du développement territorial*) in the mobility and transport section.

Noctambus

Noctambus is a bus service that serves most locations every Friday and Saturday night until 4:00 am.

It is a legal obligation to make public transport accessible to persons with reduced mobility.



OFT

Federal Office of Transport (FOT)

Indicateur officiel

Offer for persons with reduced mobility

GSR

Guide Social Romand

Transportation and disabilities



Voyages avec handicap

You can reach the **CFF Handicap Call Centre** at 0800 007 102. It offers assistance for getting on and off trains, tactile aid to assist orientation, and assisted listening systems to improve communication. It also provides information on travel facilities.

Jura rando

Jura Rando signposts and services the **hiking trail network** of the Canton of Jura, which is 1,130 km long, and organizes guided walks. The website shows the network and times of walks.



OFROU

Soft mobility on the Federal Roads Office website

Timetables

All public transport timetables (trains and buses of all companies) are accessible together, either in a printed version (at ticket offices and counters) or by internet (SBB mobile app).



CFF

Official public transport timetable

Transports publics

Description of public transport in the Canton of Jura

The providers are:

CFF

Car postal

CI

Agglomobile

The **agglomobile** website covers mobility within the Delémont conurbation. Its purpose is to present the various mobility offers available to travel within the area on a single website.

JURA CH

Mobilité

The **different soft mobility networks** comprise hiking trails, networks for use by cycles and mountain bikes, and more especially for recreational purposes: paths for scooters, the horse riding network and the winter trail system.

SuisseMobile

SuisseMobile is the Swiss network for soft mobility.

The Jura's **network of cycling paths** includes numerous signposted itineraries, shown on SuisseMobile.

JURA CH

Sports

Mountain bike network
The Sports Office signposts and services the Jura mountain bike network, which is also shown on SuisseMobile.

Cycling

Road use

Only those persons who have reached school age and can pedal in a seated position are entitled to use a bicycle on Swiss roads. Cyclists must obey the general road traffic rules. Cycling helmets are optional but strongly recommended.

Prévention BPA

Third party liability insurance (RC)

The mandatory vignette for cycles, which proves possession of third party liability insurance, has been discontinued. Cyclists are strongly advised to take out third party liability insurance.

Compulsory lighting system

The risk of accidents for cyclists is three times greater at night than during the day. Therefore every cycle must be fitted with a lighting system.

Bicycle touring in the Canton of Jura

The Canton of Jura's territory provides numerous opportunities to enjoy the pleasures of cycling.

Sports, loisirs et tourisme

Other sources of information

migraweb

Topic: mobility

ch.ch

Topics: cycling, CFF, road use

GSR

Guide Social Romand

Topics: travel, disability

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Cars and rules of the road ^{1/2}

Drivers:

Acquiring a Swiss driving licence

For those who have a foreign driving licence:



Find practical information concerning an international licence or exchanging a foreign licence.

For those without a driving licence:

People who want to learn how to drive a car need a provisional licence. They have to pass an examination on theory as well as a practical examination. If they are successful they obtain a probationary licence and, later, an ordinary driving licence. There is an international driving licence and various types of licences for different types of vehicles. Licences may be withdrawn if the rules of the road are not respected.

Permis de conduire

Swiss car service association (*Association des services des automobiles*)

Nouveaux conducteurs

Mandatory third party liability insurance

Anyone in possession of a motor vehicle must take out third-party insurance. This provides cover for damage caused by the policy-holder and suffered by a third party. Unless you can prove that you have this insurance, the Road Traffic Office will not allow you to register the vehicle.

Persons with reduced mobility

Parking card

The *Office des véhicules* (Vehicles Office) provides disabled persons with a preferential parking card. They can also benefit from reduced road tax.



disabled persons with a preferential parking card. They

Road tax

All road vehicles issued with a vehicle registration and driven on public roads are required to pay road tax (commonly known as number plates, or just plates).



roads are required to pay road tax

Parking places

Most parking places to be found throughout the Canton of Jura are white zones and blue zones (identified by the colour of the lines on the ground that mark out the borders of the parking space). The white zones are distinguished by a sign indicating the authorized parking time for the vehicle. Blue zones call for a parking disk to be placed behind the vehicle's windscreen. These blue-zone disks are on sale in kiosks, supermarkets, tourism offices, police stations, etc. A parking disk is compulsory from Monday to Saturday, between 8:00 am and 7:00 pm.

Motorway sticker

In Switzerland, a charge is levied for use of motorways (motorways and dual-carriageways) by motor vehicles and trailers (a sticker or *vignette*).



Federal Customs Administration

Inforoute Suisse



Where can I expect bottlenecks, barred roads or heavy traffic?

Professional drivers

All motorcoach, minibus or truck drivers conveying people or goods must have not only a driving licence but a proficiency certificate (CFC) which they must have to carry out their activity.



CFC

Swiss car service association

Chauffeurs

Drivers' organizations

Various Swiss associations offer different services, such as roadway assistance, supplementary insurance schemes, training, courses, information, advice, etc.

In Switzerland, the three main associations are:



TCS (Swiss touring club)



ATE (transport and environment association)



ACS (Swiss automobile club)

Other sources of information



Topics: vehicle insurance, mobility



Topics: driving licence, inforoute, vignette, speed limits, rules of the road, drinking while driving, car insurance, accident



Topics: road system and traffic, travel



Cars and rules of the road 2/2

Vehicles:

Importing a foreign vehicle

All vehicles and chassis imported by individuals for their personal use must be reported directly to the cantonal registration authority so that they can undergo individual inspection. In the Canton of Jura, the competent authority is the *Office des véhicules* (OVJ or Vehicles Office).



Comprehensive vehicle ("casco") insurance

In addition to third-party insurance, there are also supplementary ways of insuring yourself or your vehicle against possible damage.

Partial "casco" insurance is non-mandatory supplementary insurance that you can take out to cover the risk of damage to your own vehicle. This scheme provides protection that supplements third-party insurance. Particular risks covered by partial "casco" insurance are robbery, fire, theft, hail and broken glass.

Comprehensive "casco" insurance is also non-mandatory supplementary insurance that can be taken out in order to supplement the mandatory third-party insurance. It also covers the risk of damage to your own vehicle and includes partial "casco" insurance. In addition to risks of damage covered by partial "casco" insurance, comprehensive "casco" insurance covers acts of vandalism and damage to vehicles caused by third parties or by an accident for which the driver is responsible.



Swiss insurance association



Comparison of different car insurance schemes

I've just had an accident. What should I do?

No one is totally free from the risk of a traffic accident. Whether you are responsible for the accident or not, you must immediately act appropriately in order to avoid a disaster. Stay calm and follow this basic advice.



- Signal and secure
- Switch the flashing lights on
- Position the breakdown sign 50 metres from the accident in urban areas and at least 100 metres from the accident outside of urban areas
- Protect yourself from traffic
- Don't leave your vehicle unless circumstances demand it. In this case, mark its position if you can.

Important telephone numbers:

144 Medical emergency

1414 Rega (helicopter rescue)

117 Police

163 Infotrafic (information on traffic)

118 Fire service

140 Breakdown assistance

145 Intoxication (poisoning)

Example of a warning message: "Hello, my name is Pierre Martin, I want to report a frontal collision between a car and a tanker lorry about two minutes ago at the Courfaivre exit in the Bassecourt direction. There are three injured people including one child. The petrol tanker is leaking."



First aid, more information

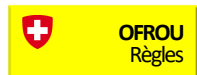
General rules of the road

In Switzerland, the general speed limits are:

- Motorways: 120 km/h
- National roads: 80 km/h
- In towns and villages: 50 km/h

Wearing a seat belt is mandatory in the front and back seats of the vehicle.

The rules of the road:



Federal Roads Office



Swiss touring club



Road signs



Traffic signs always take priority over the general rules of the road.



Other most useful and frequent rules

A pedestrian trying to cross the road on a pedestrian crossing always takes priority over vehicles.

It is strictly forbidden to use a mobile telephone while driving unless you use a hand-free device.

The maximum blood alcohol limit for anyone in control of a vehicle is set at 0.5 parts per thousand.

The right of way belongs to drivers coming from the right. This rule applies automatically if no other right of way is indicated. Vehicles inside roundabouts take priority over those entering them.

Children up to 12 years of age or below 150 cm in height must be



buckled in with a child-restraint system (children's seat).



Federal Roads Office



Accident Prevention Office

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School and training ^{1/4}

JURA CH
REPUBLIC OF CANTON OF JURA
SEN
Ecole jurassienne

Primary school

All pupils must attend primary school for four two-year cycles (a total of eight years) in schools located in their commune of residence or close to it (school districts).

The eighth primary year is also intended to provide pupils with the appropriate advance orientation for the more sophisticated instruction given in the secondary school.

Secondary school

All pupils must attend secondary school for levels 9S, 10S and 11S.

They attend in eight locations in the Canton of Jura (Bassecourt, Les Breuleux, Courrendlin, Delémont, Le Noirmont, Porrentruy, Saignelégier and Vicques). The necessary transportation is free of charge.

Sports-arts-study structure

JURA CH
REPUBLIC OF CANTON OF JURA
SEN
SAE

This structure enables secondary-school students who are especially gifted in sport or the arts to reconcile the pursuit of their education with the development of their particular talent.

Supervised homework

In many schools, supervised homework classes allow children to complete their homework under the supervision of a qualified person. These classes are organized by the local school authorities and attendance is free of charge.

Private schools

The law authorizes attendance at a recognized private school, either within or outside the canton. Parents who choose this alternative have to pay the tuition fees and assume responsibility for the means of instruction as well as school transport. Nevertheless, it is possible to obtain cantonal and potentially communal scholarships.

FAPE-JU

Federation of associations of parents of pupils of the Canton of Jura

Arrival in the Canton of Jura while of school age Steps to take

JURA CH
REPUBLIC OF CANTON OF JURA
SEN

Parents whose children have come from abroad or another Swiss canton contact the authorities of their local school, who will decide how the student is to be placed in agreement with the educational service (SEN).

Foreign pupils and students

Children

Foreign children have the same access to the services provided by the Canton of Jura's schools as the Jura's children, regardless of their legal status or that of their parents. In principle, they are admitted to classes appropriate for their age. Newcomers receive support courses designed to encourage their adaptation to the educational system in the canton.

In order to maintain links with the language and culture of their country of origin, pupils are entitled to attend courses organized for them by their embassy or consulate (this is the case especially for Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and Albanian children). They are dispensed from the need to attend lessons that clash with these courses.

Adolescents

Foreign adolescents who come to the Jura with an inadequate command of the French language are admitted to an insertion and transitional class for allophone (non-French-speaking) adolescents. They are given intensive instruction in French designed to allow them to fit into their new school environment as soon as possible.

Special education

The school provides children in difficulty with free means that will enable them to fit more effectively into the overall life of the school.

Transitional classes

These classes offer an opportunity to complete the third year programme (3P) over two years.

Peripatetic support

Special occasional assistance by a teacher to deal with temporary difficulties and reach specific goals.

Peripatetic educational aid

The child is assisted occasionally by someone with special educational training or, if necessary, by a speech therapist, psychologist, etc.

Support classes

Pupils who cannot follow the teaching in an ordinary class may obtain access to a support class subject to a COSP (Centre for educational and vocational orientation and educational psychology) report, and follow a less onerous programme at a suitably adjusted pace.

Sick children

Special education may be available for a child after an accident, a long-term illness or hospitalization.

Special services

The educational service has implemented structures for specific educational needs:

- Children with sight and hearing impairment
- Children recognized as precocious (special classes at Delémont primary school)
- Children with cerebral palsy or suffering from severe language difficulties (dysphasia)

Pèrène

(Pèrène Foundation)

- Non-French-speaking adolescents who are newcomers to the Canton of Jura

- Adolescents at the end of schooling and without motivation for traditional education programmes
- Children and adolescents in extremely serious crisis situations (transitional reception unit)

The educational service is available to offer relevant information.

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School and training 2/4

School physical and mental health services

Assistance for dental care



The school system's dental service offers students an annual examination by the peripatetic dental clinic for school children, an opportunity for treatment at a preferential rate, and the possibility of assistance in funding dental care.

School health



Every school has a school doctor and a school nurse to examine children, carry out tests, screening and vaccinations, and take part in prevention programmes. They work according to regular schedules in the establishment.

Centre for educational and vocational orientation and educational psychology (COSP)



The COSP offers everyone (young people or adults) an opportunity to acquire information or advice on the choice of a profession, training or further education.

Educational psychology



The educational psychology service is intended for students in state schools who face learning, relational and personal problems such as shyness, aggressiveness, anxiety, etc. Educational psychologists provide information, offer practical help, and give advice on educational matters within the learning environment.

Language disorder examination centre



This is a collective facility for private speech therapists treating children referred to them on medical prescription as suffering from oral or written language difficulties.



The official Swiss information portal for professional, university and career orientation. A platform for all questions related to professions, training courses and the world of work.

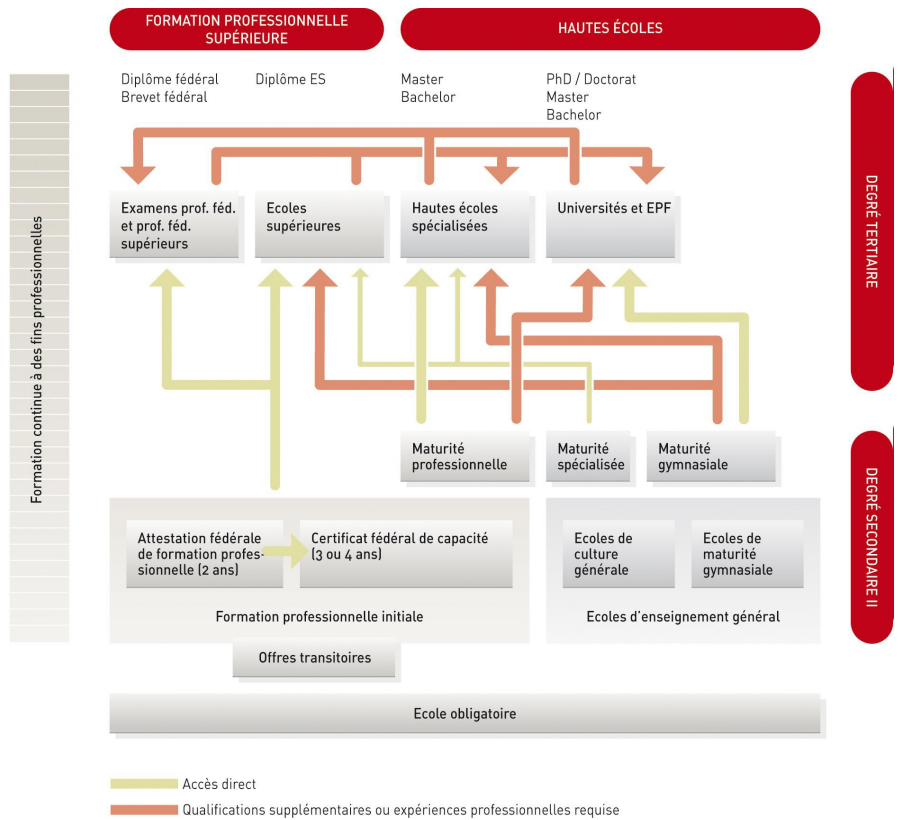
Scholarships and student loans



The Canton of Jura grants study and training subsidies (scholarships, loans) to students and apprentices. The amounts granted depend on various criteria such as income, assets and the number of children in the parents' care.

It should be noted that several communes in the Canton of Jura also grant scholarships as supplements to cantonal scholarships. Information in this regard is readily available from communal offices.

Swiss education and training system



Other sources of information

migraweb Topics: school and training, family (parenthood)

ch.ch Topics: nursery school and kindergarten, compulsory education, secondary education, post-secondary/tertiary education, apprenticeship, scholarships

GSR Guide Social Romand Topics: scholarships, training

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School and training ^{3/4}

Education and training

The Swiss education system is divided into two distinct levels: the secondary II level and the post-secondary (tertiary) level.

The **secondary II level** comprises three possible branches of training and instruction:

1. Professional or vocational branch (apprenticeship)



Professional or vocational training enables two-thirds of young Swiss

people to acquire a sound knowledge base. This branch is recognized as one of the most effective educational options worldwide. It alternates practical training in a business with training in theory and general culture in school. Since instruction is carried out essentially in these two locations, it is known as the dual system.

An apprenticeship may last two or three years and is completed by the award of a Federal Certificate of Proficiency (FCP). For young people whose abilities are essentially practical, there are two-year apprenticeships that lead to a Federal Vocational Education and Training certificate (VET). After obtaining the VET, it is possible to enter the world of work or to continue your professional training in order to obtain a Federal Certificate of Proficiency (FCP).

Motivated apprentices can complete their apprenticeships with a Federal Vocational Baccalaureate. It is possible to obtain this Federal Vocational Baccalaureate either during the apprenticeship (integrated model), or after the apprenticeship (post-FCP model). The vocational baccalaureate is a general education supplement that grants direct entry to universities of applied sciences (*hautes écoles spécialises*). It is necessarily paired with the Federal Certificate of Proficiency (FCP).

It is also possible to complete a full-time apprenticeship in a trade school or in a business school.

Post-secondary education in Switzerland

In Switzerland, according to the projections of the Federal Statistical Office, the percentage of young people who will enter tertiary education by about 2020 is estimated at 42% to 48%, compared with 36% in 2009. Consequently there will be a tendency to what might be called an increasingly emphatic tertiarization of education and training in the next decade.

Education and training in the Canton of Jura



SFO

Service for secondary II and post-secondary levels of education and training in the Canton of Jura



CEJEF

Jura centre for teaching and training

2. Baccalaureate school



Lycée

The baccalaureate is granted by high schools and baccalaureate schools. This branch offers a three-year course that allows students to acquire theoretical knowledge of languages, the humanities, science (natural sciences), mathematics and the arts. It allows entry to universities, Federal Institutes of Technology (EPF) and universities of applied sciences (HES).

3. Upper-secondary specialized school



ECG

The upper-secondary specialized school combines instruction in general education with courses in a specific subject area, enabling students to follow a professional training course in health, social services or the arts. At the end of a three-year course, students can enrol in a one-year Specialized Baccalaureate programme. This is a specific supplementary programme intended to prepare students for entry to a university of applied sciences.

The **post-secondary level** comprises two educational options:

1) The non-university tertiary (or tertiary B) education option, or the higher professional education and training (PET) option.

This type of education enables a considerable number of students to acquire an appropriate higher-level professional qualification. The higher professional education option is strongly oriented to the labour market and to a close association between theory and practice.

Federal PET Examinations and Advanced Federal PET Examinations

These are forms of training concurrent with employment. Only the examinations are regulated. Preparation is optional and there are various possibilities on offer in this area.

Higher education institutions

Their courses lead to a diploma recognized by the Confederation and designated as an ES diploma. In principle, the courses involve two years of full-time study or three years in employment for those holding an FCP diploma in the field of studies. Their aim is to ensure graduates are capable of performing the duties and tasks of middle managers.

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School and training 4/4

The Canton of Jura offers several post-secondary level training options that may be completed in a higher education establishment or in the context of advanced vocational training. These options are open to those who have followed a post-compulsory course.

The Canton of Jura provides opportunities to pursue courses at the following post-secondary educational institutions:



Higher technical schools (EST)



Higher business informatics school (ESIG)



Higher-educational school (branch of the HEP BEJUNE)



Higher education schools specializing in health, management and engineering (branches of HE-Arc)

2) Post-secondary universities and higher education institutions



This level comprises specialized universities of applied sciences (HES), universities for teacher education (HEP), other universities and the two federal institutes of technology (EPF).

Their courses lead to the award of a Bachelor's degree after three years, and then to a Master's degree after two additional years. These university degrees are recognized at a European level. After completing a Master's degree, it is possible to study for a doctorate.

Certificates for adults



It is possible for all adults with professional experience to obtain certificates in their areas of activity (VET or FCP), without having to complete a standard apprenticeship (two, three or four years of training), for instance through the validation of the qualifications already acquired.

Comunica French courses



The integration process necessarily begins with immigrants mastering the language of the host canton.

Refresher and skill development courses



List of refresher and skill development courses in Switzerland

Swiss professional orientation centres provide a list of refresher and skill development courses in Switzerland (over 30,000 offers).

Continuing education

Numerous continuing education courses are provided by:



AvenirFormation is the continuing education unit of the Jura (CEJEF).



Adult education school



The *Université populaire jurassienne* is an institution active in continuing education for adults, general and language classes, and in cultural activities for the Canton of Jura and Bernese Jura.

Recognition of foreign degrees



State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation (SERI)

Community interpreting



Community interpreting is an oral activity carried out in intercultural

settings. As the interpreters translate, they draw on accurate knowledge of present-day life as actually experienced in immigrants' countries of origin and in the society of the country of reception, as well as the social, ethnic and cultural environments of those with whom they seek to communicate.

Reintegration into the workforce



Jura employment training centre (EFEJ)

The EFEJ is the cantonal centre for the improvement of skills intended for job-seekers. In the framework of unemployment insurance, it provides practical training in industry, craftsmanship and trade sectors, among others. The goal is to obtain rapid and lasting reintegration of job-seekers into the workforce.

Reintegration of women into the workforce



SIBIR'elles sets up courses intended for women after an interruption in their professional activities, who wish to re-enter the workforce and/or change career paths.

Orientation and training for immigrant women



The facilitation and training centre for immigrant women (CAFF) is

a place where immigrant women may be sure that they will be welcome and counselled so that they can forge social links, gain confidence, and unfold and develop their social skills.

Illiteracy



Not being able to read and write adequately can lead to a considerable degree of social, cultural and financial exclusion. The *Lire et Ecrire* Association fights illiteracy by organizing courses for adults who can speak French but find it difficult to deal with the written word in everyday life.

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Children and youth ^{1/2}

Pregnancy

SSJU

The purpose of the Jura sexual health and family planning centre (SSJU) is to guide, advise and support young people and adults with regard to their relationships and sex life.

SOS
Futures Mamans

SOS Futures Mamans (expectant mothers) is a support service for all mothers or expectant mothers who face psychological or financial difficulties with regard to a pregnancy or their children's education.

Abortion

SSJU

The Jura sexual health and family planning centre (SSJU) welcomes and helps individuals and couples with regard to all aspects of sexuality, health and reproduction.

Child care

Puériculture Jura

The child care centre is available to parents for all concerns related to the health and care of infants and children of pre-school age.

Meeting centres

Maison Verte is designed as an informal meeting place run by education and family professionals. It is inspired by the ideas of the psychoanalyst Françoise Dolto, and is intended for children of 0 to 4 years of age accompanied by an adult.

La Puce verte

Delémont

La Bulle verte

Porrentruy

Day care centres in the Canton of Jura

JURA CH
Structures d'accueil

In principle, day care centres are intended for children from birth and up to 12 years of age. Their role is to act as child-care support facilities and temporary substitutes for parental care, and oversee the education and socialization of children.

Parents can apply to any of these centres in the canton to find out where a place is available. In order to obtain a place in a centre, you should make sure that your name is entered on a waiting list.

Child care facilities

You are advised to ask the communal office for information on the various solutions available:

- Day care centre (see boxed text above)
- Kindergarten (full and part-time programme for children from three years of age and up to school entry)
- UAPE school-children's supervision unit (supervision of children outside school hours)
- Child-minding facility (intermittent care relying on the support and help of mothers for preschool age children)

CAD Delémont
Franches-Montagnes

CAD Porrentruy

Child-minding CAD: day care for children by child-minder mothers in their own homes.

Cours baby-sitting

Babysitting (by young people trained by the Red Cross and capable of supervising children in their parents' homes).

Garde enfants malades

Sick children's child care provided by the Red Cross (child care in the homes of the sick children's parents', or of children whose parents are sick).

Cerebral

Child care for disabled children. Association Cérébral Jura.

Other sources of information

migrweb

Topics: school and training, family (parenthood), sex

ch.ch

Topics: pregnancy, childbirth, children, parents, family, day care centres

GSR
Guide Social Romand

Topics: minors, young people

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Children and youth ^{2/2}

Youth policy



The cantonal youth delegate provides a coordination and advisory service to those participating in work with young people, to communes and to young people.



The Delémont, Porrentruy and Le Noirmont youth centres offer numerous activities for teenagers of about 12 to 16 years of age (music classes, excursions, assistance for job-seekers, organizing entertainment evenings, etc.).



Oxyjeunes is the reference platform for young people in the Canton of Jura and Bernese Jura.



Information for teenagers



Information for young adults and their parents



Educational and vocational guidance



You can apply to the regional social services (*Services sociaux régionaux*) for help with personal, family and financial problems. They offer guidance, individual or family support or the possibility of mediation (for visiting rights, for instance).



When a child faces difficulties ...

Detection by parents

First, when faced with problems affecting their children, parents will consult their teacher in order to compare viewpoints. If necessary, the teacher will be able to refer them to competent professionals who are able to deal with the needs of a child in difficulty.

Detection by third parties

Parents are not the only people in a position to detect a child's educational, family or social problems: in the course of their duties, communal services, social services, teachers, paediatricians, school nurses, and others, may observe dysfunctional behaviour in children.

Professional intervention

In concert with parents, these different parties can then pass on their observations to professionals who can apply their expertise to the situation. These professionals may also include educational psychologists or educational mediators. Parents may contact the school mediator directly in the case of disagreement with the teacher.



The work of educational psychologists depends on the centre for educational and vocational orientation and educational psychology (COSP), and comprises two distinct aspects. On the one hand, there are consultations with the parents, the children and sometimes the teachers concerned (by appointment and in confidence), and, on the other hand, observation during class of the child's behaviour in a familiar social context, which, with the parents' permission, will lead to individual investigations.



Compensatory educational services

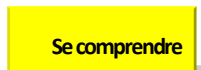


Various means are available to optimally integrate children with problems into the school system: transitional classes, educational support and guidance, appropriate supplementary means if children are disabled, advanced sessions for exceptionally gifted children, etc.

Referrals to specialized institutions

As each case dictates, the experts consulted will direct the children to specialist institutions that answer their specific needs.

Community interpreting



Community interpreting is an oral activity carried out in intercultural

settings. As the interpreters translate, they draw on accurate knowledge of present-day life as actually experienced in immigrants' countries of origin and in the society of the country of reception, as well as the social, ethnic and cultural environments of those with whom they seek to communicate.

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Religion 1/1

The religious landscape in Switzerland

Plurality and respect

Switzerland has no state religion throughout the country, and freedom of worship is guaranteed. Believers can practise their religious faith in an atmosphere of respect, tolerance and discretion.

The Confederation maintains no institutional relations with religious communities. The cantons are responsible for the regulation of relations between the State and religion. The Canton of Jura is Catholic as a matter of history.

The relationship between State and Church takes the form of recognition of religious communities as corporations established under public law, i.e. the Catholic Church and the Evangelical Reformed Church. Religious festivals are occasions for public holidays.



CFM

Religion on the website of the Federal Commission on Migration



OFS

Federal Statistical Office

Catholicism

Jura pastoral

The Roman Catholic Church is the main Church in the Jura.

Portail catholique

Swiss Catholic portal

Protestantism

Eglise réformée Jura

The Protestant Church occupies a major position in Switzerland.

FEPS

Federation of Swiss Protestant Churches

Times of religious services in the Canton of Jura

Jura pastoral

Roman Catholic Church Mass times

Eglise réformée

Reformed Church times of service

Free Evangelical Churches

FREE

Swiss Federation of French-speaking Evangelical Churches

RES

Swiss Evangelical Network

Islam

FOIS

Swiss Federation of Islamic organizations

Islam

Islam in Switzerland

ACFMS

Cultural Association of Muslim Women of Switzerland

Facebook

Delémont

Ar-Rahman Islamic Centre of the Jura, route de Bâle 35,

Orthodox Church

Orthodoxie

Judaism

Judaïsme

Swiss Federation of Jewish Communities

Buddhism and hinduism

USB

Swiss Buddhist Union

Bouddha.ch

Another source of information

migraweb

Topic: religion

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Culture 1/1

Institutions



The cultural office of the canton (OCC) carries out the tasks required for the two aspects of public cultural policy: the protection, enrichment and promotion of cantonal heritage, and support for the creation and diffusion of culture in all artistic disciplines.

It applies the cantonal policy with regard to the museums of the Jura, is responsible for the protection of cultural assets, and administers the fine arts collection of the canton. It is the interface for all matters in the vast field of culture for the Republic and Canton of Jura.



Federal Office of Culture (FOC)



The *Université populaire jurassienne* is an institution active in

continuing education for adults, general and language classes, and in cultural activities for the Canton of Jura and Bernese Jura.



Forum Culture brings together the cultural forces of the two Juras.



Pro Jura is devoted to the illustration and effective exposition of the natural, cultural and historical treasures and beauties of the Jura.



Culture card (carte culture)

Museums



Swiss museums network



Jura tourism

Culture in the Canton of Jura



Fine arts, exhibitions, circus, lectures, story-telling, dance, humour, readings, multimedia, music, concerts, courses, studios, theatre



Delémont regional cultural centre



Delémont



Viciculturelle



Porrentruy



Porrentruy cultural centre



Saignelégier *Café du Soleil*



Jura tourism



Jura tourism schedule



Jura, the Swiss original



Cinemas in the Jura



Films currently showing in the Canton.



Films currently showing in French-speaking Switzerland.

Theatre and drama

Theatre and drama constitute a very popular activity in the Canton of Jura. In fact, several places have their own amateur theatre group.



Swiss federation of amateur theatre companies

Libraries



The cantonal library has a dual role as a study and general cultural centre, and as the location for the constitution and promotion of the intellectual heritage of the Jura. It is open to the public and makes all its collections available to its users. These collections are both encyclopaedic, with an emphasis on history and archaeology, and of heritage interest, in association with the Jura and its inhabitants. The cantonal library also provides access to several digital networks.



Guide to public libraries in French-speaking Switzerland

Every day the daily papers provide a full account of cultural events in the Canton of Jura.

Settling in, establishing yourself

Work and finance

Transport

School and training, recreation and leisure

[Contents](#)



Sports, leisure and tourism 1

Institutions



The cantonal sports office (OCS) encourages and contributes

to the promotion of sporting occasions: sports events, competitions, talks, etc. In particular, it provides courses and camps at popular prices intended for young people between 10 and 20 years of age. It also organizes the *Midi actif* programme, which allows adults to practise a sporting activity during the midday break.

Leading sports clubs



Ajoie HCA hockey club



Sports-Réunis Delémont SRD (football)



Franches-Montagnes volleyball



Boncourt basketball club



FSG Bassecourt (athletics)

Swimming pools and skating rinks



Games libraries



Tourism highlights in the Jura



The Jura is the most recent of Swiss cantons (1979) and its inhabitants are proud of this achievement,

since many of them worked hard for its foundation. Accordingly they are intent on offering you a warm welcome and on sharing their love of their territory with others.



Another source of information



Topic: health (physical activity)

Search tools

The Jura boasts a very great number of sports and recreational clubs featuring appropriate modern equipment. The following search tools are available:



The high-quality publications and information offices of *Jura Tourisme* highlight the rich cultural and sporting offering of the Canton of Jura.



Suisse tourisme



Portal for recreational activities in French-speaking Switzerland



Juranet is a helpful research tool, especially in the field of sport, leisure activities and entertainment in the Jura. Among its features is the opportunity to choose types of activity and the locations where they are to be found.

Local produce, gastronomy and tourism



The promotion of regional specialities and of rural tourism is intended to encourage the producers-transformers-consumers relationship, and to gain added value from the production and transformation of agricultural products.



Jura guide to eating out

The communal offices of the Jura provide lists of local sports groups and clubs.

Where to stay

The Jura offers a wide range of places to stay in hotels, holiday flats and houses, bed and breakfast facilities, camping sites, collective accommodation, overnight stays on a straw mattress, tepees, yurts, cabins, youth hostels, dormitories, etc.



Jura Tourisme's website and tourist information offices

describe these places to stay, indicate availability, and provide an opportunity to make reservations.

on bicycles (there are many cycle paths and 650 km of mountain-bike trails for various levels) around lakes and the pastures of the



Franches-Montagnes, etc. Winter offers skiing enthusiasts extensive cross-country trails (100 km of signposted routes), and snowshoe or ski skin touring (100 km of signposted trails).

Tourist centres (*Syndicats d'initiatives*) and beautification initiatives (*sociétés d'embellissement*) are also valuable information sources.



Delémont



Ajoie and Clos-du-Doubs



Franches-Montagnes