

# Visiting Journalist Programme

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## Translation of Article

Business            WORKING IN NEW ZEALAND

The whole world in one country: the scenery of the North and South Island alternates from Switzerland to the Caribbean and from Scotland to Thailand. Apart from its natural attractions, this land of the long white cloud, as the Maori call their homeland, also has nightlife on offer. In the commercial metropolis of Auckland and the capital city of Wellington, "Kiwis" like to party as much as their British relatives.

[Photo credits not translated, bottom of page]

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Mountains, sheep, beaches and fjords.....20,000 kilometres away from Germany, the world is still very much intact. This makes New Zealand a sought-after destination not only for tourists. Academics find in it a dynamic employment market and students a healthy tertiary education system. But "Kiwis" also have some laws all of their own.

Island of Wonder

You call this landing in paradise? Uniformed officials bark at new arrivals still stiff from 27 hours of sitting on a plane: "Backpacks down! Down!". Savage-looking, salivating dogs descend on the dropping backpacks and immediately sniff out any forbidden fruits. Here a nectarine, there a pair of tramping boots with mud from the last trip still stuck to the soles. Guilty looks from the culprits. The staff at Auckland Airport confiscate, remove and disinfect the contaminated goods – and their sins are forgiven.

AT HOME WITH MONSTERS AND THINKERS > Outside the airport, we take a deep breath to wake ourselves up. Only paradise could smell as good: of fresh air, the sea, green kiwifruit and Braeburn apples. Though it would sound kitschy anywhere else, it really is true of New Zealand. Welcome to Aotearoa, Land of the Long, White Cloud. The Maori, the original inhabitants of New Zealand, have an appropriate name for everything. One in seven New Zealanders inherited the second official language besides English from their ancestors. The words and culture of the Maori are a reminder that there may well be other things out there that are beyond rational explanation. Recently when engineers north of Auckland were planning to build a road along the Waikato River, the chief of the local Maori tribe warned them they would first need to seek permission from the monster [taniwha?] of the earth. The Maori celebrated and danced for seven days. The engineers waited. When heavy fog descends over the dark green hills and lakes...who could categorically say there are no monsters out there?

PEARL OF THE PACIFIC > Geysers and white sandy beaches in the milder North Island, along with glacier and fjords in the wilder South attract some 1.8 million tourists every year. There is certainly plenty of wide-open space and solitude for everyone. New Zealand is as big

as Great Britain, but has only four million inhabitants. Though there are twelve times as many sheep.

Exports of milk and cheese form the backbone of the economy. It is understandable that the Kiwis, as the New Zealanders call themselves, want to protect their Pearl of the Pacific from diseases like BSE or foot and mouth disease. That explains the fuss about nectarines and mud on the soles of tramping boots.

The one-million metropolis of Auckland has remained free of the scourges of civilisation, like hustle and bustle or smog, even today. Yet this harbour city, surrounded by islands and extinct volcanoes, no more resembles a sleepy fishing village than Hamburg. All around the Sky Tower and city precinct of commercial temples Auckland, with its ascending streets, is more reminiscent of San Francisco. Victorian villas look as though they have been imported from Oxford and the stylish bars in the suburb of Ponsonby would not look out of place in Berlin.

THE WORLD IN ONE COUNTRY > The game "here it looks like" can be played in New Zealand over and over again. Within a one-hour drive the landscape changes from the Caribbean to Switzerland and from Scotland to Thailand. The Kiwis themselves reflect this diversity. They are at pains to emphasise they are not English, even though they speak the language. Three or four generations ago their ancestors came all the way from Great Britain to these wild islands and burnt off the bush so they could till the land. This "knuckle down" mentality is still what sets New Zealanders apart from their relatives in London, Edinburgh and Dublin today.

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#### ALL QUITE NATURAL

The biggest exports (by percentage)

Dairy products	16.0
Meat products	14.0
Wood & timber products	8.1
Machinery	6.5
Fish, seafood	4.1
Fruit	3.5
Aluminium products	3.3
Casein & by-products	3.3
Wool	2.7

Source: Treasury, New Zealand Economic and Financial Overview 2004

#### LEADING SERVICE PROVIDERS

The biggest sectors by share of GNP [clockwise, starting from biggest]

Financial services	24.6
Processing industries	15.5
Social services	12.3
Transport & communications	10.2
Wholesale	8.3
Retail, hotel and hospitality sector	7.4
Agriculture	5.0
Building industry	4.2
Public administration, defence	3.9
Fisheries, Timber, Mining	2.8
Other	5.8

Source: Treasury, New Zealand Economic and Financial Overview 2004

#### AFFORDABLE BIG CITY PRICES

Cost of living in New Zealand cities (average price in euros)

	cappuccino	cinema ticket	Apartment 3 rooms, 80 sq.m.	1 litre milk
Auckland	1.80	7.00	750	0.90
Wellington	1.50	5.00	6.00	0.80

Source: own research

#### MODEST WAGES

A sample of average annual wages in New Zealand (in thousand euros)

	from....	....to
Teacher	21.4	37.5
Lawyer	26.8	107.0
Engineer	21.4	53.5
Systems Analyst	26.8	53.5

Source: Cubiks International HR Consultancy; Graphics Junge Karriere

[Bottom panel pp. 20/21]

**There are 50 million sheep in New Zealand  
– 12.5 per head of population**

#### Working in Wonderland

##### Visas/Immigration

For a job or practical placement in New Zealand you need a work visa from the New Zealand Embassy in Berlin. Applications take five weeks to be processed. The prerequisites for a work visa include a job offer from a New Zealand employer. Visas for practicals are usually limited to six months. Work visas may be issued for up to three years. ☞

[www.nzembassy.com/germany](http://www.nzembassy.com/germany); ☞ [www.immigration.govt.nz](http://www.immigration.govt.nz). Subsequent emigration (permanent residency) is decided by a points system: the total number of points for qualifications, profession, age, etc is what decides it. Applicants with a sought-after profession have a particularly good chance. The "Occupational Shortages List" is on the website of the Immigration Service.

##### Job hunting

Numerous employment agencies and temporary work brokers can be found in the Yellow Pages under "Employment Services, Career Counselling, Temporary Work": ☞ [www.yellowpages.co.nz](http://www.yellowpages.co.nz); situations vacant in the newspapers: ☞ [www.nzherald.co.nz](http://www.nzherald.co.nz); ☞ [www.jobstuff.co.nz](http://www.jobstuff.co.nz); vacancies advertised on the Net: ☞ [www.seek.co.nz](http://www.seek.co.nz); ☞ [www.jobuniverse.co.nz](http://www.jobuniverse.co.nz) (IT sector); ☞ [www.jobs.govt.nz](http://www.jobs.govt.nz) (public service)

##### Application letters

Tips on how to write letters of application, through to sample CVs:

☞ [www.jobpilot.de](http://www.jobpilot.de);

## Taxes and Social Insurance

In New Zealand social services are funded from general taxation. However many people take out private health insurance and some employers pay a contribution towards it. The same applies to retirement plans.

For information on social insurance: [www.nzhis.govt.nz](http://www.nzhis.govt.nz);

Information about taxes: [www.ird.govt.nz](http://www.ird.govt.nz)

[Photo credits bottom of page 21 not translated]

[p. 20/21 profile of Ronja Schipper]

## Kiwis are better work colleagues

Ronja Schipper's jobs always sounded glamorous: trend scout in Paris, fashion editor for the Munich publishing house, Bauer Verlag, freelance lifestyle journalist and illustrator. Now the 29-year-old's work has to do with sheep shearing devices, fertiliser and rain capes – in fact everything the New Zealand farmer might need.

A year ago, Schipper moved with her Kiwi husband, Toni from Bavaria to the other side of the world. Design engineer, Toni had a job offer from appliance manufacturer Fisher Paykel [sic], or the New Zealand Miele, so to speak. His German wife found it hard to pick up contracts after four years of self-employment in Munich. Her network gone, she had to start from scratch looking for customers in New Zealand's biggest metropolis. "You don't know anyone and no one knows you". Add to that a dynamic employment market, where personal contacts count for more than qualifications.

So Schipper dusted off her C.V., grabbed the "Yellow Pages" and a map of Auckland and went in search of potential contracts. She did it the New Zealand way too. Kiwis, who only have 15 days annual leave, regularly take time out to travel and often find their next job through a recruitment agency.

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[Photo caption p. 21]

Lunch break at the beach: **Ronja Schipper**, 29, works as a graphic designer in Auckland.

Schipper turned to the biggest agencies for the creative professions – Quinn, Metro and Aquent – who found her contracts on a project-by-project basis, until the graphic designer walked in off the street one day to a small advertising agency. The crew of "Hot Mustard" liked the German woman and took her on.

Currently Schipper is handling the branding launch of "RD1", a supermarket chain for farmers. The international advertising agency, Saatchi & Saatchi has a season ticket to the high-profile clients like Telecom or McDonalds. Schipper couldn't care less: "The attraction for me is working with a small, dynamic team that really knuckles down to work and also knows how to party". Her 25 colleagues don't know the meaning of "can't do", Schipper has learnt. She raves about the New Zealand "can do" attitude. What doesn't work is not a defeat, but merely the incentive to try things a different way. "That self-energising attitude is rubbing off on me." The same applies to the sense of calm Ronja Schipper feels on her way to work. "Asians are renowned in New Zealand for reversing up the motorway to read a sign, but Kiwis don't even toot at them."

Ever since the graphic designer began working in Auckland, she has gone for strong colours: turquoise blue, orange, Granny Smith green and vibrant sand tones. It's no wonder, when she spends her lunch break at the beach and has a whole playground of islands at her doorstep. Schipper and her husband have a little house by the sea on the wild West Coast of Auckland, which attracts many creative types like architects, painters and sculptors. Paying a "mortgage instead of rent" is not considered middle-class among 30-year-olds in Auckland but just the norm. Banks are also generous in dispensing loans.

If she had to divulge her small salary to German colleagues, Schipper would "blush". Yet the ratio of income to living costs is roughly comparable with Germany. What is really priceless is the quality of life: on Fridays after work going skiing in the Tangaroa [sic] National Park, tramping or kayaking and the supermarket shelves at "Pack & Save" are full of bio-cheese and fresh fish.

"New Zealand was not a career choice for us – but a lifestyle choice", says Ronja Schipper. When she took up her permanent position, her work visa, which she received as the wife of a New Zealander without any problem, was exchanged for "resident" status. In two or three years she could apply to hold a New Zealand passport. Ex-Munich girl Schipper now looks at it the Kiwi way: "Anything is possible".

BOR

[p.22]

[Continued from main article p. 20]

The eyes of many Kiwis are as pale as those of the Irish, but the skin beneath their freckles is darker, as they have "Polynesian blood" in their veins. One in five Aucklanders comes from the Polynesian islands and a significant number from India and China. The geographical proximity to Asia makes it New Zealand's biggest trading partner. Kiwi cuisine not only consists of steak and "fish 'n chips" but also includes Indian curries and Thai pancakes.

LITTLE ECONOMIC MIRACLE LAND > "Twenty years ago New Zealand was the most boring place on earth", says Tilman Enders, a diplomat from the German Embassy in Wellington, "The restaurants were bad and there was no nightlife." This was before the Finance Minister of the time, Roger Douglas subjected the country to his neo-liberal, kill-or-cure remedy in the 1980s: as little government and as much market as possible. His controversial "Rogernomics" led to an economic upswing in a hitherto strongly regulated society. Today the number of pubs per head of population is higher than that of New York.

New Zealand is recording the biggest growth rates of any OECD country, the unemployment rate is only half as high as in Germany and the economy is becoming increasingly more diverse. The service sector is growing faster than the agricultural sector and two thirds of gross domestic product comes from the finance, IT or tourism industry. Director Peter Jackson managed to bring in three billion New Zealand dollars with his "Lord of the Rings" and his "King Kong" remake is currently on a roll.

[Left-hand column p. 22]


Top Employers

FONTERRA CO-OP GROUP

Sector: Dairy

Turnover: 6.482 billion euros

Staff: 20,000

Contact for job applicants:  [www.fonterra.com](http://www.fonterra.com)

TELECOM NZ

Sector: Telecommunications  
Turnover: 2.697 billion euros  
Staff: 6,690  
Contact for job applicants: [www.telecom.co.nz](http://www.telecom.co.nz),  
[recruitment@telecom.co.nz](mailto:recruitment@telecom.co.nz)

CARTER HOLT HARVEY  
Sector: Timber industry  
Turnover: 2.192 billion euros  
Staff: 10,896  
Contact for job applicants:  
[www.chh.com](http://www.chh.com) (working at chh)

AIR NEW ZEALAND  
Sector: Airline  
Turnover: 1.880 billion euros  
Staff: 10,165  
Contact for job applicants: [www.airnz.co.nz](http://www.airnz.co.nz)  
[recruitment1@airnz.co.nz](mailto:recruitment1@airnz.co.nz)

**FLETCHER BUILDING**  
Sector: Building materials  
Turnover: 1.674 billion euros  
Staff: 10,000  
Contact for job applicants:  
[www.fletcherbuilding.co.nz](http://www.fletcherbuilding.co.nz) (contact us)

The biggest New Zealand companies by turnover.  
Source: Trans Tasman Media Limited, Corporate Publications,  
December 2003. More employers on the Net:  
[www.jungekarriere.com/nz](http://www.jungekarriere.com/nz)

[Bottom panel p. 22/23]

**No other city in the world has more boat owners than Auckland.**

Studying and Working Holidays  
At the Ends of the Earth

Applying to Tertiary Institutes  
The Ranke-Heinemann Institute represents New Zealand universities in Germany and offers free assistance with applications: [www.rankeheinemann.de](http://www.rankeheinemann.de). Information is also available from the New Zealand Consulate-General in Hamburg:  
[Gudrun.Fischer.Malcolm@nzte.govt.nz](mailto:Gudrun.Fischer.Malcolm@nzte.govt.nz) or the New Zealand Ministry of Education:  
[www.minedu.govt.nz](http://www.minedu.govt.nz)

**The capital city of Wellington has more bars and restaurants per head of population than New York**

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Not least since the film industry boom and its America's Cup sailing successes, this "wonderland" at the ends of the earth began appearing on the radar screens of multi-national corporations, banks and consultancy firms. IBM, KPMG and HSBC all have offices in the

commercial metropolis of Auckland. And everyone is interested in well- educated young people – both large and small companies.

**KEEN ON SCARCE COMMODITIES** > Steve Jones, Operations Manager of the New Zealand Immigration Service, puts it like this: "We're aggressively looking for skills, not for labour." That's good for travel-hungry academics from Germany. There are no statistics on how many alternative lifestylers from Germany are attracted to go and work in this popular destination each year. But it's clear that the lure of the idyll is on the rise. While in the mid-1980s some 5,000 Germans lived in New Zealand, a few years ago there were more than twice as many. On Internet forums like emigratenz.org, huge numbers of people are registering their interest.

The New Zealand government is making a strategic drive to attract skilled immigrants. Every three months the Immigration Service publishes the current "Occupational Shortages List" on its website – skills that are in short supply in New Zealand. At the moment this includes engineers, salespeople, IT specialists and teachers. Some 60 percent of the annual maximum of 45,000 visas are issued to immigrants with skills in short supply. Temporary work permits are only available from the New Zealand Embassy in Berlin if you have a job offer from a New Zealand business.

There are worse things of course, but if you want to go job hunting there is almost nothing for it but to combine the hunt with a holiday. Immigration consultants like lawyer Peter Hahn in Wellington emphasise that the New Zealand employment market is hard to fathom for outsiders. There is only a handful of major companies and the whole country is full of masses of little companies, with 80 percent of businesses employing only five permanent staff. The authorities do not stand in the way of the proverbial "Kiwi ingenuity" or inventiveness of New Zealanders. Investors only need about two days to organise a start-up.

Many employers also keep their staff search pretty simple. Approximately 70 percent of all positions are not advertised but filled by word of mouth. The bonus for Germans is that their reputation for being "well educated and hard working" goes before them.

**KIWI UNIVERSITIES ARE IN** > German students are also popular at New Zealand tertiary institutes. They're welcome to stay on, too. "We're encouraging them to stay", says Steve Jones from the Immigration Service. It's almost like an exchange. Local graduates often go to Europe or the US for a while in pursuit of some "Overseas Experience".

Increasingly, Germans are completing their masters and doctoral qualifications "down under". Scholarship applications to the DAAD [German Academic Exchange Service] have risen 40 percent in the past year. Specialities such as "green" courses focusing on geology and alternative energy sources, along with ethnology, film, MBA and Masters of Law are all popular.

There are nine universities altogether in the North and South Island, with a further 21 "polytechnics" at about the level of German applied sciences universities [Fachhochschulen], offering courses geared to the needs of the local employment market. They are all state-owned, with none of the fluctuations in quality experienced by some foreign students in Australia.

The differences lie in the atmosphere. There's hippie flair at Waikato University in provincial Hamilton, with signs outside lecture theatres reading: "Don't walk barefoot into the lecture hall". There's a big city feeling in Auckland, while students rule in Dunedin, with couches in the front garden and rugby pitches everywhere.

Playing sport, heading to the coast or into the mountains – the idea that work is only half of life at most, applies as much to university study as it does to jobs. More leisure for less money: Wellington is half as expensive as Berlin, but the average Kiwi only earns 18,000

euros per year. "Perhaps we're not incredibly rich down here" says diplomat Enders, "but what does rich really mean?"

LIANE BORGHARDT

[p. 22/23 profile of Christian Könnecke]

## Chatting them up the Cologne Way

[photo caption p. 23]

Christian Könnecke,  
29, is doing his Master of  
Laws in Wellington

Christian Könnecke describes himself as a "Cologne chap, through and through". "But windy Wellington by the sea is wicked", admits the 29-year-old. Straight after completing his second and final law exam in Germany, Könnecke landed in New Zealand's capital city in the South Island [sic] a few weeks ago. He thought he would be able to unwind after all the swotting and legal work among the Alps, sheep, fjords and beaches – but he was wrong. The Master of Laws course at Victoria University started with no grace period. There was a research paper to write and an interview with the professor who is overseeing his masters' thesis.

Despite that, even the day-to-day activities have been fascinating – right from the traditional welcome ceremony, with local Maori inviting new students up to dance and rub noses. Instead of eating in the Mensa [German student cafeteria] it has been lunch in Lambton Quay, Wellington's shopping and eating mile, where Thai restaurants rub shoulders with Indian and Chinese. "Huge helpings of rice and whatever else" is available there for less than the equivalent of three euros. Wednesday evenings they make the most of the student discount downtown, at pubs like the "Fat Ladies Arms". On the weekend it's off to jam-packed bars to watch the rugby, when New Zealand's "All Blacks" face off against their archrivals, the Australian "Wallabies". For sports fan Könnecke, this is just the ticket. Swept up by the fitness enthusiasm of his fellow students, the German Masters student completes a few miles on the rowing machine even before lectures begin. At eight in the morning, the equipment room on campus is full to bursting. Könnecke is now planning to do some surfing and diving courses through the university sports club. He hasn't yet managed to do any travel at the weekend though. There's too much study involved: "The standard is just as high as in Germany, but the pressure is not as intense as it was for the exams". This is why Könnecke used the 14-day mid-term break to explore the North Island with four fellow students: hot springs, geysers, Hot Water Beach, endless coastal roads and bush clad mountains, all via campervan – the most popular way for foreign students to get around New Zealand. Decent second-hand vehicles are available at car fairs from 500 euros.

Könnecke is enjoying meeting new people every day just like a first year student again, wandering aimlessly through the library and studying the Anglo Saxon legal system – while at the same time, he hopes, increasing his chances of scoring a position as a legal adviser with an international company.

The 4,250 New Zealand dollars for study fees, are a quarter of what Könnecke would have to invest in an LLM in the US. Thanks to reciprocal agreements between the countries, German and French masters and doctoral students pay as much as their Kiwi counterparts. For bachelor courses and for foreign students from other countries, the universities charge much more.

The fees privilege has an obvious impact. In Könnecke's masters' year, half of the students are from Germany. The Cologne lad is not bothered by it – he speaks English with the other

half who come from New Zealand, the US and Scandinavia and also with his flatmate from Korea. The one-year masters programme also includes a practical. Könncke would like to complete his in the office of a New Zealand Member of Parliament. The government building, called "the Beehive" because of its distinctive shape, is right in the middle of the pedestrian zone [sic]. You can even meet the Minister of Commerce or Education of an evening in the karaoke bars of Wellington. Making a personal approach to these politicians about a practical placement is not frowned upon here in New Zealand, Könncke has discovered. In that way the Kiwi is no different from any down-to-earth Cologne chap. But committing the faces and names of the ministers to memory is going to take this German lad a few more weeks.

BOR

[bottom panel p. 23]

#### Language Test

Good English is compulsory. The universities accept the "International English Language Testing System" (IELTS) and the Toefl test. ☞ [www.ielts.org](http://www.ielts.org); ☞ [www.toefl.org](http://www.toefl.org)

#### Study Fees

A guest semester at a New Zealand university ("study abroad") at the undergraduate level costs 7,000 to 9,000 NZ dollars. For masters or PhD programmes, Germans only pay the "domestic fees": 3,000 to 6,000 NZ dollars annually.

#### Visas

If you want to study in New Zealand for longer than 3 months, you will need a student visa. Applications (including confirmation of acceptance from a New Zealand tertiary institute) are processed by the New Zealand Embassy in Berlin. ☞ [www.nzembassy.com/germany](http://www.nzembassy.com/germany); ☞ [www.immigration.govt.nz](http://www.immigration.govt.nz)

#### Financing

Because of the high student fees, even students who do not qualify for German student subsidies (Bafög) may still qualify for assistance to study abroad. ☞ [www.studentenwerk-frankfurt.de](http://www.studentenwerk-frankfurt.de); ☞ [www.daad.org](http://www.daad.org)

#### Working Holidays

18 to 30 year olds wanting to travel and do casual work for a year in New Zealand, if they are quick, can apply for one of 700 and, from 1 February, one of a further 2000 Working Holiday Visas. ☞ [www.nzembassy.com/germany](http://www.nzembassy.com/germany)

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## Loads to do

### NORTH ISLAND

**Natural attractions:** Ninety Mile Beach, Bay of Islands, Coromandel Island [sic], Hot Water Beach, geysers in Rotorua, Lake Taupo

### Auckland

**Not to be missed:** a boat trip to the off-shore islands of Devonport and Rangitoto, Cornwall Park, One Tree Hill, Behtells [sic] Beach

### Sponge Bar & Eatery

198 Ponsonby Road

Retro interiors and cocktails of all kinds along the "in"-mile of Ponsonby Road. Bartender Dylan and his boys mix the best "Randy little Kiwi" in town. Clubbing on Saturdays on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor.

**The Observatory, located in the Sky Tower, cnr Federal & Victoria Streets**

For an Auckland by night experience, eating dinner from the highest lookout point of the city is a must. Sophisticated Kiwi cuisine and good national wines with a view of one-million metropolis and surrounds: islands, volcanos and the harbours of Waitemata and Manukau. Once you have finished savouring your lamb and salmon, the Sky Tower Restaurant will have turned 360 degrees on its axis.

**The Great Ponsonby Bed & Breakfast**

**30 Ponsonby Terrace**, ☒ [www.greatpons.co.nz](http://www.greatpons.co.nz)

Live in authentic Victorian style in a quiet cul-de-sac. Owners Gerry and Sally go out of their way to look after you. Rooms with sumptuous breakfast from NZD180 to 330

**SOUTH ISLAND**

**Natural attractions:** Abel Tasman National Park, Lake Tekapo, Mount Cook, Lake Wanaka, Fjordland and Milford Sound

**Wellington**

**Not to be missed:** Te Papa Museum for a fascinating look at Kiwi culture and history, Wellington Harbour, Parliament Building, "The Beehive"

**Anise, Restaurant & Bar**

**161-163 Cuba Street**

Stylish Thai food in a smart atmosphere. Make sure you try the hot and spicy glass noodle salad.

**Olive Café, 170 Cuba Street**

Black & white photos on the walls; tasty tapas on the table. If it's a sunny day, go out into the leafy courtyard.

**Vespa, 21 Allen Street**

Red velvet, soft lighting, smooth tunes and cocktails. Allen Street, Blair Street and Courtenay Place form the night-time Bermuda triangle of Wellington.

**Queenstown**

**Not to be missed:** rafting, jet boating, kayaking tours, skiing, paragliding, mountain biking, bungy jumping.....

**Surreal, 7 Rees Street**

Cool restaurant and club combo. Well-seasoned New Zealand and Asian food until 10 p.m. Then the national (and occasionally international) DJ masters let loose on the turntables. Music styles across the board – trance, techno, reggae, house, hip hop, dub, drum and bass.

**Vudu Café, 23 Beach Street**

Super sandwiches and breakfast served until 3 p.m.

**Internet Laundry, 1 Shotover Street**

Good idea: wash your clothes and write emails while you wait.

**Dunedin**

**Not to be missed:** Otago Peninsula with Sandfly Beach and the cliffs of Lovers' Leap, University of Otago – New Zealand's oldest university.

**Etrusco at the Savoy, 8a Moray Place**

Aperitifs around an open fire; real Italian food. Looks much more expensive than it is.

**Arc Café & Bar, 135 High Street**

Poetry readings, live concerts – there's something different happening there every night and to cap it off: free Internet access.

**Deacon's Court Bed & Breakfast**

**342 High Street** ☒ [www.deaconscourt.co.nz](http://www.deaconscourt.co.nz)

Comfy B&B in a Victorian villa, lovingly run by Keith and Gail. Keith makes the best pancakes and scrambled eggs for breakfast. Single room: NZD 60-80, Double room: NZD 100-130.

[photo credits not translated]

[Key to Map p. 24]

[Yellow Dot] Natural attractions

[Blue Dot] Important cities

Graphics: Junge Karriere

