

INNOCAP, INC.

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PART I

This Quarterly Report includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”). These statements are based on management's beliefs and assumptions, and on information currently available to management. Forward-looking statements include the information concerning possible or assumed future results of operations of the Company set forth under the heading “Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition or Plan of Operation.” Forward-looking statements also include statements in which words such as “expect,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “plan,” “believe,” “estimate,” “consider” or similar expressions are used.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. They involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. The Company's future results and shareholder values may differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to put undue reliance on any forward-looking statements.

**ITEM 1
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

INNOCAP, INC
(A development stage company)
Balance Sheets
(Unaudited)

	April 30, 2011	January 31, 2011
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash	\$ -	\$ -
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ -	\$ -
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accrued liabilities	\$ 40,000	\$ 38,500
STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT:		
Preferred stock at \$0.001 par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized, none issued or outstanding	-	-
Common stock at \$0.001 par value; 190,000,000 shares authorized; 95,000,000 shares issued and outstanding	95,000	95,000
Additional paid-in capital	74,600	74,600
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(209,600)	(208,100)
Total stockholders' deficit	(40,000)	(38,500)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT	\$ -	\$ -

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

INNOCAP, INC.
(A development stage company)
Statements of Operations
(Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended April 30, 2011	For the Three Months Ended April 30, 2010	For the Period from January 23, 2004 (inception) through April 30, 2011
General and administrative	\$ 1,500	\$ 750	\$ 209,600
Net loss	<u>\$ (1,500)</u>	<u>\$ (750)</u>	<u>\$ (209,600)</u>
Net loss per common share -basic and diluted	<u>\$ (0.00)</u>	<u>\$ (0.00)</u>	
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted	<u>95,000,000</u>	<u>95,000,000</u>	

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

INNOCAP, INC.
(A development stage company)
Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended April 30, 2011	For the Three Months Ended April 30, 2010	For the Period from January 23, 2004 (inception) through April 30, 2009
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net Loss	\$ (1,500)	\$ (750)	\$ (209,600)
Adjustment to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Stock-based compensation	-	-	51,600
Net change in accrued liabilities	<u>1,500</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>140,000</u>
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(18,000)</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Sale of common stock	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>18,000</u>
INCREASE IN CASH	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
CASH AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
CASH AT END OF PERIOD	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF CASH FLOW ACTIVITIES:			
Cash Paid For:			
Interest	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Income taxes	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
NON-CASH FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Stock issued to pay accrued expenses	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 100,000</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

INNOCAP, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STATE COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
APRIL 30, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited)

NOTE 1 -- ORGANIZATION

Innocap, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada on January 23, 2004. In June 2004, it filed a notice with the Securities and Exchange Commission of its intent to elect in good faith, within 90 days from the date of such filing, to be regulated as a Business Development Company ("BDC") under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and be subject to Sections 54 through 65 of said Act.

In July 2008 the Company completed a 1 to 100 reverse split of shares of its common stock and issued 82,080,000 new shares (giving retroactive impact to the 19 for 1 forward split declared in May 2011) to settle liabilities of \$100,000. All share and per share amounts in the accompanying financial statements give retroactive effect to the reverse split. In July 2008 the Company withdrew its election and ceased being a BDC. At that time, it decided to use the business connections of its president and become a consulting business.

In May 2011 the Company declared a 19 for 1 forward stock split. All share and per share amounts in these financial statements give retroactive effect to this forward split.

In May 2011:

- The Company's principal shareholders sold a significant portion of their shares to its current President who will work fulltime to implement the new strategy that he is introducing of finding and salvaging sunken ships.
- The Company also issued 2,000,000 shares of common stock to settle \$20,000 in accrued expenses.
- The Company issued 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock to Paul Tidwell. Each share of preferred stock is convertible into 50 shares of common stock commencing on April 1, 2012.

NOTE 2 -- BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP") for interim financial information and the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by US GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three-month period ended April 30, 2011 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the fiscal year ending January 31, 2012. For further information, refer to the financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the Company's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2011.

The Company has not generated revenues from its planned principal operations and is considered a development stage company as defined by Section 915-10-20 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification.

Basic and Diluted Loss Per Common Share

Basic net loss per share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period after giving retroactive effect to the reverse and forward splits described in Note 1. Diluted net loss per share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of shares of common stock and potentially outstanding shares of common stock during each period after giving retroactive effect to the reverse and forward splits described in Note 1. There were no potentially dilutive financial instruments outstanding at April 30, 2011.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

There were no new accounting pronouncements that had a significant impact on the Company's operating results or financial position.

NOTE 3 -- GOING CONCERN

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. At April 30, 2011 the Company had negative working capital of \$40,000, an accumulated deficit of \$209,600 with no revenues. These factors, among others, indicate that the Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to achieve profitable operations or obtain adequate financing.

The Company intends to continue seeking revenue producing projects through a new business plan of operations and the business contacts of its new officers. No assurances can be given as to the likelihood of it obtaining any revenue producing projects.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments related to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in existence.

NOTE 4 -- SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated all events that occurred after the balance sheet date of April 30, 2011 through June 24, 2011, the date these financial statements were issued. The Management of the Company determined that there were no reportable events that occurred during that subsequent period to be disclosed or recorded other than those included in Note 1.

ITEM 2

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION

Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain matters discussed in this interim report on Form 10-Q are forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements contained in this annual report involve risks and uncertainties, including statements as to:

- our future operating results,
- our business prospects,
- our contractual arrangements and relationships with third parties,
- the dependence of our future success on the general economy and its impact on the industries in which we may be involved,
- the adequacy of our cash resources and working capital, and
- other factors identified in our filings with the SEC, press releases and other public communications.

These forward-looking statements can generally be identified as such because the context of the statement will include words such as we "believe," "anticipate," "expect," "estimate" or words of similar meaning. Similarly, statements that describe our future plans, objectives or goals are also forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties which are described in close proximity to such statements and which could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated as of the date of this Form 10-Q. Shareholders, potential investors and other readers are urged to consider these factors in evaluating the forward-looking statements and are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements included herein are only made as of the date of this report and we undertake no obligation to publicly update such forward-looking statements to reflect subsequent events or circumstances.

The following discussion and analysis provides information which management believes to be relevant to an assessment and understanding of the Company's results of operations and financial condition. This discussion should be read together with the Company's financial statements and the notes to financial statements, which are included in this report.

This management's discussion and analysis or plan of operation should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto of the Company for the quarter ended April 30, 2011. Because of its nature as a development stage company, the reported results will not necessarily be indicative of future operations.

Operations

We were incorporated in Nevada on January 23, 2004. In September 2004, we filed a notice of election to be regulated as a BDC under the Investment Company Act of 1940 which made us a closed-end management investment company. Our goal was to provide investors with the opportunity to participate with a modest amount in venture capital investments that are generally not available to the public and that typically require substantially larger financial commitments.

We were unable to raise the capital necessary to commence making investments as a BDC and have not generated any revenue. As a result, we have been a development stage company since inception. To date, all of our efforts have been limited primarily to organizational activities, planning and preparation of documents to be filed with the SEC. All of our expenses incurred since inception relate to fees incurred for these purposes.

In July 2008 we withdrew our election and ceased being a BDC. At that time, we decided to use the business connections of our president and become a consulting business. Our goal was to obtain clients through our president's business contacts and then use subcontractors and independent contractors to provide strategic business planning and management consulting to these clients that are likely to be small domestic companies and medium sized international companies trying to establish a business presence in the United States. In November 2008 we terminated our Section 12(g) reporting requirements under the Exchange Act of 1934 by filing a Form 15 with the SEC.

Our efforts to commence revenue producing consulting activities, in our judgment, were severely impacted by the recession and slow recovery affecting the economy during the period 2008 through 2010. The SEC adopted Rule 405 of the Securities Act and Exchange Act Rule 12b-2 which defines a shell company as a registrant that has no or nominal operations, and either

- (a) no or nominal assets;
- (b) assets consisting solely of cash and cash equivalents; or

(c) assets consisting of any amount of cash and cash equivalents and nominal other assets.

Our balance sheet has no assets, and we have not generated operating revenue while we have been in the development phase. Therefore, we were a shell company at April 30, 2011.

In May 2011 the Company entered into agreements with its new President who will bring the Company a new business plan of finding and salvaging sunken ships. Our new President, Paul Tidwell, will devote fulltime to implementing the new business plan. He has extensive experience in finding and salvaging sunken ships. Some of his activities have been filmed and shown on networks like the History Channel and Discovery Channel. To accomplish this new business plan, the Company will have to raise substantial debt or equity capital since each project is likely to require several million dollars. Each project will require a surface vessel and crew, small submarine, salvage equipment and sophisticated cameras and filming equipment. Initially, the Company will seek funds from the business contacts of its new officers. There are no assurances that the Company will be successful in obtaining the necessary financing and, if obtained, what the terms will be.

Innocap, Inc. has no financial resources and has not established a source of equity or debt financing and a deficit accumulated during the development stage of \$209,600 at April 30, 2011. Our independent registered auditors included an explanatory paragraph in their opinion on Innocap's financial statements as of January 31, 2011 that states that this lack of resources causes substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. No assurances can be given that we will generate sufficient revenue or obtain any financing that may be necessary in order to continue as a going concern.

Other

As a corporate policy, we will not incur any cash obligations that we cannot satisfy with known resources, of which there are currently none except as described in "Liquidity" below.

Liquidity

Innocap does not have any credit facilities or other commitments for debt or equity financing. In May 2011 the Company and principal shareholders entered into agreements with its new president who will bring the Company a new business plan of finding and salvaging sunken ships. Our new President, Paul Tidwell, will devote fulltime to implementing the new business plan. He has extensive experience in finding and salvaging sunken ships. Some of his activities have been filmed and shown on networks like the History Channel and Discovery Channel. To accomplish this new business plan, the Company will have to raise substantial debt or equity capital since each project is likely to require several million dollars. Each project will require a surface vessel and crew, small submarine, salvage equipment and sophisticated cameras and filming equipment. Initially, the Company will seek funds from the business contacts of its new officers. There are no assurances that the Company will be successful in obtaining the necessary financing and, if obtained, what the terms will be.

We are currently subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act of 1934 and will continue to incur ongoing expenses associated with professional fees for accounting, legal and a host of other expenses for annual reports and proxy statements if required. We estimate that these costs may range up to \$50,000 per year for the next few years and will be higher if our business volume and activity increases. These obligations will reduce our ability and resources to fund other aspects of our business. We hope to be able to use our status as a public company to increase our ability to use noncash means of settling obligations and compensating independent contractors who provide services for us, although there can be no assurances that we will be successful in any of those efforts. We will reduce any compensation paid to management if there is insufficient cash generated from operations to satisfy these costs.

In July 2008 we elected to cease being a BDC and to become a consulting company. At that time, we effectuated a 1 for 100 reverse split of shares of our common stock and issued 82,080,000 (as restated to give effect to the 19 for 1 forward split declared in May 2011) new shares to settle a substantial portion of our outstanding liabilities.

In May 2011, the Company issued 2,000,000 shares of common stock to settle \$20,000 in accrued expenses. In May 2011, the Company also issued 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock to Paul Tidwell. Each share of preferred stock is convertible into 50 shares of common stock commencing on April 1, 2012.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2010-09, *Amendments to Certain Recognition and Disclosure Requirements* (“ASU 2010-09”), which is included in the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 855 *Subsequent Events*. ASU 2010-09 clarifies that an SEC filer is required to evaluate subsequent events through the date that the financial statements are issued. ASU 2010-09 is effective upon the issuance of the final update and did not have a significant impact on the Company’s financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued guidance now codified as ASC 105, *Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* as the single source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP, aside from those issued by the SEC. ASC 105 does not change current U.S. GAAP, but is intended to simplify user access to all authoritative U.S. GAAP by providing all authoritative literature related to a particular topic in one place. The adoption of ASC 105 did not have a material impact on the Company’s financial statements, but did eliminate all references to pre-codification standards.

The Company has implemented all new accounting pronouncements that are in effect and that may impact its financial statements and does not believe that there are any other new accounting pronouncements that have been issued that might have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements and related notes requires us to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities.

An accounting policy is considered to be critical if it requires an accounting estimate to be made based on assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time the estimate is made, and if different estimates that reasonably could have been used, or changes in the accounting estimates that are reasonably likely to occur periodically, could materially impact the financial statements.

Financial Reporting Release No. 60 requires all companies to include a discussion of critical accounting policies or methods used in the preparation of financial statements. There are no critical policies or decisions that rely on judgments that are based on assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time the estimate is made. Note 2 to the financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10K includes a summary of the significant accounting policies and methods used in the preparation of our financial statements.

Seasonality

We do not yet have a basis to determine whether our business will be seasonal.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements as defined in Item 303(a)(4)(ii) of Regulation S-K, obligations under any guarantee contracts or contingent obligations. We also have no other commitments, other than the costs of being a public company that will increase our operating costs or cash requirements in the future.

ITEM 3

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Pursuant to Item 305(e) of Regulation S-K (§ 229.305(e)), the Company is not required to provide the information required by this Item.

ITEM 4

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Management's Report on Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is designed 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.

Our internal control over financial reporting 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 our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the Company's management and directors; and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

As of April 30, 2011, our management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. In making this assessment, management followed an approach based on the framework set forth in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (known as "COSO"). Based on this assessment, management determined that the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of April 30, 2011 was effective.

During the quarter ended April 30, 2011, there were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal control over financial reporting.

The Company's management, including the Company's CEO/CFO, does not expect that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures or the Company's internal controls will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of the controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected.

This quarterly report does not include an attestation report of the Company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Company's registered public accounting firm pursuant to rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the Company to provide only management's report in this quarterly report.

PART II

Item 1 Legal Proceedings

None

Item 1A.Risk Factors

You should be aware that there are various risks to an investment in our common stock. You should carefully consider these risk factors, together with all of the other information included in this Report, before you decide to invest in shares of our common stock.

If any of the following risks develop into actual events, then our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or prospects could be materially adversely affected. If that happens, the market price of our common stock, if any, could decline, and investors may lose all or part of their investment.

Risks Related to the Business

Innocap has a very limited operating history and anticipates on-going operating losses.

Innocap was formed in 2004 as a BDC. It became a consulting firm in July 2008, but has not yet obtained any consulting engagements. Therefore, we have insufficient operating history upon which an evaluation of our future performance and prospects can be made. Innocap's future prospects must be considered in light of the risks, expenses, delays, problems and difficulties frequently encountered in the establishment of a new business. An investor in our common stock must consider the risks and difficulties frequently encountered by early stage companies operating in new and competitive markets. These risks include:

- ? competition from entities that are much more established and have greater financial and technical resources than do we;
- ? need to develop corporate infrastructure;
- ? ability to access and obtain capital when required; and
- ? dependence upon key personnel.

Innocap cannot be certain that our new business strategy will be successful or that we will ever be able to commence or sustain revenue generating and profitable activities. Furthermore, Innocap believes that it is probable that we will incur operating losses and negative cash flow for the foreseeable future.

Innocap has no financial resources, negative working capital and a deficit accumulated during the development stage of \$209,600 at April 30, 2011. Our independent registered auditors included an explanatory paragraph in their opinion on Innocap's financial statements as of January 31, 2011 that states that this lack of resources causes substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. No assurances can be given that we will generate sufficient revenue or obtain any financing that may be necessary in order to continue as a going concern.

Innocap is and will continue to be completely dependent on the services of our new president, Paul Tidwell, the loss of whose services would likely cause our business operations to cease.

Innocap's current business strategy is completely dependent upon the knowledge, reputation and business contacts of Paul Tidwell, our new President. If we were to lose the services of Mr. Tidwell, it is unlikely that we would be able to continue conducting our business plan even if some financing is obtained.

Our chief executive officer, Mr. Tidwell, is principally responsible for the execution of our business. He is under no contractual obligation to remain employed by us. If he should choose to leave us for any reason before we have hired qualified additional personnel, our operations are likely to fail. Even if we are able to find additional personnel, it is uncertain whether we could find someone who could develop our business along the lines planned by Mr. Tidwell. We will fail without Mr. Tidwell or an appropriate replacement(s).

We will need to raise financing for each project that we undertake.

Through research we will identify potential salvage projects. Each project is expensive to undertake in that they require a significant amount of time, a surface vessel and crew, small submarine, salvage equipment and sophisticated cameras and filming equipment. Therefore, we will have to obtain significant financing to undertake each salvage project. There is no way of predicting what the availability or terms of financing will be. Without financing, we cannot undertake any salvage project.

Salvage projects may prove unsuccessful.

We may undertake salvage projects and be unsuccessful in locating the sunken vessel. Even if we locate the vessel, we may be unable to salvage it or it may not have the cargo that was anticipated. In these cases, we will have incurred significant costs without realizing any benefits. If this happens, it may prevent us from obtaining financing for future salvage projects.

Paul Tidwell, our Chief Executive Officer, has no meaningful accounting or financial reporting education or experience and, accordingly, our ability to meet Exchange Act reporting requirements on a timely basis will be dependent to a significant degree upon others.

Paul Tidwell, our Chief Executive Officer, has no meaningful financial reporting education or experience. He is and will continue to be heavily dependent on advisors and consultants. It is uncertain whether we will be successful in agreeing to financial arrangements with independent consultants that will be achievable by us. As such, there is risk about our ability to comply with all financial reporting requirements accurately and on a timely basis.

We are subject to the periodic reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 which requires us to incur audit fees and legal fees in connection with the preparation of such reports. These additional costs could reduce or eliminate our ability to earn a profit.

By having filed a Form 10 Registration Statement with the SEC in March 2004 (File No. 000-50612), we became subject to the reporting requirements under Section 12(g) of the '34 Act. Subsequently, in November 2008, we terminated our Section 12(g) registration (and its reporting requirements) under the SEC Exchange Act of 1934 by filing the necessary Form 15 with the SEC.

In addition, upon the effective date of our registration statement on Form S-1 (File No.: 333-153035, effective January 16, 2009) we became required to file periodic reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. In order to comply with these requirements, our independent registered public accounting firm has to review our financial statements on a quarterly basis and audit our financial statements on an annual basis. Moreover, our legal counsel has to review and assist in the preparation of such reports. The costs charged by these professionals for such services cannot be accurately predicted because factors such as the number and type of transactions that we engage in and the complexity of our reports cannot be determined at this time and will have a major effect on the amount of time to be spent by our auditors and attorneys. However, the incurrence of such costs will obviously be an expense to our operations and thus have a negative effect on our ability to meet our overhead requirements and earn a profit.

We currently have only two employees which is not a sufficient number of employees to segregate responsibilities. We may be unable to afford the cost of increasing our staff or engaging outside consultants or professionals to overcome our lack of employees.

Having only two directors, both of whom are officers, limits our ability to establish effective independent corporate governance procedures and increases the control of our president/director.

We have only two directors, both of whom are also officers. Accordingly, we cannot establish board committees comprised of independent members to oversee functions like compensation or audit issues.

Until we have a larger board of directors that would include some independent members, if ever, there will be limited oversight of our president's decisions and activities and little ability for minority shareholders to challenge or reverse those activities and decisions, even if they are not in the best interests of minority shareholders.

Our internal controls may be inadequate, which could cause our financial reporting to be unreliable and lead to misinformation being disseminated to the public.

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. As defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f), internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the principal executive and principal financial officer and effected by the 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 authorizations of management and directors of the Company; 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 our limited resources and personnel, our internal controls may be inadequate or ineffective, which could cause our financial reporting to be unreliable and lead to misinformation being disseminated to the public. Investors relying upon this misinformation may make an uninformed investment decision.

Legislation, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, may make it more difficult for us to retain or attract officers and directors.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 was enacted in response to public concerns regarding corporate accountability in connection with relatively recent accounting scandals. The stated goals of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act are to increase corporate responsibility, to provide for enhanced penalties for accounting and auditing improprieties at publicly traded companies, and to protect investors by improving the accuracy and reliability of corporate disclosures pursuant to the securities laws. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act generally applies to all companies that file or are required to file periodic reports with the SEC, under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. We are required to comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. The enactment of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has resulted in a series of rules and regulations by the SEC that increase responsibilities and liabilities of directors and executive officers. The perceived increased personal risk associated with these recent changes may deter qualified individuals from accepting these roles in our company because of our extremely limited resources. Our lack of financial resources limits our ability to compensate potential directors sufficiently in light of the regulatory and legal environment as well as provide liability insurance to potential officers and directors. As a result, it may be more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors or as executive officers. We continue to evaluate and monitor developments with respect to these rules, and we cannot predict or estimate the amount of additional costs we may incur or the timing of such costs.

Because we currently have no revenue, we are considered a "shell company" and are subject to more stringent reporting requirements.

The SEC adopted Rule 405 of the Securities Act and Exchange Act Rule 12b-2 which defines a shell company as a registrant that has no or nominal operations, and either (a) no or nominal assets; (b) assets consisting solely of cash and cash equivalents; or (c) assets consisting of any amount of cash and cash equivalents and nominal other assets. Our balance sheet has no assets, and we have not generated operating revenue while we have been in the development phase. Therefore, we are a shell company. The new rules prohibit shell companies from using a Form S-8 to register securities pursuant to employee compensation plans. However, the new rules do not prevent us from registering securities pursuant to registration statements. Additionally, the new rule regarding Form 8-K requires shell companies to provide more detailed disclosure upon completion of a transaction that causes it to cease being a shell company. We must file a current report on Form 8-K containing the information required pursuant to Regulation S-K and in a registration statement on Form 10, within four business days following completion of the transaction together with financial information of the private operating company. In order to assist the SEC in the identification of shell companies, we are also required to check a box on Form 10-Q and Form 10-K indicating that we are a shell company. To the extent that we are required to comply with additional disclosure because we are a shell company, we may be delayed in executing any mergers or acquiring other assets that would cause us to cease being a shell company. The SEC adopted a new Rule 144 effective February 15, 2008, which makes the resale of restricted securities by shareholders of a shell company more difficult.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

Shareholders may be diluted significantly through our efforts to obtain financing and satisfy obligations through issuance of additional shares of our common stock.

We have no committed source of financing. We will need to seek debt or equity financing to undertake our business plan of finding and salvaging sunken ships. Debt financing will likely involve issuing notes that will be convertible into shares of our common stock. Our board of directors has authority, without action or vote of the shareholders, to issue all or part of the authorized but unissued common shares. In addition, if a trading market ever develops for our common stock, we may attempt to raise capital by selling shares of our common stock, possibly at a discount to market. These actions will result in dilution of the ownership interests of existing shareholders, may further dilute common stock book value, and that dilution may be material. Such issuance may also serve to enhance existing management's ability to maintain control of our Company because the shares may be issued to parties or entities committed to supporting existing management.

If we issue shares of preferred stock with superior rights than our common stock, it could result in the decrease in the value of our common stock and delay or prevent a change in control of us.

Our board of directors is authorized to issue 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock and have the power to establish the dividend rates, liquidation preferences, voting rights, redemption and conversion terms and privileges with respect to any series of preferred stock. The issuance of any shares of preferred stock having rights superior to those of the common stock may result in a decrease in the value or market price of the common stock. Holders of preferred stock may have the right to receive dividends and certain preferences in liquidation and conversion rights. The issuance of preferred stock could, under certain circumstances, have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of us without further vote or action by the stockholders and may adversely affect the voting and other rights of the holders of common stock.

Our Articles of Incorporation provide for indemnification of officers and directors at our expense and limit their liability. These provisions may result in a major cost to us and hurt the interests of our shareholders because corporate resources may be expended for the benefit of officers and/or directors.

Our Articles of Incorporation and applicable Nevada law provide for the indemnification of our directors, officers, employees, and agents, under certain circumstances, against attorney's fees and other expenses incurred by them in any litigation to which they become a party arising from their association with or activities on our behalf. We will also bear the expenses of such litigation for any of our directors, officers, employees, or agents, upon such person's written promise to repay us therefore, if it is ultimately determined that any such person shall not have been entitled to indemnification. This indemnification policy could result in substantial expenditures by us that we may be unable to recoup.

We have been advised that, in the opinion of the SEC, indemnification for liabilities arising under federal securities laws is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act of 1933 and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification for liabilities arising under federal securities laws, other than the payment by us of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding, is asserted by a director, officer or controlling person in connection with our securities, we will (unless in the opinion of our counsel, the matter has been settled by controlling precedent) submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction, the question whether indemnification by us is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue. The legal process relating to this matter if it were to occur is likely to be very costly and may result in us receiving negative publicity, either of which factors is likely to materially reduce the market and price for our shares, if such a market ever develops.

Currently, there is no established public market for our securities, and there can be no assurances that any established public market will ever develop or that our common stock will be quoted for trading, and even if quoted, it is likely to be subject to significant price fluctuations.

There has not been any established trading market for our common stock, and there is currently no established public market whatsoever for our securities. We may contact an authorized OTCBB market maker to file an application with FINRA on our behalf so as to be able to quote the shares of our common stock on the OTCBB maintained by FINRA commencing upon the effectiveness of our registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. There are no assurances that the application will be accepted by FINRA nor can we estimate as to the time period that the application process will require. We are not permitted to file such application on our own behalf. However, our shares may never be traded on the OTCBB, or, if traded, a public market may not materialize. If our common stock is not traded on the OTCBB or if a public market for our common stock does not develop, investors may not be able to re-sell the shares of our common stock that they have purchased and may lose all of their investment.

If an application is accepted by FINRA, there can be no assurances as to whether:

- (i) any market for our shares will develop;
- (ii) the prices at which our common stock will trade; or
- (iii) the extent to which investor interest in us will lead to the development of an active, liquid trading market. Active trading markets generally result in lower price volatility and more efficient execution of buy and sell orders for investors.

In addition, our common stock is unlikely to be followed by any market analysts, and there may be few institutions acting as market makers for our common stock. Either of these factors could adversely affect the liquidity and trading price of our common stock. Until an orderly market develops in our common stock, if ever, the price at which it trades is likely to fluctuate significantly. Prices for our common stock will be determined in the marketplace and may be influenced by many factors, including the depth and liquidity of the market for shares of our common stock, developments affecting our business, including the impact of the factors referred to elsewhere in these Risk Factors, investor perception of us and general economic and market conditions. No assurances can be given that an orderly or liquid market will ever develop for the shares of our common stock.

Any market that develops in shares of our common stock will be subject to the penny stock regulations and restrictions pertaining to low priced stocks that will create a lack of liquidity and make trading difficult or impossible.

The trading of our securities, if any, will be in the over-the-counter market which is commonly referred to as the OTCBB as maintained by FINRA. As a result, an investor may find it difficult to dispose of, or to obtain accurate quotations as to the price of our securities.

Rule 3a51-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 establishes the definition of a "penny stock," for purposes relevant to us, as any equity security that has a minimum bid price of less than \$4.00 per share or with an exercise price of less than \$4.00 per share, subject to a limited number of exceptions which are not available to us. It is likely that our shares will be considered to be penny stocks for the immediately foreseeable future. This classification severely and adversely affects any market liquidity for our common stock.

For any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, the penny stock rules require that a broker or dealer approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks and the broker or dealer receive from the investor a written agreement to the transaction setting forth the identity and quantity of the penny stock to be purchased. In order to approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks, the broker or dealer must obtain financial information and investment experience and objectives of the person and make a reasonable determination that the transactions in penny stocks are suitable for that person and that that person has sufficient knowledge and experience in financial matters to be capable of evaluating the risks of transactions in penny stocks.

The broker or dealer must also deliver, prior to any transaction in a penny stock, a disclosure schedule prepared by the SEC relating to the penny stock market, which, in highlight form, sets forth:

- the basis on which the broker or dealer made the suitability determination, and
- that the broker or dealer received a signed, written agreement from the investor prior to the transaction.

Disclosure also has to be made about the risks of investing in penny stock in both public offerings and in secondary trading and commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative, current quotations for the securities and the rights and remedies available to an investor in cases of fraud in penny stock transactions. Finally, monthly statements have to be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stocks.

Because of these regulations, broker-dealers may not wish to engage in the above-referenced necessary paperwork and disclosures and/or may encounter difficulties in their attempt to sell shares of our common stock, which may affect the ability of selling shareholders or other holders to sell their shares in any secondary market and have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in any secondary market. These additional sales practice and disclosure requirements could impede the sale of our securities, if and when our securities become publicly traded. In addition, the liquidity for our securities may decrease, with a corresponding decrease in the price of our securities. Our shares, in all probability, if they trade at all, will be subject to such penny stock rules for the foreseeable future, and our shareholders will, in all likelihood, find it difficult to sell their securities.

The market for penny stocks has experienced numerous frauds and abuses that could adversely impact investors in our stock.

Company management believes that the market for penny stocks has suffered from patterns of fraud and abuse. Such patterns include:

- Control of the market for the security by one or a few broker-dealers that are often related to the promoter or issuer;
- Manipulation of prices through prearranged matching of purchases and sales and false and misleading press releases;
- "Boiler room" practices involving high pressure sales tactics and unrealistic price projections by sales persons;
- Excessive and undisclosed bid-ask differentials and markups by selling broker-dealers; and
- Wholesale dumping of the same securities by promoters and broker-dealers after prices have been manipulated to a desired level, along with the inevitable collapse of those prices with consequent investor losses.

If our common stock is quoted on the OTCBB and a public market for our common stock develops, short selling could increase the volatility of our stock price.

Short selling occurs when a person sells shares of stock which the person does not yet own and promises to buy stock in the future to cover the sale. The general objective of the person selling the shares short is to make a profit by buying the shares later, at a lower price, to cover the sale. Significant amounts of short selling, or the perception that a significant amount of short sales could occur, could depress the market price of our common stock. In contrast, purchases to cover a short position may have the effect of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of our common stock, and together with the imposition of the penalty bid, may stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of our common stock. As a result, the price of our common stock may be higher than the price that otherwise might exist in the open market. If these activities are commenced, they may be discontinued at any time. These transactions may be effected on over-the-counter bulletin board or any other available markets or exchanges. Such short selling if it were to occur could impact the value of our stock in an extreme and volatile manner to the detriment of our shareholders.

Our shares may not become eligible to be traded electronically which would result in brokerage firms being unwilling to trade them.

If we become able to have our shares of common stock quoted on the OTCBB, we will then try, through a broker-dealer and its clearing firm, to become eligible with the Depository Trust Company ("DTC") to permit our shares to trade electronically. If an issuer is not "DTC-eligible," then its shares cannot be electronically transferred between brokerage accounts, which, based on the realities of the marketplace as it exists today (especially the OTCBB), means that shares of a company will not be traded (technically the shares can be traded manually between accounts, but this takes days and is not a realistic option for companies relying on broker dealers for stock transactions - like all companies on the OTCBB. What this boils down to is that while DTC-eligibility is not a requirement to trade on the OTCBB, it is a necessity to process trades on the OTCBB if a company's stock is going to trade with any volume. There are no assurances that our shares will ever become DTC-eligible or, if they do, how long it will take.

State securities laws may limit secondary trading, which may restrict the states in which and conditions under which you can sell shares.

Secondary trading in our common stock will not be possible in any state until the common stock is qualified for sale under the applicable securities laws of the state or there is confirmation that an exemption, such as listing in certain recognized securities manuals, is available for secondary trading in the state. If we fail to register or qualify, or to obtain or verify an exemption for the secondary trading of, the common stock in any particular state, the common stock could not be offered or sold to, or purchased by, a resident of that state. In the event that a significant number of states refuse to permit secondary trading in our common stock, the liquidity for the common stock could be significantly impacted.

The ability of our officers and majority shareholders to control our business may limit or eliminate minority shareholders' ability to influence corporate affairs.

Our president and four other principal shareholders beneficially currently own more than 90% of our outstanding common stock. Because of this level of beneficial stock ownership, these shareholders will be in a position to continue to elect our board of directors, decide all matters requiring stockholder approval and determine our policies. The interests of such shareholders may differ from the interests of other shareholders with respect to the issuance of shares, business transactions with or sales to other companies, selection of officers and directors and other business decisions. The minority shareholders would have no way of overriding decisions made by our principal shareholders. This level of control may also have an adverse impact on the market value of our shares because these stockholders may institute or undertake transactions, policies or programs that result in losses, may not take any steps to increase our visibility in the financial community and/or may sell sufficient numbers of shares to significantly decrease our price per share.

Shareholders who hold unregistered shares of our common stock are subject to resale restrictions pursuant to Rule 144, due to our status as a "shell company."

Pursuant to Rule 144 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("Rule 144"), a "shell company" is defined as a company that has no or nominal operations; and, either no or nominal assets; assets consisting solely of cash and cash equivalents; or assets consisting of any amount of cash and cash equivalents and nominal other assets. As such, we are a "shell company" pursuant to Rule 144 and, as such, sales of our securities pursuant to Rule 144 are not able to be made until:

- we have ceased to be a "shell" company;
- we are subject to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and
- have filed all of our required periodic reports for at least the previous one year period prior to any sale pursuant to Rule 144; and
- a period of at least 12 months has elapsed from the date information has been filed with the SEC reflecting the Company's status as a non-"shell company."

Because none of our non-registered securities can be sold pursuant to Rule 144, until at least a year after we cease to be a "shell company", any non-registered securities that we sell in the future or issue to consultants or employees in consideration for services rendered or for any other purpose will have no liquidity until and unless such securities are registered with the SEC and/or until a year after we cease to be a "shell company" and have complied with the other requirements of Rule 144, as described above. As a result, it may be harder for us to fund our operations and pay our consultants with our securities instead of cash. Furthermore, it will be harder for us to raise funding through the sale of debt or equity securities unless we agree to register such securities with the SEC, which could cause us to expend additional resources in the future. Our status as a "shell company" could prevent us from raising additional funds, engaging consultants, and using our securities to pay for any acquisitions (although none are currently planned), which could cause the value of our securities, if any, to decline in value or become worthless.

Anti-takeover effects of certain provisions of Nevada State Law hinder a potential takeover of Innocap.

Nevada Revised Statutes sections 78.378 to 78.379 provide state regulation over the acquisition of a controlling interest in certain Nevada corporations unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws of the corporation provide that the provisions of these sections do not apply. Our articles of incorporation and bylaws do not state that these provisions do not apply. The statute creates a number of restrictions on the ability of a person or entity to acquire control of a Nevada company by setting down certain rules of conduct and voting restrictions in any acquisition attempt, among other things. The statute is limited to corporations that are organized in the state of Nevada and that have 200 or more stockholders, at least 100 of whom are stockholders of record and residents of the State of Nevada; and does business in the State of Nevada directly or through an affiliated corporation. Because of these conditions, the statute currently does not apply to our company.

We do not expect to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

We have never paid cash dividends on our common stock. We do not expect to pay cash dividends on our common stock at any time in the foreseeable future. The future payment of dividends directly depends upon any future earnings, capital requirements, financial requirements and other factors that our board of directors will consider. Since we do not anticipate paying cash dividends on our common stock, return on your investment, if any, will depend solely on an increase, if any, in the market value of our common stock.

Because we are not subject to compliance with rules requiring the adoption of certain corporate governance measures, our stockholders have limited protections against interested director transactions, conflicts of interest and similar matters.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as well as rule changes proposed and enacted by the SEC, the New York and American Stock Exchanges and the Nasdaq Stock Market, as a result of Sarbanes-Oxley, require the implementation of various measures relating to corporate governance. These measures are designed to enhance the integrity of corporate management and the securities markets and apply to securities that are listed on those exchanges or the Nasdaq Stock Market. Because we are not presently required to comply with many of the corporate governance provisions and because we chose to avoid incurring the substantial additional costs associated with such compliance any sooner than legally required, we have not yet adopted these measures.

We do not currently have independent audit or compensation committees. As a result, our two directors have the unchallenged ability, among other things, to determine levels of compensation. Until we comply with such corporate governance measures, regardless of whether such compliance is required, the absence of such standards of corporate governance may leave our stockholders without protections against interested director transactions, conflicts of interest, if any, and similar matters and any potential investors may be reluctant to provide us with funds necessary to expand our operations.

We intend to comply with all corporate governance measures relating to director independence as and when required. However, we may find it very difficult or be unable to attract and retain qualified officers, directors and members of board committees required to provide for our effective management as a result of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. The enactment of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has resulted in a series of rules and regulations by the SEC that increase responsibilities and liabilities of directors and executive officers. The perceived increased personal risk associated with these recent changes may make it more costly or deter qualified individuals from accepting these roles.

If our shares are quoted on the over-the-counter bulletin board, we will be required to remain current in our filings with the SEC and our securities will not be eligible for quotation if we are not current in our filings with the SEC.

In the event that our shares are quoted on the OTCBB, we will be required to remain current in our filings with the SEC in order for shares of our common stock to remain eligible for quotation on the OTCBB. In the event that we become delinquent in our required quarterly and annual filings with the SEC, quotation of our common stock will be terminated following a 30 day grace period if we do not make our required filing during that time. If our shares are not eligible for quotation on the over-the-counter bulletin board, investors in our common stock may find it difficult to sell their shares.

You may have limited access to information regarding our business because our obligations to file periodic reports with the SEC could be automatically suspended under certain circumstances.

We were required to file periodic reports with the SEC (by virtue of having filed a Form 10 Registration Statement with the SEC on March 1, 2004), and such reports as were filed remain available to the public for inspection and copying. In November 2008, we subsequently terminated our Section 12(g) registration (and its reporting requirements) under SEC Exchange Act of 1934 by filing the necessary Form 15 with the SEC.

Despite the above and as of effectiveness of our registration statement on January 16, 2009 we became required to file periodic reports with the SEC which will be immediately available to the public for inspection and copying. Except during the year following our registration statement becoming effective, these reporting obligations may (in our discretion) be automatically suspended by operation of statute under Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 if we have less than 300 shareholders and have not filed a Form 8A with the SEC. That situation exists now which means that we may file periodic reports voluntarily with the SEC but will no longer be obligated to file those periodic reports with the SEC, and your access to our business information would then be even more restricted. As of January 16, 2009 (the date our registration statement on Form S-1 became effective), we are required to deliver periodic reports to security holders. However, we will not be required to furnish proxy statements to security holders and our directors, officers and principal beneficial owners will not be required to report their beneficial ownership of securities to the SEC pursuant to Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 until we have both 500 or more security holders and greater than \$10 million in assets and are required to register our shares under Section 12 of the Exchange Act. This means that your access to information regarding our business will be limited.

For all of the foregoing reasons and others set forth herein, an investment in our securities involves a high degree of risk.

Item 2 Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

In July 2008, we effected a 1 to 100 reverse split of shares of our common stock and issued 82,080,000 (giving retroactive impact to the 19 for 1 forward split declared in May 2011) new shares to settle a substantial portion of our outstanding liabilities.

In May 2011, holders of \$20,000 of the Company's accrued expenses agreed to accept 2,000,000 of its newly-issued, restricted shares in full settlement of the amounts due to them and issued 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock to Paul Tidwell. Each share of preferred stock is convertible into 50 shares of common stock commencing on April 1, 2012.

Item 3 Defaults upon Senior Securities

None

Item 4 (Removed and Reserved)

Item 5 Other Information

None

Item 6 Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description
31.1	Section 302 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer
32.1	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Innocap, Inc.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ Paul Tidwell
President

June 27, 2011

Section 302 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer

I, Paul Tidwell, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Innocap, Inc.
2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;
4. I am responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to me by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;
 - b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - c) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.
5. I have disclosed, based on my most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: June 27, 2011

/s/ Paul Tidwell

Paul Tidwell

Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Inncap, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended April 30, 2011 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Paul Tidwell, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

Date: June 27, 2011

/s/ Paul Tidwell

Paul Tidwell

Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer