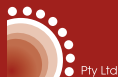




indigenous
essential services



INDIGENOUS ESSENTIAL SERVICES PTY LTD
ANNUAL REPORT 2005

“POWER AND WATER CORPORATION IS PLEASED TO BE INVOLVED IN THE DELIVERY OF POWER, WATER AND SEWERAGE SERVICES TO RESIDENTS IN REMOTE COMMUNITIES ACROSS THE NORTHERN TERRITORY. THESE SERVICES ARE OFTEN PROVIDED IN HARSH AND DIFFICULT CONDITIONS WITH ADDITIONAL HARDSHIPS NOT NORMALLY EXPERIENCED IN URBAN AND RURAL CENTRES.”

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Chairman and Managing Director's Report

Power and Water Corporation is pleased to be involved in the delivery of power, water and sewerage services to residents in remote communities across the Northern Territory. These services are often provided in harsh and difficult conditions with additional hardships not normally experienced in urban and rural centres.

During the year our staff faced additional challenges caused by category 5 cyclone Ingrid, and cost pressures primarily driven by rising world oil prices.

In order to maintain transparency, operations in remote communities are separated from the commercial operations of Power and Water's business by accounting for them in the wholly owned subsidiary company – Indigenous Essential Services Pty Ltd (IES).

Power and Water is the service provider of essential power, water and sewerage services to Territorians living in major remote communities. These services are provided on behalf of the Department of Community Development, Sport and Cultural Affairs (DCDSCA)* whose role is to coordinate infrastructure development of essential services in indigenous communities throughout the Northern Territory.

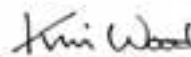
Power and Water delivers these services on a not-for-profit basis with the shortfall in revenue collected from customers off-set by service charges received from DCDSCA.

This is the second annual report highlighting the achievements of IES Pty Ltd over the 2004-2005 financial year.

We commend this report to you, and congratulate all involved in another successful year.



Neil Philip
Director and Chairman



Kim Wood
Managing Director

* In July 2005 portfolio responsibilities for Indigenous infrastructure coordination and planning were transferred to the Department of Planning and Infrastructure (DPI).

About Indigenous Essential Services

The provision of essential services to remote Indigenous communities is funded by the Northern Territory Government through the Department of Community Development, Sport and Cultural Affairs (DCDSCA). DCDSCA coordinated the delivery of utility services through Power and Water. This included providing services to a number of outstations.

Under these arrangements, Power and Water assumes the role of service provider while DCDSCA undertook the planning and coordination role. DCDSCA was invoiced monthly on a “fee for service” basis, as work was completed.

Funding Arrangements

During 2004-2005 IES Pty Ltd received Total Revenue of \$68 million. This included \$55 million in fees paid by DCDSCA to Power and Water under the service agreement and \$12 million collected from customers. This revenue was reinvested into the IES program. There was also \$0.8 million received for miscellaneous items.

Major cost drivers over the 2004-2005 financial year were:

- A growth in consumption of electricity of 6.9% per annum
- An increase in water consumption of 3.9% per annum
- Increases in fuel cost
- Cyclone Ingrid.

The asset portfolio within IES consists of:

- (a) Power station buildings that accommodate mostly diesel engines, and includes fuel facilities and electrical distribution systems up to and including the customer’s meter.
- (b) Water infrastructure including bores, bore-pumps, tanks, transfer pumping stations, chlorination equipment and distribution and reticulation systems up to the customer’s property boundary.
- (c) Sewerage infrastructure which begins at the customer’s boundary, and includes collection mains, wet wells, pumping stations and wastewater treatment ponds.



PROVIDING ESSENTIAL SERVICES TO REMOTE COMMUNITIES



DAMAGE CAUSED BY CYCLONE INGRID

“THE PROVISION OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES TO REMOTE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IS FUNDED BY THE NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, SPORT AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS (DCDSCA).”

Working in Remote Indigenous Communities

Working in, and providing services to, remote communities presents a number of challenges that do not have the same impact when providing services in urban and rural areas. These challenges include the remoteness and distances to reach some communities, the ability to recruit and retain skilled staff, a number of communities are located in areas affected by cyclones, and increasing fuel prices which have impacted both the cost of fuel for power stations and freight costs.

Cyclone Ingrid

In early March tropical cyclone Ingrid developed in the Coral Sea. As Ingrid moved into the Gulf of Carpentaria it gathered strength and moved towards a number of remote communities. After crossing the town of Nhulunbuy as a category 4 cyclone, Ingrid continued to intensify into a category 5 cyclone, with gusts near the centre reaching speeds of 320km/h as it crossed the Coburg Peninsula in the early hours of 12 March and continued to head west. Ingrid crossed the Tiwi Islands as a category 3 cyclone and continued to cause further damage to communities on the tip of Western Australia.

Effects ranged from relatively minor damage in some communities, such as power services brought down by trees, to extensive damage of infrastructure and power poles.

Communities that suffered minor damage included Yirrkala, Marngarr, Elcho Island and Milingimbi. More extensive damage occurred in Nguuiu, Goulburn and Croker Islands where significant numbers of aerial conductors were damaged. In these communities the power and water services were fully restored in a matter of days.

The most severe damage occurred at Pirlangimpi and Milikapiti on Melville Island where fallen trees damaged large sections of line. The powerhouses at both sites suffered damage but were returned to operational status quickly.

A testament to the cyclone preparedness of these communities, was that there were no deaths or serious injuries despite winds of up to 320 km/h being recorded at the height of the cyclone.

Assessments from the NT Government indicate that the total damage bill was in excess of \$5 million.

TROPICAL CYCLONE INGRID TRACKING MAP

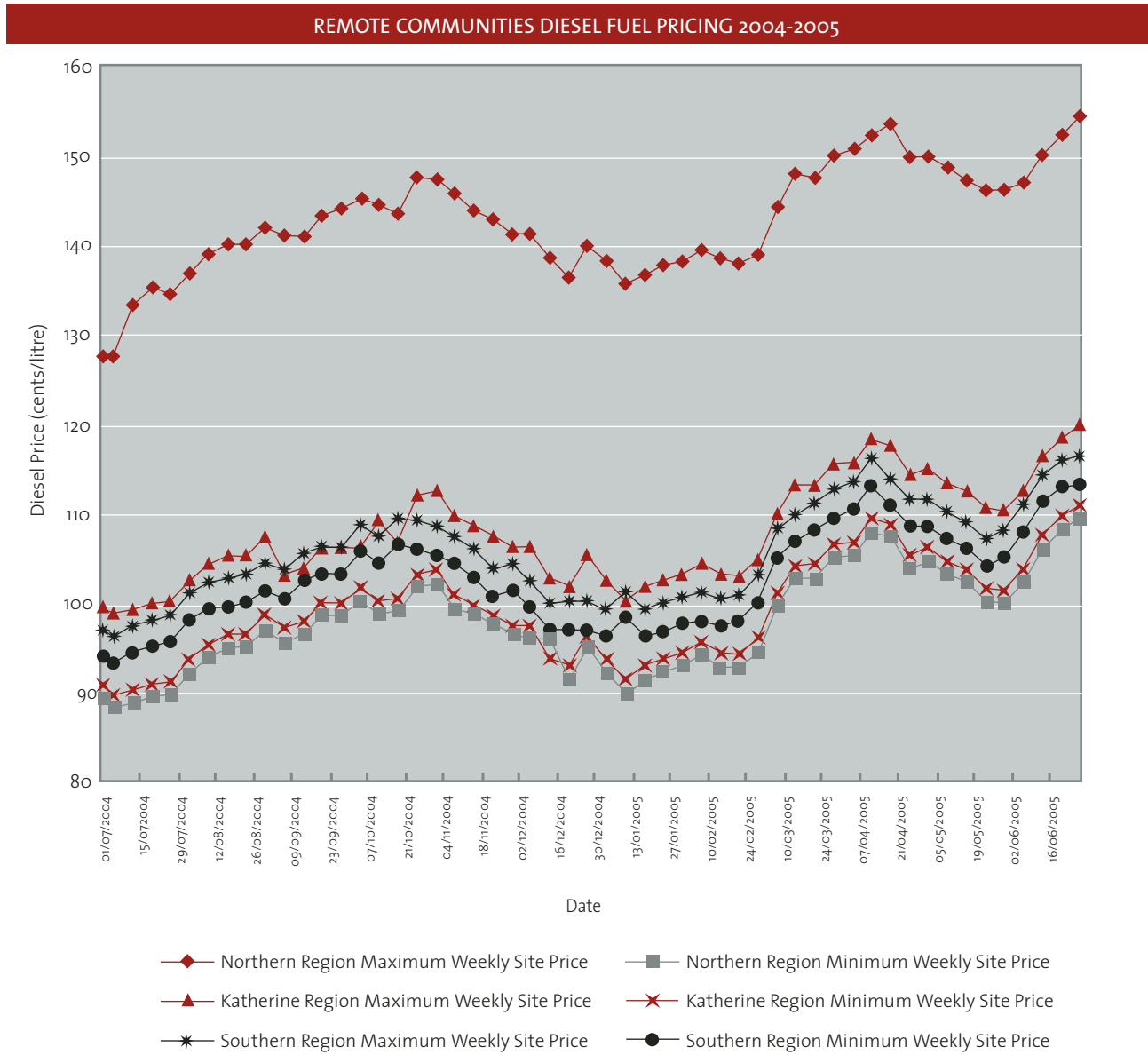


*Tracking Map Courtesy of the Bureau of Meteorology

World Fuel Prices

The graph below shows the ranges and movements in the contracted prices paid for diesel during 2004-2005. The high and increasing movements in prices has added considerable pressure to the cost of providing power in remote communities.

While there is little control over fuel prices, a number of strategies were used to ensure that the consumption of fuel was minimised. These included, measuring the efficiency of engines to ensure that fuel consumption is optimised, and ensuring that engine maintenance and replacement are carried out when required.



“WORKING IN, AND PROVIDING SERVICES TO, REMOTE COMMUNITIES PRESENTS A NUMBER OF CHALLENGES THAT DO NOT HAVE THE SAME IMPACT WHEN PROVIDING SERVICES IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS.”

Remote Operations

IES Pty Ltd obtains its services from Remote Operations, a business unit of Power and Water. Remote Operations is responsible for ensuring the day to day operation and maintenance of essential services – power, water and sewerage – to remote communities throughout the Northern Territory. Much of this is done through community Essential Service Operators (ESO).

Generation is predominantly reciprocating diesel engines, however alternate energy sources are being trialed. Water is sourced from bores, and sewerage treatment is by conventional treatment ponds.

Power and Water staff have extensive experience with a range of essential service systems. Increasing skills in the application of appropriate technologies and alternative energy resources related to the supply of power and water, and sewerage treatment are also being developed. This includes solar and wind power, and highly efficient small diesel power stations in remote localities.

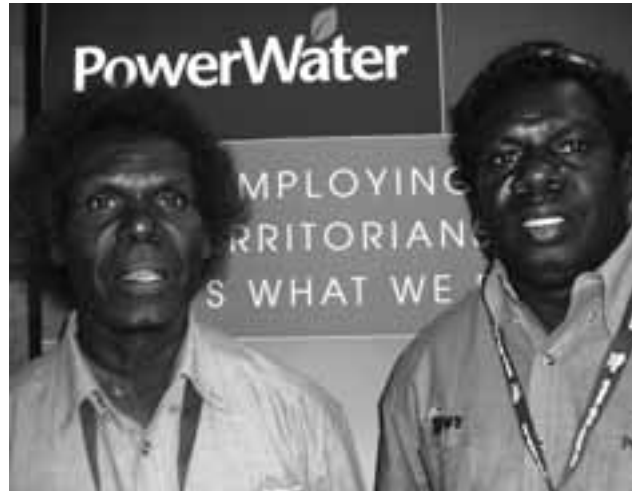
Remote Operations has four regional branches in Darwin, Katherine, Tennant Creek and Alice Springs, and total of 55 staff.

Retail Services to Remote Customers

Remote Operations officers undertake retail activities in remote indigenous communities, including processing applications for connection, disconnection and reconnection of electricity, supply meter charges and changes of address. Our staff undertake quarterly meter readings though each community's ESO.

As most residents use 'pre-payment' meters, (where a pre-paid token is inserted into the electricity meter), the sale and dispatch of power tokens to community agents also requires careful management. Pensioner concessions are undertaken once a year with help from the Department of Health and Community Services.

Remote Operations staff also negotiate contracts with the Community Councils who undertake the day-to-day activities. The contracts clearly set out the works required and operational manuals detail step-by-step instructions. These manuals assist the ESO, especially in the event of an emergency.



ESSENTIAL SERVICES OFFICERS GRADUATE IN AUGUST AT A CEREMONY AT PARLIAMENT HOUSE IN DARWIN



ESSENTIAL SERVICE OFFICER UNDERTAKING TRAINING

“REMOTE OPERATIONS IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING THE DAY TO DAY OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES – POWER, WATER AND SEWERAGE – TO REMOTE COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.”

Essential Services Officers

“ESSENTIAL SERVICE OFFICERS ARE THOSE PEOPLE WHO ARE ON THE GROUND IN THE COMMUNITY. THEY ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DAY TO DAY OPERATION OF THE POWER, WATER AND SEWERAGE SERVICES.”

Essential Service Officers are those people who are on the ground in the community. They are responsible for the day to day operation of the power, water and sewerage services. Remote Operations has established 'fee for service' contracts with community councils, who employ the ESOs.

Remote Operations facilitates ESO training at all Northern Territory Government funded communities. ESOs are generally Indigenous staff belonging to the communities in which they work. ESO training is carried out by mechanical, electrical and water/sewerage service coordinators travelling to communities utilising scheduled trips to ensure the best use of resources. On these trips 'one-on-one' training further extends the ESOs' skills, and proves invaluable as it incorporates work on specific community assets the ESO monitors every day.

Other training methods include group training held in urban centres. These courses have become important in developing better working relationships with communities by training in a supportive environment with the added advantage of interaction with all Remote Operations staff in a controlled learning situation.

ESO Courses cater for up to 35 participants at a time and were held in Darwin, March 2004, Alice Springs, May 2005 and will be held in Alice Springs in September 2005.



Electricity Supply

“DURING 2004-2005 MAJOR ELECTRICITY, WATER AND SEWERAGE PROJECTS VALUED AT APPROXIMATELY \$8 MILLION WERE UNDERTAKEN.”

Throughout the Northern Territory a mix of fossil fuels and renewable energy is used to generate electricity. While natural gas is the principal fuel type for major urban centres, remote communities generally rely on diesel fuel to generate their power. Solar and wind power are small but growing sources of energy.

During 2004-2005 major electricity, water and sewerage projects valued at approximately \$8 million were undertaken. Projects relating to electricity infrastructure were valued at \$3.6 million and included new generating capacity or power stations at Daly River, Yuendumu, Nyirripi, Docker River, Hermannsburg and Minyerri.

Woolianna Powerline and Daly River Power House

In April 2005 the Daly River Power station was commissioned enabling Territorians living along Woolianna Road, near the community of Daly River, to turn off their noisy, diesel generators as they connect to the reticulated power supply.

The power line, stretches 18kms from the newly relocated Daly River Power Station, and will connect commercial fishing lodges, caravan and camping grounds, a school, a mining lease and residential homes.

The \$1.44 million project to extend the powerline follows the commissioning of the Daly River Power Station, at a cost of \$950,000. The new power station was built on higher ground, further away from the river to protect it from floodwaters during the ‘wet season’. The Northern Territory Government funded both projects.

New power stations open at Docker River and Nyirripi

New power stations were constructed in the remote communities of Kaltukatjara, also known as Docker River (a small community of 300 near the WA border) and Nyirripi, also known as Waite Creek, also with 300 residents, 200km away. The total cost of both of these projects was \$1.26 million and presented significant challenges due to their remoteness and isolation.



STAGE ONE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WOOLIANA LINE



DALY RIVER POWER STATION



RELOCATION OF THE DALY RIVER POWER STATION

Water Quality

Groundwater is the major source of drinking water in remote communities. As in urban areas, the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines, are the standards by which water is assessed in remote communities for safety and quality. Water is supplied to over 7,000 households in remote Indigenous communities throughout the Territory.

During 2004-2005 major water service projects valued at \$3.6 million were completed. These included bores, tanks, pipelines or pumps at Ltyentye Apurte, Gapuwiyak, Numbulwar, Oenpelli, Yirrkala, Pulumpa, Papunya, Nyirripi, Lajamanu and Epenarra.

New Water Tank at Lajamanu

The new water tank at Lajamanu is the largest water tank to be built in a remote community in the Northern Territory, and was constructed at a total cost of \$670,000. The tank can hold up to 1.8 million litres of water. The new water tank will help provide the community with a good quality, safe and reliable drinking water supply.

The first stage of the project included decommissioning a large ground level water storage tank and removing an old nine-metre tank stand in the community's water storage area. Contractors completed construction of the tank and 1600 metres of pipeline, in early June 2005.

The water tank was built under the Department of Community Development, Sport and Cultural Affairs (DCDSCA) Capital Replacement Program.

Representatives from the Lajamanu Community Council, Power and Water and the DCDSCA officially opened the new tank on Wednesday 15 June 2005.

The opening ceremony was attended by most of the community, including students from the local school.

New water supply starts in Pmara Jutunta

A major upgrade of the water supply to the Ti Tree township and the nearby community of Pmara Jutunta was completed. Upgraded monitoring and control technology was installed so the new water supply can be operated from either Tennant Creek or Alice Springs.

Epenarra

At Epenarra, to allow for future growth, it was necessary to develop an additional source of water supply between 5 and 10 km north of the community, at a cost of \$146,000. This project included a large drilling program to provide two new bores that are now available for use.



OENPELLI WATER TANK



OENPELLI LANDSCAPE

“WATER IS SUPPLIED TO OVER 7,000 PEOPLE IN REMOTE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT THE TERRITORY.”

Sewerage Systems

Fifty two remote Indigenous communities have full water-borne sewerage disposal systems. The remainder have individual on-site systems such as septic tanks that are maintained by the community.

Responsibility for the sewerage system begins at the consumers' property. Sewerage is transported through a network of mains and manholes to pumping stations. From the pumping stations the waste is pumped to collection ponds for retention and treatment. Much of the treatment in these isolated locations is organic – allowing waste to settle and decompose naturally.

During the year an additional sewerage pond was constructed at Ali Curung, at a cost of \$660,000. The additional pond will ensure adequate retention time and cater for an expanding population in the community.

At Hermannsburg the pond system was improved by refurbishing and improving the spray irrigation system for the ponds, at a cost of \$238,000.



PAPUNYA SEWERAGE POND

“FIFTY-TWO REMOTE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES HAVE FULL WATER-BORNE SEWERAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS. THE REMAINDER HAVE INDIVIDUAL ON-SITE SYSTEMS SUCH AS SEPTIC TANKS THAT ARE MAINTAINED BY THE COMMUNITY.”

Helping the Environment

Taking care of the environment while providing electricity, water and sewerage services is an important priority, and the drive to utilise more appropriate and sustainable ways to provide these services is most evident in remote communities. The high price of fossil fuel has also helped to drive the search for renewable and more environmentally friendly energy sources.

There are a variety of ways in which the services provided in remote communities seek to minimise impact on the environment. These include the use of solar and wind power to partially substitute for diesel, bunding and embankments around fuel storages to minimise the risk of groundwater and soil contamination, conversion of borefield from diesel to electric, and the recharging of aquifers.



SOLAR DISHES AT HERMANNSBURG

Solar Systems

A Power Purchase Agreement has been entered into with Solar Systems to purchase energy from its photovoltaic projects at Hermansburg, Yuendumu and Lajamanu in Central Australia.

This project is considered to be Australia's largest photovoltaic project, consisting of 720kW across the three remote sites. The Solar Systems Technology is vastly different to conventional flat-plate products. Curved mirrors are used to concentrate the sun 500 times onto an array of close-packed high efficiency photovoltaic cells. The electricity is exported to the Power and Water owned grid. The Hermansburg project will incorporate 8 dishes giving a total capacity of 192kW.

The project will also utilise Power and Water's sewerage treatment ponds at Hermansburg to dissipate the large amounts of heat which build up in the process. Each of the high efficiency cells are cooled with circulating water which will then be passed through a heat exchanger that has been installed in the sewer ponds.

These award winning solar power systems will save around 420,000 litres of diesel every year and reduce greenhouse emissions by 1,550 tonnes per annum.

LNG Trial at Hermansburg

In March 2004 a Participation Agreement with EI-Gas was established to trial the use of propane gas (LPG) as a fuel substitute at our Hermansburg Power Station. The trial was implemented on a Series 60 Detroit engine, which was nearing the end of its life and due for replacement. The initial trial ran for six months and has saved fuel costs in the order of \$20,000.

As the initial trial looks promising, in June 2005 it was decided to extend the trial to include all of the engines installed at Hermansburg. Increased capacity for on site LPG gas fuel storage and additional control systems to manage the blending of LPG gas and diesel into the engines has been installed.

In addition to economic benefits the project offers environmental benefits with LPG gas being considered a cleaner fuel than diesel in regards to greenhouse gas emissions.

Resource Conservation Program (RCP) 2005

Remote Operations has developed a resource conservation program that is based on five basic elements:

- Meet with Communities to foster collaborative approaches
- Base education (involving school students)
- Traditional Links
- Maintenance
- Incentive.

The RCP addresses the triple bottom line resulting in positive impact on economic, social and environmental aspects of community life. It has potential to reduce immediate production costs, prevent premature upgrade of infrastructure, reduce consumption of fossil fuels, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and unnecessary draw down of water aquifers. The greatest immediate impact is made through maintenance of community assets such as plumbing in houses and buildings.

The program is delivered in schools in conjunction with resident teachers and involves students undertaking measurements and auditing water meters in their own community and reporting leaks inside houses to the council for repair. Improvements in water consumption are measured again and the data is used in a series of statistical and graphical classroom exercises. This program is extremely popular with both students and teachers.

Streetlights powered by wind and sun

In a first for the Territory, solar and wind powered streetlights were trialed at Imangara, a remote community located on Murray Downs. The lights, called MoonCell Enviro-Lum, can provide up to 12 hours of light. The street lights have a solar panel on top and a wind turbine underneath, so even during long periods of cloudy days, the lights will still work. The batteries store power from the solar panels and the wind turbines during the day, for use at night.



SOLAR AND WIND POWERED STREETLIGHTS CURRENTLY BEING TRIALED

“TAKING CARE OF THE ENVIRONMENT WHILE PROVIDING ELECTRICITY, WATER AND SEWERAGE SERVICES IS AN IMPORTANT PRIORITY, AND THE DRIVE TO UTILISE MORE APPROPRIATE AND SUSTAINABLE WAYS TO PROVIDE THESE SERVICES IS MOST EVIDENT IN REMOTE COMMUNITIES.”

Working with the Community

“AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT IN THE PROVISION OF SERVICES TO REMOTE COMMUNITIES IS ENGAGING WITH THE COMMUNITY WHEN DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING PROJECTS.”

An important element in the provision of services to remote communities is engaging with the community when developing and implementing projects. This includes, where possible, the personal involvement of both community members and Remote Operations staff in the completion of projects. This approach has been successful in engendering a higher level of community ownership in their power, water and sewerage infrastructure.

Sponsorship in excess of \$25,000 was provided to regional and remote communities in 2004-2005. In addition, a range of material and staff support was also provided to communities.

Barunga Festival 2005

The Barunga Festival, which is held every June, has been running for the last twenty years. Power and Water have been proud sponsors of the regional event for the last two years.

Almost 4,000 people attended the festival this year and enjoyed activities including sporting events, music and dance workshops, games, and healthy living education. There was also entertainment on Saturday night starting with Yilila, a music and dance group and including ten different bands from different communities performing, some for the first time in front of a live audience.

This year, Power and Water sponsored the main sporting event, the 'Men's and Women's Sprint and Mile Races.

Young Rodeo Riders set to Electrify

The best of the Barkly's up-and-coming rodeo riders were represented at the Power and Water Corporation Youth Rodeo Training and Barrel Race Challenge at the Barkly May Day Muster in April 2005. Riders travelled from the Gulf, outback stations and the desert for this event that helps young riders improve their skills and creates an opportunity for them to compete.



BARUNGA FESTIVAL



BARKLY MAY DAY MUSTER – YOUTH RODEO PARTICIPANTS

2004-2005 Major Projects

NORTHERN REGION

- **Daly River** – Relocate Powerstation/Flood Mitigation – \$1,260,376.
- **Gapuwiyak** – Emergency replacement of the failed fibreglass ground tank with a 450kL Marviplate tank – \$274,966.
- **Numbulwar** – Completion of the two-year borefield augmentation project included drilling 10 bores and equipping five of these and constructing their rising main and associated powerlines – \$1,373,151.
- **Oenpelli** – Equip new production bores and rising mains – \$241,686.
- **Yirrkala** – Drill and equip new bore to augment existing single bore supply – \$238,109.
- **Palumpa** – Upgrade high voltage distribution – \$201,649.
- **Palumpa** – Drill and equip new production bore and bring last bore on-line – \$117,099.

BARKLY REGION

- **Ali Curung** – Construction of an additional Sewerage Pond – \$660,446.
- **Epenarra** – This project included a drilling program and to provide two constructed and tested bores – \$191,189.

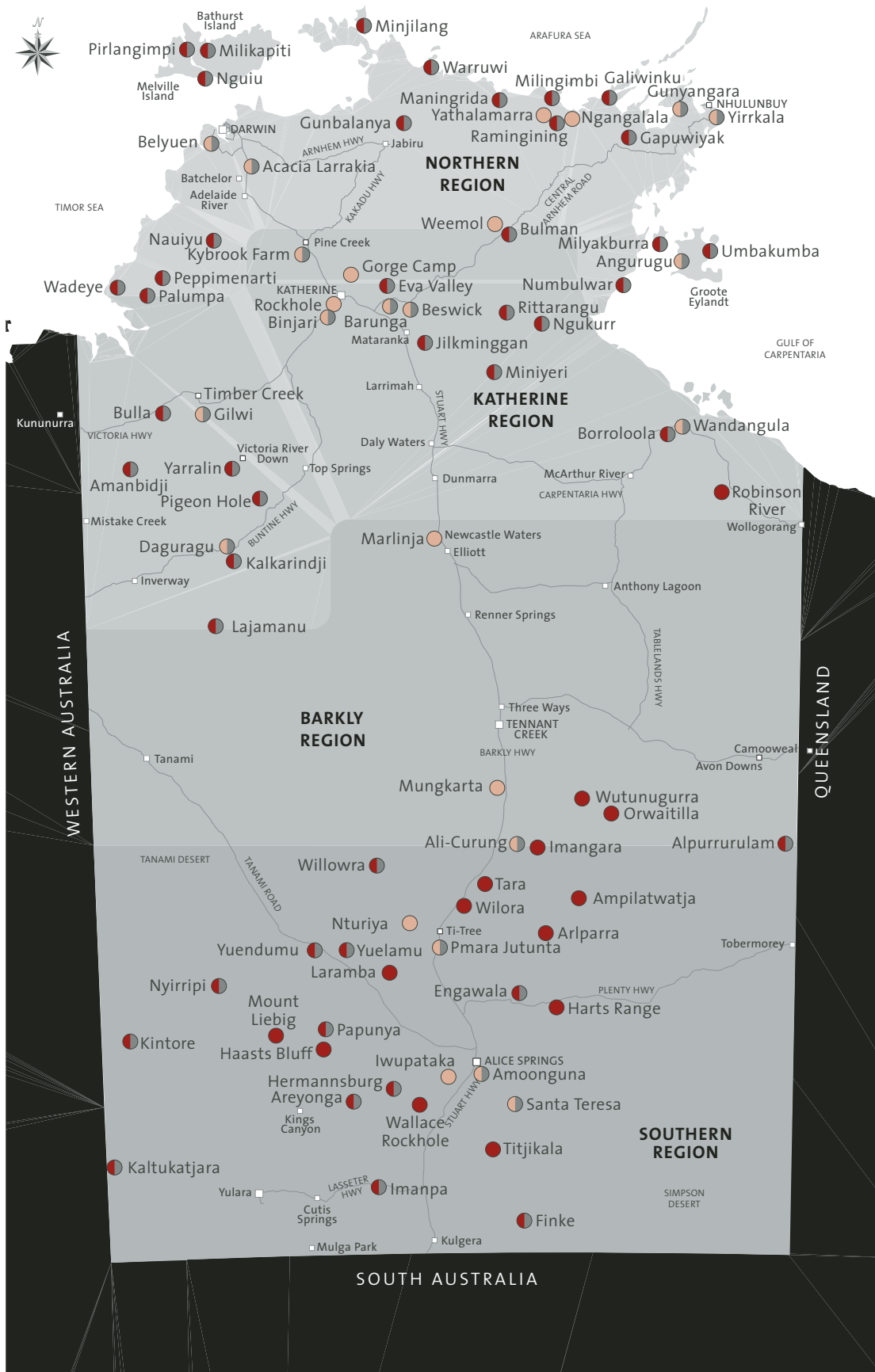
KATHERINE REGION

- **Lajamanu** – 1.8km of rising main from the borefield to the community were upgraded and a new 1.5ML water storage tank was installed – \$669,266.
- **Minyerri** – A 450kW Genset was purchased and installed to maintain a reliable power supply – \$220,769.

SOUTHERN REGION

- **Ltyentye Apurte (Santa Teresa)** – A new borefield collection tank and transfer pumps station were constructed to provide a reliable water supply – \$346,302.
- **Papunya** – A new production bore was drilled and equipped a to provide a reliable and secure water supply – \$46,835.
- **Nyirripi** – New production bores were drilled to provide a more reliable and secure water supply – \$58,851.
- **Yuendumu** – Supply and install new 600kW generating set into unit 2 – \$359,170.
- **Docker River** – Construct new powerstation to replace unsafe termite riddled building – \$737,599.
- **Nyirripi** – Construct new powerstation to replace demountable and allow for 3rd generator – \$527,292.
- **Hermannsburg** – Supply and install new 270kW generating set into unit 3 – \$272,531.
- **Hermannsburg** – Extend Sewer Pond Capacity by refurbishing and improving the spray irrigation system for the ponds – \$237,781

NT INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES ELECTRICAL, WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE SERVICES



- Power Stations
- Transmitted Power Supply
- Sewerage Services

These centres receive their electricity by line from adjacent centres.)

Water

All the above communities have reticulated supply.

Indigenous Essential Services Statistics

STATISTICAL SUMMARY AS AT 30 JUNE 2005

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
ELECTRICITY						
GENERATION						
Power and Water Installed Capacity	MW	36	36	43	42	51
IPP Contracted Capacity	MW	0	0	0	0	0
Generated	GWh	64	69	79	84	85
Sent Out (inc Purchases from Private)	GWh	64	68	83	78	79
Efficiency (based on Net Heat Value)	GWh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Purchases from Private Suppliers	GWh	6	6	7	7	4
NETWORKS						
Distribution (22/11kV & below)						
HV Overhead	km	277	255	470	506	526
HV Underground	km	0	0	0	0	1
LV Overhead	km	259	267	251	260	265
LV Underground	km	0	0	1	1	1
SWER All Voltages	km	0	0	81	81	81
SALES	MWh	61,500	52,968	61,514	58,023	58,893
Customers (ie Services)		6,625	6,905	6,710	6,717	6,818
WATER						
Production	ML	8,059	8,134	7,977	9,970	10,104
Length of Mains	km	702	719	719	667	675
Customers (ie Services)		758	783	522	522	530
WASTEWATER						
Volume of Sewage Treated	ML	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Length of Sewer Main	km	294	309	309	340	346
Volume of Effluent Reused	ML	0	0	0	0	0
Customers (ie Services)		400	396	396	401	407

Financial Statements

Indigenous Essential Services Pty Limited ACN 105 269 636 | 30 June 2005

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Directors' Report

for the year ended 30 June 2005

The directors present their report together with the financial report of IES Pty Limited for the year ended 30 June 2005 and the auditors' report thereon.

Directors

The directors at any time during or since the end of the financial year are:

Mr Neil Robertson Philip	Director and chairman since 26 June 2003
Dr Michael Vertigan	Director since 26 June 2003 (resigned 31/7/2005)
Mrs Judith King	Director since 26 June 2003
Dr Michael Anthony Sargent	Director since 26 June 2003 (resigned 23/7/2005)
Mr Kimley John Wood	Director since 26 June 2003

Dr Michael Vertigan and Dr Michael Sargent tendered their resignations and these became effective on 31 July 2005 and 23 July 2005 respectively.

Company Particulars

IES Pty Limited is an Australian proprietary company, incorporated and operating in Australia.

Principal Registered Office and Principal Place of Business:	4th Floor, Energy House 18-20 Cavenagh Street Darwin NT 0800
Company Secretary:	Mr Andrew Macrides

Principal Activities

The company was formed on 26 June 2003 and commenced operations on 1 July 2003.

The principal activities of the company during the course of the financial year were to provide electricity, water and sewerage services to remote communities in the Northern Territory.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the activities of the company during the year.

Controlling Entity

The company's controlling entity is the Power and Water Corporation, a government-owned corporation pursuant to the *Government Owned Corporation Act 2001*.

Review and Result of Operations

The profit from ordinary activities after income tax amounted to \$nil (2004: \$nil).

Dividends

No dividends were paid or proposed by the company during the financial year, and the directors recommend that no dividends be proposed for the financial year ended 30 June 2005.

State of Affairs

At 21 February 2005, the Northern Territory Commissioner of Taxes denied the Company's application for exclusion from the list of participating National Tax Equivalent Regime (NTER) entities. As a result of this decision, the Company is subject to income tax under the NTER and will be included in the tax consolidated group of its parent entity, Power and Water Corporation.

The company is currently in the process of preparing an application for re-consideration to this decision.

Directors' Report (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2005

Environmental Regulations

The company's operations are subject to various environmental regulations under both Commonwealth and Territory Legislation.

The company regularly monitors compliance with environmental regulations. The directors are not aware of any significant breaches during the period covered by this report.

Events Subsequent to Reporting Date

For reporting periods starting on or after 1 July 2005, the consolidated entity must comply with Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS) as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The implementation plan and potential impact of adopting AIFRS are detailed in Note 16 to the financial statements.

The Board has announced the resignations of two of the Corporation's directors; Dr Michael Vertigan and Dr Michael Sargent. Drs Vertigan and Sargent ceased to be directors of the Corporation on 31 July 2005 and 23 July 2005, respectively.

Other than the matter discussed above, there has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material or unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the directors of the company, to affect significantly the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

Likely Developments

The company will continue to pursue its policy of providing cost effective electricity, water and sewerage services to remote communities in the Northern Territory.

Further information about likely developments and operations of the company and the expected results of those operations in future financial years have not been included in this report because disclosure of the information would be likely to be commercially sensitive or result in unreasonable prejudice to the company.

Indemnification and Insurance of Officers and Auditors

Indemnification

The Northern Territory Government has indemnified the directors of the Corporation from and against all liabilities incurred or arising out of conduct of a director of the Corporation, acting in good faith in compliance with any direction or request made by the shareholding Minister or the portfolio Minister to the Corporation or the board of the Corporation pursuant to the *Government Owned Corporations Act*.

The Northern Territory Government has also indemnified the directors of its controlled entities for all liabilities that may arise from their position, except where the liability is incurred or arises out of actual dishonesty on the part of the director. The indemnity covers the full amount of any such liabilities, including costs and expenses.

Insurance premiums

The following insurance policies were purchased to cover directors and officers:

Group Personal Accident Insurance:

The Insurer will indemnify the Insured in relation to any injury, permanent disability or death which occurs whilst the insured persons are actually engaged on the insured's business.

Professional Indemnity Insurance:

The Insurer will indemnify the Insured against any claim that may be made against the Insured for actual or alleged breach of professional duty by reason of act, error or omission committed or allegedly committed by or on behalf of the Insured.

In addition, the Insurer will pay the costs and expenses incurred in the defence, settlement or investigation of any such claim.

Directors and Officers Liability:

The Insurer will indemnify the Insured against claims for wrongful acts committed by a director or officer in connection with their duties and responsibilities as a director or officer. The policy will reimburse all expenses incurred in defending these actions.

Indemnification and Insurance Premiums of Auditors

Since the end of the previous financial year, the company has not indemnified or made a relevant agreement for indemnifying against a liability any person who is or has been an auditor of the company. No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, since the end of the previous financial year, to any person who is or has been an auditor of the company.

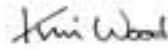
Dated at Darwin this 13th day of October 2005.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of Directors:



Neil Philip

Director and Chairman



Kim Wood

Managing Director



AUDITOR-GENERAL

Auditor-General's report to the Members of Indigenous Essential Services Pty Ltd Year ended 30 June 2005

Page 1 of 2

Scope

The financial report and directors' responsibility

The financial report comprises the statement of financial position, statement of financial performance, statement of cash flows, accompanying notes to the financial statements, and the directors' declaration for Indigenous Essential Services Pty Ltd, for the financial year ended 30 June 2005.

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and true and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*. This includes responsibility for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and internal controls that are designed to prevent and detect fraud and error, and for the accounting policies and accounting estimates inherent in the financial report.

Audit approach

I have conducted an independent audit of the financial report in order to express an opinion on it to the members of the company. My audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards to provide reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free of material misstatement. The nature of an audit is influenced by factors such as the use of professional judgement, selective testing, the inherent limitations of internal controls, and the availability of persuasive rather than conclusive evidence. Therefore, an audit cannot guarantee that all material misstatements have been detected.

I performed procedures to form an opinion whether, in all material respects, the financial report is presented fairly in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia so as to present a view which is consistent with my understanding of the company's financial position, and performance as represented by the results of its operations and its cash flows.

My procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the financial report, and the evaluation of accounting policies and significant accounting estimates made by the directors.

While I considered the effectiveness of management's internal controls over financial reporting when determining the nature and extent of my procedures, my audit was not designed to provide assurance on internal controls.

The audit opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

Independence

In conducting my audit, I followed applicable independence requirements of Australian professional ethical pronouncements and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

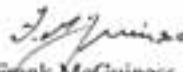


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Audit Opinion

In my opinion, the financial report of Indigenous Essential Services Pty Ltd is in accordance with:

- (a) the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2005 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards in Australia and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
- (b) other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia.


Frank McGuinness
Auditor-General for the Northern Territory
Darwin, Northern Territory
13 October 2005

Statement of Financial Performance

for the year ended 30 June 2005

	Note	2005 \$	2004 \$
Revenue from sale of goods	2	11,966,332	11,227,150
Revenue from rendering of services	2	55,342,015	48,291,310
Other revenues from ordinary activities	2	779,096	1,083,031
Total revenue	2	68,087,443	60,601,491
Raw materials and consumables used		(38,084,652)	(30,684,583)
Repairs and maintenance		(10,475,302)	(10,608,770)
Employee expenses		(1,026,051)	(486,088)
Recoverable amount write down		(12,951,358)	(14,142,064)
Other expenses from ordinary activities		(5,550,080)	(4,679,986)
Profit from ordinary activities before related income tax expense		-	-
Income tax expense relating to ordinary activities	1(d)	-	-
Net profit	10	-	-
Total changes in equity from non-owner related transactions attributable to the members of the parent entity	-	-	-

The statement of financial performance is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2005

	Note	2005 \$	2004 \$
Current assets			
Cash assets	5	970,966	14,813,546
Receivables	6	2,919,064	2,106,758
Total current assets		3,890,030	16,920,304
Non-current assets			
Capital works in progress	7	-	-
Total non-current assets		-	-
Total assets		3,890,030	16,920,304
Current liabilities			
Payables	8	3,890,020	16,920,294
Total current liabilities		3,890,020	16,920,294
Total liabilities		3,890,020	16,920,294
Net assets		10	10
Equity			
Contributed equity	9	10	10
Retained profits	10	-	-
Total equity		10	10

The statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2005

	Note	2005 \$	2004 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts in the course of operations		66,745,343	64,237,680
Cash payments in the course of operations		(68,166,360)	(35,912,733)
Interest received		459,795	630,663
Net cash provided by operating activities	12	(961,222)	28,955,610
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds on disposal of non-current assets		70,000	-
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(12,951,358)	(14,142,064)
Net cash used in investing activities		(12,881,358)	(14,142,064)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net cash used in financing activities		-	-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash held		(13,842,590)	14,813,546
Cash at the beginning of the financial year	5	14,813,546	-
Cash at the end of the financial year	5	970,966	14,813,546

The statement of cash flows is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2005

1. Statement of significant accounting policies

The significant policies which have been adopted in the preparation of this financial report are:

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards, Urgent Issues Group Consensus Views, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

It has been prepared on the basis of historical costs and except where stated, does not take into account changing money values or fair values of non-current assets.

The accounting policies have been consistently applied and, except where there is a change in accounting policy, are consistent with those of the previous year.

(b) Revenue recognition

Revenues are recognised at fair value of the consideration received net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST) payable to the taxation authority.

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided, having regard to the stage of completion of the contract.

Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognised as it accrues, taking into account the effective yield on the financial asset.

(c) Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as a current asset or liability in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

(d) Taxation

The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary in a tax consolidated group, with Power and Water Corporation as the head entity. The implementation date for the tax-consolidated group is 1 July 2002.

The head entity recognises all of the current and deferred tax assets and liabilities of the tax-consolidated group (after elimination of intragroup transactions).

The company does not make any contributions or payments to the head entity.

(e) Net fair values

The net fair values of assets and liabilities approximate their carrying value. No financial assets and financial liabilities are readily traded on organised markets in standardised form other than listed investments. Financial assets where the carrying amount exceeds net fair values have not been written down as the company intends to hold these assets to maturity. The aggregate net fair values and carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed in the statement of financial position and in the notes to the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2005

(f) Recoverable amount of non-current assets valued on cost basis

The carrying amounts of non-current assets valued on the cost basis are reviewed to determine whether they are in excess of their recoverable amount at reporting date. If the carrying amount of a non-current asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is written down to the lower amount. The write-down is expensed in the reporting period in which it occurs.

In assessing recoverable amounts of non-current assets the relevant cash flows have not been discounted to their present value.

(g) Cash assets

Cash assets are carried at face value of the amounts deposited or drawn.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand and at bank and short-term deposits at call, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as stated at note 5 to the accounts.

(h) Receivables

The collectability of debts is assessed at reporting date and specific provision is made for any doubtful accounts. Trade debtors are generally settled within 30 days and are carried at amounts due.

(i) Acquisitions of assets

All assets acquired including property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at their cost of acquisition at the date of acquisition, being the fair value of the consideration provided plus incidental costs directly attributable to the acquisition.

The costs of assets constructed or internally generated by the company include the cost of materials and direct labour.

Expenditure, including that on internally generated assets, is only recognised as an asset when the company controls future economic benefits as a result of the costs incurred that are probable and can be measured reliably. Costs attributable to feasibility and alternative approach assessments are expensed as incurred.

Subsequent additional costs

Costs incurred on assets subsequent to initial acquisition are capitalised when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed performance of the asset will flow to the company in future years, otherwise, the costs are expensed as incurred.

From 1 July 2003, Indigenous Essential Services Pty Limited is responsible for, and the nominal owner of, plant and equipment that is located at remote communities for the primary purpose of providing electricity, water, and sewerage services to the indigenous population of the Northern Territory.

Property, plant and equipment provided for this use (primarily situated at remote communities) is valued at a recoverable value of \$nil (2003: \$nil) at reporting date.

(j) Payables

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received. Trade accounts payables are normally settled within 30 days.

(k) Additional financial instrument disclosures

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. The company does not have significant credit risk exposure to any counterparty or group of counterparties.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2005

Note	2005 \$	2004 \$
2. Revenue from ordinary activities		
<i>From operating activities</i>		
Revenue from sale of goods – controlling entity	11,966,332	11,227,150
Revenue from rendering of services – controlling entity	55,342,015	48,291,310
	67,308,347	59,518,460
<i>Other revenues</i>		
Interest – other parties	459,795	630,663
Developer contributions	-	96,000
Other recharges to controlling entity	246,677	356,368
Gross proceeds from sale non-current assets	70,000	-
Other	2,624	-
	779,096	1,083,031
Total revenue from ordinary activities	68,087,443	60,601,491
3. Auditors' remuneration		
Audit services	24,482	-
Audit fees are borne by the controlling entity.	24,482	
4. Segment Information		
The company operates predominantly in one industry, the provision of electricity, water and sewerage services to remote communities of the Northern Territory, and operates in one geographical location - Australia.		
5. Cash assets		
Cash on hand and at bank	970,966	14,813,546
The weighted average interest rate on cash assets at 30 June 2005 is 5.08% (2004: 4.71%).		
6. Receivables		
Current		
Amounts due from controlling entity undertaking	2,878,172	2,071,468
Interest receivable	26,252	35,290
Other debtors	14,640	-
	2,919,064	2,106,758

Receivables at 30 June 2005 are non-interest-bearing.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2005

	Note	2005 \$	2004 \$
7. Capital works in progress			
Capital works in progress – at cost		-	-
Less: accumulated depreciation		-	-
Capital works in progress, at net book value		-	-
Reconciliation			
Capital works in progress			
Carrying amount at beginning of year		-	-
Additions		12,951,358	14,142,064
Less: Recoverable amount write-down		(12,951,358)	(14,142,064)
Carrying amount at end of year		-	-
8. Payables			
Payable to controlling entity		508,852	8,899,264
Other creditors and accruals		3,381,168	8,021,030
		3,890,020	16,920,294
Payables at 30 June 2005 are non-interest-bearing.			
9. Contributed equity			
Issued and paid-up share capital			
10 (2004:10) ordinary shares, fully paid		10	10
10. Retained profits			
Retained profit at the beginning of the year		-	-
Net profit		-	-
Retained profits at the end of the year		-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2005

11. Directors' remuneration

Directors' income

The number of directors whose income from related entities falls within the following bands:

	No	No
\$ 20,000 - \$ 29,999	-	1
\$ 30,000 - \$ 39,999	2	1
\$ 40,000 - \$ 49,999	1	1
\$ 60,000 - \$ 69,999	-	1
\$ 80,000 - \$ 89,999	1	-
\$260,000 - \$269,999	-	1
\$280,000 - \$289,999	1	-
Total income paid or payable, or otherwise made available, to all directors from the company or any related party.	484,124	432,279

Directors' income excludes insurance premiums of \$57,475 paid by related parties in respect of directors' and officers' liabilities and personal accident insurance, in accordance with common commercial practice. The insurance premiums have not been allocated due to impracticality.

	2005 \$	2004 \$
12. Notes to the statement of cash flows		
Reconciliation of profit from ordinary activities after income tax to net cash provided by operating activities		
Profit from ordinary activities after income tax	-	-
Add non-cash items:		
Recoverable amount write-down	12,951,358	14,142,064
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets	(70,000)	-
Net cash provided by operating activities before change in assets and liabilities	12,881,358	14,142,064
Change in assets and liabilities during the financial year:		
(Increase) in receivables	(812,306)	(2,106,748)
(Decrease)/Increase in payables	(13,030,274)	16,920,294
Net cash provided by operating activities	(961,222)	28,955,610
13. Commitments		
Capital expenditure commitments		
Contracted but not provided for and Payable within one year	3,139,379	2,593,017

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2005

14. Related party disclosures

(a) Directors

The names of each person holding the position of director of Indigenous Essential Services Pty Limited during the financial year are Mr Neil Robertson Philip, Dr Michael Vertigan, Mrs Judith King, Dr Michael Anthony Sargent and Mr Kimley John Wood.

Details of directors' remuneration are set out in Note 11.

Apart from the details disclosed in this note, no director has entered into a material contract with the company since the end of the previous financial year and there were no material contracts involving directors' interests subsisting at year end.

(b) Transactions within the wholly-owned group

- (i) The controlling entity of the company is the Power and Water Corporation, a government owned corporation pursuant to the *Government Owned Corporations Act 2001*.
- (ii) Under a service agreement, the company sold electricity, water and sewerage to Power and Water Corporation totalling \$12,509,310 (2004: \$11,458,439). As at reporting date, \$2,878,162 (2004: \$2,066,958) remains to be received.
- (iii) The company charged external entities \$246,677 (2004: \$356,368) for works undertaken in the remote communities during the year.
- (iv) During the year, the company recognised the administration fee charged by Power and Water Corporation totalling \$5,498,166 (2004: \$4,679,932). The fee is based on the cost of administration of the company incurred by the Power and Water Corporation.
- (v) The company incurred \$49,637,809 (2004: \$41,779,441) of operating expense charges from Power and Water Corporation during the year. As at reporting date, \$445,846 (2004: \$8,899,264) remains outstanding.

15. Economic Dependency

100% of the company's operating revenue is derived from its controlling entity, and 98% of the company's other revenue is derived from the Northern Territory Government.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2005

16. Events subsequent to balance date

International Financial Reporting Standards

For reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2005, the company must comply with Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS) as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

This financial report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and other financial reporting requirements (Australian GAAP) applicable for reporting periods ended 30 June 2005.

Transition management

The controlling entity has established a formal implementation project, monitored by a steering committee, to assess the impact of transition to AIFRS and to achieve compliance with AIFRS reporting for the financial year commencing 1 July 2005.

The project is achieving its scheduled milestones and the Company is expected to be in a position to comply with the requirements of AIFRS for the 30 June 2006 financial year.

Assessment and planning phase

The assessment and planning phase aims to produce a high level overview of the impacts of conversion to IFRS reporting on existing accounting and reporting policies and procedures, systems and processes, business structures and staff.

This phase includes:

- High level identification of the key differences in accounting policies and disclosures that are expected to arise from adopting IFRS
- Assessment of new information requirements affecting management information systems, as well as the impact on the business and its key processes
- Evaluation of the implications for staff, for example training requirements
- Preparation of a conversion plan for expected changes to accounting policies, reporting structures, systems, accounting and business processes and staff training.

The company considers the assessment and planning phase to be complete in most respects as at 30 June 2005.

Design phase

The design phase aims to formulate the changes required to existing accounting policies and procedures and systems and processes in order to transition to AIFRS. The design phase will incorporate:

- Formulating revised accounting policies and procedures for compliance with IFRS requirements
- Identifying potential financial impacts as at the transition date and for subsequent reporting periods prior to adoption of IFRS
- Developing revised IFRS disclosures
- Designing accounting and business processes to support IFRS reporting obligations
- Identifying and planning required changes to financial reporting and business source systems
- Developing training programs for staff.

The design phase is completed as at 30 June 2005.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2005

Implementation phase

The implementation phase will include implementation of identified changes to accounting and business procedures, processes and systems and operational training for staff. It enables the company to generate the required reconciliations and disclosures of AASB 1 First Time Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards.

This phase is substantially complete as at 30 June 2005.

Except as stated below no significant impact is expected on the statement of financial performance and the statement of financial position as a result of adopting the Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards.

As at 30 June 2005, the impacts implementing AIFS were unable to be reliably quantified.

Property, plant and equipment

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment in line with Australian GAAP are at a value of nil, being its fair value. Under AIFRS, property, plant and equipment will be measured at depreciated replacement cost, being its value in use.

The expected impact of the change in the carrying values of the property, plant and equipment under AIFRS is a work-in-progress and will be determined in the 2005-2006 financial year.

Taxation

Under UIG Abstract 52, *Income Tax Accounting under the Tax Consolidation System*, the head entity in the tax consolidation group recognised both current and deferred taxes in relation to the wholly-owned subsidiaries in the group. However under UIG Interpretation 1052, *Tax Consolidation Accounting*, the subsidiaries will initially recognise both current and deferred taxes before recognising the head entity's assumption of the current tax liability (asset) and tax losses/credits. Thus subsidiaries will be required to recognise deferred taxes relating to temporary differences and the head entity's assumption of balances arising from subsidiaries will be accounted for as a contribution by or distribution to equity participants.

Other financial assets and financial liabilities

The Directors have elected to apply the first time adoption exemption available to the Company to defer the date of transition of AASB 139 until 1 July 2005. Accordingly, there will be no quantitative impact on the 30 June 2005 financial statements.

The expected impact of the changes under UIG 1052 is contingent upon the determination of the carrying values of the property, plant and equipment. A determination of the changes to the current and deferred tax assets and liabilities will be undertaken in 2005-2006 financial year.

Directors' Declaration

In the opinion of the directors of Indigenous Essential Services Pty Limited ("the Company"):

- (a) the financial statements and notes, set out on pages 4 to 16 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2005 and of its performance, as represented by the results of its operations and its cash flows, for the financial year ended on that date
 - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards in Australia and the Corporations Regulations 2001

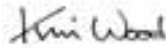
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Dated at Darwin this 13th day of October 2005.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors:



Neil Philip
Director and Chairman



Kim Wood
Managing Director

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