

INNOCOM TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS, INC.

Form 10-K

April 10, 2017

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

**X . ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT
OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

OR

**. TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE
ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number 000- 50164

INNOCOM TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada
(State or other jurisdiction of
Incorporation or organization)

87-0618756
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

Unit 2807, 28/F., 99 Queen s Road Central, Hong Kong, PRC

(Address of principal executive offices)

(852) 3102 1602

(Issuer s telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None.

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: Common Stock (\$0.001 par value)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes . No .

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

Yes . No .

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was

required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes . No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes . No .

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

As of June 30, 2016, the aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$147,931.06 based on the closing sale price as reported on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board.

As of April 7, 2017, there were 220,634,126 shares of common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None

Innocom Technology Holdings, Inc.

FORM 10-K

For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

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INFORMATION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements. These statements relate to future events or our future financial performance. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as *may*, *will*, *should*, *expect*, *anticipate*, *believe*, *estimate*, *predict*, *potential* or *continue*, the negative of such terms or other comparable terminology. These statements are only predictions. Actual events or results may differ materially.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Moreover, neither we nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of the forward-looking statements. We undertake no duty to update any of the forward-looking statements after the date of this report to conform such statements to actual results or to changes in our expectations.

Readers are also urged to carefully review and consider the various disclosures made by us which attempt to advise interested parties of the factors which affect our business, including without limitation the disclosures made in *PART II. ITEM 6 Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation* included herein.

PART I.

Item 1. Business

History

Innocom Technology Holdings, Inc., (the *Company*) was organized under the laws of the state of Nevada on June 26, 1998 under the name Dolphin Productions, Inc. The Company had provided musical and other performance services for concerts and public events. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2003, the Company determined to shift its emphasis away from the presentation of concerts and toward the Internet marketing of recorded music. The Company encountered substantial competitive, legal, technological and financial obstacles to its entry into the business of marketing recorded music through the Internet. The Company had not generated substantial revenues from Internet marketing of musical properties.

On March 30, 2006, pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization dated March 15, 2006 among the Company, Innocom Technology Holdings Limited, a British Virgin Islands corporation, (Innocom) and certain shareholders of Innocom, the Company acquired 100% of Innocom's issued and outstanding common stock making Innocom a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. As a result, the Company, which previously had no material operations, acquired the business of Innocom which had two principal business lines: design and solution provision for mobile phones, and trading of mobile phone handsets and related components.

In 2006, we changed the name of the Company from Dolphin Production, Inc. to Innocom Technology Holdings, Inc.

Due to keen competition, the Company ceased the business of design and solution provision for mobile phone segment in the last quarter of 2006 and disposed of entire segment in May 2007 with a profit of US\$599,544.

In February 2007, we established a wholly-foreign owned subsidiary company to acquire distressed land, factory building and equipment under receivership from municipal government. The factory would be used for assembling mobile phones under the trademark we purchased in May 2007 and components parts on OEM basis.

In May 2007, we acquired a trade mark, namely Tsinghua Unisplendour for a period of 10 years.

In February 2009, the Company ceased its principal operation in the manufacturing facility in Changzhou City, Zhejiang Province, the PRC. Starting from the fourth quarter 2008, global economic conditions deteriorated significantly across the countries and the demand for communication products and components was adversely slowed down. During such challenging economic times, the Company discontinued operation in the manufacture of mobile communication products and components in the PRC. We have written down the value of the manufacturing facility to nil value but we have no intention to dispose of it. We continue to seek out production contracts for the facility and the Company intends to continue to operate the manufacturing facility depending upon the market recovery condition and demands from the customers.

In February 2012, we established a new Hong Kong subsidiary company, named Lead Faith International Trading Limited, to explore possible trading business. We disposed of this subsidiary at cost in April 2012.

On September 17, 2013, the Company filed an amendment with the Nevada Secretary of State to our Articles of Incorporation authorizing an increase of our authorized common stock from 50,000,000 common shares to 490,000,000 common shares, par value \$0.001 and authorizing 10,000,000 preferred shares, par value \$0.001 per share.

Our Business

We provided sourcing of mobile phone handsets and components for customers on a wholesale basis.

Customers

Before suspension of manufacturing operation, our customers of mobile phone handsets included major mobile handset brand owners in China, such as TCL, CECT, Cosun Communications, Panda Communications and Zhejiang Holley Communication Group Co., Ltd.

Facilities

Through Changzhou Innocom Communication Technology, we hold a piece of land of 64,000 square meters and a factory building of 25,000 square meters under lease term expiring in 2054 in at No.55 Zhonglou Development Zone, Changzhou, Zhejiang Province, the PRC.

Other than abovementioned properties held by Changzhou Innocom Communication Technology, we do not own any land and building. Current 248 square meters office is rented by Chinarise Capital (Hong Kong) Limited, a company owned and controlled by William Hui, our Chief Executive Officer and majority shareholder. We utilize these office facilities at no charge.

Employees

As of December 31, 2016, we employed approximately 2 full-time employees. The Company does not have any collective bargaining agreements with its employees and we consider our employee relations to be good.

Website Access to our SEC Reports

Our Internet website address is www.innocomtechnology.com. Through our Internet website, we will make available, free of charge, the following reports as soon as reasonably practicable after electronically filing them with, or furnishing them to, the SEC: our Annual Reports on Form 10-K; our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q; our Current Reports on Form 8-K; and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). Our Internet website and the information contained therein or connected thereto are not intended to be incorporated into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

You may also obtain copies of our reports without charge by writing to:

Attn: Investor Relations

Unit 2807, 28th Floor. The Centre

99 Queen's Road Central

Hong Kong, PRC

The public may also read and copy any materials filed with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549, or through the SEC website at www.sec.gov. The Public Reference Room may be contact at (800) SEC-0330. You may also access our other reports via that link to the SEC website.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Not applicable to Smaller Reporting Companies

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable to Smaller Reporting Companies.

Item 2. Properties

Through Changzhou Innocom Communication Technology, we hold a piece of land of 64,000 square meters and a factory building of 25,000 square meters under lease term expiring in 2054 at No. 55 Zhonglou Development Zone, Changzhou City, Zhejiang Province, the PRC. Annual holding cost is nil.

Other than above mentioned manufacturing facilities, the Company does not have any properties. Due to suspension of manufacturing operation, its carrying value is written down to nil value. As a result, there is no depreciation charge and incidental cost for both financial years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Our principal executive office is located at Unit 2807, 28th Floor, The Centre, 99 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, PRC that is rented by Chinarise Capital (Hong Kong) Limited, a company owned and controlled by William Hui, our Chief Executive Officer and majority shareholder. We utilize these office facilities at no charge.

We have no rental payments for both years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

We periodically evaluate our facilities requirements.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are not involved in any material pending legal proceedings at this time, and management is not aware of any contemplated proceeding by any governmental authority.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not Applicable

PART II.**ITEM 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

Our common stock is traded on the Over-the-Counter under the symbol INCM. . As of April 7, 2016, there were: (i) 250 shareholders of record, without giving effect to determining the number of shareholders who hold shares in street name or other nominee status; (ii) no outstanding options to purchase shares of our common stock; (iii) outstanding 220,634,126 shares of our common stock, and (iv) no shares subject to registration rights.

The following table sets forth, for the fiscal quarters indicated, the high and low closing prices as reported by the Over-the-Counter. These quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission, and may not represent actual transactions.

Sales Price

		High		Low
Fiscal 2016				
First Quarter	\$	0.00	\$	0.00
Second Quarter	\$	0.00	\$	0.00
Third Quarter	\$	0.01	\$	0.01
Fourth Quarter	\$	0.006	\$	0.0055
Fiscal 2015				
First Quarter	\$	0.02	\$	0.02
Second Quarter	\$	0.03	\$	0.01
Third Quarter	\$	0.02	\$	0.02
Fourth Quarter	\$	0.02	\$	0.02

Dividend Policy

We have not paid, nor declared, any dividends since our inception and do not intend to declare any such dividends in the foreseeable future. Our ability to pay dividends is subject to limitations imposed by Nevada law. Under Nevada law, dividends may be paid to the extent that a corporation's assets exceed its liabilities and it is able to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of business.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

Not applicable to Smaller Reporting Companies.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The information in this discussion contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, including statements regarding our capital needs, business strategy and expectations. Any statements contained herein that are not statements of historical facts may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as may, will, should, expect, plan, intend, anticipate, believe, estimate, predict, potential or con terms or other comparable terminology. Actual events or results may differ materially. We disclaim any obligation to publicly update these statements, or disclose any difference between its actual results and those reflected in these statements. The information constitutes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

Overview and Future Plan of Operations

In February 2009, the Company determined to have a closure in the manufacturing facility in Changzhou City, Zhejiang Province, the PRC. Starting from the fourth quarter 2008, global economic conditions have deteriorated significantly across the countries and the demand for communication products and components was adversely slowed down. During such challenging economic times, the Company has discontinued operation in the manufacture of mobile communication products and components in the PRC. However, the Company has no intention to dispose of the production facilities. We are seeking production contracts, both volume and operating contribution of which warrant us to start the production facilities again. We have expended several million establishing our manufacturing facilities. Despite the fact that we have written down the value of the manufacturing facility to nil value we have no intention to dispose of it. We continue to seek out production contracts for the facility. We will need to privately offer and sell shares in order to finance initial working capital should we resume production.

Results of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we experienced a net loss of \$122,848 representing aggregated amount of general and administrative expenses for the year. The slightly drop of loss as compared with 2015 is due to decrease of utilities expenses during the year.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, we experienced a net loss of \$141,938 representing aggregated amount of general and administrative expenses for the year. The slightly rise of loss as compared with 2014 is due to increase of utilities expenses during the year.

Revenue

We did not have active business operations during 2016 and 2015. As a result of the discontinuance of business and operation in the manufacture of mobile communication products and components in the PRC, no revenue was recorded during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Administrative Expenses

Administrative expenses for 2016 and 2015 mainly include office utilities charges, salaries and professional fee.

The slightly decrease of administrative expenses for 2016 as compared with 2015 was primarily attributable to decrease of accounting and utilities expenses.

Net Loss

Net loss for 2016 of \$122,848 represents aggregated amount of general and administrative expenses for the year. The slightly decrease of loss as compared with 2015 is due to decrease of accounting fee and utilities expenses during the year.

Net loss for 2015 of \$141,938 represents aggregated amount of general and administrative expenses for the year. The slightly rise of loss as compared with 2014 is due to increase of accounting fee and utilities expenses during the year.

Trends, Events, and Uncertainties

N/A

Liquidity and Capital Resources for the Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

Cash flows used in operating activities

We experienced negative cash flows used in operations in the amount of \$44,284 for the year ended December 31, 2016.

We experienced negative cash flows used in operations in the amount of \$82,886 for the year ended December 31, 2015.

As the Company did not have any income during 2016 and 2015, the cash flows used in operations representing general and administrative expenses paid. The decrease of negative cash flows is due to the decrease of general and administrative experienced in 2016.

Cash flows from investing activities

During 2016, there were no investing activities.

During 2015, there were no investing activities.

Cash flows from financing activities

During 2016, we obtained a \$43,721 interest free advance from a related party.

During 2015, we obtained a \$82,600 interest free advance from a related party.

The said interest free advance is in nature of current account under oral agreement without repayment period, repayment of which depends upon future profitable operations or may be made by capitalization issue of new shares.

Liquidity

On a long-term basis, our liquidity will be dependent on establishing profitable operations, receipt of revenues, additional infusions of capital and additional financing. If necessary, we may raise capital through an equity or debt offering. The funds raised from this offering will be used to develop and execute our business plan. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain additional equity or debt financing in the future, if at all. If we are unable to raise additional capital, our growth potential will be adversely affected. Additionally, we will have to significantly modify our plans.

Critical Accounting Policies

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S., which requires us to make estimates and assumptions in certain circumstances that affect amounts reported in the accompanying financial statements and related footnotes. In preparing these financial statements, management has

made its best estimates and judgments of certain amounts included in the financial statements, giving due consideration to materiality. We do not believe there is a great likelihood that materially different amounts would be reported related to the accounting policies described below. However, application of these accounting policies involves the exercise of judgment and use of assumptions as to future uncertainties and, as a result, actual results could differ from these estimates.

Details of critical accounting policies are set out in notes to the financial statements included in Item 3.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Not applicable to Smaller Reporting Companies.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

INNOCOM TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS, INC.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of

Innocom Technology Holdings, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Innocom Technology Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, cash flows and stockholders' deficit for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits include 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 also 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 audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of operations and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has incurred continuous losses and capital deficits, all of which raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going

concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 2. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ HKCMCPA Company Limited

HKCMCPA Company Limited

Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong, China

April 7, 2017

15th Floor, Aubin House, 171-172 Gloucester Road, Wan Chai, Hong Kong

Tel : (852) 2573 2296 Fax : (852) 3015 3860 <http://hkcmcpa.us>

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INNOCOM TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS, INC.**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015****(Currency expressed in United States Dollars (US\$), except for number of shares)**

		As of December 31,		
		2016		2015
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,643	\$	2,206
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	1,643	\$	2,206
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS DEFICIT				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$	84,727	\$	84,727
Amount due to a related party		327,003		283,282
Other payables and accrued liabilities		291,217		212,653
Total current liabilities		702,947		580,662
Commitments and contingencies				
Stockholders deficit:				
Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 490,000,000 shares authorized; 220,631,841 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2016 and 2015		220,632		220,632
Additional paid-in capital		12,200,509		12,200,509
Accumulated other comprehensive income		286,884		286,884
Accumulated deficit		(13,409,329)		(13,286,481)
Total stockholders deficit		(701,304)		(578,456)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS DEFICIT	\$	1,643	\$	2,206

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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INNOCOM TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015

(Currency expressed in United States Dollars (US\$), except for number of shares)

	Years ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Revenues, net:	\$ -	\$ -
Cost of revenue	-	-
Gross profit	-	-
Operating expenses:		
General and administrative	(122,848)	(141,938)
Total operating expenses	(122,848)	(141,938)
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(122,848)	(141,938)
Income tax expense	-	-
NET LOSS	\$ (122,848)	\$ (141,938)
Other comprehensive income:		
- Foreign currency translation gain	-	-
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	\$ (122,848)	\$ (141,938)
Net loss per share Basic and diluted	(0.00)	(0.00)
Weighted average common shares outstanding Basic and diluted	220,631,841	220,631,841

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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INNOCOM TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015
(Currency expressed in United States Dollars (US\$))

	Years ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (122,848)	\$ (141,938)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Prepayments and other receivables	-	1,547
Other payables and accrued liabilities	78,564	57,505
Net cash used in operating activities	(44,284)	(82,886)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Advances from a related party	43,721	82,600
Net cash provided by financing activities	43,721	82,600
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(563)	(286)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT, BEGINNING OF YEAR	2,206	2,492
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT, END OF YEAR	\$ 1,643	\$ 2,206
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ -	\$ -
Cash paid for interest	\$ -	\$ -

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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INNOCOM TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015
(Currency expressed in United States Dollars (US\$), except for number of shares)

	Common stock		Accumulated			Total Stockholders deficit
	No. of shares	Amount	Additional paid-in capital	other comprehensive income	Accumulated deficit	
Balance as of January 1, 2015	220,631,841	\$ 220,632	\$ 12,200,509	\$ 286,884	\$ (13,144,543)	\$ (436,518)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(141,938)	(141,938)
Balance as of December 31, 2015	220,631,841	\$ 220,632	\$ 12,200,509	\$ 286,884	\$ (13,286,481)	\$ (578,456)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(122,848)	(122,848)
Balance as of December 31, 2016	220,631,841	\$ 220,632	\$ 12,200,509	\$ 286,884	\$ (13,409,329)	\$ (701,304)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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INNOCOM TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015

(Currency expressed in United States Dollars (US\$), except for number of shares)

1.

ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS BACKGROUND

Innocom Technology Holdings, Inc. (the Company or INCM) was incorporated in the State of Nevada on June 26, 1998. On June 20, 2006, the Company changed its name from Dolphin Productions, Inc. to Innocom Technology Holdings, Inc.

The Company, through its subsidiaries, is principally engaged in trading and manufacture of mobile phone handsets and components in Hong Kong and the People s Republic of China (the PRC).

In February 2009, the Company has temporarily ceased its planned principal operation in the manufacturing facility in Changzhou City, Zhejiang Province, the PRC. Starting from the fourth quarter 2008, global economic conditions have deteriorated significantly across the countries and the demand for communication products and components was adversely slowed down. During such challenging economic times, the Company temporarily discontinued operation in the manufacture of mobile communication products and components in the PRC. The Company intends to continue to operate the manufacturing facility depending upon the market recovery condition and demands from the customers.

INCM and its subsidiaries are hereinafter referred to as (the Company).

2.

GOING CONCERN UNCERTAINTIES

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the going concern basis of accounting, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business.

From its inception, the Company has suffered from continuous losses with an accumulated deficit of \$13,409,329 as of December 31, 2016 and experienced negative cash flows from operations. The continuation of the Company as a going concern through December 31, 2016 is dependent upon the continued financial support from its stockholders. Management believes the Company is currently pursuing additional financing for its operations. However, there is no assurance that the Company will be successful in securing sufficient funds to sustain the operations.

These and other factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible future effects on the recoverability and classification of assets and liabilities that may result in the Company not being able to continue as a going concern.

3.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

.

Basis of presentation

These accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP).

.

Use of estimates

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities in the balance sheets and revenues and expenses during the years reported. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of INCM and its subsidiaries. All significant inter-company balances and transactions within the Company have been eliminated upon consolidation.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost and represent cash on hand, demand deposits placed with banks or other financial institutions and all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less as of the purchase date of such investments.

INNOCOM TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015

(Currency expressed in United States Dollars (US\$), except for number of shares)

Comprehensive income or loss

ASC Topic 220, *Comprehensive Income* establishes standards for reporting and display of comprehensive income or loss, its components and accumulated balances. Comprehensive income or loss as defined includes all changes in equity during a period from non-owner sources. Accumulated comprehensive income or loss, as presented in the accompanying consolidated statement of stockholders' deficit consists of changes in unrealized gains and losses on foreign currency translation. This comprehensive income or loss is not included in the computation of income tax expense or benefit.

Income taxes

The provision for income taxes is determined in accordance with the provisions of ASC Topic 740, *Income Taxes* (ASC 740). Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted income tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Any 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.

ASC 740 prescribes a comprehensive model for how companies should recognize, measure, present, and disclose in their financial statements uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return. Under ASC 740, tax positions must initially be recognized in the financial statements when it is more likely than not the position will be sustained upon examination by the tax authorities. Such tax positions must initially and subsequently be measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the tax authority assuming full knowledge of the position and relevant facts.

The Company did not have any unrecognized tax positions or benefits and there was no effect on the financial condition or results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015. The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to local and various foreign tax jurisdictions. The Company's tax returns remain open subject to examination by major tax jurisdictions.

Net loss per share

The Company calculates net loss per share in accordance with ASC Topic 260 *Earnings per Share*. Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is computed similar to basic loss per share except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the potential common stock equivalents had been issued and if the additional common shares were dilutive.

Foreign currencies translation

Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency using the applicable exchange rates at the balance sheet dates. The resulting exchange differences are recorded in the statement of operations.

The reporting currency of the Company is United States Dollars (US\$). The Company's subsidiaries operating in Hong Kong and the PRC maintained their books and records in their local currency, Hong Kong Dollars (HK\$) and Renminbi Yuan (RMB), which are functional currencies as being the primary currency of the economic environment in which these entities operate.

In general, for consolidation purposes, assets and liabilities of its subsidiaries whose functional currency is not the US\$ are translated into US\$, in accordance with ASC Topic 830-30, *Translation of Financial Statement*, using the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Revenues and expenses are translated at average rates prevailing during the period. The gains and losses resulting from translation of financial statements of foreign subsidiaries are recorded as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income within the statement of stockholders' equity.

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Translation of amounts from its reporting currencies into US\$ has been made at the following exchange rates for the respective year:

	2016	2015
Year-end HK\$:US\$1 exchange rate	7.75434	7.75042
Annual average HK\$:US\$1 exchange rate	7.76173	7.75212

Related parties

Parties, which can be a corporation or individual, are considered to be related if the Company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Companies are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence.

Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying value of the Company's financial instruments: cash and cash equivalents, prepayments and other receivables, accounts payable, amount due to a related party, other payables and accrued liabilities approximate at their fair values because of the short-term nature of these financial instruments.

The Company also follows the guidance of the ASC Topic 820-10, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* (ASC 820-10), with respect to financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value. ASC 820-10 establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

Level 1:

Observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets;

Level 2:

Inputs, other than the quoted prices in active markets, that are observable either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3:

Unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data, which require the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time based on relevant market information about the financial instrument. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and, therefore, cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

Recent accounting pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standard Board (FASB) issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which requires an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. ASU 2014-09 will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP when it becomes effective. In July 2015, the FASB approved a one-year deferral of the effective date of the new revenue recognition standard. The amendments in ASU 2014-09 are effective for public companies for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The standard permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-08, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue versus Net)*. In April 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-10, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing*. In May 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-11, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) and Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815) - Rescission of SEC Guidance Because of ASU 2014-09 and 2014-16*, and ASU 2016-12, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) - Narrow Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients*. These ASUs clarify the implementation guidance on a few narrow areas and adds some practical expedients to the guidance Topic 606. The Company is evaluating the effect the ASUs will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. The Company has not yet selected a transition method nor has it determined the effect of these standards on its ongoing financial reporting.

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In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, *Presentation of Financial Statements-Going Concern* (Subtopic 205-40) which provides guidance to an organization's management, with principles and definitions that are intended to reduce diversity in the timing and content of disclosures that are commonly provided by organizations today in the financial statement footnotes. This guidance in ASU 2014-15 is effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Early application is permitted for annual or interim reporting periods for which the financial statements have not previously been issued. The Company does not expect that the adoption will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In November 2014, FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-16, *Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Determining Whether the Host Contract in a Hybrid Financial Instrument Issued in the Form of a Share Is More Akin to Debt or to Equity* (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force). The amendments permit the use of the Fed Funds Effective Swap Rate (also referred to as the Overnight Index Swap Rate, or OIS) as a benchmark interest rate for hedge accounting purposes. Public business entities are required to implement the new requirements in fiscal years (and interim periods within those fiscal years) beginning after December 15, 2015. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2014-16 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-02 *Consolidation (Topic 810): Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis*. ASU 2015-02 changes the analysis that a reporting entity must perform to determine whether it should consolidate certain types of legal entities. It is effective for annual reporting periods, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of the adoption of ASU 2015-02 on its consolidated financial statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03 *Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs*, which changes the presentation of debt issuance costs in the financial statements. ASU 2015-03 requires an entity to present such costs in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the related debt liability rather than as an asset. Amortization of the costs will continue to be reported as interest expense. The guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, with early adoption permitted. The guidance will be applied retrospectively to each period presented. The adoption of this standard update is not expected to have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-11, *Inventory*, which requires an entity to measure inventory within the scope at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling prices in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal, and transportation. The effective date for the standard is for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2015-11 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In September 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-16, *Business Combinations (Topic 805): Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments*. To simplify the accounting for adjustments made to provisional amounts recognized in a business combination, the amendments eliminate the requirement to retrospectively account for those adjustments. For public business entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The amendments should be applied prospectively to adjustments to provisional amounts that occur after the effective date with earlier application permitted for financial statements that have not been issued. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2015-16 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-17, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes*. To simplify the presentation of deferred income taxes, the amendments in this update require that deferred income tax liabilities and assets be classified as noncurrent in a classified statement of financial position. The amendments in ASU 2015-17 are effective for public business entities for financial statements issued for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those annual periods. The amendments may be applied prospectively to all deferred tax liabilities and assets or retrospectively to all periods presented. The Company does not expect that the adoption will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

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In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, *Financial Instruments - Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*. The amendments in this update require all equity investments to be measured at fair value with changes in the fair value recognized through net income (other than those accounted for under equity method of accounting or those that result in consolidation of the investee). The amendments in this update also require an entity to present separately in other comprehensive income the portion of the total change in the fair value of a liability resulting from a change in the instrument-specific credit risk when the entity has elected to measure the liability at fair value in accordance with the fair value option for financial instruments. The amendments in ASU 2016-01 are effective for public companies for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company does not expect that the adoption will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*. The new standard establishes a right-of-use (ROU) model that requires a lessee to record a ROU asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet for all leases with terms longer than 12 months. Leases will be classified as either finance or operating, with classification affecting the pattern of expense recognition in the income statement. The new standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. A modified retrospective transition approach is required for lessees for capital and operating leases existing at, or entered into after, the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements, with certain practical expedients available. The Company does not expect that the adoption will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-07, *Simplifying the Transition to the Equity Method of Accounting*, which eliminates the requirement to apply the equity method of accounting retrospectively when a reporting entity obtains significant influence over a previously held investment. The amendments in ASU 2016-07 are effective for public companies for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016 including interim periods therein. Early adoption is permitted. The new standard should be applied prospectively for investments that qualify for the equity method of accounting after the effective date. The Company does not expect that the adoption will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, *Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting*, which includes amendments to accounting for income taxes at settlement, forfeitures, and net settlements to cover withholding taxes. The amendments in ASU 2016-09 are effective for public companies for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted but requires all

elements of the amendments to be adopted at once rather than individually. The Company is evaluating the effect that ASU No. 2016-09 will have on the Company's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In June 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2016-13, *Financial Instruments-Credit Losses (Topic 326)*, which requires entities to measure all expected credit losses for financial assets held at the reporting date based on historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. This replaces the existing incurred loss model and is applicable to the measurement of credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost. This guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. Early application will be permitted for all entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the standard will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, *Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments*. ASU 2016-15 clarifies the presentation and classification of certain cash receipts and cash payments in the statement of cash flows. This ASU is effective for public business entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the potential impact of ASU 2016-15 on its financial statements and related disclosures.

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-16, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory*. This ASU improves the accounting for the income tax consequences of intra-entity transfers of assets other than inventory. This ASU is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those years beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not anticipate that the adoption of this ASU to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

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In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-17, *Consolidation (Topic 810): Interests Held through Related Parties That Are Under Common Control*. The amendments in this ASU change how a reporting entity that is the single decision maker of a variable interest entity should treat indirect interests in the entity held through related parties that are under common control with the reporting entity when determining whether it is the primary beneficiary of that variable interest entity. The ASU is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those years beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company does not expect the adoption of this ASU to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In November 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2016-18 (ASU 2016-18), *Statement of Cash Flows: Restricted Cash*. This ASU provides guidance on the classification of restricted cash in the statement of cash flows. The amendments in this ASU are effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted. The amendments in the ASU should be adopted on a retrospective basis. The Company does not expect that adoption of this ASU to have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

The Company has reviewed all recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting pronouncements and does not believe the future adoption of any such pronouncements may be expected to cause a material impact on its financial condition or the results of its operations.

4.

AMOUNT DUE TO A RELATED PARTY

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, amount due to a related party represented temporary advances made by a director and a major shareholder of the Company, Mr. William Hui, which was unsecured, interest-free with no fixed repayment term. Imputed interest on related party loan is not significant.

5.

INCOME TAXES

The Company operates in various countries: United States, British Virgin Island, Hong Kong and the PRC that are subject to taxes in the jurisdictions in which they operate, as follows:

United States of America

The Company is registered in the State of Nevada and is subject to United States current tax law.

British Virgin Island

Under the current BVI law, the Company is not subject to tax on income.

Hong Kong

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, no provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax is provided for, since the Company's income neither arises in, nor is derived from Hong Kong under its applicable tax law. The reconciliation of income tax rate to the effective income tax rate based on loss before income taxes from foreign operation for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Loss before income taxes	\$ (122,848)	\$ (141,938)
Statutory income tax rate	16.5%	16.5%
Income tax impact at Hong Kong Profits Tax	(20,269)	(23,419)
Non-deductible items	20,269	23,419
Income tax expense	\$ -	\$ -

As of December 31, 2016, Hong Kong operation generated approximately \$1,420,970 of net operating loss carryforwards for Hong Kong tax purpose at no expiration.

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The PRC

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company generated no operating result and accordingly, no provision for income tax has been recorded.

As of December 31, 2016, the PRC operation incurred \$1,851,211 of net operating losses carryforward available for income tax purposes that may be used to offset future taxable income and will begin to expire in 5 years from the year of incurrence, if unutilized. The Company has provided for a full valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets on the expected future tax benefits from the net operating loss carryforwards as the management believes it is more likely than not that these assets will not be realized in the future.

The following table sets forth the significant components of the aggregate net deferred tax assets of the Company as of December 31, 2016 and 2015:

	As of December 31,	
	2016	2015
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carryforward from:		
United States of America	\$ 2,172,373	\$ 2,172,373
Hong Kong	234,459	214,190
The PRC	462,803	462,803
Total deferred tax assets	2,869,635	2,849,366
Less: valuation allowance	(2,869,635)	(2,849,366)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ -	\$ -

As of December 31, 2016, the Company incurred \$9,376,381 the aggregate net operating loss carryforwards available to offset its taxable income for income tax purposes. The Company has provided for a full valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets of \$2,869,635 on the expected future tax benefits from the net operating loss carryforwards as

the management believes it is more likely than not that these assets will not be realized in the future. For the year ended December 31, 2016, the valuation allowance increased by \$20,269, primarily relating to net operating loss carryforwards.

6.

STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company had a total of 220,631,841 shares of its common stock issued and outstanding.

7.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company utilized office space of a director and stockholder at no charge. Such costs are immaterial to the financial statements and accordingly are not reflected herein.

8.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In accordance with ASC Topic 855, *subsequent Events*, which establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued, the Company has evaluated all events or transactions that occurred after December 31, 2016 up through the date the Company issued the audited consolidated financial statements. During the period, the Company did not have any material recognizable subsequent events.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) *Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures*

Our chief executive officer and chief financial officer evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2016. The term disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2016, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

(b) *Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting*

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) or 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Exchange Act as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer and effected by the Company's Board of Directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that:

pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;

provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with management authorization, and

provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016. In making this assessment, the company's management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework.

Based on this assessment, our management concluded that, as of December 31, 2016, our internal control over financial reporting was effective.

(c) Changes in Internal Controls

No change in our internal control over financial reporting occurred during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None

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PART III.**Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.****DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS**

Our directors and officers, as of December 31, 2016, are set forth below. The directors hold office for their respective term and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. Vacancies in the existing Board are filled by a majority vote of the remaining directors. The officers serve at the will of the Board of Directors.

Name	Age	Position	Since
Hui Yan Sui, William	51	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	2006
Tang Chin Pang, Eric	55	Executive Director	2006
Cheung Wai Hung, Eddie	62	Chief Financial Officer	2007

Hui Yan Sui, William, age 51, has approximately 20 years experience in industrial management. In 1986, Mr. Hui established Yat Lung Industrial Limited (Yat Lung), a company that manufactures cassette and video tapes. Mr. Hui is currently a director of Yat Lung. In 2002, Yat Lung became a wholly owned subsidiary of Swing Media Technology Group Limited (Swing Media), an investment holding company that manufactures and trades cassette tapes, video tapes, VCD s, CDR s and DVDR s through its subsidiaries. From January 2002 until May 2003, Mr. Hui served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Swing Media. Mr. Hui resigned as CEO of Swing Media in May 2003 and retains his position as Chairman. Swing Media is a company listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange Dealings and Automated Quotation System (the sGX-SESDAQ). In 2003, Mr. Hui established Chinarise Capital (International) Limited (Chinarise), a company that trades mobile phone handsets and components in Hong Kong. He is currently the director of Chinarise. Based on Mr. Hui s management experience and expertise in manufacturing, we believe that Mr. Hui is well qualified to serve as our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

Tang Chin Pang, Eric, age 55, has been our director since October 2005. Before joining us in October 2005, Mr. Tang is the corporate consultant for three years. From 1984 to 2001, Mr. Tang worked at Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu for seventeen years, including his last position as an audit senior manager. Mr. Tang graduated from Hong Kong Shue Yan University in 1984. He is a fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and an associate member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Based on Mr. Tang s experience in finance and compliance issues, we believe that Mr. Tang is well qualified to serve on our Board.

Cheung Wai Hung, Eddie, age 62, has been a branch manager of Shanghai Commercial Bank Limited for the past 12 years up to May 14, 2007. Mr. Cheung possesses a Bachelor degree of Commerce from Curtin University of Technology, Perth W. Australia, in 1998.

Non-Executive Directors: The following non-executive officers do not vote on executive board matters, but act as a non-executive advisory board.

Name	Age	Position	Since
Tan Ah Mee	70	Non-executive Director	2006
Lau Yiu Nam, Eric	57	Non-executive Director	2006
Qian Jian Yu, Mike	53	Non-executive Director	2007

Dr. Tan Ah Mee, age 70, holds Doctor of Philosophy from International Management Centre, Buckingham, United Kingdom. Dr. Tan is Ex-Rotarian (Chartered) of Rotary Club of Tebrau, Jogn Baru and Elected Council Member of the Singapore Confederation of Industries (1998 - 2000), He is director of Heng Da Investments Pte. Limited, Ingmedia Pte. Limited and Yorkshire Capital Pte. Limited

Lau Yiu Nam, Eric, age 57, was admitted as a barrister in England and Australia. Mr. Lau returned to Hong Kong in 1983 and was employed in the Attorney General's Chambers as Crown Counsel before he went into private practice in 1996. Currently, Mr. Lau is the Head of his Chambers in Hong Kong which comprised of over 15 barristers practicing in commercial and civil litigation. He is independent non-executive director of Swing Media.

Qian Jian Yu, Mike, age 53, is the General Manager and founder of Shanghai Boda Electronics Co., Ltd. (Boda). Prior to the establishment of Boda in September 2001, Mr. Qian worked for Arrow Electronics China Limited from 1998 to 2001. From 1986 to 1998, Mr. Qian worked for the Shanghai Space Bureau. Mr. Qian graduated from Nanjing University in 1986.

(a) Significant Employees

Other than our officers, there are no employees who are expected to make a significant contribution to our corporation.

(b) Family Relationships

Our directors currently have terms which will end at our next annual meeting of the stockholders or until their successors are elected and qualify, subject to their prior death, resignation or removal. Officers serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors. There are no family relationships among any of our directors and executive officers. There are no family relationships among our officers, directors, or persons nominated for such positions.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

No officer, director, or persons nominated for these positions, and no promoter or significant employee of our corporation has been involved in legal proceedings that would be material to an evaluation of our management.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Board does not have standing audit committee.

CODE OF ETHICS

We have adopted a Code of Ethics for Senior Financial Officers that applies to our principal executive officer and its principal financial officer, principal accounting officer and controller, and other persons performing similar functions. If we makes any amendments to this Code of Ethics or grants any waiver, including any implicit waiver, from a provision of this Code of Ethics to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller or other persons performing similar functions, We will disclose the nature of such amendment or waiver, the name of the person to whom the waiver was granted and the date of waiver in Form 8-K.

COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, requires our directors and executive officers and beneficial holders of more than 10% of our common stock to file with the Commission initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership of our equity securities. As of the date of this Report, the Company is in the process of reviewing all transactions that may cause initial reports of ownership or changes in ownership to be filed on Form 3 (Initial Statement of Beneficial Ownership), Form 4 (Changes in Beneficial Ownership) and Form 5 (Annual Statement of Changes in Beneficial Ownership) which is required to be filed under applicable rules of the Commission. During fiscal year ended, William Sui Yan Hui and Eddie Cheung each failed to file a Form 4 relating to their acquisition of common stock as described in the Current Report Form 8-K filed on October 3, 2013. This filing remains delinquent.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Background and Compensation Philosophy

Our board of directors consists of six individuals : (1) Hui Yan Sui, William, our Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of the Board and beneficial owner of 89.61% of our common stock; (2) Tang Chin Pang, Eric, our Executive Director; (3) Cheung Wai Hung, Eddie, our Chief Financial Officer; (4) Tan Ah Mee, a non-executive director; (5) Lau Yiu Nam, Eric, a non-executive director and (6) Qian Jian Yu, Mike, a non-executive director. Our board of directors have historically determined the compensation to be paid to our executive officers based on our financial and operating performance and prospects, the level of compensation paid to similarly situated executives in comparably sized companies and contributions made by the officers to our success. Each of the named officers will be measured by a series of performance criteria by the board of directors, or the compensation committee when it is established, on a yearly basis. Such criteria will be set forth based on certain objective parameters such as job characteristics, required professionalism, management skills, interpersonal skills, related experience, personal performance and overall corporate performance.

Our board of directors have not adopted or established a formal policy or procedure for determining the amount of compensation paid to our executive officers. Mr. Hui Yan Sui, William, Mr. Tang Chin Pang, Eric and Mr. Cheung Wai Hung, Eddie have been and may continue to be involved when our board of directors deliberate compensation issues related to their compensation.

As our executive leadership and board of directors grow, our board of directors may decide to form a compensation committee charged with the oversight of executive compensation plans, policies and programs.

Elements of Compensation

We provide our executive officers solely with a base salary to compensate them for services rendered during the year. Our policy of compensating our executives with a cash salary has served us well. Because of our history of attracting and retaining executive talent, we do not believe it is necessary at this time to provide our executives discretionary bonuses, equity incentives, or other benefits in order for us to continue to be successful.

Base Salary

The yearly base salary of Mr. Cheung Wai Hung, Eddie for 2016 was \$54,112 (2015: \$54,179). Mr. Hui Yan Sui, William and Mr. Tang Chin Pang, Eric received no salary in 2016 and 2015.

Discretionary Bonus

We have not provided our executive officers with any discretionary bonuses at the moment but our board of directors may consider the necessity of such scheme in the future based on our financial and operating performance and prospects, the level of compensation paid to similarly situated executives in comparably sized companies and contributions made by the officers to our success

Equity Incentives

We have not established equity based incentive program and have not granted stock based awards as a component of compensation. In the future, we may adopt and establish an equity incentive plan pursuant to which awards may be

granted if our board of directors determines that it is in the best interests of our stockholders and the Company to do so.

Retirement Benefits

Our executive officers are not presently entitled to company-sponsored retirement benefits.

Perquisites

We have not provided our executive officers with any material perquisites and other personal benefits and, therefore, we do not view perquisites as a significant or necessary element of our executive s compensation.

Deferred Compensation

We do not provide our executives the opportunity to defer receipt of annual compensation.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

The following table sets forth the cash and non-cash compensation for the years indicated earned by or awarded to Hui Yan Sui, William, our Chief Executive Officer, Cheung Wai Hung, Eddie, our Chief Financial Officer, and our other executive officers and employees whose total cash compensation exceeded \$120,000, or the Named Executive Officers and employees, in fiscal year 2016.

Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Non-Equity	Nonqualified	All	Total (\$)
						Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)	Other Compensation (\$)	
Hui Yan Sui, William									
Chief Executive Officer; Director	2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tang Chin Pang, Eric									
Executive Director	2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheung Wai Hung, Eddie									
Chief Financial Officer	2016	54,112	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,112
	2015	54,179	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,179

Employment Agreements

No directors or officers have employment agreements with the Company or its subsidiary companies.

Compensation of Directors

There is no compensation awarded to or paid to the directors during 2016.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

Beneficial ownership is shown as of December 31, 2016, for shares held by (i) each person or entity known to us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our issued and outstanding shares of common stock based solely upon a review of filings made with the Commission and our knowledge of the issuances by us, (ii) each of our directors, (iii) our Chief Executive Officer and our three other most highly compensated officers whose compensation exceeded \$120,000 during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, or the Named Executive Officers, and (iv) all of our current directors and executive officers as a group. Unless otherwise indicated, the persons listed below have sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares and may be reached at Unit 2807, 28th Floor, The Centre, 99 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, PRC.

Security Ownership - Certain Beneficial Owners

There are no Beneficial Owners outside of management that own more than 5% of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock. Please see the table below for certain beneficial ownership by management.

Security Ownership Management

<u>Beneficial Owner (including address)</u>	Title of class	Amount And Nature of Beneficial Ownership ⁽¹⁾	Total	Percentage of Class Beneficially Owned ³
Hui Yan Sui, William (2)	Common	197,705,590 D	197,705,590	89.61%
Cheung Wai Hung, Eddie (2)	Common	8,135,430	8,135,430	3.69%
Tang Chin Pang, Eric (2)	Common	-0-	-0-	-0-%
Dr. Tan Ah Mee (2)	Common	-0-	-0-	-0-%
Lau Yiu Nam, Eric (2)	Common	-0-	-0-	-0-%
Qian Jian Yu, Mike (2)	Common	-0-	-0-	-0-%
Total		205,841,020	205,841,020	93.3%

Notes:

(1)

(D) stands for direct ownership; (I) stands for indirect ownership

(2)

All officers and directors use the Company's address, Unit 2807, 28th Floor, The Centre, 99 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, PRC.

(3)

Percentage is based on 220,634,126 shares of issued and outstanding common stock.

Changes in Control

There are no arrangements, known to the Registrant, including any pledge by any person of securities of the Registrant which may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of the Registrant.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

There is no equity or option granted during 2016.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

As of December 31, 2016, a balance of \$327,003 due to a director and a major shareholder of the Company, Mr. Hui Yan Sui, William represented a loan advanced to the Company which was unsecured, interest-free and has no fixed repayment term. The imputed interest on the amount due to a stockholder was not significant.

We utilize office facilities that is rented by Chinarise Capital (Hong Kong) Limited, a company owned and controlled by William Hui. No rental was paid for both 2016 and 2015.

Director Independence

As of December 31, 2016, the Company had two Directors serving on the Board of Directors. The Company is not currently a listed issuer and, as such, is not subject to any director independence standards using the definition of independence set forth in the Nasdaq Marketplace Rule 4200(a)(15).

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

The following is a summary of the fees billed to us by HKCMCPA Company Limited (formerly ZYCPA Company Limited), the Company's current auditors for professional services rendered for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015:

<u>Service</u>	2016	2015
Audit Fees	\$ 14,172	\$ 14,190
Audit Related Fees	-	-
Tax Fees	-	-
All Other Fees	-	-
TOTAL	\$ 14,172	\$ 14,190

Audit fees consist of the aggregate fees billed for services rendered for the audit of our annual financial statements, the reviews of the financial statements included in our Forms 10-Q and for any other services that are normally provided by our independent auditors in connection with our statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.

Audit related fees consist of the aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered for assurance and related services that reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements that were not otherwise included in Audit Fees.

Tax fees consist of the aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning. These services include assistance regarding federal, state and local tax compliance and consultation in connection with various transactions and acquisitions.

All other fees consist of the aggregate fees billed for products and services provided by our independent auditors and not otherwise included in Audit Fees, Audit Related fees or Tax Fees.

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a) Financial Statements

The financial statements are set forth under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Financial statement schedules have been omitted since they are either not required, not applicable, or the information is otherwise included.

(b) Exhibits

3.1

Articles of Incorporation (Filed with the Commission on January 29, 2003 as Exhibit 1 to the Form 10-SB.)

3.2

Certificate of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation (Filed with the Commission on September 20, 2013 on Form 8-K)

3.3

Bylaws (Filed with the Commission on January 29, 2003 as Exhibit 2 to the Form 10-SB.)

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Code of Ethical Conduct (filed April 16, 2012 in annual report on Form 10-K)

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Subsidiaries List (filed herewith)

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Power of Attorney (filed herewith) (see signature page)

31.1

Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 13a-14 and 15d-14 of the Exchange Act (filed herewith)

31.2

Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 13a-14 and 15d-14 of the Exchange Act (filed herewith)

32.1

Certificate pursuant to 18 U.S.C. ss. 1350 for Hui Yan Sui, William, Chief Executive Officer (filed herewith)

32.2

Certificate pursuant to 18 U.S.C. ss. 1350 for Cheung Wai Hung, Eddie, Chief Financial Officer (filed herewith)

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

INNOCOM TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS, INC.

/s/ William Yan Sui Hui
William Yan Sui Hui, Chief Executive Officer

Dated: April 7, 2017

(Principal executive officer)

/s/ Cheung Wai Hung Eddie
Cheung Wai Hung, Eddie, Chief Financial Officer

Dated: April 7, 2017

(Principal Accounting officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities indicated by the dates.

/s/ Yan Sui Hui William
William Yan Sui Hui, Director
Dated: April 7 2017

/s/ Tang Chin Pang Eric
Tang Chin Pang, Eric, Director
Dated: April 7, 2017