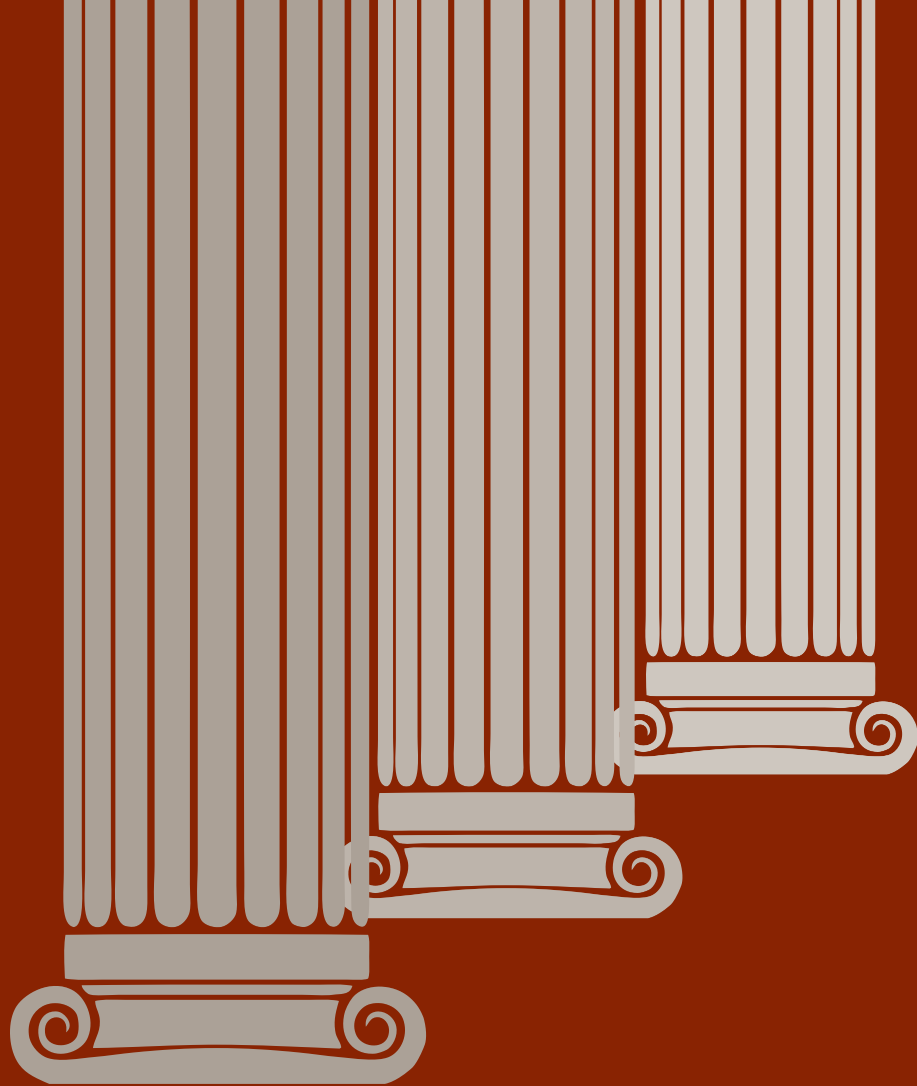

Financial Report

vanEyk Three Pillars

For the year ended 30 June 2009

vanEyk **Three Pillars**

Contents

For the year ended 30 June 2009

Directory	1
Directors' Review	2
Corporate Governance Statement	5
Portfolio Shareholdings at 23 September 2009	11
Directors' Report	12
Auditors' Independence Declaration	16
Income Statement	17
Balance Sheet	18
Statement of Changes in Equity	19
Cash Flow Statement	20
Notes to the Financial Statements	21
Directors' Declaration	32
Independent Audit Report to the Members	33
Members Information	35

van Eyk Three Pillars Limited
ABN 91 106 854 175
Directory

Investment Manager
Three Pillars Portfolio Managers Pty Limited (an authorised representative of van Eyk Research Limited)
Level 10
9 Castlereagh Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Telephone: (02) 9225 6000

Directors
Current Board
- Alan Dixon (appointed 29 September 2009)
- Chris Brown (appointed 29 September 2009)
- Chris Duffield (appointed 29 September 2009)
- Alex MacLachlan (appointed 29 September 2009)
- Stuart Nisbett (Chairman)(appointed 12 October 2009)
- John Vatovec (appointed 12 October 2009)

Former Board (holding office until 29 September 2009)
- David Iliffe (Chairman)
- Andrew Grant (appointed 23 September 2008)
- Cameron McCullagh
- Mark Thomas
- David Davis (resigned 26 February 2009)

Company Secretary
Brian McGarry (appointed 2 October 2009)

Peter Roberts (resigned 2 October 2009)

Registered Office
Level 7
20 Hunter Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Telephone: (02) 8236 7701
Fax: (02) 9221 1194

Accounting & Administration
White Outsourcing Pty Limited (as engaged by VTP Management Pty Limited)
Level 7
20 Hunter Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Telephone: (02) 8236 7701
Fax: (02) 9221 1194

Postal Address:
GPO Box 5482
Sydney NSW 2001

Auditors
MNSA
Level 2
333 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Telephone: (02) 9299 0901

Share Registrar
Registries Limited
Level 7
207 Kent St
Sydney NSW 2000

All enquiries
Telephone: 1300 732 413

Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) Code
VTP (Ordinary Shares)

Country of Incorporation
Australia

Directors' Review

Operating Results

The company listed on 28 January 2004, with a net asset backing of 97 cents per share. Since inception, total dividends paid are 37.5 cents per share fully franked (including the 2.5 cent dividend paid in August 2009). At 30 June 2009 the net asset backing was $0.92 per share (before 2.5 cent dividend paid in August 2009).

The annualised return on the portfolio (before tax and after expenses) from inception to 30 June 2009 was 6.8%.

Dividends

As noted in the lodgement of the van Eyk Three Pillars Limited (VTP) 31 December 2008 Half Year Report and Accounts, VTP was not in a position to pay an interim dividend. Because VTP is an active investor, any unrealised movements in the portfolio are recognised in the profit and loss account and this resulted in negative retained earnings at the half year and while the Company's position improved along with the market recovery, at 30 June 2009 the Company remained in a position where it was unable to pay a final dividend.

Paying dividends above the underlying dividend yield of the share portfolio remains a priority for the Board. It is possible to pay dividends from any profits which are generated in the new financial year without a requirement to recover past negative retained earnings. On 7 August 2009 the Directors declared a fully franked dividend of 2.5 cents per share paid on 25 August 2009.

Portfolio Performance

Whilst in relative terms the portfolio has outperformed its benchmark, in absolute terms the portfolio return for the year has been slightly less negative than the market. World equity markets, including the Australian market, have had an horrific run over the first three quarters, at one point showing falls of some 51% from the highs reached in late 2007, as the full extent of the global financial crisis washed through. Catalysed by a lock up in credit markets, international trade hit a wall, business spending was dramatically curtailed, unemployment marked by mass layoffs became commonplace and the international banking sector only avoided an implosion due to the implementation of unprecedented and coordinated fiscal and monetary policy action from governments and central banks. Towards the latter part of the half year, as emerging signs the world recession had bottomed amid unprecedented economic stimulus and a gradual return of some semblance of business and consumer confidence, the market staged a recovery rally from the low reached on 9 March 2009, a gain of some 30% off the low and a return of 9.4% for the half year. The VTP portfolio outperformed the index by 1.1%, falling 19.2% for the year to 30 June 2009, as compared to the ASX 300 Accumulation Index fall of 20.3%.

With regard to the key investment themes incorporated into the portfolio, over the past year the portfolio maintained exposure to the resources and energy sectors based on long term structural issues, namely solid demand from emerging economies and continued supply constraints. The portfolio also increased exposure to agricultural commodities for similar reasons. The long term underinvestment in essential infrastructure assets, coupled with the third phase of the Rudd government "nation building" stimulus programs, has seen continued strength in capital spending on ports, road, rail, water, health and power, such that companies operating in this space continue to have a robust outlook.

The broad underexposure to property, financials, listed infrastructure vehicles and utilities was maintained from the previous year, based on the view that cheap debt funding and some shaky business models were unsustainable. The effects of the credit crisis have exacerbated these features and business models predicated on leveraging off rising asset price model have been hit very hard, with numerous examples of failure. From a strategic viewpoint, the investment manager further reduced the underweight to the Big 4 banks as increased market share gains at the expense of non bank lenders, the withdrawal of foreign banks and the seizure in securitization markets.

Overall, in an environment marked by uncertainty and volatility, the investment manager remains focused on both quality and valuation, seeking companies with sound fundamental attributes and the ability to prosper in a tough economic climate.

Investment Process and Portfolio Construction

The VTP portfolio results from a disciplined process that incorporates quality assessment, classification, and valuation.

Three sub portfolios of distinct style, namely the Blue Chip, Growth and Special Situations comprise the overall portfolio, giving a diversified outcome. The sub portfolios are blended with consideration given to the appropriate weightings between large and small companies and industry sectors.

- *Blue Chip* – Selected from the Top 100, using a free cash flow valuation methodology. The aim is to construct a diversified 12 stock portfolio of quality companies at a reasonable price. The 'Blue Chip' is the most conservative of the three sub portfolios, and aims for low turnover.

- *Growth* – The 'Growth' selection is taken from the 'Dynamic Growth' and 'Stalwart' classifications, which are at the high end of quality scale. The aim is to select up to 12 high quality growth companies at reasonable prices, whilst maintaining diversification across sectors.

- *Special Situations* – The 'Special Situations' portfolio is comprised of up to 12 'value' stocks, which have the potential for market re-rating, turnaround or takeover. The selection is taken from the lower end of the quality scale and as such has a contrarian flavour. This selection is the most volatile of the sub portfolios.

The allocation between the three sub-portfolios, or 'pillars' as at 30 June 2009 was;

- Blue Chip 45.9%
- Growth 25.2%
- Special Situations 24.8%
- Cash 4.1%

Due to the nature of the sub-portfolio universe, the 'Growth' and 'Special Situations' components will often have a bias to small and mid caps. This may cause short term periods of relative underperformance, however, over the longer term, it is often in these under researched areas where the most significant value add opportunities can be found.

Investment Outlook

A range of key global macro economic leading indicators have shown improvement over the past few months, albeit from depression type levels as world credit markets seized and economic activity plummeted over the latter part of 2008. Combined with the immense amounts of monetary and fiscal stimulus being applied worldwide, which is now shown to be flowing through to activity, business and consumer sentiment has improved significantly from the depressed levels seen as recently as three months ago. The improved outlook has seen a continued re-allocation from defensive asset classes to those exposed to global recovery, particularly in emerging economies. While it is clear that the considerable stimulus applied is gaining traction, especially in China, the durability of such a recovery may be under question, given the transient nature of fiscal spending effects and the limits of deficit financing. As such, while the investment manager expects the world to emerge from recession over the next couple of quarters, recovery is likely to be muted and below par until the essential deleveraging of consumer, business and perhaps entire nations balance sheets, has taken place over a period of a few years.

It is important to note that as much of the current fiscal stimulus packages have been funded by immense deficits, it will act as a drag on growth over time. While finding buyers for the massive amount of government bond issuance is but one concern, another is that this debt will have to be paid back, funded by a combination of higher taxes and lower government spending. Another area of concern is the eventual return of inflation pressures. While in the short term numerous indicators relating to industrial capacity, producer prices, unemployment and wages are showing little pressure, policy makers face a challenge about when to restrain the current highly stimulatory fiscal and monetary policies. For investors, getting the investment mix right over the transition from mild deflation to moderate inflation as recovery takes hold, will be crucial.

With regard to the Australian stock market, the investment manager continues to expect an environment of continued high volatility over a broad trading range, but also sees an increase in opportunities opening up which should reward active stock selection over time. In a broad sense active strategies have not performed as well as could be expected over the past few years in a momentum driven market. There has been an increase in media and industry commentary suggesting passive or index strategies should be utilized in a lower return environment. The investment manager's view is that pursuing such strategies in a volatile and uncertain environment will not fully participate in the potential returns on offer. Buying companies with solid business models, competitive advantage, robust financial condition and avoiding poor quality stocks, and in particular overleveraged companies, will be a key component of performance, even more so than over the past few years.

The investment manager anticipates the support for the Australian stock market to remain around current levels as reasonable valuations and solid dividend yields should help limit downside. However risks remain given the uncertainties with the overall outlook. While the market has fallen dramatically over the fiscal year, the rally since March 2009 has seen portfolios regain lost ground. For the financial year ending 30 June 2010, the investment manager expects the market to continue to recover as economies gradually emerge out of recession, although not at the same rate or magnitude as the rally seen over the past June 2009 quarter. For the medium term high single digit returns more akin to those seen over the long term are expected, rather than the extraordinary period of +20% per annum returns seen from 2003 to 2007.

Dated this 31st day of August 2009

Cameron McCullagh
Director

Corporate Governance Statement

This statement outlines the main corporate governance practices adopted by the Company, which comply with the ASX Corporate Governance Council Principles and Recommendations (2nd Edition, August 2007) unless otherwise stated.

Board of Directors and Its Committees

Structure of the Board
The skills, experience and expertise relevant to the position of director held by each director in office at the date of the annual report is included in the Director's Report on page 13. Directors of van Eyk Three Pillars Limited are considered to be independent when they are independent of management and free from any business or other relationship that could materially interfere with – or could reasonably be perceived to materially interfere with – the exercise of their unfettered and independent judgment.

In the context of director independence, "materiality" is considered from both the company and individual director's perspective. The determination of materiality requires consideration of both quantitative and qualitative elements. An item is presumed to be quantitatively immaterial if it is equal or less than 5% of the appropriate base amount. It is presumed to be material (unless there is qualitative evidence to the contrary) if it is equal to or greater than 10% of the appropriate base amount. Qualitative factors considered include whether a relationship is strategically important, the competitive landscape, the nature of the relationship and the contractual or other arrangements governing it and other factors which point to the actual ability of the directors in question to shape the direction of the company's loyalty.

In accordance with the definition of independence above, and the materiality thresholds set, the following directors of van Eyk Three Pillars Limited are considered to be independent:

Name	Position
David J Iliffe	Chairman, Non-Executive Director
Andrew Grant	Non-Executive Director

There are procedures in place, agreed by the board, to enable directors, in furtherance of their duties, to seek independent professional advice at the company's expense.

The term in office held by each director in office at the date of this report is as follows:

Name	Term in office
David J Iliffe	5.5 years
Cameron S McCullagh	5.5 years
Mark Thomas	3.5 years
Andrew Grant	10 months

Recommendation 2.1 requires that "A majority of the Board should be independent directors". The Company does not comply with this recommendation. The Board is 50% independent. The Company agrees with the benefits of a majority of independent Directors. On the appointment of Mr Grant in September 2008 until Mr Davis' resignation in February 2009 the company had a majority of independent directors. Following a strategy session in July 2009, the company has been considering the appointment of additional independent directors.

Recommendation 2.3 requires that "the role of the Chair and Chief Executive Officer of the Company should not be exercised by the same individual". There is no Chief Executive Officer of the Company, however the Company Secretary performs the Chief Executive functions and Mark Thomas performs the role of Managing Director (for more information refer "Executive Management" in this Statement).

Role of the Board
The Board's primary role is the protection and enhancement of long-term shareholder value. To fulfill this role the Board seeks to address:
(a) the prudential control of the Company's operations;
(b) the resourcing, review and monitoring of executive management;
(c) the timeliness and accuracy of reporting to shareholders; and
(d) the determination of the Company's broad objectives.

Board Processes
The Board has established a number of Board Committees including a Nomination Committee, a Remuneration Committee and an Audit Committee. These committees have written mandates and operating procedures which are reviewed on a regular basis. The Board has also established a range of policies which govern its operation.

Corporate Governance Statement

The Board will hold four scheduled meetings each year plus any other strategic meetings as and when necessitated by the Company's operations. The agenda for meetings is prepared through the input of the Chairman and the Company Secretary. Standing items include matters of Compliance and Reporting, Financials, Shareholder Communications and Investment Strategy and Outcomes. Submissions are circulated in advance.

Composition of the Board
The skills, experience and expertise relevant to the position of each director who is in office at the date of the annual report and their term of office are detailed in the directors' report.

The names of the directors of the Company in office at the date of this Statement are set out in the Directors' Report on page 12.

The composition of the Board is determined using the following principles:
- A minimum of three directors;
- An independent, non-executive director as Chairman

An independent director is considered to be a director:
(a) who is not a member of management;
(b) who has not within the last three years been employed in an executive capacity by the Company or been a principal of a professional adviser or consultant to the Company;
(c) is not a significant supplier to the Company;
(d) has no material contractual relationship with the Company other than as a director; and
(e) is free from any interest or business or other relationship which could materially interfere with the director's ability to act in the best interests of the Company.

Directors have a maximum term of four years, before retiring by rotation and standing for re-election.

Performance Evaluation of Directors
The Nomination Committee is responsible for the review of the Board's performance as a whole. This review is conducted annually. Individual directors are subject to continuous review by the Chairman.

Nomination Committee
The Nomination Committee considers the appropriate size and composition of the Board, criteria for membership, identification of potential candidates and the terms and conditions of appointment to and retirement from the Board.

The Committee is responsible for:
- Conducting an annual review of the Board membership with regard to the present and future requirements of the Company and make recommendations as to composition and appointments;
- Review of Board succession plans, including succession of the Chairman, to maintain an appropriate balance of skills, experience and expertise;
- Conducting an annual review of the time required from non-executive directors, and whether the directors are meeting this;
- Requesting non-executive directors to inform the Chair and the Chair of the nomination committee before accepting any new appointments as directors;
- Conducting an annual review of the independence of directors; and
- Recommendations to the Board on necessary and desirable competencies of directors.

The Committee's target is to ensure that (as a minimum) directors collectively have investment accounting, general business experience and shareholder representation.

The terms and conditions of the appointment and retirement of non-executive directors are set out in a letter of appointment. The Committee is responsible for the performance review of the Board and its Committees. Individual directors are subject to continuous review by the Chairman. Directors whose performance is unsatisfactory are asked to retire.

In addition, the performance of service providers (VTP Management Pty Ltd and Three Pillars Portfolio Managers Pty Ltd) is the subject of continuous oversight by the Chairman and the Board as a whole. A performance review of the Board as a whole was conducted by the Nomination Committee in accordance with the process disclosed.

Corporate Governance Statement

The Nomination Committee comprised the following members during the year:

- Andrew Grant (Chairman) (appointed 26 February 2009)
- David Iliffe - Independent Non-Executive
- Cameron McCullagh – Non-Executive
- David Davis (Chairman) - Independent Non-Executive (resigned 26 February 2009)

The Nomination Committee meets annually unless otherwise required. For details on the number of meetings of the nomination committee held during the year and the attendees at those meetings, refer to page 14 of the Director's Report.

Director Dealing in Company Shares
The company encourages directors to have a significant personal financial interest in van Eyk Three Pillars Limited, by acquiring and holding shares on a long-term basis.

Short term trading in van Eyk Three Pillars Limited's shares by directors is not permitted.

The Board has adopted the following policy concerning dealing in van Eyk Three Pillars Limited's shares by directors.

- ❑ Insider trading laws prohibit Directors and their associates from dealing in the Company's shares whilst in possession of price sensitive information that is not generally available.
- ❑ As a matter of practice, Directors and their associates will generally only be able to deal in the Company's shares:
- In the period of two weeks following the release of the Company's monthly NTA results;
- In the period of two weeks following the release of the Company's annual results;
- In the period of two weeks following the release of the Company's half yearly results;
- In the period of two weeks following the Annual General Meeting of the Company; and
- Following the release of a prospectus by the Company relating to an issue of shares.

Independent Professional Advice and Access to Company Information
Each director has the right of access to all relevant Company information and to the Company's service providers and subject to prior consultation with the Chairman, may seek independent professional advice at the company's expense. A copy of advice received by the director is made available to all other members of the Board.

Remuneration Committee
The Remuneration Committee reviews and makes recommendations to the Board on remuneration of the directors themselves. The Remuneration Committee meets once every full calendar year. Full details on Directors' remuneration are provided in the Directors' Report.

The members of the Remuneration Committee during the year were:

- David Iliffe (Chairman)
- Cameron McCullagh
- Andrew Grant (appointed 26/02/2009)
- David Davis (resigned 26/02/2009)

The responsibility of considering and recommending appropriate remuneration of the independent non-executive directors' packages for the Board lies with the Remuneration Committee. Independent non-executive directors are remunerated by way of cash and superannuation contributions. Executive directors and non independent non-executive directors receive no fees for their duties as director.

As previously noted, the executive function of the Company has been outsourced to VTP Management Pty Limited (accounting and administration) and Three Pillars Portfolio Managers Pty Limited (funds management).

van Eyk Three Pillars Limited has a contractual agreement with VTP Management Pty Limited, where VTP Management Pty Limited is responsible for providing back office and managerial services for a fee charged as a percentage of the portfolio value on a monthly basis. VTP Management Pty Limited has engaged the services of White Outsourcing Pty Limited to perform these functions. Mr Cameron McCullagh received no fees as an individual, but is a director and shareholder of VTP Management Pty Limited which received management fees during the financial year for the management of the Company. Mr Cameron McCullagh is also a director and shareholder of White Outsourcing Pty Limited, which received fees relating to accounting, administration and Company Secretarial work as a result of engagement by VTP Management Pty Limited.

Corporate Governance Statement

van Eyk Three Pillars Limited has a contractual agreement with van Eyk Research. It's authorised representative, Three Pillars Portfolio Managers Pty Limited, provides investment management services for a fee charged as a percentage of the portfolio value on a monthly basis. Mr Mark Thomas is a shareholder and director of van Eyk Research Limited and Three Pillars Portfolio Managers Pty Limited. Mr Cameron McCullagh is a shareholder and director of van Eyk Research Limited. During the year Three Pillars Portfolio Managers Pty Limited (an authorised representative of van Eyk Research Limited) received fees for the investment management of the Company's portfolio. Mark Thomas also received $20,000 as the Managing Director of van Eyk Three Pillars Limited.

For details on the number of meetings of the remuneration committee held during the year and the attendees at those meetings, refer to page 14 of the Director's Report.

Audit Committee
The Audit Committee has a documented Charter, approved by the Board. All members must be non-executive directors. The Audit Committee Chairman is not the Chairman of the Board. The Committee is responsible for considering the effectiveness of the systems and standards of internal control, financial reporting and any other matter at the request of the Board. The Audit Committee will meet at least two times per year.

The Audit Committee may have in attendance at their meeting such members of management as may be deemed necessary to provide information and explanations. The external auditors attend meetings by invitation to report to the Committee.

The members of the Audit Committee during the year were:
- Andrew Grant (Chairman)(appointed 26 February 2009)
- David Iliffe
- David Davis (Chairman)(resigned 26 February 2009)

The Company did not comply with Recommendation 4.3 that the Audit Committee be comprised of three non executive directors as there are only two non-executive directors currently on the Board who are not associated with the Investment or Administration manager. Should an additional independent non executive director be appointed to the Board in the future, this director will also become a member of the Audit Committee.

The responsibilities of the Audit Committee are to ensure that:
1. Relevant, reliable and timely information is available to the Board to monitor the performance of the Company;
2. External reporting is consistent with committee members' information and knowledge and is adequate for shareholder needs;
3. Management process support external reporting in a format which facilitates ease of understanding by shareholders and institutions;
4. The external audit arrangements are adequate to ensure the maintenance of an effective and efficient external audit. This involves:
   (a) reviewing the terms of engagement, scope and auditor's independence;
   (b) recommendations as to the appointment, removal and remuneration of an auditor; and
   (c) reviewing the provision of non-audit services provided by the external auditor ensuring they do not adversely impact on audit independence.
5. Review the Company's risk profile and assess the operation of the Company's internal control system.

The external auditor is required to attend the Annual General Meeting and is available to answer shareholder questions.

For details on the number of meetings of the Audit Committee held during the year and the attendees at those meetings, refer to page 14 of the Director's Report.

Risk Management Policy
The Board acknowledges that it is responsible for the overall system of internal control but recognises that no cost effective internal control system will preclude all errors and irregularities. The Board has delegated responsibility for reviewing the risk profile and reporting on the operation of the internal control system to the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee (a) requires executive management to report annually on the operation of internal controls, (b) reviews the external audit of internal controls and liaises with the external auditor and (c) conducts any other investigations and obtains any other information it requires in order to report to the

Board on the effectiveness of the internal control system. In respect of the current financial year all necessary declarations have been submitted to the Board.

The Board identifies the following business risks as having the potential to significantly or materially impact the company's performance (a) administrative risks including operational, compliance and financial reporting (b) market related risks.

Administrative Risks
The Company has outsourced its administrative functions to service providers, ANZ Banking Group Limited (custody), White Outsourcing Pty Limited (accounting and Company Secretarial) and Three Pillars Portfolio Managers Pty Limited (investment management). Accordingly risk issues associated with these activities are handled in accordance with the service providers' policies and procedures. White Outsourcing Pty Limited is responsible for recognising and managing administrative risks including (a) operational, (b) compliance and (c) financial reporting.

The Company Secretary provides a declaration to the Board twice annually, to certify that the Company's financial statements and notes present a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the Company's financial condition and operational results and that they have been prepared and maintained in accordance with relevant Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001. In respect of the current financial year all necessary declarations have been submitted to the Board. In addition, White Outsourcing Pty Ltd (accounting and Company Secretarial) will confirm half-yearly in writing to the Board that the declaration provided above is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal control and that the system is operating effectively in all material respects in relation to financial reporting risks.

Market Risks
The Board is primarily responsible for recognising and managing market related risks. By its nature as a Listed Investment Company, the Company will always carry investment risk because it must invest its capital in securities which are not risk free. However, the Company seeks to reduce this investment risk by a policy of diversification of investments across industries and companies operating in various sectors of the market. Three Pillars Portfolio Managers Pty Limited (investment manager), is required to act in accordance with the Board approved investment management agreement and reports to the Board quarterly on the portfolio's performance, material actions of the investment manager during that quarter and an explanation of the investment manager's material proposed actions for the upcoming quarter. In addition, the investment manager is required to report half-yearly that Three Pillars Portfolio Managers Pty Limited have invested the Company's assets in accordance with the approved investment mandate and complied with the Investment Management Agreement requirements during the reporting period. In respect of the current financial year all necessary declarations have been submitted to the Board. In assessing the Company's risk tolerance level the Board considers any instance which materially affects the Company's monthly Net Tangible Asset backing announcement released to the ASX.

The Audit Committee and the Board perform a risk review on an annual basis to ensure that adequate controls are in place to mitigate risk associated with investment manager performance, market risk, fraud, transaction reporting errors, material reporting risks and compliance risk.

Executive Management
The Company's operations are conducted through Three Pillars Portfolio Managers Pty Limited (Investment Manager) and White Outsourcing Pty Limited as engaged by VTP Management Pty Limited (Administration Manager). These entities incorporate the specialist wholesale investment and administration personnel who have undertaken the Company's executive operations since inception. The Company has contracted with Three Pillars Portfolio Managers Pty Limited (via van Eyk Research) and VTP Management Pty Limited to provide all investment management and administration services.

The Company's executive management arrangements have been structured to provide investors with a cost efficient investment vehicle and access to a significant depth of professional resources.

Ethical Standards
The Board expects all executive and non-executive directors to act professionally in their conduct and with the utmost integrity and objectivity. All executive and non-executive directors must comply with the Company's Code of Conduct and Ethics.

The Board monitors its outsourced services providers compliance with the Company's Code of Conduct and Ethics, which is accessible to outside parties via the Company's website.

Corporate Governance Statement

Shareholder Rights
Shareholders are entitled to vote on significant matters impacting on the business, which include the election and remuneration of directors, changes to the constitution and are able to receive annual and interim financial statements if requested. Shareholders are strongly encouraged to attend and participate in the Annual General Meetings of van Eyk Three Pillars Limited, to lodge questions to be responded by the Board, and are able to appoint proxies.

Shareholder Communications
The Board informs shareholders of all major developments affecting the Company's state of affairs as follows:

- All information lodged with the ASX is available on the Company's website at www.threepillars.vaneyk.com.au
- Quarterly reports will be sent via email to shareholders who register their interest and by surface mail to all other shareholders;
- A hard copy Annual Report will be mailed to shareholders who have requested to receive one at the close of the financial year. An electronic version of the Annual Report will be available on the Company's website.
- As a minimum net asset backing per share is released to the ASX by the 14th day following each month-end.

The Company Secretary is responsible for ensuring van Eyk Three Pillars Limited complies with its continuous disclosure obligations.

All relevant staff of Three Pillars Portfolio Managers Pty Limited and White Outsourcing Pty Limited are made aware of these obligations and are required to report any price sensitive information to the Company Secretary immediately they become aware of it. The Company Secretary in consultation with a Director will decide whether the information should be disclosed to the ASX.

Where possible, all continuous disclosure releases to the ASX are approved by the Board, except the monthly net asset backing per share which is approved by Three Pillars Portfolio Managers Pty Limited in consultation with White Outsourcing Pty Limited. Where time does not permit approval by the Board, the Chairman of directors or the Managing Director must approve the release.

Any information of a material nature affecting the Company is disclosed to the market through release to the ASX as soon as the Company becomes aware of such information, in accordance with the ASX Continuous Disclosure requirement. All ASX releases are available on the Company's website (www.threepillars.vaneyk.com.au).

Board policies and charters covering the following are available on the Company's website at www.threepillars.vaneyk.com.au**:**

- Board charter
- Nomination Committee charter
- Audit Committee charter
- Remuneration Committee
- Disclosure policy
- Communication policy
- Risk management policy
- Trading policy

van Eyk Three Pillars Limited
ABN 91 106 854 175

Portfolio Shareholdings
As at 23 September 2009

Security	Value $	% of portfolio
Blue Chip		
Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.	7,079,188	5.68%
BHP Billiton Ltd.	11,505,000	9.23%
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	4,250,000	3.41%
National Australia Bank Ltd.	8,470,621	6.80%
Orica Ltd.	2,826,000	2.27%
Origin Energy Ltd.	3,950,000	3.17%
QBE Insurance Group Ltd.	2,952,000	2.37%
Rio Tinto Ltd.	4,321,800	3.47%
Telstra Ltd.	2,452,500	1.97%
Westpac Banking Corp.	6,831,000	5.48%
Woolworths Ltd.	4,389,000	3.52%
Woodside Petroleum Ltd	2,124,400	1.71%
	61,151,509	49.08%
Growth		
Ansell Ltd.	2,475,010	1.99%
Austal Ltd.	1,995,000	1.60%
Cabcharge Australia Ltd.	2,356,000	1.89%
Coffey International Ltd.	2,486,000	2.00%
CSL Ltd.	4,423,900	3.55%
Imdex Ltd.	852,500	0.68%
Leighton Holdings Ltd.	2,220,600	1.78%
Tassal Group Ltd.	2,328,750	1.87%
Toll Holdings Ltd.	2,601,000	2.09%
UXC Ltd.	2,109,000	1.69%
WorleyParsons Ltd.	2,507,500	2.01%
	26,355,260	21.15%
Special Situations		
Avoca Resources	1,793,000	1.44%
Beach Petroleum Ltd.	1,994,040	1.60%
Centennial Coal Company Ltd.	2,004,000	1.61%
Downer EDI Ltd.	2,736,000	2.20%
Emerging Leaders Investment Ltd.	2,962,920	2.37%
Graincorp Ltd.	2,565,000	2.06%
Incitec Pivot Ltd.	3,000,000	2.40%
Kingsgate Consolidated Ltd.	1,987,500	1.60%
Lihir Gold Ltd.	2,310,000	1.85%
Newcrest Mining Ltd.	2,747,200	2.21%
Prime AG Australia Ltd.	2,438,000	1.96%
United Group Ltd.	2,290,500	1.84%
	28,828,160	23.14%
Cash (excludes operating accounts)	7,383,202	5.93%
Accrued dividends	870,075	0.70%
TOTAL	124,588,206	100.00%

van Eyk Three Pillars Limited
ABN 91 106 854 175

Directors' report
For the year ended 30 June 2009

The directors present their report on the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2009.

Directors
The names of directors in office at any time during or since the end of the year are:

	Period of directorship
David Iliffe (Chairman, Non-Executive Director)	Appointed 29/10/2003 to current
Cameron McCullagh (Executive Director)	Appointed 29/10/2003 to current
David Davis (Non-Executive Director)	Appointed 29/10/2003 to 26/02/2009
Mark Thomas (Managing Director)	Appointed 02/02/2006 to current
Andrew Grant (Non-executive Director)	Appointed 23/09/2008 to current

The directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Company Secretary
Peter Roberts is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and is the Company Secretary for a number of Listed Investment Companies.

Principal Activities
The principal activity of the Company during the year was investment in securities listed on the Australian Securities Exchange.

There were no changes in the nature of the Company's principal activity during the financial year.

Dividends Paid or Recommended

Dividends paid or declared for payment are as follows:	2009 $	2008 $
Ordinary dividend of 5 cents per share paid on 10 July 2008	-	6,702,579
Ordinary dividend of 5 cents per share paid on 19 December 2007	-	5,785,415
	-	12,487,994

Since the end of the financial year, the directors declared an interim fully franked (30%) dividend of 2.5 cents per share from 2010 financial year profits, paid on 25 August 2009.

Operating Results and Financial Review	2009 $	2008 $
Loss from ordinary activities before income tax benefit	(30,222,358)	(25,654,305)
Income tax	10,576,567	9,105,674
Loss from ordinary activities after income tax benefit	(19,645,791)	(16,548,631)

The net assets of the company have decreased by $21,296,340 from 30 June 2008 to $120,961,778 in 2009. This decrease has largely resulted from the following factors:

- Share buyback
- Diminution in the value of the trading portfolio

The net tangible asset backing of the Company as at 30 June 2009 was $0.92 per share (including deferred tax benefit) . This is a decrease from $1.06 per share (after deferred tax liability) in 2008. The shareholders received no dividend during this period with the exception of the 2008 final dividend paid on 10 July 2008.

Earnings and diluted loss per share	2009	2008
Basic and diluted loss per share	(14.6 cents)	(13.7 cents)

Significant changes in the state of affairs
The Company conducted an on market buy-back of up to 11,570,829 VTP shares. 6,000,500 shares had been bought back as at 30 June 2009.

Other than the above no significant changes in the Company's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

Events subsequent to balance date

Other than matters described in Note 17, no other matter or circumstance has arisen since the end of the financial year which has significantly affected or may significantly affect:

(a) the Company's operations in future financial years; or
(b) the results of those operations in future financial years; or
(c) the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Environmental Issues
The Company's operations are not subject to any significant environmental regulations under the law of the Commonwealth and State.

To the extent that any environmental regulations may have an incidental impact on the Company's operations, the Directors of the Company are not aware of any breach by the Company of those regulations.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

The Company will continue to pursue its investment objectives for the long term benefit of the members. This will require continual review of the investment strategies that are currently in place and may require changes to these strategies to maximise returns.

Directors' Benefits

No Director of the Company has received or become entitled to receive a benefit, other than a remuneration benefit as disclosed in the directors' report, by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related entity with the director or with a firm of which he is a member, or with a Company in which he has a substantial interest.

Information on Directors

Director	Experience, Qualifications and Special Responsibilities	Particulars of directors' interest in shares of the Company Direct Holdings (Shares)	Particulars of directors' interest in shares of the Company Indirect Holdings (Shares)
David Iliffe (Chairman, Non - Executive, Independent Director)	Fellow of Institute of Chartered Accountants Fellow of Taxation Institute of Australia Member of Institute of Company Directors Chartered Accountant in Public Practice 1972-2000 Chairman Whitefield Limited and Director since 1990 Chairman Sylvastate Limited and Director since 1990 Director - Employers Mutual Limited Member of Nomination and Audit Committees Chairman of Remuneration Committee Non-executive Director	Nil	162,182
Cameron McCullagh (Non - Executive Non - Independent Director)	Associate of Institute of Chartered Accountants Gained professional qualifications with KPMG prior to working for Ernst & Young in Italy and Macquarie Bank Limited Director - VTP Management Pty Limited Chairman - White Outsourcing Pty Ltd Chairman of van Eyk Research Limited Member of Nomination Committee and Remuneration Committee Executive Director	Nil	2,721,260
Mark Thomas (Managing Director)	Director of van Eyk Research Ltd since 1994 Has over twenty years' experience in the industry as an investment analyst Began as a research analyst with a dealer group in 1988 and joined van Eyk Research Ltd in 1990. Head of Asset Consulting from 1996-1998 Editor of the Investment Outlook Report from 1992-1995 Bachelor of Business in Finance and Economics from the University of Technology, Sydney Director - Three Pillars Portfolio Managers Pty Limited Managing Director	Nil	84,526
David Davis (Non - Executive, Independent Director) (Resigned 26 February 2009)	Qualified Solicitor (Retired) Associate, Executor & Trustee Institute (AETI) Non Executive Director - Spotless Group Limited, Foundation for National Parks & Wildlife. Former Managing Director - Permanent Trustee Company Limited Past President & State President NSW - Trustee Corporations Association Member of Remuneration Committee (Resigned 26 February 2009) Chairman of Audit and Nomination Committees (Resigned 26 February 2009) Non-executive Director (Resigned 26 February 2009)	Nil	Nil
Andrew Grant (Non - Executive, Independent Director) (Appointed 23 September 2008)	Member of Australian Institute of Company Directors Associate member of Chartered Institute of Management Accountants Director and Principle - Technology Leasing Partnership from 1996 Managing Director - Hal Data Services Pty Limited from 1993 Member of Remuneration Committee (Appointed 23 September 2008) Chairman of Audit and Nomination Committees (Appointed 26 February 2009) Non-executive Director (Appointed 23 September 2008) Director - Hotel Employers Mutual Limited Director - Employers Mutual Limited	Nil	Nil

Meetings of Directors of the Company

The following table sets out the number of meetings of the Company's directors held during the year ended 30 June 2009, and the numbers of meetings attended by each director of the Company:

	Full meetings		Audit Committee	
	Number of meetings held	Meetings attended	Number of meetings held	Meetings attended
David Iliffe	4	4	2	2
Cameron McCullagh	4	3	N/A	N/A
Mark Thomas	4	4	N/A	N/A
Andrew Grant (Appointed 23 September 2008)	3	3	1	1
David Davis (Resigned 26 February 2009)	3	3	2	2

	Remuneration Committee		Nomination Committee	
	Number of meetings held	Meetings attended	Number of meetings held	Meetings attended
David Iliffe	1	1	1	1
Cameron McCullagh	1	1	1	-
Mark Thomas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Andrew Grant (Appointed 23 September 2008)	N/A	N/A	1	1
David Davis (Resigned 26 February 2009)	1	1	1	1

Remuneration Report and Policy

The Board determines the remuneration structure of the Managing Director and Non-Executive Directors based on the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee, having regard to the scope of the Company's operations and other relevant factors including the frequency of Board meetings as well as directors' length of service, particular experience and qualifications. The Board makes a recommendation to shareholders as to the level of Non-Executive Directors remuneration which is then put to shareholders at the Annual General Meeting for approval.

As the company does not pay performance based remuneration, nor provide share or option schemes to Directors and executives, remuneration of Executive and Non-executive Directors is not explicitly linked to the Company's performance. Notwithstanding this, Board members and Company executives are subject to ongoing performance monitoring and regular performance reviews.

The remuneration of the Chairman and non-executive directors was $25,000 (2008: $22,500) per annum. The remuneration of the Managing Director was $20,000 (2008: $20,000) per annum. The remuneration is inclusive of superannuation where applicable.

Details of the nature and amount of each director and senior executives' emoluments from the Company were:

2009	Base fee $	Superannuation $	Total $
Directors			
David Iliffe	22,936	2,064	25,000
Mark Thomas	20,000	-	20,000
Andrew Grant (Appointed 23 September 2008)	17,752	1,598	19,350
David Davis (Resigned 26 February 2009)	16,436	-	16,436
Cameron McCullagh	-	-	-
	77,124	3,662	80,786
Company Secretary			
Peter Roberts	-	-	-

2008	Base fee $	Superannuation $	Total $
Directors			
David Iliffe	20,642	1,858	22,500
David Davis	22,500	-	22,500
Mark Thomas	20,000	-	20,000
Cameron McCullagh	-	-	-
	63,142	1,858	65,000
Company Secretary			
Peter Roberts	-	-	-

Peter Roberts is a shareholder, director and employee of White Outsourcing Pty Ltd and Cameron McCullagh is a shareholder and director of White Outsourcing Pty Ltd. During the year White Outsourcing Pty Ltd received fees of $154,128 (2008: $166,621) (GST inclusive) from VTP Management Pty Limited for the management of the Company, relating to accounting, administration and Company Secretarial fees.

Cameron McCullagh is a shareholder and director of VTP Management Pty Limited. During the year VTP Management Pty Limited received fees of $492,876 (2008: $669,735) (GST inclusive) for its services including the management of the Company, accounting, administration and Company Secretarial fees.

Mark Thomas is a shareholder and director of van Eyk Research Limited and Three Pillars Portfolio Managers Pty Limited. Cameron McCullagh is a shareholder and director of van Eyk Research Limited. During the year Three Pillars Portfolio Managers Pty Limited (an authorised representative of van Eyk Research Limited) received fees of $699,384 (2008: $812,571) (GST inclusive) for the investment management of the Company.

Insurance of directors

During the financial year the Company has paid insurance premiums to insure directors against liabilities incurred by them in defending any legal proceedings arising out of their conduct while acting in the capacity of director of the Company, other than conduct involving a wilful breach of duty in relation to the Company.

The directors & officers liability of the Company insures any past, present or future director, secretary, executive officer or employee of van Eyk Three Pillars Limited.

Options

No options over issued shares or interest in the Company were granted during the financial year and there were no options outstanding at the date of this report.

Proceedings on behalf of the Company

No person has applied to the Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party, for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or part of those proceedings.

The Company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Non-Audit Services

The board has considered the non-audit services provided during the year by the auditor and is satisfied that the provision of those non-audit services during the year is compatible with, and did not compromise, the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services were subject to the corporate governance procedures adopted by the Company and have been reviewed by the Audit Committee to ensure they do not impact the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and

- the non-audit services provided do not undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in Professional Statement *F1 Professional Independence*, as they did not involve reviewing or auditing the auditor’s own work, acting in a management or decision making capacity for the Company, acting as an advocate for the Company or jointly sharing risks and rewards.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2009 has been received and can be found on page 16.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors of the Company.

Cameron McCullagh
Director

Sydney, 31st August 2009

van Eyk Three Pillars Limited

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER S 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF VAN EYK THREE PILLARS LIMITED

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2009 there have been:

a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of van Eyk Three Pillars Limited during the period.

MNSA

MNSA

Mark Schiliro
Partner

Sydney

Dated this 31st day of August 2009

MNSA
ABN 59 133 605 400

Level 2, 333 George St
Sydney NSW 2000
GPO Box 2943 Sydney 2001

Tel (02) 9299 0901
Fax (02) 9299 8104
Email admin@mnsa.com.au

van Eyk Three Pillars Limited
ABN 91 106 854 175

Income Statement
For the year ended 30 June 2009

	Notes	2009 $	2008 $
Revenue from trading portfolio			
Dividends		5,522,652	4,985,870
Interest		247,733	1,057,211
Trust Distributions		-	69,000
Net unrealised losses		(8,659,246)	(41,923,520)
Realised gain/loss on sale of trading portfolio		(25,783,438)	12,100,240
Total loss from trading portfolio		(28,672,299)	(23,711,199)
Expenses			
Management Fees	12(b)	(1,110,970)	(1,381,258)
Audit fees	10	(26,235)	(21,888)
Brokerage		(110,005)	(194,564)
Share registry fees		(67,439)	(83,718)
Directors' fees		(80,780)	(65,000)
Insurance		(46,367)	(32,696)
ASX listing fees		(43,462)	(75,393)
Other		(64,801)	(88,589)
Total expenses		(1,550,059)	(1,943,106)
Loss before income tax benefit		(30,222,358)	(25,654,305)
Income tax benefit	11(a)	10,576,567	9,105,674
Loss after income tax benefit attributable to members of the company		(19,645,791)	(16,548,631)
Basic and diluted loss per share	18	(14.6 cents)	(13.7 cents)

The above income statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

van Eyk Three Pillars Limited
ABN 91 106 854 175

Balance Sheet
As at 30 June 2009

	Notes	2009 $	2008 $
Assets			
Cash assets		5,509,785	10,662,989
Trade and other receivables	3	577,393	659,015
Trading portfolio (held for trading)	4	105,844,613	138,771,932
Prepayments		30,984	24,237
Deferred tax assets	5	10,657,705	451,300
Total assets		122,620,480	150,569,473
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6	1,645,470	192,483
Provision for dividend		-	6,702,579
Current tax liabilities	7(a)	-	1,043,969
Deferred tax liabilities	7(b)	13,232	372,324
Total liabilities		1,658,702	8,311,355
Net assets		120,961,778	142,258,118
Equity			
Share Capital	8	141,540,507	143,191,056
Accumulated Losses	9	(20,578,729)	(932,938)
Total equity		120,961,778	142,258,118

The above balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

van Eyk Three Pillars Limited
ABN 91 106 854 175

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 30 June 2009

	Notes	Share Capital	Accumulated Losses	Total
		$	$	$
As at 1 July 2007		**80,267,357**	**28,192,487**	**108,459,844**
Dividend Reinvestment Plan shares issued for dividend payment		2,122,063		2,122,063
Share Placement		36,836,742		36,836,742
Rights Issue		25,224,408		25,224,408
Reduction in share issue costs by the total tax benefit of their deductibility		(1,259,514)	(88,800)	(1,348,314)
Total Direct Equity Adjustments		62,923,699	(88,800)	62,834,899
Loss for the year			(16,548,631)	(16,548,631)
Dividends paid or provided for	16		(12,487,994)	(12,487,994)
As at 30 June 2008		**143,191,056**	**(932,938)**	**142,258,118**
Dividend Reinvestment Plan shares issued for dividend payment		2,599,879		2,599,879
Share buy-back		(4,250,428)		(4,250,428)
Total Direct Equity Adjustments		(1,650,549)	-	(1,650,549)
Loss for the year			(19,645,791)	(19,645,791)
Dividends paid or provided for	16		-	-
As at 30 June 2009		**141,540,507**	**(20,578,729)**	**120,961,778**

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

van Eyk Three Pillars Limited
ABN 91 106 854 175

Cash Flow Statement
For the year ended 30 June 2009

	Notes	2009	2008
		$	$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Proceeds from sale of trading portfolio		50,328,448	72,244,739
Payment for purchase of trading portfolio		(50,623,456)	(125,399,845)
Dividends received		5,524,452	4,885,040
Interest received		317,458	1,030,279
Management fees paid		(1,048,871)	(1,365,141)
Other expenses paid		(289,669)	(345,750)
Income tax paid		(1,032,898)	(3,061,400)
Net Cash provided by/(used in) Operating Activities	15(a)	3,175,464	(52,012,078)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Share issue, listing costs and other capital costs		-	60,757,235
Dividends Paid		(4,102,700)	(8,455,346)
Payment for share buy-back		(4,225,968)	-
Net Cash provided by/(used in) Financing Activities		(8,328,668)	52,301,889
Net Increase in Cash Held		(5,153,204)	289,811
Cash at the beginning of the financial year		10,662,989	10,373,178
Cash at the end of the financial year	15(b)	5,509,785	10,662,989
Non-Cash financial activities			
Dividends paid by Dividend Reinvestment Plan		2,599,879	2,122,063

The above cash flow statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

1 Reporting Entity

van Eyk Three Pillars Limited is a company domiciled in Australia. The company's registered office is Level 7, 20 Hunter, Sydney NSW, 2000. The financial statements of van Eyk Three Pillars Limited are for the year ended 30 June 2009. The company is primarily involved in the operations of the financial sector of Australia, making investments and deriving revenue and investment income in securities listed on the Australian Stock Exchange.

2 Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of preparation

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

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in a financial report containing relevant and reliable information about transaction, events and conditions to which they apply. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards means that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The financial report covers van Eyk Three Pillars Limited which is a listed public Company, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs with the exception of the revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities for which the fair value basis of accounting has applied.

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the Company in the preparation of the financial report.
The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

The Balance Sheet is presented on a liquidity basis. Assets and liabilities are presented in decreasing order of liquidity and are not distinguished between current and non-current, additional information regarding this is included in the relevant notes.

(b) Trading Portfolio

(i) Classification

The trading portfolio comprises securities held for short term trading purposes. The purchase 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 marketplace conventions.

Securities in the trading portfolio are classified as "assets measured at fair value through the profit or loss statement."

(ii) Valuation and Recognition of Trading Portfolio

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value on trade dates which excludes transaction costs, where the contractual rights or obligations exist.

All securities in the trading portfolio are revalued to market values continuously.

Increments and decrements on the value of the securities in the trading portfolio are taken directly through the income statement in the period in which they arise.

(iii) Income from holdings of securities

Distributions relating to listed securities are recognised as income when those securities are quoted in the market on an ex-distribution basis unless the distributions are capital returns on ordinary shares in which case the amount of the distribution is treated as an adjustment to the carrying value of the shares.

(iv) Determination of Fair Value

AIFRS defines fair value for the purpose of valuing holdings of securities that are listed or traded on an exchange to be based on quoted "bid" prices for securities prevailing at the close of business on the balance date.

AASB 139 and AG72 state that the current bid price is usually the appropriate price to be used in measuring the fair value of actively traded financial assets. Financial assets should be valued at their fair values 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 expensed in the Income Statement .

2 Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Taxation

The income tax expense (benefit) for the year comprises current income tax expense (benefit) and deferred tax expense (benefit).

Current income tax expense charged to the profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income calculated using applicable income tax rates enacted, or substantially enacted, as at reporting date. Current tax liabilities (assets) are therefore measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense (benefit) is charged or credited directly to equity instead of the profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are ascertained based on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets also result where amounts have been fully expensed but future tax deductions are available. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at reporting date. Their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists, the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective assets and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

Trading portfolio

A tax provision is made for unrealised gain or loss on securities valued at fair value through the income statement.

Where the Company disposes of such securities, tax is calculated on gains made according to the particular parcels allocated to the sale for the tax purposes offset against any losses carried forward.

(d) Investment income

The change in the net fair value of the trading portfolio as mentioned in note 2b(ii) above is recognised as income in determining the profit and loss for the year.

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

Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

The realised gains or losses on the sale of the trading portfolio represent the difference between the net proceeds and the net fair value of the investments at the prior year end or cost if acquired during the year.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash includes deposits held at call with financial institutions.

(f) Trade and other receivables

Receivables may include amounts for dividends, interest and securities sold. Dividends are receivable when they have been declared and are legally payable. Interest is accrued at the year end from the time of last payment. Amounts received for securities sold are recorded when a sale has occurred. Amounts are generally received within 30 days of being recorded as a receivable.

(g) Trade and other payables

Payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid at the reporting date. Payables are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

2 Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(h) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office. 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 in the balance sheet are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the cash flow statement on a gross basis except the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

(i) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is determined by dividing the operating result after income tax by the weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue during the financial year, adjusted for any bonus element.

(j) Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. 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.

(k) Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2009 reporting periods. The directors' assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is set out below.

(i) AASB 8: *Operating Segments and* AASB 2007-3: *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 8.*

AASB 8 and AASB 2007-3 are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. The entity has not adopted these standards early. Application of these standards will not effect any of the amounts recognised in the financial statements, but may effect the segment disclosures provided in Note 13.

(ii) Revised AASB 101: *Presentation of Financial Statements and* AASB 2007-8: *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from* AASB 101 (effective from 1 January 2009).

The September 2007 revised AASB 101 required the presentation of a statement of comprehensive income and makes changes to the statement of changes in equity, but will not affect any of the amounts recognised in the financial statements. If an entity has made a prior period adjustment or has reclassified items in the financial statements, it will need to disclose a third balance sheet (statement of financial position), this one being at the beginning of the comparative period. The entity will apply the revised standard from 1 July 2009.

(iii) AASB Interpretation 17: *Distribution of Non-cash Assets to Owners and* AASB 2008-13: *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB Interpretation 17.*

AASB-I 17 applies to the situation where an entity pays dividends by distributing non-cash assets to its shareholders. These distributions will need to be measured at fair value and the entity will need to recognise the difference between the fair value and the carrying amount of the distributed assets in the income statement on distribution. This is different to the entity's current policy which is to measure distributions of non-cash assets at their carrying amounts. The interpretation further clarifies when a liability for the dividend must be recognised and that it is also measured at fair value. The entity will apply the interpretation prospectively from 1 July 2009.

(l) Functional and presentation currency

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Australian Dollars.

(m) Operating segments

The company operated in Australia only and the principal activity is investment.

(n) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company has recognised deferred tax assets relating to carried forward tax losses on the basis that it expects to derive future capital gains sufficient to utilise the current losses within a 3 to 5 year period. However, utilisation of the tax losses also depends on the ability of the entity to satisfy certain tests at the time the losses are recouped. The entity may fail to satisfy the continuity of ownership test and therefore has to rely on the same business test. If the entity fails to satisfy that test, carried forward losses of $5,881,141 that are currently recognised as deferred tax asset would have to be written off to income tax expense.

		Note	2009 $	2008 $
3	**Trade and other receivables**			
	Accrued interest and dividends		549,299	620,889
	GST receivable		28,094	38,126
			577,393	659,015

Receivables are non-interest bearing and unsecured. Outstanding settlements are on the terms operating in the securities industry, which usually require settlement within three days of the date of a transaction.

The credit risk of the Company in relation to receivables is the carrying amount.

		Note	2009 $	2008 $
4	**Trading Portfolio - held for trading**			
	Listed securities- at fair value	2(b)(ii)	105,844,613	138,771,932

Listed securities are readily saleable with no fixed terms.

		2009 $	2008 $
5	**Deferred Tax assets**		
	Deferred tax assets comprises the estimated expense at current income tax rates on the following items:		
	- Unrealised losses on trading portfolio	2,281,679	-
	- Tax Benefit on listing costs	337,751	447,055
	- Expenses not deductible in current year	4,658	4,245
	- Excess franking credits not deductible in current year	2,152,476	-
	- Carry forward losses	5,881,141	-
		10,657,705	451,300

Based on the Company's history of realised capital gains the directors believe that the Company will realise taxable capital gains in the future against which the current year realised capital losses can be utilised.

		2009 $	2008 $
6	**Trade and Other Payables**		
	Unsettled Trades	1,354,825	-
	Trade creditors	111,605	75,542
	Management & performance fees	179,040	116,941
		1,645,470	192,483

Payables are non-interest bearing and unsecured. Outstanding settlements are on terms operating in the securities industry, which usually require settlement within three days of the date of transaction.

		2009 $	2008 $
7	**Tax liabilities**		
(a)	Income Tax Payable	-	1,043,969
(b)	**Deferred Tax Liabilities**		
	Provision for deferred income tax comprises the estimated expense at current income tax rates of 30% on the following items:		
	- Provision for income tax on trading portfolio	-	349,097
	- Accrued dividends	10,921	-
	- Interest Accrued	2,311	23,227
		13,232	372,324
(c)	**The overall movement in the net deferred tax asset and liability account is as follows**		
	Opening balance	(78,976)	12,909,744
	(Charge)/credit to income statement	(10,565,497)	(12,630,817)
	Charge to equity	-	(357,903)
	Closing Balance	(10,644,473)	(78,976)

		2009 No.	2009 $	2008 No.	2008 $
8	**Share Capital**				
(a)	Ordinary shares	130,807,208	141,540,507	134,051,579	143,191,056
		No.	**$**	**No.**	**$**
	Opening Balance	134,051,579	143,191,056	79,866,564	80,267,357
	Dividend Reinvestment Plan shares issued for dividend payment	2,756,129	2,599,879	1,613,203	2,122,063
	Share Placement	-	-	29,430,153	36,836,742
	Share buy-back	(6,000,500)	(4,250,428)	-	-
	Rights Issue	-	-	23,141,659	25,224,408
	Share issue costs adjusted for the the tax benefit of their deductibility	-	-	-	(1,259,514)
	Closing balance	130,807,208	141,540,507	134,051,579	143,191,056

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. 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.

Terms and conditions

Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and may also elect to participate in the Company's Dividend Reinvestment Plan. Shareholders are entitled to one vote per share when a poll is called at shareholder meetings. Otherwise each shareholder has one vote on a show of hands. In the event of winding up the Company ordinary shareholders rank after creditors and are fully entitled to any proceeds of liquidation.

8 Share Capital (continued)

(b) Capital Management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor and market confidence.

To achieve this the Board of Directors monitor the monthly NTA results, investment performance, the Company's management expense ratio (MER) and share price movements.

On 31 October 2008, the Company announced that it would undertake an on-market buy-back of up to 11,570,829 of VTP. As at 30 June 2009 6,000,500 ordinary shares had been bought back.

	2009	2008
9 Accumulated losses	**$**	**$**
Opening balance	(932,938)	28,192,487
Loss for the current year	(19,645,791)	(16,548,631)
Dividends paid or provided for	-	(12,487,994)
Reduction in share issue costs by the total tax benefit of their deductibility	-	(88,800)
Balance at the end of the financial year	(20,578,729)	(932,938)

10 Auditors remuneration

Amounts received and receivable, by the auditor of the Company for:

	2009	2008
Auditing and reviewing the accounts	22,275	21,888
Other services	3,960	-
	26,235	21,888

11 Income tax benefit

(a) The income tax from the financial year differs from the amount calculated on the loss. The differences are reconciled as follows:

	2009	2008
Loss from ordinary activities before income tax benefit	(30,222,358)	(25,654,305)
Prima facie tax expense at 30%	(9,066,707)	(7,696,291)
Over provided in prior years	(14,586)	(42,541)
Temporary differences	11,460	(55,125)
Franking credits on dividends received	(2,152,476)	(1,873,881)
Imputation gross-up on dividends received	645,743	562,164
Income tax benefit	(10,576,567)	(9,105,674)
The applicable weighted average effective tax rates are as follows:	35.00%	35.49%

(b) Income Tax Expense recognised in the Income Statement

	2009	2008
- Current Income tax expense	(8,048,203)	3,397,349
- Deferred income tax relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	(2,528,364)	(12,503,023)
	(10,576,567)	(9,105,674)

(c) Income tax recognised directly in Equity

The following current amounts were charged directly to equity during the year

Current Tax

	2009	2008
Share - issue expenses	-	(558,821)

12 Related party information

(a) Key management personnel

The names of the persons who were key management personnel of the Company during the financial year were:

David Iliffe (Chairman, Non-executive Director)
Cameron McCullagh (Executive Director)
Mark Thomas (Managing Director)
Andrew Grant (Non-executive Director) (Appointed 23/09/2008)
David Davis (Non-executive Director) (Resigned 26/02/2009)

Key management personnel remuneration has been included in the remuneration report section of the Directors Report.

(b) Key management personnel remuneration

Income paid to key management personnel by the Company and related parties in connection with the management of affairs of the Company were:

	Short-term Employee Benefit Cash salary & Fees	Post-Employment Benefit Superannuation	Total
2009	77,124	3,662	80,786
2008	63,142	1,858	65,000

The directors' remuneration excludes insurance premiums paid and payable by the Company in respect of directors' liability insurance.

The Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors of van Eyk Three Pillars Limited is responsible for determining and reviewing compensation arrangements for the directors. The Remuneration Committee assesses the appropriateness of the nature and amount of emoluments of each director on a periodic basis by reference to workload and market conditions. The overall objective is to ensure maximum stakeholder benefit from the retention of a high quality board whilst constraining costs.

Apart from the details disclosed in this note, no director has entered into a material contract with the Company during the financial year.

There were no shares granted during the reporting period as compensation.

Management Agreements

van Eyk Three Pillars Limited has a contractual agreement with VTP Management Pty Limited to provide back office and managerial services for a fee charged as a percentage of the portfolio value on a monthly basis. VTP Management Pty Limited has engaged the services of White Outsourcing Pty Limited to perform various accounting, company secretarial and investment operation functions, and White Outsourcing Pty Limited receives fees as agreed between VTP Management Pty Limited and White Outsourcing Pty Limited.

Mr Cameron McCullagh received no fees as an individual, but is a director and shareholder of VTP Management Pty Limited which received management fees during the financial year for the administration management of the Company. Cameron is also a director and shareholder of White Outsourcing Pty Limited.

VTP Management Pty Limited	**2009** **$**	**2008** **$**
Fees paid during the year	421,936	574,937
Fees payable at year end	37,335	49,143
	459,271	624,080

White Outsourcing Pty Limited (fees received from VTP Management Pty Limited)	**2009** **$**	**2008** **$**
Fees paid during the year	136,757	140,424
Fees payable at year end	6,862	14,836
	143,619	155,260

Mark Thomas is a shareholder and director of van Eyk Research Limited and Three Pillars Portfolio Managers Pty Limited. Cameron McCullagh is a shareholder and director of van Eyk Research Limited. Three Pillars Portfolio Managers Pty Limited (an authorised representative of van Eyk Research Limited) received fees during the financial year for the investment management of the Company as follows:

Three Pillars Portfolio Managers Pty Ltd	**2009** **$**	**2008** **$**
Management Fees paid during the year	522,246	697,353
Management Fees payable at year end	129,453	59,825
	651,699	757,178

12 Related party information (continued)
(c) Shareholdings of Key Management Personnel (and their related entities)

Directors' transactions concerning dividends and ordinary shares are on the same terms and conditions applicable to ordinary members.

2009
Equity Instruments and Directors Holdings - Ordinary Shares

Name of Director	Balance at 1 July 2008	Acquired	Sold	Shares no longer deemed to be director related	Balance at 30 June 2009
David Iliffe	162,182	-	-	-	162,182
Cameron McCullagh	2,721,260	-	-	-	2,721,260
Mark Thomas	80,271	4,255	-	-	84,526
Andrew Grant (appointed 23/09/2008)	-	-	-	-	-
David Davis (resigned 26/02/2009)	57,988	-	(10,000)	(47,988)	-

2008
Equity Instruments and Directors Holdings - Ordinary Shares

Name of Director	Balance at 1 July 2007	Acquired	Sold	Balance at 30 June 2008
David Iliffe	874,523	37,659	(750,000)	162,182
David Davis	44,523	13,465	-	57,988
Cameron McCullagh	2,839,376	631,884	(750,000)	2,721,260
Mark Thomas	83,588	6,683	(10,000)	80,271

2009
Equity Instruments and Directors Holdings - Rights

Name of Director	Balance at 1 July 2008	Acquired	Sold / Exercised	Balance at 30 June 2009
David Iliffe	-		-	-
David Davis (resigned 26/02/2009)	-		-	-
Cameron McCullagh	-		-	-
Mark Thomas	-		-	-
Andrew Grant (appointed 23/09/2008)	-		-	-

2008
Equity Instruments and Directors Holdings - Rights

Name of Director	Balance at 1 July 2007	Acquired	Sold / Exercised	Balance at 30 June 2008
David Iliffe	-	31,131	(31,131)	-
David Davis	-	11,131	(11,131)	-
Cameron McCullagh	-	522,344	(522,344)	-
Mark Thomas	-	21,816	(21,816)	-

13 Segment information

The Company was engaged in investment activities conducted in Australia and derived revenue from dividend, interest income and from the sale of investments.

14 Financial Risk Management

The Company's financial instruments comprise mainly of deposits with banks, trading portfolio, accounts receivable and payable.

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Investment Manager reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below. The Investment Manager also monitors the market price risk arising from all financial instruments.

(a) Credit risk

The standard defines this as the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The maximum exposure to credit risk excluding the value of any collateral or other security, at balance date to recognised financial assets, is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the balance sheet and notes to the financial statement.

There are no other material amounts of collateral held as security at 30 June 2009.

Credit risk is managed as provided in Note 3 with respect to receivables and Note 15 with respect to cash assets. None of these assets are over-due or considered to be impaired.

(b) Liquidity risk

The standard defines this as the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The Investment Manager monitors its cash-flow requirements daily in relation to the trading account taking into account upcoming dividends, tax payments and trading activity.

The Company's inward cash-flows depend upon the level of dividend and distribution revenue received. Should these decrease by a material amount, the Company would amend its outward cash-flows accordingly. As the Company's major cash outflows are the purchase of securities and dividends paid to shareholders, the level of both of these is managed by the Board and Investment Manager.

Furthermore, the assets of the Company are largely in the form or readily tradeable securities which can be sold on-market if necessary.

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities in relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period to the earliest possible contractual maturity date at the year end date. The amounts in the table are contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than 1 month $000	More than 1 month $000	Total
At 30 June 2009			
Trade and other payables	1,645,470	-	1,645,470
Current tax liabilities	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities		13,232	13,232
Total financial liabilities	1,645,470	13,232	1,658,702
At 30 June 2008			
Trade and other payables	192,483	-	192,483
Provision for dividend	6,702,579	-	6,702,579
Current tax liabilities	-	1,043,969	1,043,969
Deferred tax liabilities	-	372,324	372,324
Total financial liabilities	6,895,062	1,416,293	8,311,355

(c) Market risk

The standard defined this as the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

By its nature as a Listed Investment Company that invests, the Company can never be free of market risk as it invests its capital in securities which are not risk free - the market price of these securities can fluctuate.

A general fall in market prices of 5 per cent and 10 per cent, if spread equally over all assets in the investment portfolio would lead to a reduction in the Company's equity of $3.7 million (2008: $4.9 million) and $7.4 million (2008: $9.7 million) respectively, assuming a flat tax-rate of 30 per cent.

van Eyk Three Pillars Limited seeks to manage and constrain market risk by diversification of the investment portfolio across multiple stocks and industry sectors. The portfolio is maintained by the Investment Manager within a range of parameters governing the levels of acceptable exposure to stocks and industry sectors. The relative weightings of the individual securities and relevant market sectors are reviewed normally daily and risk can be managed by reducing exposure where necessary.

14 Financial Risk Management (continued)

The Company's investment sector as at 30 June is as below:

	2009 %	2008 %
Consumer discretionary	-	1.50
Consumer staple	8.20	2.50
Energy	12.03	12.80
Financials	24.22	25.00
Healthcare	9.14	7.50
Industrials	16.94	21.80
Information technology	1.90	1.30
Materials	25.16	27.60
Telecommunications	2.41	-
	100.00	100.00

Securities representing over 5 per cent of the investment portfolio at 30 June were:

	2009 %
BHP Billiton	9.84
Westpac Banking Corporation	5.16

No other security represents over 5 per cent of the Company's trading portfolio.

The Company is also not directly exposed to currency risk as all its investments are quoted in Australian dollars.

(d) Interest rate risk

The Company's interest bearing financial assets expose it to risks associated with the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows.

Sensitivity analysis - interest rate risk

An increase of 75 basis points in interest rates as at the reporting date (assuming a flat tax rate of 30 per cent) would have increased the Company's equity and revenue from trading portfolio by $28,926. A decrease of 75 basis points would have an equal but opposite effect.

	2009 $	**2008 $**
15 Cash flow statement		
(a) Reconciliation of loss after income tax to net cash utilised in operating activities		
Loss after income tax benefit	(19,645,791)	(16,548,631)
Adjustments for:		
Unrealised changes in the net fair value of trading portfolio	8,659,246	41,923,520
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease / (Increase) in trade and other receivables	71,525	157,961
Decrease / (Increase) in prepayments	(6,746)	(6,438)
Decrease / (Increase) in trading portfolio	24,268,073	(64,127,401)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables	1,428,591	(1,042,656)
Increase / (Decrease) in tax liabilities	(11,599,434)	(12,368,433)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	3,175,464	(52,012,078)

The effective interest rate on bank deposits was 4.7% (2008: 6.3%)

	2009	2008
	$	$
15 Cash flow statement (continued)		
(b) Reconciliation of Cash		
Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the cash flow statement is reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows:		
Cash on hand	1	1
Cash at bank	5,509,784	10,662,988
	5,509,785	10,662,989

The credit risk of the company in relation to cash is the carrying amount and any unpaid interest. Cash investments are made with ANZ which is rated AA by Standard and Poor's.

16 Dividends

Dividends Paid or Recommended

Dividends paid or declared for payment are as follows:	2009	2008
	$	$
Ordinary dividend of 5 cents per share paid on 10 July 2008	-	6,702,579
Ordinary dividend of 5 cents per share paid on 19 December 2007	-	5,785,415
	-	12,487,994

	2009	2008
Franking Account		
Franking account balance at the end of the financial year	604,617	221,236
Adjusted for:		
- Franking credits / (debits) that will arise from the payment / (refund) of income tax payable / (receivable) as at the end of the financial year	-	1,043,969
- Franking credits that will arise from the receipt of dividends recognised as receivables at the reporting date	216,514	232,886
	821,131	1,498,091
Adjusted franking account balance		
Impact on the franking account of dividends proposed or declared before the financial report is authorised for issue but not recognised as a distribution to equity holders during the year	(1,382,917)	(2,872,534)
	(561,786)	(1,374,443)

17 Events occurring after the Balance Sheet date

The financial report was authorised for issue on 31 August 2009 by the Board of Directors.

The interim 2010 financial year dividend of 2.5 cents fully franked was paid on 25 August 2009; subsequent to balance date and is not provided for in the Balance Sheet.

Subsequent to balance date, (for the period from 1 July 2009 up to and including 28 August 2009) the Company has bought back 2,178,300 shares for consideration of $1,711,015. As these shares have been purchased for less than net tangible assets, there has been a gain to ongoing shareholders of $299,866.

On the 7 August 2009 the company received a requisition for a meeting of shareholders to consider the following:

1. The removal of all existing directors of the company;
2. the appointment of Messrs Allan Dixon, Alexander MacLachlan, Christopher Brown and Christopher Duffield as directors of the company (all associated with Dixon Advisory); and
3. amending the Company's constitution to allow:
   a. a member of the company to nominate themselves for election as a director.
   b. a person to be nominated by a member for election as a director where that person consents to the nomination.
4. authorising and approving the company to undertake on-market buy backs of up to 25% of its ordinary shares over a 12 month period.

The General Meeting to consider these matters will be held on the 29th September 2009. The company will incur additional legal, administrative and other costs as a result of the General Meeting. No amounts have been included in the 2009 financial statements in relation to these additional expenses. These additional expenses are expected to be in the range of $165,000 to $220,000 (GST exclusive).

There has not been in the interval between the end of the financial period and the date of this report any other item, any other transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Company, to significantly affect the operations of the entity, the results of these operations, or the state of affairs of the entity, in future financial years.

		2009	2008
18	**Basic and diluted loss per share**	(14.6 cents)	(13.7 cents)
	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	134,848,151	121,210,846

Diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share. The company has no securities outstanding which have the potential to convert to ordinary shares and dilute the basic loss per share.

19 Contingent liabilities

The Investment Management Agreement entered into by the Company with van Eyk Research Limited is for an initial period of 25 years, commencing from 28 January 2004. The Management Agreement entered into by the company with VTP Management Pty Limited is for an initial period of 25 years commencing from 28 January 2004.

20 Company Details

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is:
Level 7
20 Hunter Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Telephone: (02) 8236 7701
Fax: (02) 9221 1194

van Eyk Three Pillars Limited
ABN 91 106 854 175

Directors' Declaration
For the year ended 30 June 2009

The directors of the Company declare that:

1 The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 17 to 31, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:

(a) comply with Accounting Standards in Australia and the Corporations Regulations 2001: and

(b) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 30 June 2009 and of the performance for the year ended on that date.

2 On behalf of White Outsourcing Pty Limited, Peter Roberts, as a person who performs the Chief Executive Functions for the purposes of the Act declared that:

(a) the financial records of the company for the financial year have been properly maintained in accordance with section 286 of the Corporations Act 2001;

(b) the financial statements and notes for the financial year comply with the Accounting Standards; and

(c) the financial statements and notes for the financial year give a true and fair view.

3 In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Cameron McCullagh
Director

Dated 31st August 2009

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF VAN EYK THREE PILLARS LIMITED

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of van Eyk Three Pillars Limited, which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2009, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration of van Eyk Three Pillars Limited.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Act 2001*. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances. In Note 2 the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101: *Presentation of Financial Statements*, that compliance with the Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) ensures that the financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes, complies with IFRS.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

Our procedures included reading the other information in the Annual Report to determine whether it contains any material inconsistencies with the financial report.

Our audit did not involve an analysis of the prudence of business decisions made by the directors or management

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

MNSA
ABN 59 133 605 400

Level 2, 333 George St
Sydney NSW 2000
GPO Box 2943 Sydney 2001

Tel (02) 9299 0901
Fax (02) 9299 8104
Email admin@mnsa.com.au

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion:

a. the financial report of van Eyk Three Pillars Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

   i. giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2009 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 report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 2.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2009. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with s 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion the Remuneration Report of van Eyk Three Pillars Limited for the year ended 30 June 2009, complies with s 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

MNSA

MNSA

Mark N Schiliro
Partner

Sydney

Dated this 31st day of August 2009

Members Information as at 23 September 2009

1. Shareholding
(a) Distribution of securities as at 23 September 2009

Category (size of holding)	Number of shareholders	Number of Shares
1 - 1,000	127	65,140
1,001 - 5,000	496	1,643,020
5,001 - 10,000	695	5,180,233
10,001 - 100,000	2,529	79,873,121
100,001 and over	170	41,720,445
	4,017	128,481,959

(b) The number of shareholdings comprising less than a marketable parcel is 64.

(c) Substantial holders

Name	Number of shares held
Nil	-

(d) Twenty largest holders
The names of the 20 largest holders as at 23 September 2009 are listed below:

Name	Number of shares held	%
ANZ Nominees Limited <Cash Income A/C>	5,259,072	4.09
Merrill Lynch (Australia) Nominees Pty Limited	2,227,875	1.73
CSM Investments Pty Ltd	1,645,708	1.28
Mr Barry Martin Lambert & Mrs Joy Wilma Lillian Lambert <Lambert Super Fund A/C>	1,302,428	1.01
Count Financial Limited	1,198,937	0.93
Mr John Austin Bennett	757,051	0.59
Mrs Margaret Rose Aiken	690,000	0.54
Wilmar Enterprises Pty Ltd	650,000	0.51
Aswig Management Pty Ltd	494,922	0.39
GEGM Investments Pty	466,470	0.36
Mr Peter Donald Mckenna	410,201	0.32
DBP Custodians Pty Limited <DBP Master Super Plan accounts>	381,220	0.30
Jakajamina Pty Ltd <Jc Lea Family A/C>	363,656	0.28
Moladi Pty Ltd <Kahrisky Super Fund A/C>	361,223	0.28
Bond Street Custodians Limited <Mcgol - TF0304 A/C>	341,912	0.27
Dr Kenneth Erskine Downes & Mrs Margot Ruth Downes <K E Downes Provident Fund A/C>	339,802	0.26
Boongala Pty Limited <Sandman Super Fund A/C>	325,607	0.25
Cameda Pty Ltd <Richard Shiell S/F A/C>	325,607	0.25
Mr Stephen Curteis Crawford	325,607	0.25
Mr Geoffrey Heeley & Mrs Dorothy Heeley <Heeley Personal S/F A/C>	325,607	0.25
	18,192,905	**14.16**

(e) Voting rights
At a general meeting, on the show of hands, every ordinary member present in person shall have one vote for every share held. Proxies present at the meeting are not entitled to vote on a show of hands, but on a poll have one vote for every share held.

Members Information (Continued)

2. The name of the Company secretary is Mr Peter Roberts.

3. The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is:

Level 7
20 Hunter Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Telephone: (02) 8236 7701
Fax: (02) 9221 1194

Postal Address:
GPO Box 5482
Sydney NSW 2001

4. Registry
Share registry functions are maintained by Registries Limited and their details are as follows:

Level 7
207 Kent Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Shareholder enquiries telephone: (02) 9290 9600

5. Stock Exchange Listing
Quotation has been granted for all the ordinary shares of the Company on all Member Exchanges of the Australian Stock Exchange Limited.

6. The Company has followed all applicable best practice recommendations set by ASX Corporate Governance Council during the reporting period, unless otherwise stated.

7. The Company commenced an on-market buy back of up to 11,570,829 shares on 28th November 2008.

8. The Company has used cash and assets in a form readily convertible to cash that it had at the time of admission consistent with its business objectives.

9. The company conducted 174 security transactions during the financial year. Brokerage paid during the year net of RITC claimable was $226,941.

10. The management agreements with van Eyk Research Limited and VTP Management Pty Limited provide for combined management fees of 0.9% p.a. of the value of the portfolio up to $100M. For funds in excess of $100M, management fees will be 0.75% p.a. of the portion of the portfolio greater than $100M. In addition a performance fee of 15% of the positive excess performance of the portfolio above the ASX 300 Accumulation Index applies, payable annually and subject to a high water mark. Any underperformance needs to be recouped by positive performance before a performance fee becomes payable. Copies of these agreements were released in full on the ASX Company Announcements platform on 25th August 2009.

Insurance Premiums

During the financial year the Company has paid premiums to insure directors and officers against liabilities incurred by them in defending any legal proceedings out of their conduct while acting in that capacity, other than conduct involving a wilful breach of duty in relation to the Company. The total amount of the premiums paid for the financial year is $46,366.50.