NEON

CAPITAL LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT

For the year ended 31 December 2018

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CORPORATE DIRECTORY

DIRECTORS:	Mr Ross Williams Mr Tim Kestell Mr Peter Pynes	Executive Chairman Executive Director Executive Director
SECRETARY:	Amanda Burgess	Company Secretary
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SHARE REGISTER:	Security Transfer Registrar Pty Ltd PO Box 535 APPLECROSS, WA, 6953 Telephone +618 9315 2333 Facsimile +618 9315 2033 www.securitytransfer.com.au	
BANKERS:	National Australia Bank Ltd	
AUDITORS:	HLB Mann Judd	
WEBSITE:	www.neoncapital.com.au	

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors of Neon Capital Limited present the financial statements of Neon Capital Limited and its controlled entities ("the Group" or "the consolidated entity") for the financial year ended 31 December 2018 and in accordance with a resolution of the Directors as follows:

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

The Directors and Executives of Neon Capital Limited ("Neon") during the reporting period and up to the date of this report were:

Directors

Mr Ross Williams	Executive Chairman
Mr Tim Kestell	Executive Director
Mr Peter Pynes	Executive Director

Current Directors

Mr Ross Williams
Executive Chairman

Mr Williams is a founding shareholder of MACA Limited and up until July 2014 held the position of CFO and Finance Director with responsibility for capital management, finance, financial reporting and corporate strategy. He played a key role in the highly successful initial public offering of MACA in 2010 and was pivotal to its subsequent success as a publicly listed company. He continued to serve on the Board of MACA as a Non-Executive Director until resigning in February 2015. Mr Williams holds a Post Graduate Diploma in Financial Services Management from Macquarie University and was a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Banking and Finance prior to establishing MACA in 2002. He is currently serving as a Non-Executive Director for publically listed Emerald Resources NL.

Mr Timothy Kestell
Non-Executive Director

Mr Kestell has over 20 years' experience in capital markets including working for Australian stockbrokers Euroz Securities Limited and Patersons. In the past decade years, Mr Kestell has played a key role in forming and/or re capitalising publicly listed companies, helping raise over $70m in the process.

Mr Kestell holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree and is currently a director of Hylea Metals Limited, Capricorn Metals Ltd and Blue Capital Limited.

Mr Peter Pynes
Non-Executive Director

Mr Pynes has in excess of 25 years' experience in Australia and overseas capital markets. He previously worked at Deutsche Bank as a director, global markets where he gained extensive knowledge of global structured debt products as well as capital raising and syndication. In the past decade, Mr Pynes has played a key role in forming and capitalising both public listed and unlisted companies. Mr Pynes has been involved in both initial public offerings and takeovers, including the listing on the ASX of Tusker Gold Limited and its successful cash takeover by Barrick Gold Limited.

Mr Pynes is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (FAICD) and a Senior Associate of Financial Services Institute of Australia (SA FIN) and a director of Blue Capital Limited and Nexus Bonds Limited.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

Interests of Directors of Neon in the Company at the date of this report are:

	Ordinary Shares	Performance Rights
Peter Pynes	6,405,126 (i)	-
Timothy Kestell	7,755,126 (ii)	-
Ross Williams	7,830,126 (iii)	-

(i) These shares are held in the name of Quicksilver Asset Pty Ltd and P & L Capital Pty Ltd, companies that are associated with Peter Pynes.
(ii) These shares are held in the name of Old Blood and Guts Pty Ltd, a company that Tim Kestell has a controlling interest in.
(iii) These shares are held in the name of Seascape Capital Pty Ltd, a company that Ross Williams has a controlling interest in.

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of circular resolutions attended to by the Directors and the attendance of Directors at meetings of the Board during the reporting period was as follows:

Current Directors	Circular Resolutions	Meetings Held	Number Attended	Maximum Possible
Tim Kestell	4	-	-	4
Peter Pynes	4	-	-	4
Ross Williams	4	-	-	4

COMPANY SECRETARY

Ms Amanda Burgess

Ms Burgess is a finance professional with over 25 years' experience in accounting and company administration. She graduated from University of WA with a Bachelor of Economics degree and is a CPA with the Australian Society of Certified Practicing Accountants. Ms Burgess currently holds CFO and Company Secretary positions with other Australian companies.

DIVIDENDS

Since the end of the previous financial year, no amounts have been paid or declared by Neon by way of a dividend.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the consolidated entity during the financial year were a public unlisted Investment Company.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

Operations

This report is presented for the twelve months to 31 December 2018.

A focus of the Directors continues to be profitability as an investment company, the company has reported a loss for the year of $2,176,725 predominantly due to losses on the value of financial assets at balance date. Operations continue to be focused on preserving and enhancing shareholder value.

The company announced on 10 April 2018 its intention to seek Shareholder approval at a General Meeting an equal access buy back of ordinary fully paid shares offer.

Shareholders passed the resolution at the meeting on 29 April 2018 and the company subsequently conducted the buy back which concluded on 7 June 2018. At the conclusion of this buy back a total of 7,679,263 shares were bought back to the value of $2,150,194 were bought back and cancelled.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the consolidated entity in the year ended 31 December 2018 other than stated above.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS

The Board is of the opinion that it will continue to strive to grow shareholder value and generate greater returns for its shareholders as an unlisted investment company. There is not likely to be any change in the operating activities of the company.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER BALANCE DATE

There have been no significant events after balance date of the consolidated entity.

SHARE OPTIONS AND PERFORMANCE RIGHTS

During the year ended 31 December 2018, no options were issued or exercised by the Company.

INDEMNIFICATION OF OFFICERS

Under the Constitution the Company is obliged, to the extent permitted by law, to indemnify an officer (including Directors) of the Company against liabilities incurred by the officer in that capacity, against costs and expenses incurred by the officer in successfully defending civil or criminal proceedings, and against any liability which arises out of conduct not involving a lack of good faith.

During or since the end of the financial year, the Company has paid insurance premiums in respect of a contract insuring all of the Directors of the Company against legal costs incurred in defending proceedings for conduct involving:

i A wilful breach of duty; or

ii A contravention of sections 182 or 183 of the Corporations Act 2001, as permitted by section 199B of the Corporations Act.

The premiums paid or payable for the above policy are unable to be disclosed pursuant to a confidentiality clause within the contract of insurance.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The Directors are satisfied that the provision of any non-audit services during the financial year by the auditor HLB Mann Judd would be compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001.

The Board is satisfied that the as no non–audit services have been provided by HLB Mann Judd, that the independence of the auditor has not been compromised.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENT DECLARATION

Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 requires our auditors, HLB Mann Judd, to provide the Directors of Neon Capital Limited with an Independence Declaration in relation to the audit of the attached Financial Statements. This Independence Declaration is attached to this Directors' Report and forms part of this Directors' Report.

This report has been made in accordance with a resolution of Directors.

Ross Williams

Chairman

Perth, 29 March 2019

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

HLB MANN JUDD
ADVISORY AND ACCOUNTING

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As auditor for the audit of the consolidated financial report of Neon Capital Limited for the year ended 31 December 2018, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

(a) the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

(b) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Perth, Western Australia	**N G Neill**
29 March 2019	**Partner**

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STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	Consolidated Year ended 31 Dec 2018 $	Consolidated Year ended 31 Dec 2017 $
Revenue - Interest Received	3(a)	**100,816**	**224,847**
Profit on Sale of Financial Assets		**1,755,303**	**1,301,501**
Net changes in fair value of trading investments		**(3,483,380)**	**719,027**
Rent Income		**266,181**	**-**
Other income		**797,423**	**56,946**
Corporate and administration expenses	3(b)	**(1,613,068)**	**(1,144,560)**
			-
Profit/(Loss) before income tax expense for continuing operations		**(2,176,725)**	**1,157,761**
Income tax (expense)/benefit	4	**-**	**-**
Profit/(Loss) for the year for continuing operations		**(2,176,725)**	**1,157,761**
Other comprehensive income			
Items reclassified subsequently to Profit or Loss:		**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period attributable to members of the parent entity		**(2,176,725)**	**1,157,761**
		Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings/(loss) per share	12	(5.46)	2.49
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share	12	(5.46)	2.49

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

		Consolidated	
	Note	As at 31 Dec 18 $	As at 31 Dec 17 $
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash	13(a)	7,762,260	8,337,520
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	8	5,000,612	8,975,289
Trade and other receivables	5	13,260	212,515
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**12,776,132**	**17,525,324**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	6	-	-
Investment Property	7	1,819,295	1,795,788
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**1,819,295**	**1,795,788**
TOTAL ASSETS		**14,595,427**	**19,321,112**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	9	82,261	481,027
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**82,261**	**481,027**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**-**	**-**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**82,261**	**481,027**
NET ASSETS		**14,513,166**	**18,840,085**
EQUITY			
Issued capital	10(a)	166,804,596	168,954,790
Reserves	10(b)	5,573,960	5,573,960
Accumulated losses	11	(157,865,390)	(155,688,665)
TOTAL EQUITY		**14,513,166**	**18,840,085**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	Consolidated Year Ended 31 Dec 18 $	Year Ended 31 Dec 17 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from the sale of financial assets		9,513,590	12,765,679
Payments for financial assets		(6,486,990)	(19,401,280)
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,813,127)	(989,705)
Rent received		266,181	61,118
Interest received		118,787	255,930
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	13(b)	**1,598,441**	**(7,308,258)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(23,507)	(1,795,788)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(23,507)**	**(1,795,788)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for Buy Back of Shares		(2,150,194)	(1,607,364)
Net cash flows used in from financing activities		**(2,150,194)**	**(1,607,364)**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(575,260)	(10,711,410)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		8,337,520	19,048,930
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	13(a)	**7,762,260**	**8,337,520**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Consolidated	Issued capital $	Accumulated losses $	Reserves $	Total Equity $
At 1 January 2017	**170,562,154**	**(156,846,426)**	**5,573,960**	**19,289,688**
Profit for the year	-	1,157,761	-	1,157,761
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**-**	**1,157,761**	**-**	**1,157,761**
Share Buy Back	(1,607,364)	-	-	(1,607,364)
At 31 December 2017	**168,954,790**	**(155,688,665)**	**5,573,960**	**18,840,085**
At 1 January 2018	**168,954,790**	**(155,688,665)**	**5,573,960**	**18,840,085**
Profit for the year	-	(2,176,725)	-	(2,176,725)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**-**	**(2,176,725)**	**-**	**(2,176,725)**
Share Buy Back	(2,150,194)	-	-	(2,150,194)
At 31 December 2018	**166,804,596**	**(157,865,390)**	**5,573,960**	**14,513,166**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The financial report of Neon Capital Limited (the Company) for the year ended 31 December 2018 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 29 March 2019.

Neon Capital Limited is an unlisted public company limited by shares incorporated in Australia and is domiciled in Australia.

The nature of the operations and principal activities of the Group are described in the directors' report.

2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

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

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The financial report has also been prepared on a historical cost basis, except certain assets which are measured at at fair value.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars unless otherwise stated.

Adoption of new and revised standards

In the year ended 31 December 2018, the Directors have reviewed all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to the Group's operations and effective for the current annual reporting period.

It has been determined by the Directors that there is no impact, material or otherwise, of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations on its business.

The Directors have also reviewed all new Standards and Interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2018. As a result of this review the Directors have determined that there is no impact, material or otherwise, of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations on the Group's business.

The Group applied AASB 15 and AASB 9 for the first time. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of these new accounting standards are described below. Several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2018, but do not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

In addition to this, new accounting policies have been applied for the first time. The new accounting policies are as follows:

Financial instruments
AASB 9 Financial Instruments replaces AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, bringing together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments: classification and measurement; impairment; and hedge accounting.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The Group has applied AASB 9, with the initial application date of 1 January 2018 and considered the impact on comparative information for the period beginning 1 January 2017 to be insignificant.

(a) Classification and measurement
Except for certain trade receivables, under AASB 9, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

Financial assets at FVPL comprise equity instruments which the Group had not irrevocably elected, at initial recognition or transition, to classify at FVOCI. This category would also include debt instruments whose cash flow characteristics fail the SPPI criterion or are not held within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows, or to both collect contractual cash flows and sell. Under AASB 139, the Group's quoted equity securities were classified as FVPL. Upon transition there was no impact.

The assessment of the Group's business models was made as of the date of initial application, 1 January 2018, and then applied retrospectively to those financial assets that were not derecognised before 1 January 2018. The assessment of whether contractual cash flows on debt instruments are solely comprised of principal and interest was made based on the facts and circumstances as at the initial recognition of the assets.

The statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017 did not require restatement as the application of AASB 9 has had an immaterial effect. The statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2017 also did not require restatement as the application of AASB 9 had an immaterial impact.

(b) Impairment
The adoption of AASB 9 has fundamentally changed the Group's accounting for impairment losses for financial assets by replacing AASB 139's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach.

AASB 9 requires the Group to record an allowance for ECLs for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVPL. This is not applicable to the Group as there are no loans or other debt financial assets not held at FVPL.

(c) Hedge accounting
The Group applied hedge accounting prospectively. There are no existing hedging relationships in place.

(d) Other adjustments
In addition to the adjustments described above, upon adoption of AASB 9, other items of the primary financial statements were adjusted as necessary if required.

(a) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2018. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(a) Basis of Consolidation (cont)

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the statement of comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- De-recognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- De-recognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests
- De-recognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities

(b) Business Combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of any acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

The difference between the above items and the fair value of consideration (including the fair value of any pre-existing investment in the acquiree) is goodwill or a discount on acquisition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(c) Foreign Currency Translation

Both the functional and presentation currency of Neon Capital Limited is Australian Dollars.

(d) Revenue Recognition

Profit and losses realised from the sale of investments and unrealised gains and losses on securities held at fair value are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year they are earned. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Interest revenue is recognised as the interest accrues using the effective interest method.

(e) Income Tax

The income tax expense for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the national income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, and unused tax losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates which are enacted or substantively enacted for each jurisdiction. The relevant tax rates are applied to the cumulative amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences to measure the deferred tax asset or liability.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in controlled entities where the parent entity is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future, nor if the deferred tax arises on the initial recognition of an asset or liability that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses. Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against tax liabilities and the deferred tax liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority. Neon and its wholly owned Australian controlled entities have not implemented the tax consolidation legislation.

(f) Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments such as derivatives, and non-financial assets such as investment properties, at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(f) Fair value measurement (cont)

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Board determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as investment properties and unquoted financial assets, and for non-recurring measurement.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as investment properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is determined annually by the Board. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. Valuers are normally obtained every three years.

At each reporting date, the Board analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Group’s accounting policies. For this analysis, the Board verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Board, in conjunction with the Group’s external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

On an interim basis, the Board and the Group’s external valuers present the valuation results to the Board and the Group’s independent auditors. This includes a discussion of the major assumptions used in the valuations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(f) Fair value measurement (cont)

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

Fair value related disclosures for financial instruments and non-financial assets that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed, are summarised in the following notes:

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions, note 2(w).
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy, note 8.
- Trading portfolio, note 2(j).
- Investment properties, note 2(o).
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost), note 2.

(g) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the recoverable amount of the asset.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets and the asset's value in use cannot be estimated to be close to its fair value. In such cases the asset is tested for impairment as part of the cash-generating unit to which it belongs.

When the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset or cash-generating unit is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses relating to continuing operations are recognised in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset. Where fair value less costs to dispose is an applicable valuation, best available information is used which includes similar market transaction data, valuations from external parties and negotiations with third parties in regards to asset sales.

An assessment is also made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such a reversal, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(h) Cash and Cash Equivalents

"Cash and cash equivalents" includes cash at bank and in hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, with an original maturity of three months or less and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined.

(i) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade receivables, which generally have 30-90 day terms, are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts that are known to be uncollectible are written off when identified. An allowance for doubtful debts is raised when there is objective evidence that the group will not be able to collect the debt.

(j) Trading Portfolio

Classification
The trading portfolio comprises securities held for short term trading purposes, including option contracts that are entered into, as described below. The purchases and the sale of securities are accounted for at the date of trade. Trade date accounting is adopted for financial assets that are delivered within timeframes established by market place convention.

Securities in the trading portfolio are classified as "equity instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss".

Recognition and derecognition
Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Measurement
At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the financial instruments are measured at fair value with changes in their fair value recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The objective of determining fair value for a financial instrument that is traded in an active market is to arrive at the price at which a transaction would occur at the end of the reporting period. The existence of published price quotations in an active market is the best evidence of fair value and is used to measure the financial asset.

Financial assets are valued at their fair value without any deduction for transaction costs that may be incurred on sale or other disposal. Certain costs in acquiring investments, such as brokerage and stamp duty are included in the initial costs of the financial asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(k) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

(l) Property, Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Plant and equipment are depreciated at rates based upon their expected useful lives with depreciation rates ranging between 7.5% and 50% dependent upon the specific type of asset subject to the depreciation charge.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the net disposal proceeds with carrying amount of the asset. These are included in the profit or loss in the period the asset is derecognised.

(m) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables are carried at amortised cost and represent liabilities for the goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days.

(n) Employee Leave Benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries are recognised in accruals and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities for non-monetary benefits and annual leave due to be settled within twelve months of the reporting date are recognised in provisions in respect of employees' service up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and measured at the rates paid or payable.

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(n) Employee Leave Benefits (continued)

Contributions to the defined contribution superannuation fund are recognised as an expense as they become payable. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

(o) Investment Property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise, including the corresponding tax effect. Fair values are determined based on an annual valuation performed by an accredited external independent valuer applying a valuation model recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition. The amount of consideration to be included in the gain or loss arising from the derecognition of investment property is determined in accordance with the requirements for determining the transaction price in AASB 15.

Transfers are made to (or from) investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use.

(p) Issued Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Issued and paid up capital is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the Company.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(q) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared on or before the end of the year but not distributed at balance date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(r) Earnings per Share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the result attributable to equity holders of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year.

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the weighted average number of shares assumed to have been issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(s) Goods and Services Tax

Revenue, 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 taxation authority. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part 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.

(t) Share Based Payments

Equity settled transactions:
The Group provides benefits to Directors, employees, consultants and other advisors of the Group in the form of share-based payments, whereby the Directors, employees, consultants and other advisors render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares (equity-settled transactions).

The cost of these equity-settled transactions is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by an external valuer using a Black-Scholes model.

In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any performance conditions, other than conditions linked to the market price of the shares of Neon if applicable.

Equity-settled awards granted by Neon to employees of subsidiaries are recognised in the parent's separate financial statements as an additional investment in the subsidiary with a corresponding credit to equity. As a result, the expense recognised by Neon in relation to equity-settled awards only represents the expense associated with grants to employees of the parent. The expense recognised by the Group is the total expense associated with such awards.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant recipient become fully entitled to the award (the vesting period).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(t) Share Based Payments (cont)

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until vesting date reflects (i) the extent to which the vesting period has expired and (ii) the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. No adjustment is made for the likelihood of market performance conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in the determination of fair value at grant date. The income statement charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is only conditional upon a market condition.

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

(u) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

(v) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. A finance lease is where substantially all the risks and benefits of the leased item are transferred to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases and payments are recognised as an expense in the income statement. The Group currently does not have any finance leases.

(w) Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The application of accounting policies requires the use of judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. REVENUES AND EXPENSES

	Consolidated Year Ended 31 Dec 18 $	Consolidated Year Ended 31 Dec 17 $
(a) Revenue		
Interest income	100,816	224,847
	100,816	224,847
(b) Corporate and Administrative Expenses include:		
Employee Benefits (i)	1,012,030	847,647
Accounting and Legal	163,635	144,923
Rental Property Expenses	122,345	
Other	315,058	151,990
	1,613,068	1,144,560
(i) Employee Benefits		
Wages and salaries	948,340	549,908
Superannuation expenses	41,063	33,927
Payroll taxes	22,627	-
Bonus payments	-	263,812
	1,012,030	847,647

4. INCOME TAX

	Consolidated Year Ended 31 Dec 18 $	Consolidated Year Ended 31 Dec 17 $
(a) Recognised in the statement of comprehensive income		
Current income tax		
Current income tax charge	-	-
Deferred income tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Deferred tax assets not brought to account	-	-
Income tax benefit reported in the statement of comprehensive income	-	-
(b) Reconciliation between tax expense and accounting profit before income tax		
Accounting (loss)/profit before income tax	(2,176,725)	1,157,761
At the domestic income tax rate of 30% (2017: 27.5%)	(653,017)	318,384
Current year tax losses not recognised	387,148	197,686
Non-deductible expenses	49,422	3,335
Derecognition of previously recognised capital losses	107,138	-
Movement in unrecognised temporary differences	628,204	(145,891)
Utilisation of previously unrecognised losses	(530,595)	(373,515)
Income tax benefit reported in the statement of comprehensive income	-	-

-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. INCOME TAX (continued)

(c) Deferred income tax

At 31 December 2018 unrecognised deferred tax assets included $8,008,461 (2017: $6,887,993) of revenue losses and $12,845,282 (2017: $12,261,220) of capital losses.

The benefit of deferred tax assets not brought to account will only be brought to account if:-

i future assessable income is derived of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit to be realised;
ii the conditions for deductibility imposed by tax legislation continue to be complied with; and
iii no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the Company in realising the benefit.

At 31 December 2018, there is no recognised or unrecognised deferred tax liability (Dec 2017: nil) for taxes that would be payable on the unremitted earnings of certain of the Group's subsidiaries as the Group has no liability for additional taxation should such amounts be remitted.

(d) Tax consolidation

Neon Capital Limited and its 100% owned Australian resident subsidiaries formed a tax consolidated group with effect from 28 October 2009. Neon Capital Limited is the head entity of the tax consolidated group. Members of The Group have entered into a tax sharing agreement that provides for the allocation of income tax liabilities between the entities should the head entity default on its tax payment obligations.

5. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Consolidated	
	Dec 18 $	**Dec 17 $**
Prepayments	4,980	129,860
Interest receivable	-	17,971
Other receivables	8,280	64,684
Total trade and other receivables	13,260	212,515

All trade debtors are current. No amounts are past due or impaired.

6. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

	Consolidated	
	Dec 18 $	**Dec 17 $**
Office furniture and equipment:		
Cost	-	531,451
Accumulated depreciation	-	(531,451)
Net carrying amount	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Consolidated	
	Dec 18	Dec 17
	$	$
Fair Value	1,819,295	1,795,788
	1,819.295	1,795,788

8. FAIR VALUES

a. Financial Instruments

The following table represents a comparison between the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and liabilities:

	31 December 2018 $		31 December 2017 $	
Financial assets	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Equity instruments classified as FVTPL	**5,000,612**	**5,000,612**	8,975,289	8,975,289
	5,000,612	**5,000,612**	8,975,289	8,975,289

As the carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables approximate their fair values, they have not been included in the above table.

b. Recurring and Non-recurring Fair Value Measurements Amounts and the Level of the Fair Value Hierarchy within which the Fair Value Measurements Are Categorised

	Fair Value Measurements at 31 December 2018 Using:		
Description	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for identical Assets $ (Level 1)	Significant Observable inputs Other than Level 1 Inputs $ (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs $ (Level 3)
Recurring fair value measurements			
Equity instruments classified as FVTPL (fair value through profit and loss):			
- Mining Sector	3,720,612	111,000	1,169,000
Property, plant and equipment (fair value through profit and loss)			
- Buildings and Freehold Land	-	-	1,819,295
	3,720,612	111,000	2,988,295
Non-Recurring fair value measurements	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. FAIR VALUES (continued)

Description	Fair Value Measurements at 31 December 2017 Using: Quoted Prices in Active Markets for identical Assets $ (Level 1)	Significant Observable inputs Other than Level 1 Inputs $ (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs $ (Level 3)
Recurring fair value measurements			
Equity instruments classified as FVTPL (fair value through profit and loss):			
- Mining Sector	7,806,289	-	1,169,000
Property, plant and equipment (fair value through profit and loss)			
- Buildings and Freehold Land	-	-	1,795,788
	7,806,289	-	2,964,788
Non-Recurring fair value measurements	-	-	-

c. Valuation Techniques and Inputs Used to Determine Level 2 Fair Values

Description	Fair Value at 31 December 2018 $	Valuation Techniques	Inputs Used
Equity instruments at FVTPL	111,000	Black and Scholes option pricing model	-

There was no changes during the period in the valuation techniques used by the Group to determine Level 2 fair value

d. Valuation Techniques and Inputs Used to Determine Level 3 Fair Values

Description	Fair Value at 31 December 2018 $	Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable Inputs
Level 3				
Equity instruments at FVTPL	1,169,000	Recent Capital Raising Amount price per share	-	-
Buildings and Freehold Land	1,819,295	Value held for property owned for 12 months	-	-

The Held for trading instruments valued at Level 3 are being held at fair value as the company has invested in new projects which have not yet listed in any share trading market which could allow a level 1 fair value to be obtained.

9. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Consolidated Dec 18 $	Dec 17 $
Trade creditors – unsecured (i)	39,457	173,233
Accruals	20,000	279,812
Other payables	22,804	27,982

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Total Trade and Other Payables	82,261	481,027

(i) Trade creditors are non interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 day terms.

10. ISSUED CAPITAL AND RESERVES

(a) Issued Capital

	Consolidated	
	Dec 18	**Dec 17**
	$	**$**
Issued and fully paid capital		
Ordinary shares Opening Balance	168,954,790	170,562,154
Share Buy Back	(2,150,194)	(1,607,364)
	166,804,596	168,954,790

Fully paid shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. Ordinary shares participate in the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of shares held.

(b) Reserves

	Consolidated	
	Dec 18	**Dec 17**
	$	**$**
Option premium reserve opening	3,590,546	3,590,546
Movements	-	-
Closing option premium reserve	**3,590,546**	**3,590,546**
Performance Rights Premium Reserve Opening	1,983,414	1,983,414
Movements	-	-
Performance Rights Premium Reserve Closing	**1,983,414**	**1,983,414**
Total Reserves	**5,573,960**	**5,573,960**

Nature and Purpose of reserves

Option Premium Reserve
The option premium reserve is used to record the fair value of share based payments in the form of options issued by the Company.

Performance Rights Premium Reserve
The Performance rights premium reserve is used to record the fair value of share based payments in the form of Performance rights made by the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. ISSUED CAPITAL AND RESERVES (continued)

Movements in ordinary shares on issue during the past two years were as follows:

		Consolidated	
Date	**Details**	**Number of Ordinary Shares**	**$**
1 Jan 2017	**Closing Balance**	**51,634,267**	**170,562,154**
Feb 2017	Cancelled buy back Shares	(4,226,710)	(934,990)
June 2017	Cancelled buy back Shares	(3,056,245)	(672,374)
	Closing Balance	**44,351,312**	**168,954,790**
June 2018	Cancelled buy back Shares	(7,679,263)	(2,150,194)
31 Dec 2018		**36,672,049**	**168,804,596**

Movements in options on issue during the past two years were as follows:

		Consolidated	
Date	**Details**	**Number of options**	**$**
31 Dec 2016	**Opening balance**	**-**	**3,590,546**
31 Dec 2017	**Closing balance**	**-**	**3,590,546**
31 Dec 2018	**Closing Balance**	**-**	**3,590,546**

The terms of the ESOP are at the discretion of the board and generally provide that options issued pursuant to the plan will vest as follows:

Movements in rights on issue during the past two years were as follows:

		Consolidated	
Date	**Details**	**Number of Rights**	**$**
31 December 2016	**Closing Balance**	**-**	**1,983,414**
		-	-
31 December 2017	**Closing balance**	**-**	**1,983,414**
		-	-
31 December 2018	**Closing balance**	**-**	**1,983,414**

The fair value of the Performance rights is estimated at the date of grant using a Monte Carlo simulation model.

11. ACCUMULATED LOSSES

	Consolidated	
	Dec 18	**Dec 17**
	$	**$**
Opening balance	(155,688,665)	(156,846,426)
Net profit/(loss) for the year	(2,176,725)	1,157,761
Closing balance	**(157,865,390)**	**(155,688,665)**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. ACCUMULATED LOSSES (continued)

Dividends

No dividends were declared or paid during or since the end of the financial year.

Franking Credits

In respect to the payment of dividends by Neon in subsequent reporting periods (if any), no franking credits are currently available, or are likely to become available in the next 12 months.

12. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	Consolidated	
	Dec 18 $	Dec 17 $
The following reflects the profit and loss used to calculated basic and diluted earnings per share		
Earnings used in calculating basic and diluted profit/(loss) per share attributable to equity holders	(2,176,725)	1,157,761
Basic earnings/(loss) per share	(5.46)	2.49
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share	(5.46)	2.49

	Consolidated	
	Number of Shares Dec 18	Number of Shares Dec 17
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	39,874,713	46,491,195
Effect of dilutive securities:		
Performance rights	-	-
Adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	39,874,713	46,491,195

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13. NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(a) Cash

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash includes cash at bank and on hand, bank bills, short term deposits at call and bank overdrafts. Cash as at the end of the financial year as shown in the cash flow statement is reconciled to cash at bank and on hand. Short term deposits that don't meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents are shown in the cash flow statement as an investing activity.

	Consolidated	
	Dec 18	**Dec 17**
	$	**$**
Cash at bank and on hand	7,762,260	8,337,520
Closing balance	**7,762,260**	**8,337,520**

(b) Reconciliation of net profit/(loss) before tax to net cash used in operating activities.

	Dec 18	**Dec 17**
	$	**$**
Net profit/(loss) before tax	(2,176,725)	1,157,761
Adjustments for non-cash income and expense items		
(Gain)/loss on revalue of assets	(3,483,380)	(719,027)
Acquisition of financial assets	7,458,057	(8,308,291)
	1,797,952	(7,869,557)
Changes in assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/Decrease in Assets		
Trade and other receivables	199,255	101,064
Increase/(Decrease) in liabilities		
Trade and other payables	(398,766)	460,235
Net cash from/(used) in operating activities	**1,598,441**	**(7,308,258)**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

14. PARENT ENTITY INFORMATION

Information Relating to Neon Capital Limited	**Dec 18 $**	**Dec 17 $**
Current assets	12,776,132	17,490,711
Non Current Assets	1,819,295	1,795,788
Total assets	14,595,427	19,298,499
Current liabilities	82,261	453,045
Total liabilities	82,261	453,045
Issued capital	166,804,396	168,954,590
Accumulated Losses	(157,865,190)	(155,700,352)
Performance rights reserve	1,983,414	1,983,414
Option premium reserve	3,590,546	3,590,546
Total shareholders' equity	14,513,166	18,828,198
Profit/(Loss) of Neon Capital Ltd	(2,164,813)	1,157,761
Total comprehensive Profit/(loss) of Neon Capital Ltd	(2,164,813)	1,157,761

Contingent Liabilities
There are no contingent liabilities of the parent entity as at 31 December 2018.

15. CONTROLLED ENTITIES

All controlled entities are included in the consolidated financial statements. The Parent Entity does not guarantee to pay the deficiency of its controlled entities in the event of a winding up of any controlled entity. The financial year end of the controlled entities is the same as that of the Parent Entity.

Name of Controlled Entity	Place of Incorporation	% of Shares held	
		Dec 18	Dec 17
Neon Energy Corporation(2)	United States	-	100
Paris Valley LLC(2)	United States	-	100
RECL Asia Sdn Bhd (Dormant) (2)	Malaysia	-	100
Renewable Energy Corporation Pty Ltd (Formerly REL Operations Pty Ltd) (Dormant) (2)	Australia	-	100
REL Australia Pty Ltd (1) (Dormant)	Australia	50	50
Neon Energy (Australia) Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Neon Exploration Pty Ltd(2)	Australia	-	100
Neon Energy (Nam Con Son) Pty Ltd(2)	Australia	-	100
Neon Energy (India) Pty Ltd(2)	Australia	-	100
Neon Energy (Indonesia) Pty Ltd(2)	Australia	-	100
Neon Energy (Song Hong) Pty Ltd(2)	Australia	-	100

(1) This company is included in the Group as Neon has nominated all Directors (being two) of the company and therefore has the capacity to control the financial and operating policies of the company
(2) These companies have been deregistered.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16. RELATED PARTIES AND KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Transactions with Related Parties in the Consolidated Group

The consolidated group consists of Neon Capital Limited (the ultimate Parent Entity in the wholly owned group) and its controlled entities (see Note 15).

Transactions with Related Parties of the Consolidated Group

The following were key management personnel of Neon at any time during the reporting and previous period and unless otherwise indicated were key management personnel for the entire period.

Directors

Ross Williams	Executive Chairman
Timothy Kestell	Executive Director
Peter Pynes	Executive Director

The key management personnel compensation included in administration expenses are as follows:

	Consolidated	
	Dec 18	**Dec 17**
	$	**$**
Short-term	948,340	813,720
Termination benefit	-	-
Post employment	41,063	33,927
Payroll Tax	22,626	
Share-based payments	-	-
	1,012,029	**847,647**

Other Related Party or Key Management Personnel Transactions with the Company or its Controlled Entities

Movements in shareholdings

The movements during the reporting period in the number of ordinary shares in the Company held, directly, indirectly or beneficially by each key management personnel, including their related parties, is as follows:

2018	Held at 1 Jan 2018	Purchases	Received on exercise of options/rights	Granted as remuneration	sale of shares	Held at 31 Dec 2018
Directors						
Peter Pynes(i)	7,330,126	-	-	-	(925,000)	6,405,126
Ross Williams(ii)	7,330,126	500,000	-	-	-	7,830,126
Tim Kestell(iii)	7,330,126	425,000	-	-	-	7,755,126

(i) 6,405,126 shares were held by Quicksilver Asset Pty Ltd and P & L Capital Investment Pty Ltd, a company that Peter Pynes spouse has a controlling interest in

(ii) 7,830,126 shares were held by Seascape Capital Pty Ltd, a company that Ross Williams has a controlling interest in

(iii) 7,755,126 shares where held by Old Blood and Guts Pty Ltd, a company that Tim Kestell has a controlling interest in

All equity transactions with key management personnel have been entered into under terms and conditions no more favourable than those the Group would have adopted if dealing at arm's length.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16. RELATED PARTIES AND KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL (Continued)

2017	Held at 1 Jan 2017	Purchases	Received on exercise of options/rights	Granted as remuneration	Consolidation of Shares	Held at 31 Dec 2017
Directors						
Peter Pynes(i)	23,240,378	7,330,126	-	-	(23,240,378)	7,330,126
Ross Williams(i)	23,240,378	7,330,126	-	-	(23,240,378)	7,330,126
Tim Kestell(i)	23,240,378	7,330,126	-	-	(23,240,378)	7,330,126

(i) 110,522,266 shares were held by Evoworld Corporation Pty Ltd at time of appointment, a company that Ross Williams, Tim Kestell and Peter Pynes have a controlling interest in.

17. REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

The following total remuneration was received, or is due and receivable, by the Groups' auditors HLB Mann Judd in respect of:

	Consolidated	
	Year ended Dec 18 $	Year ended Dec 17 $
Auditing the financial statements for the full year and review of half year	28,720	31,000
Tax and remuneration services	-	-
	28,720	31,000

No amounts were due or payable to HLB Mann Judd at 31 December 2018.

18. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

There were no events subsequent to balance date.

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Exposure to credit and interest rate risk together with exchange rate fluctuations arise in the normal course of Neon's business.

Credit risk

The maximum exposure of the Consolidated Entity to credit risk at balance date in relation to each class of recognised financial asset is limited to the carrying amounts of the financial assets as indicated in the Statement of Financial Position. The credit risk relates to trade and other receivables and cash at bank. Receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant. No receivables are impaired or past due.

Neon aligns itself with financial institutions demonstrating high credit quality to mitigate any credit risk in regard to its cash reserves.

Foreign currency risk

The company no longer operates in the United States and as such no longer has exposure to foreign currency risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Liquidity risk

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans if appropriate. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash to meet commitments as and when they fall due. Management monitors rolling cash flow forecasts to manage liquidity risk. The only financial liabilities of the Group at balance date are trade and other payables. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Capital management

When managing capital, management's objective is to ensure the entity continues as a going concern as well as to maintain optimal returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. Total equity is what management consider and manage as capital.

During 2018 no dividends were paid (2017: nil).

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirement.

Interest rate risk

The Group has no borrowings at 31 December 2018 (2017: nil). It has no undrawn credit facilities with any financial institution.

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's cash and short-term deposits with a floating interest rate. These financial assets with variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. The Group currently does not engage in any hedging or derivative transactions to manage interest rate risk.

	Dec 18				Dec 17			
Consolidated	Effective Interest Rate	Interest Bearing $	Non-Interest Bearing $	Total $	Effective Interest Rate	Interest Bearing $	Non Interest Bearing $	Total $
Cash	1.50%	7,762,260		7,762,260	2.50%	8,337,520		8,337,520
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	-	-	13,260	13,260	-	-	212,515	212,515
Trade and other payables	-	-	(82,261)	(82,261)	-	-	(481,027)	(481,027)
		7,762,260	**(69,001)**	**7,693,259**		8,337,520	**(268,512)**	**8,069,008**

The table below details the interest rate sensitivity analysis of the entity at the reporting date, holding all other variables constant. A 50 basis point favourable (+) and unfavourable (-) change is deemed to be reasonably possible change and is used when reporting interest rate risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Consolidated

		Effect On:		Effect On:	
Risk Variable	**Sensitivity**	**Profit Dec 18**	**Other Comprehensive Income Dec 18**	**Profit Dec 17**	**Other Comprehensive Income Dec 17**
Interest Variable	+0.50%	38,811	-	41,687	-
	-0.50%	(38,811)	-	(41,687)	-

*The method used to arrive at the possible change of 50 basis points was based on the analysis of the absolute nominal change of the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) monthly issued cash rate. It is considered that 50 basis points a 'reasonably possible' estimate.

Market Risk

Exposure to market risk may result in the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument fluctuating due to movements in market prices.

The table below details the market price sensitivity analysis of the entity of the reporting date, holding all other variables constant. A 5% favourable(+) and unfavourable (-) change is deemed to be reasonably possible change and is used when reporting market price risk.

Consolidated

		Effect On:		Effect On:	
Risk Variable	**Sensitivity**	**Profit Dec 18**	**Other Comprehensive Income Dec 18**	**Profit Dec 17**	**Other Comprehensive Income Dec 17**
Market Variable	+5.00%	250,031	-	448,764	-
	-5.00%	(250,031)	-	(448,764)	-

DIRECTORS DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Neon Capital Limited, I state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

(a) the financial statements and notes of the consolidated entity are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

> (i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 31 December 2018 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
>
> (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*;

(b) the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in note 2; and

(c) this declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the Directors in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial year ending 31 December 2018.

On behalf of the Board

Ross Williams
Chairman

Perth, 29 March 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

HLB MANN JUDD
ADVISORY AND ACCOUNTING

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the members of Neon Capital Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Neon Capital Limited ("the Company") and its controlled entities ("the Group"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Group is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

a) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2018 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* ("the Code") that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information other than the financial report and auditor's report thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 31 December 2018, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

HLB MANN JUDD
ADVISORY AND ACCOUNTING

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

HLB MANN JUDD
ADVISORY AND ACCOUNTING

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

HLB Mann Judd

HLB Mann Judd
Chartered Accountants

Perth, Western Australia
29 March 2019

N G Neill
Partner