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**ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT
FORM X-17A-5
PART III**

OMB APPROVAL	
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FACING PAGE

**Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder**

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING 01/01/2009 AND ENDING 12/31/2009
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: CBRE Capital Advisors, Inc.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM I.D. NO.

ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)

2001 Ross Avenue, Suite 3400

(No. and Street)

Dallas

Texas

75201

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT

Scott Potter

214-863-4255

(Area Code - Telephone Number)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

KPMG, LLP

(Name - if individual, state last, first, middle name)

355 South Grand Avenue, Suite 2000

Los Angeles

CA

90071

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

CHECK ONE:

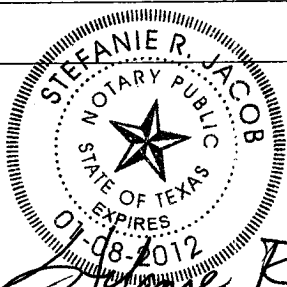
- Certified Public Accountant
- Public Accountant
- Accountant not resident in United States or any of its possessions.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Scott Potter, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of CBRE Capital Corporation, as of December 31, 2009, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account classified solely as that of a customer, except as follows:



Handwritten signature of Stephanie R. Jacob, Notary Public.

Handwritten signature of the Chief Financial Officer.

Signature

Chief Financial Officer

Title

This report ** contains (check all applicable boxes):

- (a) Facing Page.
(b) Statement of Financial Condition.
(c) Statement of Income (Loss).
(d) Statement of Changes in Financial Condition.
(e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or Partners' or Sole Proprietors' Capital.
(f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors.
(g) Computation of Net Capital.
(h) Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
(i) Information Relating to the Possession or Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.
(j) A Reconciliation, including appropriate explanation of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
(k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of consolidation.
(l) An Oath or Affirmation.
(m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.
(n) A report describing any material inadequacies found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.

**For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).



CBRE CAPITAL ADVISORS, INC.
(Formerly Known as CBRE Capital Corporation)
(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of CB Richard Ellis Group, Inc.)
(Sec Identification No. 8-67319)

Financial Statements and Supplemental Schedules

December 31, 2009

(With Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm)



KPMG LLP
Suite 2000
355 South Grand Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90071-1568

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors
CBRE Capital Advisors, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of CBRE Capital Advisors, Inc. as of December 31, 2009, and the related statements of operations, changes in stockholder's equity, and cash flows for the year then ended that you are filing pursuant to rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of CBRE Capital Advisors, Inc. as of December 31, 2009, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in schedule I and II is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

KPMG LLP

February 23, 2010

CBRE CAPITAL ADVISORS, INC.
(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of CB Richard Ellis Group, Inc.)

Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2009

Assets		
Cash		\$ <u>60,104</u>
Total assets		\$ <u><u>60,104</u></u>
Stockholder's Equity		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value per share. Authorized 1,000 shares; issued and outstanding 100 shares as of December 31, 2009.		\$ 1
Additional paid-in capital		561,417
Accumulated deficit		<u>(501,314)</u>
Total stockholder's equity		\$ <u><u>60,104</u></u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CBRE CAPITAL ADVISORS, INC.
(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of CB Richard Ellis Group, Inc.)

Statement of Operations

Year ended December 31, 2009

Expenses:	
Professional fees	\$ 84,903
Regulatory fees	13,345
Services fees	121,176
Other expenses	<u>10,917</u>
Total expenses	<u>230,341</u>
Loss before income tax benefit	(230,341)
Income tax benefit	<u>(80,611)</u>
Net loss	<u><u>\$ (149,730)</u></u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CBRE CAPITAL ADVISORS, INC.
(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of CB Richard Ellis Group, Inc.)
Statement of Changes in Stockholder's Equity
Year ended December 31, 2009

	<u>Common stock</u>		<u>Additional paid-in capital</u>	<u>Accumulated deficit</u>	<u>Total stockholder's equity</u>
	<u>Shares outstanding</u>	<u>Amount</u>			
Balance as of December 31, 2008	100	\$ 1	411,720	(351,584)	60,137
Capital contributions from Parent	—	—	230,308	—	230,308
Distribution to Parent	—	—	(80,611)	—	(80,611)
Net loss	—	—	—	(149,730)	(149,730)
Balance as of December 31, 2009	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>561,417</u>	<u>(501,314)</u>	<u>60,104</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CBRE CAPITAL ADVISORS, INC.
(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of CB Richard Ellis Group, Inc.)

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended December 31, 2009

Cash flows from operating activities:	
Net loss	\$ <u>(149,730)</u>
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(149,730)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:	
Capital contributions from Parent	230,308
Distribution to Parent	<u>(80,611)</u>
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>149,697</u>
Net change in cash	(33)
Cash at beginning of year	<u>60,137</u>
Cash at end of year	\$ <u><u>60,104</u></u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CBRE CAPITAL ADVISORS, INC.
(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of CB Richard Ellis Group, Inc.)

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2009

(1) Organization and Nature of Operations

CBRE Capital Advisors, Inc. (the Company and formerly known as CBRE Capital Corporation) is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA) and became a registered broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in October 2006. The Company, a Delaware corporation, was capitalized in January 2006 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Trammell Crow Company. On December 20, 2006, Trammell Crow Company was acquired by CB Richard Ellis Group, Inc. (the Parent or CB Richard Ellis), at which time the Company became a wholly owned subsidiary of CB Richard Ellis. The Company was formed to service the real estate investment industry by distribution of debt and equity securities of corporations and other entities, through the private placement of such securities on a best-efforts basis to accredited investors and institutional customers. The Company will not act as a statutory underwriter or engage in market making or proprietary trading activities.

If necessary, the Parent (or one or more of its subsidiaries) will provide financial support to the Company sufficient for it to satisfy its obligations and debt service requirements as they come due until at least January 1, 2011, and will satisfy, on a timely basis, all liabilities and obligations of the Company that the Company is unable to satisfy when due through and including January 1, 2011.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements of the Company have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP).

(b) Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) ASC Topic 740-10, *Income Taxes*. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on temporary differences between the financial reporting and the tax basis of assets and liabilities and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured by applying enacted tax rates and laws and are released in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Valuation allowances are provided against deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The Company has no valuation allowance or loss contingencies accrued at December 31, 2009.

The Company recognizes the effect of income tax positions only if those positions are more likely than not of being sustained. Recognized income tax positions are measured at the largest amount that is greater than 50% likely of being realized. Changes in recognition or measurement are reflected in the period in which the change in judgment occurs.

CBRE CAPITAL ADVISORS, INC.
(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of CB Richard Ellis Group, Inc.)

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2009

(c) *Use of Estimates*

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP, which require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Management believes that these estimates provide a reasonable basis for the fair presentation of the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

(3) Related-Party Transactions

The Company has an agreement with the Parent whereby the Parent charges the Company for its allocable share of general and administrative services provided to the Company. The Company incurred \$121,176 under this agreement for the year ended December 31, 2009. The Parent made a capital contribution in the form of equity capital and not in the form of a loan, subordinated or otherwise for these charges.

(4) Net Capital Requirement

The Company is subject to the Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15-to-1. At December 31, 2009, the Company had net capital of \$60,104 for regulatory purposes, which was \$55,104 in excess of its required net capital of \$5,000.

(5) Income Taxes

The income tax benefit consisted of the following components:

Current:		
Federal	\$	(80,611)
State		<u>—</u>
Total current benefit	\$	<u><u>(80,611)</u></u>

The Company files a consolidated income tax return with the Parent on a calendar-year basis, in which there is a tax-sharing arrangement existing between the Company and the Parent. The income tax benefits generated from the net operating losses during 2009 were fully utilized by the Parent in the consolidated income tax filings for 2009. Since the Parent does not reimburse the Company for utilization of its losses, the income tax benefits relating to such have been reflected as distributions to the Parent in the accompanying financial statements.

Schedule I

CBRE CAPITAL ADVISORS, INC.
(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of CB Richard Ellis Group, Inc.)

Computation of Net Capital
Under Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities and Exchange Commission

December 31, 2009

Total stockholder's equity qualified for net capital	\$	60,104
Deductions to determine net capital:		
Total deductions and/or charges		—
Net capital		60,104
Computation of basic net capital requirement:		
Aggregate indebtedness		—
Ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital		—
Minimum net capital required (the greater of \$5,000 or 6.67% of aggregate indebtedness)		5,000
Excess net capital	\$	55,104

Note: The above computation does not differ from the computation of net capital under Rule 15c3-1 as of December 31, 2009 as filed on January 27, 2010 by CBRE Capital Advisors, Inc. In its Form X-17A-5. Accordingly, no reconciliation is deemed necessary.

See accompanying report of independent registered public accounting firm.

CBRE CAPITAL ADVISORS, INC.

(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of CB Richard Ellis Group, Inc.)

Statement Regarding Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission

December 31, 2009

The Company is exempt from Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission under the paragraph (k)(2)(i) of that rule. Because of this exemption, the Company has not included the schedule, "Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requirements under Rule 15c3-3."

The Company is exempt from Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission under the paragraph (k)(2)(i) of that rule. Because of this exemption, the Company has not included the schedule, "Information Relating to Possession or Control Requirements under Rule 15c3-3."

See accompanying report of independent registered public accounting firm.

**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM
ON INTERNAL CONTROL REQUIRED BY RULE 17A-5
OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**



KPMG LLP
Suite 2000
355 South Grand Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90071-1568

**Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
on Internal Control Required by Rule 17a-5
of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934**

The Board of Directors
CBRE Capital Advisors, Inc.:

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of CBRE Capital Advisors, Inc. (the Company), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by Rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including consideration of control activities for safeguarding securities. This study included tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- 1 Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons and recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13.
- 2 Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls, and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph, and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in internal control and the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is



subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

A *deficiency* in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first and second paragraphs and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and control activities for safeguarding securities that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures, as described in the second paragraph of this report, were adequate as of December 31, 2009, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, and other regulatory agencies that rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered broker-dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

KPMG LLP

February 23, 2010