

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended January 31, 2020

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 000-50612

INNOCAP, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Nevada

(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

01-0721929.

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**112 N. Walnut Street
PO Box 489
Jefferson, TX**

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

75657-0489

(Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number: **770-378-4180**

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Act: Common Stock par value \$.001 per share

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Act: None

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 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 past 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 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, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definition of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. Check one:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer
<input type="checkbox"/>	Non-accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company
<input type="checkbox"/>	Emerging growth company		

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

The number of shares outstanding of each of the Registrant's classes of common stock, as of April 30, 2020 is 172,075,000 common shares, \$0.001 par value per share and 1,000,000 preferred shares, \$0.001 par value per share.

The Registrant's common stock has not traded in the OTC Market or elsewhere and, accordingly, there is no aggregate "market value" to be indicated for such shares.

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

As previously reported on Form 8-K filed on April 24, 2020, the Company was unable to file its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2020 by the original deadline of April 30, 2020, due to circumstances related to COVID-19 pandemic. The Company's operations and business have been disrupted due to the unprecedented conditions and travel restrictions surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic spreading throughout the United States. These disruptions have resulted in limited access to the Company's facilities and have interfered with management's ability to work with its independent accountants, professional advisors and support staff in order to complete the Company's financial statements and related disclosures that will be included in the Company's Form 10-K.

PART I

Explanatory Note

This Annual 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 and Results of Operations." 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.

The Company has not generated revenues from its planned principal operations and since its inception. It cannot take advantage of being an emerging growth company under the JOBS Act because it had become a public company prior to December 8, 2011.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

We were incorporated in Nevada on January 23, 2004. In May 2011, Paul Tidwell became Chairman and President and introduced our business plan of researching the location of and salvaging sunken ships. The Company is currently actively considering and negotiating several projects that have been extensively researched by its President. Several trips, including to Indonesia, Malaysia and ships that were sunk during World War II, have been taken or have been scheduled.

On November 21, 2017, the Company entered into an agreement to assist a company in Singapore to recover a large shipment of tin from a sunken ship that is believed to be in the waters between Indonesia and Malaysia. The same investor that agreed to fund the Flor de la Mar project if contracts are signed, provided the \$200,000 needed by the Company to participate in this contract. The salvage ship was fully equipped at the end of May 2018. After leaving the harbor in Singapore to commence the salvage recovery effort, the ship experienced unexpected mechanical problems that required it to return to harbor for repairs. Shortly after the repairs were completed, the seas in the area were hit with severe storms which limited the salvage ship's ability to reach the salvage area and required it to refuel in Malaysia. The salvage ship then commenced to the area of the seas outside the Philippines where one of the sunken ships is believed to be. However, the salvage ship had to return to harbor for additional repairs affecting navigation-related equipment. A decision was made to use a different ship which was equipped and left harbor in late February 2019.

No assurances can be given that the sunken ship will be found and, if found, will have the amount of recoverable tin that the parties to the contract are seeking.

The other projects being discussed and reviewed include:

- ① The right to undertake an exploration to find the Flor de la Mar, a Portuguese ship that sank in 1511 with a rumored large cargo of treasures.
- ① A program to survey and salvage two World War II ships sunk during World War II.

The contract/project discussions are being undertaken with a variety of people and entities, including Government officials outside the United States. Before any contract can be completed, the parties have to negotiate how the proceeds of any salvaged assets would be distributed. The likely outcome of these projects and discussions cannot be predicted at this time.

Competition

There are a number of other entities that seek to salvage sunken vessels. These firms generally have greater resources than do we. We believe that our competitive advantage comes from the extensive research done over a long period of time by our President. This research gives us strong indications as to the specific location and possible contents of targeted sunken vessels. It also provides knowledge as to the likelihood of claims by Governments, insurance companies and others with respect to any contents that are recovered.

We cannot predict whether the competitive advantages that we believe exist will result in success of our operations.

Intellectual Property

We have no patents or trademarks.

Employees

As of April 30, 2020, we had one employee, Paul Tidwell, our President, who devotes fulltime to us. Our president oversees all responsibilities in the areas of business plan development and execution. We do not have any other employees at this time. We plan on using subcontractors and independent consultants to work with us on all projects that we undertake.

ITEM 1A RISK FACTORS

The pandemic caused by an outbreak of a new strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) has resulted, and is likely to continue to result, in significant national and global economic disruption and may adversely affect our business. Based on the Company's current assessment, the Company does not expect any material impact on its long-term development timeline and its liquidity due to the worldwide spread of the COVID-19 virus. However, the Company is actively monitoring this situation and the possible effects on its financial condition, liquidity, operations, suppliers, and industry.

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 Business Development Company. Paul Tidwell became a major shareholder in 2011 and introduced the current business plan involving assisting in the salvage of sunken ships. We currently 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 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 extremely limited financial resources, negative working capital and an accumulated deficit at January 31, 2020. Our independent registered auditors included an explanatory paragraph in their opinion on Innocap's financial statements as of January 31, 2020 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 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 any projects 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 either locate other parties to undertake the projects on a joint venture basis or obtain significant financing to undertake each salvage project. There is no way of predicting what the availability or terms of partnering or financing will be. Without financing, we cannot undertake any salvage project.

Salvage projects, if undertaken, 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 1934 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 again were 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 one employee, 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 one director, who is also an officer, limits our ability to establish effective independent corporate governance procedures and increases the control of our president/director.

We have only one director, who is also an officer. 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:

- ① Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- ② 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
- ③ 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.

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.

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 a very limited market for our common stock, and there can be no assurances that any established public market will ever develop.

Our shares trade on the OTCQB. However, there has not been any established trading market for our common stock, and there is currently no established public market whatsoever for our securities. 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. 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 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 OTCQB 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 \$5.00 per share or with an exercise price of less than \$5.00 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:

- ① The basis on which the broker or dealer made the suitability determination, and
- ② 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:

- ① Control of the market for the security by one or a few broker-dealers that are often related to the promoter or issuer;
- ② Manipulation of prices through prearranged matching of purchases and sales and false and misleading press releases;
- ③ "Boiler room" practices involving high pressure sales tactics and unrealistic price projections by sales persons;
- ④ Excessive and undisclosed bid-ask differentials and markups by selling broker-dealers; and
- ⑤ 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 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 take place 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.

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.

Currently, our president and four other principal shareholders beneficially 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.

Anti-takeover 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.

Because we do not intend to pay any cash dividends on our shares of common stock, our stockholders will not be able to receive a return on their shares unless they sell them.

We intend to retain any future earnings or resources, if any, to finance the development and expansion of our business. We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. Unless we pay dividends, our stockholders will not be able to receive a return on their shares unless they sell them at a price higher than that which they initially paid for such shares. There may not be any market into which to sell these shares and, if a market exists, the prices may be lower.

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.

To continue to have our shares 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.

To continue to have our shares quoted on the OTCQB, 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 OTCQB. 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. Since January 16, 2009 (the date our registration statement on Form S-1 became effective), we have been 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 the Company's securities in any market which may develop in the future involves a high degree of risk. Any person considering an investment in such securities should be aware of these and other risk factors set forth in this Form 10-K.

ITEM 1B UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We have not commenced revenue producing operations and have no assets. We currently operate out of office space located at 112 N. Walnut Street, Jefferson, TX 75657 which is provided to us by our president for \$350 per month which serves as our principal location. There is no written lease agreement.

ITEM 3 LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are not a party to any pending, or to our knowledge, threatened litigation of any type.

ITEM 4 MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

None

Part II

ITEM 5 MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

As of April 30, 2020, there is a very limited market for our common stock, and there is currently no established public market whatsoever for our securities. We have a trading symbol (“INNO”) but there can be no assurances as to whether:

- ⌚ any market for our shares will develop in the foreseeable future if at all;
- ⌚ the prices at which our common stock will trade; or
- ⌚ 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.

Transfer of our common stock may also be restricted under the securities or blue sky laws of certain states and foreign jurisdictions. Consequently, investors may not be able to liquidate their investments and should be prepared to hold the common stock for an indefinite period of time.

We have never paid any cash dividends on shares of our common stock and do not anticipate that we will pay dividends in the foreseeable future. We intend to apply any earnings to fund the development of our business. The purchase of shares of common stock is inappropriate for investors seeking current or near-term income.

As of the close of business on April 30, 2020, there were 172,075,000 shares of our common stock were issued and outstanding.

No underwriter participated in the issuance of our shares, and no underwriting discounts or commissions were paid to anyone.

The Company has never repurchased any of its equity securities.

Blue Sky Considerations

Because our securities have not been registered for resale under the blue sky laws of any state, the holders of such shares and persons who desire to purchase them in any trading market that might develop in the future, should be aware that there may be significant state blue-sky law restrictions upon the ability of investors to sell the securities and of purchasers to purchase the securities. Accordingly, investors should consider any secondary market for the Company’s securities to be a limited one.

ITEM 6 SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

We are considered to be a smaller reporting company, as defined by Rule 229.10(f)(1), and, therefore, are not required to provide the information required by this Item.

ITEM 7 MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain matters discussed in this annual report on Form 10-K 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, if any 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-K. 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 provides information which the Company’s 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.

Operations

We were incorporated in Nevada on January 23, 2004.

In May 2011, the Company’s President introduced a business plan of finding and salvaging sunken ships. Our President, Paul Tidwell, devotes 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 business plan, the Company will have to raise substantial debt or equity capital or conduct projects jointly with other parties who provide project funding 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.

The Company is currently actively considering several projects that have been extensively researched by its President. Several trips, including to Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, have been taken. Negotiations have been underway with numerous companies to conduct various salvage operations. No assurances can be given regarding the likelihood of these negotiations culminating in executed contracts.

The potential projects being discussed include:

- ① The right to undertake an exploration to find the Flor de la Mar, a Portuguese ship that sank in 1511 with a rumored large cargo of treasures.
- ① The right to participate in the salvage of the contents of the Flor de la Mar.
- ① The right to sell or auction all or a portion of the contents salvaged from the Flor de la Mar.
- ① A program to survey and salvage two World War II ships sunk during World War II.
- ① A project to recover a large shipment of tin from a sunken ship between Indonesia and Malaysia.

The contract/project discussions are being undertaken with a variety of people and entities, including Government officials outside the United States. Before any contract can be completed, the parties have to negotiate how the proceeds of any salvaged assets would be distributed. The likely outcome of these projects and discussions cannot be predicted at this time.

On November 21, 2017, the Company entered into an agreement to assist a company in Singapore to recover a large shipment of tin from a sunken ship that is believed to be in the waters between Indonesia and Malaysia. The same investor that agreed to fund the Flor de la Mar project if contracts are signed, provided the \$200,000 needed by the Company to participate in this contract. The salvage ship was fully equipped at the end of May 2018. After leaving the harbor in Singapore to commence the salvage recovery effort, the ship experienced unexpected mechanical problems that required it to return to harbor for repairs. Shortly after the repairs were completed, the seas in the area were hit with severe storms which limited the salvage ship’s ability to reach the salvage area and required it to refuel in Malaysia. The salvage ship then commenced to the area of the seas outside the Philippines where one of the sunken ships is believed to be. However, the salvage ship had to return to harbor for additional repairs affecting navigation-related equipment. A decision was made to use a different ship which was equipped and left harbor in late February 2019.

There is no way of predicting whether or when any of the projects being negotiated or pursued by Innocap will be completed and, if completed, the level of profits, if any.

Innocap has limited financial resources and has an accumulated deficit at January 31, 2020. 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.

The Company started accruing compensation of \$25,000 per quarter for its President during the quarter ended July 31, 2014. All other expenses incurred during the year ended January 31, 2020 consist of costs, including travel expenses, incurred by Mr. Tidwell to negotiate potential contracts, rent, consulting fees, administrative costs and professional fees.

Innocap, Inc. has no financial resources and has not established a source of equity or debt financing and has an accumulated deficit at January 31, 2020. Our independent registered auditors included an explanatory paragraph in their opinion on Innocap's financial statements as of January 31, 2020, 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.

Results of Operations

Revenue

We have not had any revenues from operations through January 31, 2020.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2020 and 2019 were \$354,379 and \$256,960, respectively. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of accrued compensation to our President, costs to negotiate potential contracts and professional/consulting costs. The Company recorded an impairment of \$200,000 in the year ended January 31, 2020 against the investment in the salvage project due to the uncertainty of the recoverability of our investment.

Net Loss

Net loss for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2020 and 2019 were \$354,379 and \$256,960, respectively.

Liquidity

In May 2011, the Company and principal shareholders entered into agreements with its president who brought the Company a new business plan of finding and salvaging sunken ships. Our President, Paul Tidwell, 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 our 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 officers. There are no assurances that the Company will be successful in obtaining the necessary financing and, if obtained, what the terms will be. The Company is currently seeking sources of debt and equity financing but cannot predict the likelihood of success.

In August 2015, the Company entered into an agreement with Charles E. Hill and Associates ("Investor") under which the Investor agreed to finance an exploration to find the Flor de la Mar, a Portuguese ship that sank in 1511 with a rumored large cargo of treasures. Undertaking this project is contingent on finalizing an agreement with the Government of Indonesia. The Investor is an entity controlled by a minority shareholder of the Company.

As of January 31, 2020, the Investor had provided advances of \$335,300 under this Agreement. Under the terms of the Agreement, the Company will provide the Investor with periodic budgets and documentation of expenses relating to the project. If anything is recovered from the project, the Company's share will be split evenly with the Investor after expenses are reimbursed. If a contract with Indonesia is executed, it is likely that the contract will specify that the Company will have to split the proceeds of any recovery with Indonesia. If a contract is not reached with Indonesia, the Advance will be applied to any other contract that is executed by us.

In November 2017, the Investor also provided \$200,000 to enable the Company to enter into an agreement with a company located in Singapore to recover a sunken ship which is believed to have a large cargo of tin. The recovery efforts ran into numerous delays and incurred several problems. Since there is no certainty as to when or if the problems and delays will be resolved, Innocap has entered into a new agreement with Solar in June 2019 under which the \$200,000 investment made by Innocap will no longer relate to the recovery of tin but will now be associated with the already recovered Ming Dynasty porcelain which is now in Indonesia being protected by the government of Indonesia. Under the terms of the new agreement:

- ⌚ The initial \$200,000 raised from the sale of the porcelain will be used to repay Innocap's investment.
- ⌚ The next \$2,000,000 raised from the sale of the porcelain will go to Solar.
- ⌚ All additional amounts, if any, raised from the sale of the porcelain will be divided as 10% for Innocap and 90% for Solar.

It is not certain when or to whom sales of the Ming Dynasty porcelain, all of which is still in Indonesia, will be made or how much proceeds will be raised.

This investor is currently undergoing some health and personal issues which may preclude him from making further investments or advances.

The Company has no committed sources of capital or other financing.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

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.

The critical accounting policy for the Company is the impairment of long-lived assets. Note 2 to the financial statements 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 7A 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 8 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Innocap's financial statements as of January 31, 2020 and the fiscal year then ended start on page 29.

ITEM 9 CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

NONE

ITEM 9A CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain "disclosure controls and procedures," as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our principal executive officer to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating our disclosure controls and procedures, the Company recognized that disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and we necessarily are required to apply our judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible disclosure controls and procedures.

Evaluation of disclosure and controls and procedures

Based on his evaluation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this annual report on Form 10-K the Company's principal executive officer has concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of January 31, 2019. The material weaknesses in our disclosure control procedures are as follows

- ① Lack of formal policies and procedures necessary to adequately review significant accounting transactions. We utilize a third-party independent contractor to assist in the preparation of our financial statements. Although the financial statements and footnotes are reviewed by our management, our management is not experienced in financial reporting. The Company has not filed any federal and state tax returns. The net operating losses ("NOLs") will not be available to reduce future taxable income until the returns are filed. If and when, we have internal management with financial training and experience, we will institute more detailed internal accounting and review procedures.
- ① Audit Committee and Financial Expert. We do not have an audit committee with a financial expert and, thus, we lack the appropriate oversight within the financial reporting process. We currently have no independent directors. We plan on forming an audit committee if and when we have independent directors.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act. Our internal control system was 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. Because of inherent limitations, a system of internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect all misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate due to change in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Internal control over financial reporting is defined, under the Exchange Act, as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the issuer's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the issuer'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:

- ① Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the issuer;
- ① 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 issuer are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the issuer; and
- ① Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the issuer's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

The Company's principal executive officer has assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2019. In making this assessment, the Company's principal executive officer was guided by the releases issued by the SEC and to the extent applicable the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's principal executive officer has concluded that based on his assessment, as of January 31, 2019, the Company's procedures of internal control over financial reporting were not effective.

Readers are cautioned that internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Therefore, even effective internal control over financial reporting can only provide reasonable assurance with respect to the financial statement preparation and presentation.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) during the last quarterly period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

This annual 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 annual report.

ITEM 9B OTHER INFORMATION

No event occurred during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ended January 31, 2020 or subsequent period that would have required disclosure in a report on Form 8-K.

PART III

ITEM 10 DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

Our executive officers and directors are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Title</u>
Paul Tidwell	70	Chairman, President and CFO

Paul Tidwell - has worked as a consultant and contractor in various aspects of the salvage industry for more than 25 years. He has been president of Innocap since May 2011.

The term of office of each director expires at our annual meeting of stockholders or until their successors are duly elected and qualified. No officer or director has any prior history with a blank check company, a development stage company that has no specific business plan or purpose or has indicated its business plan is to engage in a merger or acquisition with an unidentified company or companies, other entity, or person.

Possible Potential Conflicts

The OTCQB on which we plan and hope to have our shares of common stock quoted at some point in the future does not have any director independence requirements.

No member of management is or will be required by us to work on a full time basis. Accordingly, certain conflicts of interest may arise between us and our officer in that he may have other business interests in the future to which he devotes his attentions, and he may be expected to continue to do so although management time must also be devoted to our business. As a result, conflicts of interest may arise that can be resolved only through his exercise of such judgment as is consistent with his understanding of his fiduciary duties to us. In an effort to deal with such potential conflict our President has entered into an agreement with the Company as summarized in Risk Factor entitled "There are significant potential conflicts of interest. Our president devotes only a portion of his time to us and may have conflicts of interest in allocating management time among various business activities. In the course of other business activities, he may become aware of business opportunities which may be appropriate for presentation to us, as well as the other entities with which he is affiliated or knows. As such, there may be conflicts of interest in determining to which entity a particular business opportunity should be presented."

Currently we have only one officer who is also our only director and will seek to add additional officer(s) and/or director(s) as and when the proper personnel are located and terms of employment are mutually negotiated and agreed, and we have sufficient capital resources and cash flow to make such offers.

Board of Directors

All directors hold office until the completion of their term of office, which is not longer than one year, or until their successors have been elected. Our directors' term of office expires on January 31, 2021. All officers are appointed annually by the board of directors and, subject to existing employment agreements (of which there are currently none) and serve at the discretion of the board. Currently, our directors receive no compensation for their role as directors.

If we have an even number of directors, tie votes on issues will be resolved in favor of the chairman's vote.

All directors will be reimbursed by us for any expenses incurred in attending directors' meetings provided that we have the resources to pay these fees. We will consider applying for officers and directors liability insurance at such time when we have the resources to do so.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

On February 16, 2010, we adopted a Code of Ethics and Business Conduct which is applicable to our future employees and which also includes a Code of Ethics for our chief executive and principal financial officers and any persons performing similar functions. A code of ethics is a written standard designed to deter wrongdoing and to promote:

- ① honest and ethical conduct,
- ② full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in regulatory filings and public statements,
- ③ compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations,

- Ⓢ the prompt reporting violation of the code, and
- Ⓢ accountability for adherence to the code.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings.

There have been no events under any bankruptcy act, no criminal proceedings and no judgments, injunctions, orders or decrees material to the evaluation of the ability and integrity of any director, executive officer, promoter or control person of Innocap during the past five years.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

None of our employees are subject to a written employment agreement nor has any officer received a cash salary since our founding.

The Summary Compensation Table shows certain compensation information for services rendered in all capacities for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2019 and 2018. Other than as set forth herein, no executive officer's salary and bonus exceeded \$100,000 in any of the applicable years. The following information includes the dollar value of base salaries, bonus awards, the number of stock options granted and certain other compensation, if any, whether paid or deferred.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Annual Compensation			Long Term Compensation			
		Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Other Annual Compensation (\$)	Awards		Payouts	
					Restricted Stock Awards (\$)	Securities Underlying Options SARs (#)	LTIP Payouts (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)
Paul Tidwell, President	2020	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	100,000 (1)
	2019	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	100,000 (1)

(1) Amounts have been accrued but not paid.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End

There are no outstanding equity awards at January 31, 2020.

ITEM 12 SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

As of April 30, 2020, we had 172,075,000 shares of common stock outstanding. The chart below sets forth the ownership, or claimed ownership, of certain individuals and entities. This chart discloses those persons known by the board of directors to have, or claim to have, beneficial ownership of more than 5% of the outstanding shares of our common stock as of April 30, 2019; of all directors and executive officers of Innocap; and of our directors and officers as a group.

Unless otherwise indicated, Innocap believes that all persons named in the table have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of the common stock beneficially owned by them. A person is deemed to be the beneficial owner of securities which may be acquired by such person within 60 days from the date indicated above upon the exercise of options, warrants or convertible securities. Each beneficial owner's percentage ownership is determined by assuming that options, warrants or convertible securities that are held by such person (but not those held by any other person) and which are exercisable within 60 days of the date indicated above, have been exercised.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned	Percent of Class
Paul Tidwell, 112 N. Walnut Street, PO Box 489, Jefferson, TX 75657*	95,606,489	55.6
Charles E. Hill & Associates, Inc., 112 N. Walnut Street, PO Box 489, Jefferson, TX 75657**	11,000,000	6.4
Officers and Directors as a group (1 member)	95,606,489	55.6

* Excludes 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock issued to Paul Tidwell in May 2011. Each share of preferred stock is convertible into 50 shares of common stock.

** Includes 1,000,000 shares held by Charles E. Hill

Shareholder Matters

As an issuer of "penny stock," the protection provided by the federal securities laws relating to forward looking statements does not apply to us as long as our shares continue to be penny stocks. Although the federal securities law provides a safe harbor for forward-looking statements made by a public company that files reports under the federal securities laws, this safe harbor is not available to issuers of penny stocks. As a result, we will not have the benefit of this safe harbor protection in the event of any claim that the material provided by us, including this Annual Report on Form 10-K, contained a material misstatement of fact or was misleading in any material respect because of our failure to include any statements necessary to make the statements not misleading.

As a Nevada corporation, we are subject to the Nevada Revised Statutes ("NRS" or "Nevada law"). Certain provisions of Nevada law create rights that might be deemed material to our shareholders. Other provisions might delay or make more difficult acquisitions of our stock or changes in our control or might also have the effect of preventing changes in our management or might make it more difficult to accomplish transactions that some of our shareholders may believe to be in their best interests.

Directors' Duties. Section 78.138 of the Nevada law allows our directors and officers, in exercising their powers to further our interests, to consider the interests of our employees, suppliers, creditors and customers. They can also consider the economy of the state and the nation, the interests of the community and of society and our long-term and short-term interests and shareholders, including the possibility that these interests may be best served by our continued independence. Our directors may resist a change or potential change in control if they, by a majority vote of a quorum, determine that the change or potential change is opposed to or not in our best interest. Our board of directors may consider these interests or have reasonable grounds to believe that, within a reasonable time, any debt which might be created as a result of the change in control would cause our assets to be less than our liabilities, render us insolvent, or cause us to file for bankruptcy protection

Amendments to Bylaws - Our articles of incorporation provide that the power to adopt, alter, amend, or repeal our bylaws is vested exclusively with the board of directors. In exercising this discretion, our board of directors could conceivably alter our bylaws in ways that would affect the rights of our shareholders and the ability of any shareholder or group to effect a change in our control; however, the board would not have the right to do so in a way that would violate law or the applicable terms of our articles of incorporation.

ITEM 13 CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

During the fiscal year ended January 31, 2020, Mr. Tidwell received 12,000,000 shares of common stock to settle liabilities due to him of \$38,400.

Director Independence; Committees of the Board of Directors

Our Board of Directors is comprised of one individual, who is also integral to the operations of our company, we do not have a majority of independent directors as that term is defined under Rule 4200(a) (15) of the NASDAQ Marketplace Rules, even though that definition does not currently apply to us, because we are not listed on the NASDAQ. We anticipate that if we expand our Board of Directors in the future, that we will seek to include members who are independent. Our securities are not quoted on an exchange that has requirements that a majority of our Board members be independent, and we are not currently otherwise subject to any law, rule or regulation requiring that all or any portion of our Board of Directors include "independent" directors.

Our Board of Directors has not established any committees, including an Audit Committee, a Compensation Committee or a Nominating Committee, or any committee performing a similar function. The functions of those committees are being undertaken by the entire board as a whole. Our board of directors does not believe that it is necessary to have such committees because it believes the functions of such committees can be adequately performed by our Board of Directors as a whole. Further, since our securities are not listed on an exchange, we are not subject to any qualitative requirements mandating the establishment of any particular committees.

We do not have a policy regarding the consideration of any director candidates which may be recommended by our shareholders, including the minimum qualifications for director candidates, nor has our Board of Directors established a process for identifying and evaluating director nominees. We have not adopted a policy regarding the handling of any potential recommendation of director candidates by our shareholders, including the procedures to be followed. Our Board has not considered or adopted any of these policies as we have never received a recommendation from any stockholder for any candidate to serve on our Board of Directors. Given the nature of our operations and lack of directors and officers insurance coverage, we do not anticipate that any of our shareholders will make such a recommendation in the near future. While there have been no nominations of additional directors proposed, in the event such a proposal is made, all members of our Board will participate in the consideration of director nominees.

None of our directors is an "audit committee financial expert" within the meaning of Item 407(d)(5) of Regulation S-K. In general, an "audit committee financial expert" is an individual member of the audit committee or Board of Directors who:

- a) understands generally accepted accounting principles and financial statements,
- b) is able to assess the general application of such principles in connection with accounting for estimates, accruals and reserves,
- c) has experience preparing, auditing, analyzing or evaluating financial statements comparable to the breadth and complexity to our financial statements,
- d) understands internal controls over financial reporting, and
- e) understands audit committee functions.

We believe that the members of our Board of Directors are collectively capable of analyzing and evaluating our financial statements and understanding internal controls and procedures for financial reporting. We believe that retaining an independent director who would qualify as an "audit committee financial expert" would be overly costly and burdensome and is not warranted in our circumstances.

ITEM 14 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Audit Fees: We have incurred fees totaling \$14,300 and \$12,700 for audit services for fiscal 2020 and 2019 annual audits of the Company's financial statements included as part of our Form 10-K filing and audit related services including the quarterly reviews associated with our Form 10-Q filings.

Audit-Related Fees: Audit-related services consist of fees billed for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements and are not reported under "Audit Fees." These services include attest services that are not required by statute or regulation and consultations concerning financial accounting and reporting standards and were not incurred for fiscal 2020 and 2019.

Tax Services Fees: Tax fees consist of fees billed for professional services for tax compliance. These services include assistance regarding federal, state, and local tax compliance. Tax fees were not incurred during the fiscal years ended January 31, 2020 and 2019.

All Other Fees: Other fees, which were not incurred, would include fees for products and services other than the services reported above.

PART IV

ITEM 15 EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

a. Exhibits

- [31.1](#) Certification of Chief Executive Officer
- [31.2](#) Certification of Chief Financial Officer

b. Financial Statement Schedules

None

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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
Paul Tidwell
President

June 18, 2020

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

January 31, 2020 and 2019

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the stockholders and the board of directors of
Innocap, Inc.
Jefferson, Texas

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Innocap, Inc. (the "Company") as of January 31, 2020 and 2019, the related statements of operations, stockholders' deficit and cash flows for the fiscal years then ended, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of January 31, 2020 and 2019, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the fiscal years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Explanatory Paragraph – Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As more fully described in Note 3, the Company has suffered recurring losses from operations, has not yet generated any revenue from operations since inception. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 3. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB") and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audit we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting 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.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audit also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ Marcum LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2016.

Marcum LLP
Houston, Texas
June 18, 2020

INNOCAP, INC.
Balance Sheets
January 31, 2020 and 2019

ASSETS	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash	\$ 48	\$ 18,870
Prepaid expenses	-	8,286
Total current assets	<u>48</u>	<u>27,156</u>
Investment in salvage project	-	200,000
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ <u>48</u>	\$ <u>227,156</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accrued liabilities	\$ 25,352	\$ 33,352
Accrued liabilities – related party	235,336	179,065
Project advances	<u>535,300</u>	<u>520,300</u>
Total liabilities	<u>795,988</u>	<u>732,717</u>
Commitments and contingencies		
STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT:		
Preferred stock at \$0.001 par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized, 1,000,000 issued and outstanding	1,000	1,000
Common stock at \$0.001 par value; 199,000,000 shares authorized; 172,075,000 and 152,075,000 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	172,075	152,075
Additional paid-in capital	733,105	689,105
Accumulated deficit	<u>(1,702,120)</u>	<u>(1,347,741)</u>
Total Stockholders' Deficit	<u>(795,940)</u>	<u>(505,561)</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT	\$ <u>48</u>	\$ <u>227,156</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

INNOCAP, INC.
Statements of Operations
Fiscal Years Ended January 31, 2020 and 2019

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Revenue	\$ -	\$ -
Operating expenses:		
General and administrative	154,379	256,960
Impairment of investment	200,000	-
Total operating expenses	<u>354,379</u>	<u>256,960</u>
Net loss	<u>\$ (354,379)</u>	<u>\$ (256,960)</u>
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>155,691,438</u>	<u>151,521,575</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

INNOCAP, Inc.
 Statements of Stockholders' Deficit
 Fiscal Years Ended January 31, 2020 and 2019

	Preferred Shares	Amount	Common Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total
Balance, January 31, 2018	1,000,000	\$ 1,000	149,075,000	\$ 149,075	\$ 667,105	\$ (1,090,781)	\$ (273,601)
Shares issued for services	-	-	3,000,000	3,000	22,000	-	25,000
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(256,960)	(256,960)
Balance, January 31, 2019	1,000,000	\$ 1,000	152,075,000	\$ 152,075	\$ 689,105	\$ (1,347,741)	\$ (505,561)
Shares issued to settle liabilities	-	-	20,000,000	20,000	4,000	-	64,000
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(354,379)	(354,379)
Balance, January 31, 2019	1,000,000	\$ 1,000	172,075,000	\$ 172,075	\$ 733,105	\$ (1,702,120)	\$ (795,940)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

INNOCAP, INC.
Statements of Cash Flows
Fiscal Years Ended January 31, 2020 and 2019

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss	\$ (354,379)	\$ (256,960)
Adjustment to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Share-based compensation	-	109,571
Amortization of prepaid expenses	8,286	-
Impairment of investment	200,000	-
Net change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accrued liabilities	17,600	15,234
Accrued liabilities – related party	94,671	85,581
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	<u>(33,822)</u>	<u>(46,574)</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from project advances	15,000	65,300
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	<u>15,000</u>	<u>65,300</u>
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH		
	(18,822)	18,726
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		
	18,870	144
CASH AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 48</u>	<u>\$ 18,870</u>
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOWS INFORMATION:		
Cash Paid For:		
Interest	\$ -	\$ -
Income taxes	\$ -	\$ -
NON-CASH FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Shares issued for prepaid consulting fees	\$ -	\$ 25,000
Shares issued to settle liabilities	\$ 64,000	\$ -

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

INNOCAP, INC.
Notes to Financial Statements
January 31, 2020 and 2019

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION

Innocap, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada on January 23, 2004. In May 2011, the Company's President provided the Company with a business plan of finding and assisting in the salvaging of sunken ships.

NOTE 2 -- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP").

Year-end

The Company has elected a fiscal year ending on January 31.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Investment in Salvage Project

The investment in the salvage project is recorded at the Company's cost.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

The Company reviews its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of the assets may not be fully recoverable. If the total expected undiscounted future net cash flows are less than the carrying amount of the asset, a loss is recognized for the difference between the fair value and carrying amount of the asset.

Income Taxes

The Company recognizes the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. The Company had no material adjustments to its liabilities for unrecognized income tax benefits.

Basic and Diluted Loss Per Common Share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted 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. There were 1,000,000 shares of potentially dilutive convertible preferred shares outstanding at both periods. The Company has excluded these convertible preferred shares due to their anti-dilutive effect for the years ended January 31, 2020 and 2019.

Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated all transactions from January 31, 2020 through the financial issuance date for subsequent event disclosure consideration and has determined that there were no reportable events that occurred during that subsequent period to be disclosed or recorded.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

The Company has implemented all 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. No new accounting pronouncement that became effective during the year ended January 31, 2020 affected the Company.

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 January 31, 2020, the Company had negative working capital and an accumulated deficit of \$1,702,120 and had 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 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.

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

NOTE 4 – INVESTMENT IN SALVAGE PROJECT

On November 21, 2017, the Company entered into an agreement to assist a company in Singapore to recover a large shipment of tin from a sunken ship that is believed to be in the waters between Indonesia and Malaysia. The Company invested \$200,000 in the project. Charles E. Hill and Associates provided the \$200,000 needed by the Company as project advances to participate in this contract.

The recovery efforts ran into numerous delays and incurred several problems. Since there is no certainty as to when or if the problems and delays will be resolved, Innocap has entered into a new agreement with Solar Resources Inc. ("Solar") in June 2019 under which the \$200,000 investment made by Innocap will no longer relate to the recovery of tin but will now be associated with the already recovered Ming Dynasty porcelain which is now in Indonesia being protected by the government of Indonesia. Under the terms of the new agreement:

- ① The initial \$200,000 raised from the sale of the porcelain will be used to repay Innocap's investment.
- ② The next \$2,000,000 raised from the sale of the porcelain will go to Solar.
- ③ All additional amounts, if any, raised from the sale of the porcelain will be divided as 10% for Innocap and 90% for Solar.

It is not certain when or to whom sales of the Ming Dynasty porcelain, which is still in Indonesia, will be made or how much proceeds will be raised. As a result of this uncertainty, the Company recorded an impairment of \$200,000 in the year ended January 31, 2020 against the investment in the salvage project.

NOTE 5 – PROJECT ADVANCES

The Company has an agreement with Charles E. Hill and Associates ("Investor") under which the Investor agreed to finance in several stages of an exploration to find the Flor de la Mar, a Portuguese ship that sank in 1511 with a rumored large cargo of treasures. The first stage of financing will be up to \$500,000. Undertaking this project is contingent on finalizing an agreement with the Government of Indonesia, the negotiations for which are underway. The Investor is an entity controlled by a minority shareholder of the Company.

As of January 31, 2020, the Investor had provided aggregate advances of \$335,300 under this agreement. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company will provide the Investor with periodic budgets and documentation of expenses relating to the project. If anything is recovered from the project, the Company's share will be split evenly with the Investor after expenses are reimbursed. If a contract with Indonesia is executed, it is likely that the contract will specify that the Company will have to split the proceeds of any recovery with Indonesia.

As discussed in Note 4, the Investor has also advanced \$200,000 for the salvage project in the coastal waters between Indonesia and Malaysia.

This investor is currently undergoing some health and personal issues which may preclude him from making further investments or advances.

NOTE 6 – EQUITY

Preferred Stock

The Company's certificate of incorporation authorizes the issuance of 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock with designations, rights and preferences determined from time to time by its board of directors. Accordingly, the Company's board of directors is empowered, without stockholder approval, to issue shares of preferred stock with voting, liquidation, conversion, or other rights that could adversely affect the rights of the holders of the common stock.

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. These preferred shares have the rights to receive dividends, preferences in liquidation and conversion rights.

Common Stock

During the year ended January 31, 2020, the Company issued 20,000,000 shares, including 12,000,000 shares to the Company's President, to settle liabilities associated with services. These shares were valued at \$64,000.

Non-Statutory Stock Compensation Plan

In July 2017, the Company established a Non-Statutory Stock Compensation Plan which, as adjusted, provides for the issuance of up to 45,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock. The plan expires on July 25, 2027.

The 20,000,000 shares described under *Common Stock* above were issued under this plan.

NOTE 7 - INCOME TAXES

Innocap has experienced a change in control both in 2008 and in 2011. Accordingly, the utilization of its net operating loss against future taxable income will be limited to carry forward to offset future taxable income. The operating loss incurred subsequent to the change in control that occurred in 2011 was approximately \$1,283,000. The potential benefit from the carryforward of this loss has been fully reserved because utilization is doubtful.

The Company has not filed any federal and state tax returns. The net operating losses ("NOLs") for these years will not be available to reduce future taxable income until the returns are filed. Assuming these returns are filed, as of January 31, 2020, the Company had approximately \$1,283,000 of federal net operating losses that may be available to offset future taxable income. The net operating loss carry-forward arising in taxable years beginning before December 31, 2017 will begin to expire in the year 2031. For losses arising in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, the net operating loss carryforward has an indefinite life. However, the utilization of the net operating loss carryforward is limited to 80% of taxable income.

Management will be taking on a project to file delinquent tax returns in the upcoming reporting periods and updated values will be disclosed in the following reporting periods.

NOTE 8 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company is provided office space by its President for \$750 per month. There is no formal lease agreement. The Company's President is currently funding many of the Company current operating and travel expenses. The Company has accrued these liabilities as of January 31, 2020.

Accrued liabilities – related party also includes compensation due to the Company's president that has not been paid. The total balance of accrued liabilities – related party as of January 31, 2020 and 2019 were \$235,336 and \$179,065, respectively.

The principal involved with the Company providing the project advances described in Note 5 is a minority shareholder in the Company but has no management role.

NOTE 9 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Beginning in early 2020, there has been an outbreak of coronavirus (COVID-19), initially in China and which has spread to other jurisdictions, including locations where we do business. The full extent of the outbreak, related business and travel restrictions and changes to behavior intended to reduce its spread are uncertain as of the date of the Report as this continues to evolve globally. Therefore, the full extent to which coronavirus may impact our results of operations, liquidity or financial position is uncertain. Management continues to monitor the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic is having on the Company and the economies in which we operate. We anticipate that our liquidity may be materially impacted by the coronavirus outbreak.

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 302
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Paul Tidwell, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Innocap, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this 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 report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this 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 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)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting 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
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report my 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
 - d) 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 (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.
5. I, as the certifying officer, have disclosed, based on my most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the 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 18, 2020

/s/ Paul Tidwell

Paul Tidwell

Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the annual report of Innocap, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2020 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Paul Tidwell, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial and Accounting Officer of the Company, certify that:

1. The Report fully complies with the 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 results of operations of the Company.

Date: June 18, 2020

/s/ Paul Tidwell

Paul Tidwell

Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer