

INNOCOM TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS, INC.  
Form 10-K  
April 15, 2009

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

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FORM 10-K

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ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008

OR

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

For the transition period from                      to

Commission File Number 0- 50164

INNOCOM TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
Incorporation or organization)

87-0618756  
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

Suite 1501, Bank of East Asia Harbour View Centre,  
56 Gloucester Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong, PRC  
(Address of principal executive offices)

(852) 3102 1602  
(Issuer's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.  
Yes  No

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Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes  No

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

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2008, the aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$443,793.18 based on the closing sale price as reported on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board. As of April 13, 2009, there were 37,900,536 shares of common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None

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Innocom Technology Holdings, Inc.

FORM 10-K

For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

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## INFORMATION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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

Readers are also urged to carefully review and consider the various disclosures made by us which attempt to advise interested parties of the factors which affect our business, including without limitation the disclosures made in PART I. ITEM 1A.: Risk Factors and PART II. ITEM 6 "Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation" included herein.

### PART I.

#### Item 1. Business

##### History

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

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

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

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

In February 2007, we have established a wholly-foreign owned subsidiary company to acquire distressed land, factory building and equipments under receivership from municipal government. Deposits have been paid by installments. We

expect to complete the acquisition in near future. The factory will be used for assembling mobile phones under the trade mark we purchased in May 2007 and components parts on OEM basis.

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

In 2007, we discontinue the registration of domain name “dolphinproductions.net”.

#### Our Business

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

#### Customers

Our customers include major mobile handset brand owners in China, such as TCL, CECT, Cosun Communications, Panda Communications and Zhejiang Holley Communication Group Co., Ltd.

We generate our revenue from sale of complete mobile handsets and component parts.

## Facilities

We do not own any land and building. We currently rent a 260 square meters office with a lease period of two years in Hong Kong as our headquarter office.

## Employees

As of December 31, 2008, we employed approximately 4 full-time employees. The Company does not have any collective bargaining agreements with its employees and we consider our employee relations to be good.

## Website Access to our SEC Reports

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

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

Attn: Investor Relations  
Suite 1501, Bank of East Asia Harbour View Centre  
56 Gloucester Road  
Wanchai, Hong Kong, PRC

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

## Item 1A. Risk Factors

Our sales and profitability depend on the continued growth of the mobile communications industry as well as the growth of the new market segments within that industry in which we have recently invested. If the mobile communications industry does not grow as we expect, or if the new market segments on which we have chosen to focus and in which we have recently invested grow less than expected, or if new faster-growing market segments emerge in which we have not invested, our sales and profitability may be adversely affected.

Our business depends on continued growth in mobile communications in terms of the number of existing mobile subscribers who upgrade or simply replace their existing mobile devices, the number of new subscribers and increased usage. As well, our sales and profitability are affected by the extent to which there is increasing demand for, and development of, value-added services, leading to opportunities for us to successfully market mobile devices that feature these services. These developments in our industry are to a certain extent outside of our control. For example, we are dependent on operators in highly penetrated markets to successfully introduce services that cause a substantial increase in usage of voice and data. Further, in order to support a continued increase in mobile subscribers in certain low-penetration markets, we are dependent on operators to increase their sales volumes of lower-cost mobile devices and to offer affordable tariffs. If operators are not successful in their attempts to increase subscriber numbers, stimulate increased usage or drive replacement sales, our business and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Our industry continues to undergo significant changes. First, the mobile communications, information technology, media and consumer electronics industries are converging in some areas into one broader industry leading to the creation of new mobile devices, services and ways to use mobile devices. Second, while participants in the mobile communications industry once provided complete products and solutions, industry players are increasingly providing specific hardware and software layers for products and solutions. As a result of these changes, new market segments within our industry have begun to emerge and we have made significant investments in new business opportunities in certain of these market segments, such as smart-phones, imaging, games, music and enterprise mobility infrastructure. However, a number of the new market segments in the mobile communications industry are still in early states of their development, and it may be difficult for us to accurately predict which new market segments are the most advantageous for us to focus on. As a result, if the segments on which we have chosen to focus grow less than expected, we may not receive a return on our investment as soon as we expect, or at all. We may also forego growth opportunities in new market segments of the mobile communications industry on which we do not focus.

Our results of operations, particularly our profitability, may be adversely affected if we do not successfully manage price erosion related to our products.

In the future, if, for competitive reasons, we need to lower the selling prices of certain of our products and if we cannot lower our costs at the same rate or faster, this may have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations, particularly our profitability. To mitigate the impact of mix shifts on our profitability, we implement product segmentation with the aim of designing appropriate features with an appropriate cost basis for each customer segment. Likewise, we endeavor to mitigate the impact on our profitability of price erosion of certain features and functionalities by seeking to correctly time the introduction of new products, in order to align such introductions with declines in the prices of relevant components. We cannot predict with any certainty whether or to what extent we may need to lower prices for competitive reasons again and how successful we will be in aligning our cost basis to the pricing at any given point in time. Price erosion is a normal characteristic of the mobile devices industry, and the products and solutions offered by us are also subject to natural price erosion over time. If we cannot reduce our costs at the same rate, our business may be materially adversely affected. Although we may take actions to mitigate price erosion, such as strengthening the Company brand in order to support a price premium over certain of our competitors, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in this regard.

We must develop or otherwise acquire complex, evolving technologies to use in our business. If we fail to develop these technologies or to successfully commercialize them as new advanced products and solutions that meet customer demand, or fail to do so on a timely basis, it may have a material adverse effect on our business, our ability to meet our targets and our results of operations.

In order to succeed in our markets, we believe that we must develop or otherwise acquire complex, evolving technologies to use in our business. However, the development and use of new technologies, applications and technology platforms for our mobile devices involves time, substantial costs and risks both within and outside of our control. This is true whether we develop these technologies internally, by acquiring or investing in other companies or through collaboration with third parties.

The technologies, functionalities and features on which we choose to focus may not achieve as broad or timely customer acceptance as we expect. This may result from numerous factors including the availability of more attractive alternatives or a lack of sufficient compatibility with other existing technologies, products and solutions. Additionally, even if we do select the technologies, functionalities and features that customers ultimately want, we or the companies that work with us may not be able to bring them to the market at the right time.

Furthermore, as a result of ongoing technological developments, our products and solutions are increasingly used together with components or layers that have been developed by third parties, whether or not the Company has authorized their use with our products and solutions. However, such components, such as batteries, or layers, such as software applications, may not be compatible with our products and solutions and may not meet our and our customers' quality, safety or other standards. As well, certain components or layers that may be used with our products may enable our products and solutions to be used for objectionable purposes, such as to transfer content that might be hateful or derogatory. The use of our products and solutions with incompatible or otherwise substandard components or layers, or for purposes that are inappropriate, is largely outside of our control and could harm the Company brand.

We need to understand the different markets in which we operate and meet the needs of our customers, which include mobile network operators, distributors, independent retailers and enterprise customers. We need to have a competitive product portfolio, and to work together with our operator customers to address their needs. Our failure to identify key market trends and to respond timely and successfully to the needs of our customers may have a material adverse impact on our market share, business and results of operations.

We serve a diverse range of customers, ranging from mobile network operators, distributors, independent retailers to enterprise customers, across a variety of markets. In many of these markets, the mobile communications industry is at different stages of development, and many of these markets have different characteristics and dynamics, for example, in terms of mobile penetration rates and technology, feature and pricing preferences. Establishing and maintaining good relationships with our customers and understanding trends and needs in their markets require us to constantly obtain and evaluate a complex array of feedback and other data. We must do this efficiently in order to be able to identify key market trends and address our customers' needs proactively and in a timely manner. If we fail to analyze correctly and respond timely and appropriately to customer feedback and other data, our business may be materially adversely affected.

Certain mobile network operators require mobile devices to be customized to their specifications, by requesting certain preferred features, functionalities or design, together with co-branding with the network operator's brand. We believe that customization is an important element in gaining increased operator customer satisfaction and we are working together with operators on product planning as well as accelerating product hardware and software customization programs. These developments may result in new challenges as we provide customized products, such as the need for us to produce mobile devices in smaller lot sizes, which can impede our economies of scale, or the potential for the erosion of the Company brand, which we consider to be one of our key competitive advantages.



In order to meet our customers' needs, we need to introduce new devices on a timely basis and maintain a competitive product portfolio. For the Company, a competitive product portfolio means a broad and balanced offering of commercially appealing mobile devices with attractive features, functionality and design for all major user segments and price points. If we do not achieve a competitive portfolio, we believe that we will be at a competitive disadvantage, which may lead to lower revenue and lower profits.

The competitiveness of our portfolio is also influenced by the value of the Company brand. A number of factors, including actual or even alleged defects in our products and solutions, may have a negative effect on our reputation and erode the value of the Company brand.

Competition in our industry is intense. Our failure to respond successfully to changes in the competitive landscape may have a material adverse impact on our business and results of operations.

The markets for our products and solutions are intensely competitive. Industry participants compete with each other mainly on the basis of the breadth and depth of their product portfolios, price, operational and manufacturing efficiency, technical performance, product features, quality, customer support and brand recognition. We are facing increased competition from both our traditional competitors in the mobile communications industry as well as a number of new competitors, particularly from countries where production costs tend to be lower. Some of these competitors have used, and we expect will continue to use, more aggressive pricing strategies, different design approaches and alternative technologies than ours. In addition, some competitors have chosen a strategy of focusing on productization based on commercially available technologies and components, which may enable them to introduce products faster and with lower levels of research and development spending than the Company.

As a result of developments in our industry, we also expect to face new competition from companies in related industries, such as consumer electronics manufacturers and business device and solution providers, including but not limited to Dell, HP, Microsoft, Nintendo, Palm, Research in Motion and Sony. Additionally, because mobile network operators are increasingly offering mobile devices under their own brand, we face increasing competition from non-branded mobile device manufacturers. If we cannot respond successfully to these competitive developments, our business and results of operations may be materially adversely affected.

Reaching our sales, profitability, volume and market share targets depends on numerous factors. These include our ability to offer products and solutions that meet the demands of the market and to manage the prices and costs of our products and solutions, our operational efficiency, the pace of development and acceptance of new technologies, our success in the business areas that we have recently entered, and general economic conditions. Depending on those factors, some of which we may influence and others of which are beyond our control, we may fail to reach our targets and we may fail to provide accurate forecasts of our sales and results of operations .

A variety of factors discussed throughout these Risk Factors could affect our ability to reach our targets and give accurate forecasts. Although, we can influence some of these factors, some of them depend on external factors that are beyond our control. In our mobile device businesses, we seek to maintain healthy levels of sales and profitability through offering a competitive portfolio of mobile devices, growing faster than the market, working to improve our operational efficiency, controlling our costs, and targeting timely and successful product introductions and shipments. The quarterly and annual sales and operating results in our mobile device businesses also depend on a number of other factors that are not within our control. Such factors include the global growth in mobile device volumes, which is influenced by, among other factors, regional economic factors, competitive pressures, regulatory environment, the timing and success of product and service introductions by various market participants, including network operators, the commercial acceptance of new mobile devices, technologies and services, and operators' and distributors' financial situations. Our sales and operating results are also impacted by fluctuations in exchange rates and at the quarterly level by seasonality. In developing markets, the availability and cost, through affordable tariffs, of mobile phone service compared with the availability and cost of fixed line networks may also impact volume growth.

In our mobile networks business, we also seek to maintain healthy levels of sales and profitability and try to grow faster than the market. Our networks business's quarterly and annual net sales and operating results can be affected by a number of factors, some of which we can influence, such as our operational efficiency, the level of our research and development investments and the deployment progress and technical success we achieve under network contracts. Other relevant factors include operator investment behavior, which can vary significantly from quarter to quarter, competitive pressures and general economic conditions although these are not within our control.

The new business areas that we have entered may be less profitable than we currently foresee, or they may generate more variable operating results than we currently foresee. We expect to incur short-term operating losses in certain of these new business areas given our early stage investments in research and development and marketing in particular. Also our efforts in managing prices and costs in the long-term, especially balancing prices and volumes with research and development costs, may prove to be inadequate.

Although we may announce forecasts of our results of operations, uncertainties affecting any of these factors, particularly during difficult economic conditions, render our forecasts difficult to make, and may cause us not to reach the targets that we have forecasted, or to revise our estimates.

Our sales and results of operations could be adversely affected if we fail to efficiently manage our manufacturing and logistics without interruption, or fail to ensure that our products and solutions meet our and our customers' quality, safety and other requirements and are delivered in time.

Our manufacturing and logistics are complex, require advanced and costly equipment and include outsourcing to third parties. These operations are continuously modified in an effort to improve manufacturing efficiency and flexibility. We may experience difficulties in adapting our supply to the demand for our products, ramping up or down production at our facilities, adopting new manufacturing processes, finding the most timely way to develop the best technical solutions for new products, or achieving manufacturing efficiency and flexibility, whether we manufacture our products and solutions ourselves or outsource to third parties. Such difficulties may have a material adverse effect on our sales and results of operations and may result from, among other things: delays in adjusting or upgrading production at our facilities, delays in expanding production capacity, failure in our manufacturing and logistics processes, failures in the activities we have outsourced, and interruptions in the data communication systems that run our operations. Also, a failure or an interruption could occur at any stage of our product creation, manufacturing and delivery processes, resulting in our products and solutions not meeting our and our customers' quality, safety and other requirements, or being delivered late, which could have a material adverse effect on our sales, our results of operations and reputation and the value of the Company brand.

We depend on our suppliers for the timely delivery of components and for their compliance with our supplier requirements, such as, most notably, our and our customers' product quality, safety and other standards. Their failure to do so could adversely affect our ability to deliver our products and solutions successfully and on time.

Our manufacturing operations depend to a certain extent on obtaining adequate supplies of fully functional components on a timely basis. Our principal supply requirements are for electronic components, mechanical components and software, which all have a wide range of applications in our products. Electronic components include integrated circuits, microprocessors, standard components, memory devices, cameras, displays, batteries and chargers while mechanical components include covers, connectors, key mats and antennas. In addition, a particular component may be available only from a limited number of suppliers. Suppliers may from time to time extend lead times, limit supplies or increase prices due to capacity constraints or other factors, which could adversely affect our ability to deliver our products and solutions on a timely basis. Moreover, even if we attempt to select our suppliers and manage our supplier relationships with scrutiny, a component supplier may fail to meet our supplier requirements, such as, most notably, our and our customers' product quality, safety and other standards, and consequently some of our products are unacceptable to us and our customers, or we may fail in our own quality controls. Moreover, a component supplier may experience delays or disruption to its manufacturing, or financial difficulties. Any of these events could delay our successful delivery of products and solutions, which meet our and our customers' quality, safety and other requirements, or otherwise adversely affect our sales and our results of operations. Also, our reputation and brand value may be affected due to real or merely alleged failures in our products and solutions.

We are developing a number of our new products and solutions together with other companies. If any of these companies were to fail to perform, we may not be able to bring our products and solutions to market successfully or in a timely way and this could have a material adverse impact on our sales and profitability.

We continue to invite the providers of technology, components or software to work with us to develop technologies or new products and solutions. These arrangements involve the commitment by each company of various resources, including technology, research and development efforts, and personnel. Although the target of these arrangements is a mutually beneficial outcome for each party, our ability to introduce new products and solutions that meet our and our customers' quality, safety and other standards successfully and on schedule could be hampered if, for example, any of the following risks were to materialize: the arrangements with the companies that work with us do not develop as expected, the technologies provided by the companies that work with us are not sufficiently protected or infringe third parties' intellectual property rights in a way that we cannot foresee or prevent, the technologies, products or solutions supplied by the companies that work with us do not meet the required quality, safety and other standards or customer needs, our own quality controls fail, or the financial standing of the companies that work with us deteriorates.

Our operations rely on complex and highly centralized information technology systems and networks. If any system or network disruption occurs, this reliance could have a material adverse impact on our operations, sales and operating results.

Our operations rely to a significant degree on the efficient and uninterrupted operation of complex and highly centralized information technology systems and networks, which are integrated with those of third parties. Any failure or disruption of our current or future systems or networks could have a material adverse effect on our operations, sales and operating results. Furthermore, any data leakages resulting from information technology security breaches could also adversely affect us.

All information technology systems are potentially vulnerable to damage or interruption from a variety of sources. We pursue various measures in order to manage our risks related to system and network disruptions, including the use of multiple suppliers and available information technology security. However, despite precautions taken by us, an outage in a telecommunications network utilized by any of our information technology systems, virus or other event that

leads to an unanticipated interruption of our information technology systems or networks could have a material adverse effect on our operations, sales and operating results.

Our products and solutions include increasingly complex technology involving numerous new Our patented and other proprietary technologies, as well as some developed or licensed to us by certain third parties. As a consequence, evaluating the protection of the technologies we intend to use is more and more challenging, and we expect increasingly to face claims that we have infringed third parties' intellectual property rights. The use of increasingly complex technology may also result in increased licensing costs for us, restrictions on our ability to use certain technologies in our products and solution offerings, and/or costly and time-consuming litigation. Third parties may also commence actions seeking to establish the invalidity of intellectual property rights on which we depend.

Our products and solutions include increasingly complex technology involving numerous new Company patented and other proprietary technologies, as well as some developed or licensed to us by certain third parties. As the amount of such proprietary technologies needed for our products and solutions continues to increase, the number of parties claiming rights continues to increase and become more fragmented within individual products, and as the complexity of the technology and the overlap of product functionalities increases, the possibility of more infringement and related intellectual property claims against us also continues to increase. The holders of patents potentially relevant to our product and solution offerings may be unknown to us, or may otherwise make it difficult for us to acquire a license on commercially acceptable terms. There may also be technologies licensed to and relied on by us that are subject to infringement or other corresponding allegations or claims by others which could damage our ability to rely on such technologies.

In addition, although we endeavor to ensure that companies that work with us possess appropriate intellectual property rights or licenses, we cannot fully avoid risks of intellectual property rights infringement created by suppliers of components and various layers in our products and solutions or by companies with which we work in cooperative research and development activities. Similarly, we and our customers may face claims of infringement in connection with our customers' use of our products and solutions. Finally, as all technology standards, including those used and relied on by us, include some intellectual property rights, we cannot fully avoid risks of a claim for infringement of such rights due to our reliance on such standards. We believe that the number of third parties declaring their intellectual property to be relevant to these standards is increasing, which may increase the likelihood that we will be subject to such claims in the future.

Any restrictions on our ability to sell our products and solutions due to expected or alleged infringements of third party intellectual property rights and any intellectual property rights claims, regardless of merit, could result in material losses of profits, costly litigation, the payment of damages and other compensation, the diversion of the attention of our personnel, product shipment delays or the need for us to develop non-infringing technology or to enter into royalty or licensing agreements. If we were unable to develop non-infringing technology, or if royalty or licensing agreements were not available on commercially acceptable terms, we could be precluded from making and selling the affected products and solutions. As new features are added to our products and solutions, we may need to acquire further licenses, including from new and sometimes unidentified owners of intellectual property. The cumulative costs of obtaining any necessary licenses are difficult to predict and may over time have a negative effect on our operating results.

In addition, other companies may commence actions seeking to establish the invalidity of our intellectual property, for example, patent rights. In the event that one or more of our patents are challenged, a court may invalidate the patent or determine that the patent is not enforceable, which could harm our competitive position. If any of our key patents are invalidated, or if the scope of the claims in any of these patents is limited by a court decision, we could be prevented from licensing the invalidated or limited portion of our intellectual property rights. Even if such a patent challenge is not successful, it could be expensive and time consuming, divert management attention from our business and harm our reputation. Any diminution of the protection that our own intellectual property rights enjoy could cause us to lose some of the benefits of our investments in R&D, which may have a negative effect on our results of operations.

If we are unable to recruit, retain and develop appropriately skilled employees, we may not be able to implement our strategies and, consequently, our results of operations may suffer.

We must continue to recruit, retain and through constant competence training develop appropriately skilled employees with a comprehensive understanding of our businesses and technologies. As competition for skilled personnel remains keen, we seek to create a corporate culture that encourages creativity and continuous learning. We are also continuously developing our compensation and benefit policies and taking other measures to attract and motivate skilled personnel. Nevertheless, we have encountered in the past, and may encounter in the future, shortages of appropriately skilled personnel, which may hamper our ability to implement our strategies and harm our results of operations.

The global networks business relies on a limited number of customers and large multi-year contracts. Unfavorable developments under such a contract or in relation to a major customer may affect our sales, our results of operations and cash flow adversely.

Large multi-year contracts, which are typical in the networks industry, include a risk that the timing of sales and results of operations associated with these contracts will be different than expected. Moreover, they usually require the dedication of substantial amounts of working capital and other resources, which impacts our cash flow negatively. Any non-performance by us under these contracts may have significant adverse consequences for us because network

operators have demanded and may continue to demand stringent contract undertakings such as penalties for contract violations.

Our sales derived from, and assets located in, emerging market countries may be adversely affected by economic, regulatory and political developments in those countries. As sales from these countries represent an increasing portion of our total sales, economic or political turmoil in these countries could adversely affect our sales and results of operations. Our investments in emerging market countries may also be subject to other risks and uncertainties.

We generate sales from and have invested in various emerging market countries. As sales from these countries represent an increasing portion of our total sales, economic or political turmoil in these countries could adversely affect our sales and results of operations. Our investments in emerging market countries may also be subject to risks and uncertainties, including unfavorable taxation treatment, exchange controls, challenges in protecting our intellectual property rights, nationalization, inflation, incidents of terrorist activity, currency fluctuations, or the absence of, or unexpected changes in, regulation as well as other unforeseeable operational risks.

Allegations of health risks from the electromagnetic fields generated by base stations and mobile devices, and the lawsuits and publicity relating to them, regardless of merit, could affect our operations negatively by leading consumers to reduce their use of mobile devices or by causing us to allocate monetary and personnel resources to these issues.

There has been public speculation about possible health risks to individuals from exposure to electromagnetic fields from base stations and from the use of mobile devices. While a substantial amount of scientific research conducted to date by various independent research bodies has indicated that these radio signals, at levels within the limits prescribed by public health authority safety standards and recommendations, present no adverse effect to human health, we cannot be certain that future studies, irrespective of their scientific basis, will not suggest a link between electromagnetic fields and adverse health effects that would adversely affect our sales and share price. Research into these issues is ongoing by government agencies, international health organizations and other scientific bodies in order to develop a better scientific and public understanding of these issues.

Although the Company products and solutions are designed to meet all relevant safety standards and recommendations globally, no more than a perceived risk of adverse health effects of mobile communications devices could adversely affect us through a reduction in sales of mobile devices or increased difficulty in obtaining sites for base stations, and could have a negative effect on our reputation and brand value as well as harm our share price.

Changes in various types of regulation in countries around the world could affect our business adversely.

Our business is subject to direct and indirect regulation in each of the countries in which we, the companies with which we work or our customers do business. As a result, changes in various types of regulations applicable to current or new technologies, products or services could affect our business adversely. For example, it is in our interest that the Federal Communications Commission maintains a regulatory environment that ensures the continued growth of the wireless sector in the United States. In addition, changes in regulation affecting the construction of base stations and other network infrastructure could adversely affect the timing and costs of new network construction or expansion and the commercial launch and ultimate commercial success of these networks.

Moreover, the implementation of new technological or legal requirements, such as the requirement in the United States that all handsets must be able to indicate their physical location, could impact our products and solutions, manufacturing or distribution processes, and could affect the timing of product and solution introductions, the cost of our production, products or solutions as well as their commercial success. Finally, export control, tariff, environmental, safety and other regulation that adversely affects the pricing or costs of our products and solutions as well as new services related to our products could affect our net sales and results of operations. The impact of these changes in regulation could affect our business adversely even though the specific regulations do not always directly apply to us or our products and solutions.

Our future revenues and results of operations may be difficult to forecast and results in prior periods may not be indicative of future results.

At times in the past and in certain segments, our revenues have fluctuated on a quarterly and annual basis as well as grown significantly and has decreased significantly. Accurate predictions of future revenues are difficult because of the rapid changes in the markets in which we operate.

Our results of operations have fluctuated and may continue to fluctuate significantly in the future as a result of a variety of factors, many of which are beyond our control. These factors include:

- o the addition of new clients or the loss of existing clients;
- o changes in fees paid by advertisers or other clients;
- o the introduction of new mobile technology services by us or our competitors;
- o variations in the levels of capital or operating expenditures and other costs relating to the maintenance or expansion of our operations, including personnel costs;
- o seasonality;
- o changes in results of operations brought about by newly acquired businesses or new joint ventures, which may be exceedingly difficult to predict due to management's lack of history with such businesses or joint ventures;
- o changes in governmental regulation of mobile communications; and
- o general economic conditions.

Our future revenues and results of operations may be difficult to forecast due to the above factors and the time we may need to adequately respond to any changes in them. Our profit margins may suffer if we are unable to pass some of the costs on to our customers. In addition, our expense levels are based in large part on our investment plans and estimates of future revenues. Any increased expenses may precede or may not be followed by increased revenues, as we may be unable to, or may elect not to, adjust spending in a timely manner to compensate for any unexpected revenue shortfall.



As a result, we believe that period-to-period and year-to-year comparisons of our results of operations may not be meaningful.

Acquisitions may harm our financial results.

Acquisitions have been part of our growth and may continue to be part of our growth in the future. Our acquisitions may be of entire companies, certain assets of companies, controlling interests in companies or of minority interests in companies where we intend to invest as part of a strategic alliance. If we are not successful in integrating companies that we acquire or are not able to generate adequate sales from the acquired entities, our business could be materially and adversely affected.

We depend on proprietary rights and we face the risk of infringement.

Our success and ability to compete are substantially dependent on our internally developed technologies and trademarks, which we protect through a combination of copyright, trade secret and trademark law. Patent applications and trademark applications we submit may not be approved. Even if they are approved, such patents or trademarks may be successfully challenged by others or invalidated. If our trademark registrations are not approved because third parties own such trademarks, our use of such trademarks will be restricted unless we enter into arrangements with such third parties that may be unavailable on commercially reasonable terms.

We generally enter into confidentiality or license agreements with our employees, consultants and corporate partners, and generally control access to and distribution of our technologies, documentation and other proprietary information. Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights from unauthorized use or disclosure, parties may attempt to disclose, obtain or use our solutions or technologies. The steps we have taken may not prevent misappropriation of our solutions or technologies, particularly in many foreign countries in which we operate, where laws or law enforcement practices may not protect our proprietary rights as fully as in the United States.

We have, from time to time, been, and may in the future be, subject to claims of alleged infringement of the trademarks and other intellectual property rights of third parties by us or by customers who employ our advertising solutions. We may be required, or may elect, to indemnify these parties against such claims. Such claims and any resultant litigation could subject us to significant liability for damages and could result in the invalidation of our proprietary rights. In addition, even if we prevail, such litigation could be time-consuming and expensive to defend, and could result in the diversion of our time and attention, any of which could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. Any claims or litigation from third parties may also result in limitations on our ability to use the trademarks and other intellectual property subject to such claims or litigation unless we enter into arrangements with the third parties responsible for such claims or litigation, which may be unavailable on commercially reasonable terms, if at all.

Future currency fluctuations and restrictions on currency exchange may adversely affect our business, including limiting our ability to convert Chinese renminbi into foreign currencies and, if Chinese renminbi were to decline in value, reducing our revenues in U.S. dollar terms.

Our reporting currency is the U.S. dollar and our operations in China and Hong Kong use their respective local currencies as their functional currencies. The majority of our revenues derived and expenses incurred are in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. We are subject to the effects of exchange rate fluctuations with respect to any of these currencies. We can offer no assurance that these will be stable against the U.S. dollar or any other foreign currency.

The income statements of our international operations are translated into U.S. dollars at the average exchange rates in each applicable period. To the extent the U.S. dollar strengthens against foreign currencies, the translation of these foreign currencies denominated transactions results in reduced revenues, operating expenses and net income for our international operations. Similarly, to the extent the U.S. dollar weakens against foreign currencies, the translation of these foreign currency denominated transactions results in increased revenues, operating expenses and net income for our international operations. We are also exposed to foreign exchange rate fluctuations as we convert the financial statements of our foreign subsidiaries into U.S. dollars in consolidation. If there is a change in foreign currency exchange rates, the conversion of the foreign subsidiaries' financial statements into U.S. dollars will lead to a translation gain or loss which is recorded as a component of other comprehensive income. In addition, we have certain assets and liabilities that are denominated in currencies other than the relevant entity's functional currency. Changes in the functional currency value of these assets and liabilities create fluctuations that will lead to a transaction gain or loss. We have not entered into agreements or purchased instruments to hedge our exchange rate risks, although we may do so in the future. The availability and effectiveness of any hedging transactions may be limited and we may not be able to successfully hedge our exchange rate risks.

Changes to existing accounting pronouncements, including SFAS 123R, or taxation rules or practices may adversely affect our reported results of operations or how we conduct our business.

A change in accounting pronouncements or taxation rules or practices can have a significant effect on our reported results and may even affect our reporting of transactions completed before the change is effective. Pursuant to SEC rules, we are required to implement the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS 123R") starting in the first quarter of 2006. SFAS 123R requires us to measure

compensation costs for all share-based compensation (including stock options and our employee stock purchase plan, as currently constructed) at fair value and take compensation charges equal to that value. The method that we use to determine the fair value of stock options is based upon, among other things, the volatility of our ordinary shares. The price of our ordinary shares has historically been volatile. Therefore, the requirement to measure compensation costs for all share-based compensation under SFAS 123R could negatively affect our profitability and the trading price of our ordinary shares. SFAS 123R and the impact of expensing on our reported results could also limit our ability to continue to use stock options as an incentive and retention tool, which could, in turn, hurt our ability to recruit employees and retain existing employees. Other new accounting pronouncements or taxation rules and varying interpretations of accounting pronouncements or taxation practice have occurred and may occur in the future. This change to existing rules, future changes, if any, or the questioning of current practices may adversely affect our reported financial results or the way we conduct our business.

While we believe that we currently have adequate internal control procedures in place, we are still exposed to potential risks from recent legislation requiring companies to evaluate controls under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

While we believe that we currently have adequate internal control procedures in place, we are still exposed to potential risks from recent legislation requiring companies to evaluate controls under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, we have evaluated our internal controls systems in order to allow management to report on our internal controls, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We have performed the system and process evaluation and testing required in an effort to comply with the management certification requirements of Section 404. As a result, we have incurred additional expenses and a diversion of management's time. If we are not able to continue to meet the requirements of Section 404 in a timely manner or with adequate compliance, we might be subject to sanctions or investigation by regulatory authorities, such as the SEC or the Nasdaq National Market. Any such action could adversely affect our financial results and the market price of our ordinary shares.

Our stock price has been historically volatile and may continue to be volatile, which may make it more difficult for you to resell shares when you want at prices you find attractive.

The trading price of our ordinary shares has been and may continue to be subject to considerable daily fluctuations. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2008, the closing sale prices of our ordinary shares on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board ranged from \$0.03 to \$0.35 per share and the closing sale price on April 14, 2009 was \$0.031 per share. Our stock price may fluctuate in response to a number of events and factors, such as quarterly variations in operating results, announcements of technological innovations or new products and media properties by us or our competitors, changes in financial estimates and recommendations by securities analysts, the operating and stock price performance of other companies that investors may deem comparable, new governmental restrictions or regulations and news reports relating to trends in our markets. In addition, the stock market in general, and the market prices for China-related and mobile phone-related companies in particular, have experienced extreme volatility that often has been unrelated to the operating performance of such companies. These broad market and industry fluctuations may adversely affect the price of our ordinary shares, regardless of our operating performance.

We may be classified as a passive foreign investment company, which could result in adverse U.S. tax consequences to U.S. investors.

Based upon the nature of our income and assets, we may be classified as a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, by the United States Internal Revenue Service for U.S. federal income tax purposes. This characterization could result in adverse U.S. tax consequences to you. For example, if we are a PFIC, our U.S. investors will become subject to increased tax liabilities under U.S. tax laws and regulations and will become subject to more burdensome reporting requirements. The determination of whether or not we are a PFIC is made on an annual basis, and those determinations depend on the composition of our income and assets, including goodwill, from time to time. Although in the past we have operated our business and in the future we intend to operate our business so as to minimize the risk of PFIC treatment, you should be aware that certain factors that could affect our classification as PFIC are out of our control. For example, the calculation of assets for purposes of the PFIC rules depends in large part upon the amount of our goodwill, which in turn is based, in part, on the then market value of our shares, which is subject to change. Similarly, the composition of our income and assets is affected by the extent to which we spend the cash we have raised on acquisitions and capital expenditures. In addition, the relevant authorities in this area are not clear and so we operate with less than clear guidance in our effort to minimize the risk of PFIC treatment. Therefore, we cannot be sure whether we are not and will not be a PFIC for the current or any future taxable year. In the event we are determined to be a PFIC, our stock may become less attractive to U.S. investors, thus negatively impacting the price of our stock.

We may be exposed to infringement claims by third parties, which, if successful, could cause us to pay significant damage awards.

Third parties may initiate litigation against us alleging infringement of their proprietary rights. In the event of a successful claim of infringement and our failure or inability to develop non-infringing technology or license the infringed or similar technology on a timely basis, our business could be harmed. In addition, even if we are able to license the infringed or similar technology, license fees could be substantial and may adversely affect our results of operations.

Our failure to compete successfully may hinder our growth.

The markets for mobile technology and related products and services are intensely competitive and such competition is expected to increase. Our failure to compete successfully may hinder our growth. We believe that our ability to compete depends upon many factors both within and beyond our control, including:

- o the development of new mobile technology;
- o the timing and market acceptance of new products and enhancements of existing services developed by us and our competitors;
- o the ability to attract and retain qualified personnel;
- o changing demands regarding customer service and support;
- o shifts in sales and marketing efforts by us and our competitors; and
- o the ease of use, performance, price and reliability of our services and products.

Some of our competitors have longer operating histories, greater name recognition, larger customer bases and significantly greater financial, technical and marketing resources than ours. In addition, current and potential competitors have established or may establish cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties to increase the ability of their products or services to address the needs of our prospective clients. In addition, most online advertising companies are seeking to broaden their business models, so that companies that do not currently compete directly with us may decide to compete more directly with us in the future. We may be unable to compete successfully against current or future competitors.

The adverse effect of global financial crises has deferred our commencement of our production facilities which might hinder our future growth.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

## Item 2. Properties

Our principal executive offices are located at Suite 1501, Bank of East Asia Harbour View Centre, 56 Gloucester Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong, PRC. In 2008, we began renting office facilities consisting of approximately 266 square meters in Hong Kong, our current headquarters, for a period of 2 (2) years on a month-to-month basis at \$10,667 per month. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2008, total payments for all property rent was \$109,292 (Twelve months ended December 31, 2007: \$104,581).

We periodically evaluate our facilities requirements. Some of our facilities are sublet in whole or in part.

## Item 3. Legal Proceedings

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

## Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

No matters were submitted during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year covered by this report to a vote of security holders.

## PART II.

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

Our common stock is traded on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board under the symbol "INCM.OB". As of April 13, 2009, there were: (i) 249 shareholders of record, without giving effect to determining the number of shareholders who hold shares in "street name" or other nominee status; (ii) no outstanding options to purchase shares of our common stock; (iii) outstanding 37,900,536 shares of our common stock, of which 14,793,106 shares are either freely tradable or eligible for sale under Rule 144 or Rule 144K, and (v) no shares subject to registration rights.

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

## Sales Price

	High		Low	
Fiscal 2008				
First Quarter	\$	0.35	\$	0.17
Second Quarter	\$	0.30	\$	0.15
Third Quarter	\$	0.22	\$	0.09
Fourth Quarter	\$	0.20	\$	0.03
Fiscal 2007				
First Quarter	\$	1.93	\$	0.45
Second Quarter	\$	0.65	\$	0.24
Third Quarter	\$	0.99	\$	0.16
Fourth Quarter	\$	0.50	\$	0.13

#### Dividend Policy

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

#### Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

During the year ended December 31, 2008, we did not issue any securities that were not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act").

## Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

The following tables summarize the consolidated financial data of Innocom Technology Holdings, Inc. for the periods presented. You should read the following financial information together with the information under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes to these consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

	Fifteen months ended		
	December 31, 2006	Year ended December 31, 2007	Year ended December 31, 2008
Revenue	\$ 52,722,732	\$ 2,241,726	\$ 401,190
Cost of sales	(48,806,531)	0	0
Gross profit	3,916,201	2,241,726	401,190
Depreciation and amortization	(505,557)	(6,000,306)	(602,124)
Impairment loss on long-lived assets	-	-	(14,481,991)
Selling and distribution expenses	(156,591)	0	0
General and administrative expenses	(353,552)	(468,665)	(1,139,336)
Other income	126,437	592,696	19,058
Interest expense	0	0	(240,497)
Income (loss) before income tax	3,026,938	(3,634,549)	(16,043,700)
Income tax expense	(574,777)	0	0
Net income (loss) attributable to the Shareholders of the Company	\$ 2,452,161	\$ (3,634,549)	\$ (16,043,700)
Earnings (loss) per Share — basic (US\$)	\$ 0.11	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.42)
Earnings (loss) per Share — diluted (US\$)	\$ 0.11	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.42)

	As at December 31,		
	2006	2007	2008
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 101,288	\$ 3,597	\$ 11,553
Total current assets	14,885,879	30,233	84,422
Total assets	21,191,881	14,098,908	822,281
Short-term borrowings	0	0	0
Total current liabilities	5,487,149	2,037,491	4,443,968
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	15,704,732	12,061,417	(3,621,687)

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

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



### Overview and Future Plan of Operations

In 2008, our revenues dropped by 82% from \$2,241,726 in 2007 to \$401,190 primarily resulting from slow down of economy.

In 2009, we will suspend our trading of mobile phones and related components and close the assembling production factory situated in Changzhou, Jiangsu Province, China in commercial production temporarily.

### Results of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007

During the year ended December 31, 2008, we experienced a net loss of \$16,043,700 which is attributable to impairment loss of long-lived assets resulting from temporary closure of production facilities during the first quarter of 2009.

During the year ended December 31, 2007, we experienced a net loss of \$3,634,549 which is attributable to write off long-term deferred consulting fee of \$5,637,887 during the year.

## Revenue

During year ended December 31, 2008, we derived \$401,190 revenue from our Trading of Mobile Phone and Related Component operations, representing a decrease in revenue of \$1,840,536 or 82% decrease from comparable year ended December 31, 2007 in which revenue amounts to \$2,241,726. The decrease is attributable to the slow down of economy.

## Cost of Sales

As our trading cost is netted with billed value as revenue, the Company does not have any cost of sales.

## Administrative Expenses

Below table sets out the analysis of administrative expenses:

	Year ended December 31, 2008	Year ended December 31, 2007
Total general and administrative expenses	\$ 1,741,460	\$ 6,468,971
Less: non-cash items	(689,423)	(6,000,306)
	\$ 1,052,037	\$ 468,665

The increase in administrative expenses was primarily attributable to increase in full time employees from 2 to 130 upon completion of establishment of a production facilities in Changzhou, which is temporarily closed due to slow down of economy in the last quarter of 2008.

## Non-cash items

Below table set out the components of non-cash items:

	Year ended December 31, 2008	Year ended December 31, 2007
Amortization of intangible assets	\$ 598,562	\$ 357,754
Amortization of long-term deferred consultancy fee	-	5,637,887
Depreciation	3,562	4,665
Write-off of obsolete inventories	87,299	-
	\$ 689,423	\$ 6,000,306

The increase in amortization of intangible assets as we have acquired trade mark for our mobile phones during the year ended December 31, 2007. The amortization is made over purchase period of 10 years.

The amortization of long-term deferred consultancy fee during the year ended December 31, 2008 decrease as the deferred charges have been written off during the last quarter of 2007.

The depreciation policy adopted in 2008 was consistent with that adopted in 2007.

## Other Income (Expenses)

Total other income (expenses) for both periods presented was immaterial and consisted of the following:

	Year ended December 31, 2008	Year ended December 31, 2007
Interest income	\$ 20,727	\$ 1,240
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries	-	599,544
	\$ 20,727	\$ 600,784
Interest expense	\$ 240,497	\$ -
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	1,669	8,088
	\$ 242,166	\$ 8088

## Net Loss

Net loss for 2007 was \$3,634,549 compared to net profit of \$2,452,161 in 2006. Loss is primarily attributed to write-off of long-term deferred consultancy fee of \$5,637,887.

Net loss for 2008 of \$16,043,700 is attributable to impairment loss of long-lived assets resulting from temporary closure of production facilities during the first quarter of 2009.

## Trends, Events, and Uncertainties

N/A

## Liquidity and Capital Resources for the Twelve Month Period Ended December 31, 2008 and 2007

### Cash flows from operating activities

We experienced negative cash flows used in operations in the amount of \$910,288 for the year ended December 31, 2008.

We experienced positive cash flows provided by operations in the amount of \$2,456,180 for the year ended December 31, 2007.

### Cash flows from investing activities

During 2008, we purchase \$258,982 plant and equipment and \$185,402 land use right financed by amount due from a related party

### Cash flows from financing activities

During 2008, we obtain short term loan of \$6,080,032 which is fully repaid during the year.

## Liquidity

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

## Critical Accounting Policies

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S., which requires us to make estimates and assumptions in certain circumstances that affect amounts reported in the accompanying financial statements and related footnotes. In preparing these financial statements, management has made its best estimates and judgments of certain amounts included in the financial statements, giving due consideration to materiality. We do not believe there is a great likelihood that materially different amounts would be reported related to the accounting policies described below. However, application of these accounting policies involves the exercise of judgment and use of assumptions as to future uncertainties and, as a result, actual results

could differ from these estimates.

Details of critical accounting policies are set out in notes to the financial statements included in Item 8.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Foreign Exchange Risk

While our reporting currency is the U.S. Dollar, all of our consolidated revenues and consolidated costs and expenses are denominated in Renminbi. All of our assets are denominated in RMB except for cash. As a result, we are exposed to foreign exchange risk as our revenues and results of operations may be affected by fluctuations in the exchange rate between U.S. Dollars and RMB. If the RMB depreciates against the U.S. Dollar, the value of our RMB revenues, earnings and assets as expressed in our U.S. Dollar financial statements will decline. We have not entered into any hedging transactions in an effort to reduce our exposure to foreign exchange risk.

Inflation

Inflationary factors such as increases in the cost of our product and overhead costs may adversely affect our operating results. Although we do not believe that inflation has had a material impact on our financial position or results of operations to date, a high rate of inflation in the future may have an adverse effect on our ability to maintain current levels of gross margin and selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of net revenues if the selling prices of our products do not increase with these increased costs.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

INNOCOM TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS, INC.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of  
Innocom Technology Holdings, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Innocom Technology Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries (“the Company”) as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, cash flows and stockholders’ (deficit) equity for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007. The financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits include consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the results of operations and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 and in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has incurred substantial losses, all of which raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management’s plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 2. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ ZYCPA Company Limited

ZYCPA Company Limited  
(Formerly Zhong Yi (Hong Kong) C.P.A. Company Limited)  
Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong, China  
April 15, 2009



INNOCOM TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007

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

	As of December 31,	
	2008	2007
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,553	\$ 3,597
Prepayments and other receivables	72,869	26,636
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>84,422</b>	<b>30,233</b>
Non-current assets:		
Investment in an unconsolidated affiliate	-	8,463,464
Intangible assets, net	-	5,603,129
Plant and equipment, net	737,859	2,082
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 822,281</b>	<b>\$ 14,098,908</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS’ (DEFICIT) EQUITY</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 80,692	\$ -
Amount due to a related party	4,152,410	128
Deferred revenue	-	400,290
Income tax payable	-	1,439,376
Other payables and accrued liabilities	210,866	197,697
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>4,443,968</b>	<b>2,037,491</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>4,443,968</b>	<b>2,037,491</b>
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders’ (deficit) equity:		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 50,000,000 shares authorized; 37,898,251 and 37,898,251 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2008 and 2007	37,898	37,898
Additional paid-in capital	6,901,232	6,901,232
Accumulated other comprehensive income	532,248	171,652
(Accumulated deficit) retained earnings	(11,093,065)	4,950,635
<b>Total stockholders’ (deficit) equity</b>	<b>(3,621,687)</b>	<b>12,061,417</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS’ (DEFICIT) EQUITY</b>	<b>\$ 822,281</b>	<b>\$ 14,098,908</b>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.



INNOCOM TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND  
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007  
(Currency expressed in United States Dollars (“US\$”), except for number of shares)

	Years ended December 31,	
	2008	2007
REVENUE, NET	\$ 401,190	\$ 2,241,726
Operating expenses:		
Impairment loss on long-lived assets	14,481,991	-
General and administrative	1,741,460	6,468,971
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(15,822,261)	(4,227,245)
Other income (expenses):		
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	(1,669)	(8,088)
Gain from disposal of subsidiaries	-	599,544
Interest income	20,727	1,240
Interest expense	(240,497)	-
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(16,043,700)	(3,634,549)
Income tax expense	-	-
NET LOSS	\$ (16,043,700)	\$ (3,634,549)
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
- Foreign currency translation gain (loss)	360,596	(8,766)
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	\$ (15,683,104)	\$ (3,643,315)
Net loss per share – Basic and diluted	\$ (0.42)	\$ (0.10)
Weighted average shares outstanding – basic and diluted	37,898,251	37,898,251

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

INNOCOM TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007  
(Currency expressed in United States Dollars (“US\$”))

	Years ended December 31,	
	2008	2007
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
Net loss	\$ (16,043,700)	\$ (3,634,549)
<b>Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:</b>		
Depreciation	3,562	4,665
Amortization of long-term deferred charges	-	5,637,887
Amortization of intangible assets	598,562	357,754
Write-off of obsolete inventories	87,299	-
Impairment loss on long-lived assets	14,481,991	-
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	1,669	8,088
Gain from disposal of subsidiaries	-	(599,544)
<b>Change in operating assets and liabilities:</b>		
Inventories	(87,299)	-
Accounts receivable, trade	-	1,458,289
Prepayments and other receivables	(46,233)	55,185
Accounts payable, trade	80,692	(1,334,983)
Deferred revenue	-	400,411
Other payables and accrued liabilities	13,169	102,977
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(910,288)	2,456,180
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>		
(Payment on) proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries	(2,382)	5,808,243
Payment on the investment in an unconsolidated entity	-	(8,448,584)
Purchase of intangible assets	-	(5,960,775)
Payment on plant and equipment	(258,982)	(3,331)
Payment on land use rights	(185,402)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(446,766)	(8,604,447)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
Advance from a related party	836,052	6,050,643
Proceed from short-term borrowings	6,080,032	-
Repayment of short-term borrowings	(6,080,032)	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	836,052	6,050,643
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	528,958	(67)
<b>NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>7,956</b>	<b>(97,691)</b>
<b>BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	<b>3,597</b>	<b>101,288</b>
<b>END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$ 11,553</b>	<b>\$ 3,597</b>

**SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:**

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Cash paid for income taxes	\$	-	\$	-
Cash paid for interest expenses	\$	240,497	\$	1,149

NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Settlement of amount due to related party with proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries	\$	5,617,101	\$	-
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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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INNOCOM TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT) EQUITY  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007  
(Currency expressed in United States Dollars ("US\$"), except for number of shares)

	Common stock		Additional	Accumulated	Retained	Total
	No. of	Amount	paid-in	other	earnings	stockholders'
	shares		capital	(loss)	(accumulated	equity
				income	deficit)	(deficit)
Balance as of January 1, 2007	37,898,251	\$ 37,898	\$ 6,901,232	\$ 180,418	\$ 8,585,184	\$ 15,704,732
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	(8,766)	-	(8,766)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(3,634,549)	(3,634,549)
Balance as of December 31, 2007	37,898,251	\$ 37,898	\$ 6,901,232	\$ 171,652	\$ 4,950,635	\$ 12,061,417
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	360,596	-	360,596
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(16,043,700)	(16,043,700)
Balance as of December 31, 2008	37,898,251	\$ 37,898	\$ 6,901,232	\$ 532,248	\$ (11,093,065)	\$ (3,621,687)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

INNOCOM TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS, INC.  
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007  
 (Currency expressed in United States Dollars (“US\$”))

1. ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS BACKGROUND

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

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

On April 28, 2008, the Company disposed of a subsidiary, Chinarise Capital (International) Ltd. at a purchase price of \$5,617,101.

On May 8, 2008, the Company completed the establishment of a new subsidiary, Changzhou Innocom Communication Technology Limited in the PRC upon the approval of its local government.

As of December 31, 2008, details of the Company’s subsidiaries are described below:

Name of company	Place and date of incorporation	Issued and fully paid capital	Principal activities
Innocom Technology Holdings Limited (“ITHL”) (Formerly Wisechamp Group Limited)	British Virgin Islands July 12, 2005	US\$1 ordinary	Investment holding
Sky Talent Development Limited (“STDL”)	British Virgin Islands September 8, 2005	US\$1 ordinary	Investment holding
Innocom Mobile Technology Limited (“IMTL”)	Hong Kong June 21, 2006	HK\$2,000,000 ordinary	Inactive
Pender Holdings Ltd. (“Pender”)	British Virgin Islands August 15, 2003	US\$1 ordinary	Trading of mobile phone handsets and components
Favor Will International Ltd. (“FWIL”)	British Virgin Islands July 11, 2007	US\$1 ordinary	Investment holding
	The PRC	RMB50,000,000	

Changzhou Innocom  
Communication  
Technology Limited  
("CICTL")

January 19, 2007

Manufacture of  
mobile phone  
handsets and  
components

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

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INNOCOM TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007  
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2. GOING CONCERN UNCERTAINTIES

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and the discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future.

As of December 31, 2008, the Company had incurred a net loss of \$16,043,700 and an accumulated deficit of \$11,093,065. Additionally, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$4,359,546. The continuation of the Company is dependent upon the continuing financial support of shareholders and obtaining external financing. The actions involve certain cost-saving initiatives and business restructuring strategies in the PRC and Hong Kong. As a result, the consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible future effects on the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities that may result from the outcome of the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1 Basis of presentation

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

1 Use of estimates

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

1 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of INCM and its subsidiaries.

All significant inter-company balances and transactions within the Company have been eliminated upon consolidation.

1 Cash and cash equivalents

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

INNOCOM TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS, INC.  
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007  
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1 Intangible assets

Intangible assets include (i) trademarks of mobile phone handsets purchased from a third party and (ii) land use rights. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 142, “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets” (“SFAS No. 142”), intangible assets with finite useful lives related to developed technology, customer lists, trade names and other intangibles are being amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the related asset.

Trademarks are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 10 years beginning at the time the related trademarks are granted.

1 Land use rights

All lands in the People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”) are owned by the PRC local government. The local government in the PRC, according to the relevant PRC law, may sell the right to use the land for a specified period of time. Thus, all of the Company’s land purchases in the PRC are considered to be leasehold land and are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and any recognized impairment loss. Amortization is provided over the term of the land use right agreements on a straight-line basis, which is 45 years and they will expire in 2054. No provision for amortization is made until such time as the relevant assets are put into operational use.

1 Plant and equipment, net

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis (after taking into account their respective estimated residual values) over the following expected useful lives from the date on which they become fully operational:

	Depreciable life	Residual value
Plant and machinery	5-10 years	5%
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5 years	5%
Leasehold improvement	2 years	Nil

Expenditure for repairs and maintenance is expensed as incurred. When assets have retired or sold, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in the results of operations.

1 Valuation of long-lived assets

Long-lived assets primarily include plant and equipment, land use rights and intangible assets. In accordance with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (“SFAS”) No. 144, “Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets”, the Company reviews its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be fully recoverable. If the total of the expected undiscounted future net cash flows is 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. For the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company has made an impairment loss of \$14,481,991 to the statement of operation on certain long-lived assets relating to the

manufacturing facilities of mobile phone handsets in CICTL, whose assembly lines were temporarily closed down during the first quarter of 2009.

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INNOCOM TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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1 Revenue recognition

In accordance with the SEC’s Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, Revenue Recognition, the Company records revenue when services are received by the customers and realized the amounts net of provisions for discounts, allowance and taxes which are recognized at the time of services performed.

Starting from 2007, the Company has changed its role from a principal to an agent in trading activities of mobile phone handsets & related components. The Company recognizes its revenue on a net basis in compliance with EITF 99-19, “Reporting Revenues Gross as a Principal versus Net as an Agent” (“EITF 99-19”), because the Company:

- (1) determined that it no longer operates as the primary obligor in the trading activities,
- (2) typically is not responsible for damages to goods,
- (3) bears no credit and inventory risk,
- (4) earns commission income at a fixed rate of the gross amount billed to the customer.

For the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company recognizes \$401,190 as net revenues, at a rate of 7.5% based on the gross amount of \$5,369,441 billed to the customers.

For the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company recognizes \$2,241,726 as net revenues, at a rate of 6% based on the gross amount of \$36,729,800 billed to the customers.

1 Advertising cost

The Company expenses advertising costs as incurred in accordance with SOP 93-7 “Reporting for Advertising Costs”. No advertising expenses were incurred for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

1 Research and development costs

Research and development costs mainly related to labor cost incurred in the development of new products and manufacturing methods and are charged to expense as incurred. Research and development costs for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$22,260 and \$0.

1 Comprehensive loss

SFAS No. 130, “Reporting Comprehensive Income”, establishes standards for reporting and display of comprehensive income, its components and accumulated balances. Comprehensive income as defined includes all changes in equity during a period from non-owner sources. Accumulated comprehensive income, as presented in the accompanying consolidated statements of stockholders’ equity consists of changes in unrealized gains and losses on foreign currency translation. This comprehensive income is not included in the computation of income tax expense or benefit.

INNOCOM TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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1 Income taxes

The Company accounts for income tax using SFAS No. 109 "Accounting for Income Taxes", which requires the asset and liability approach for financial accounting and reporting for income taxes. Under this approach, deferred income taxes are provided for the estimated future tax effects attributable to temporary differences between financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and for the expected future tax benefits from loss carry-forwards and provisions, if any. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates expected in the years of recovery or reversal and the effect from a change in tax rates is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income in the period of enactment. A valuation allowance is provided to reduce the amount of deferred tax assets if it is considered more likely than not that some portion of, or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

The Company also adopts Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Interpretation No. (FIN) 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes" and FSP FIN 48-1, which amended certain provisions of FIN 48. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 requires that the Company determine whether the benefits of the Company's tax positions are more likely than not of being sustained upon audit based on the technical merits of the tax position. The provisions of FIN 48 also provide guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods and disclosure.

In connection with the adoption of FIN 48, the Company analyzed the filing positions in all of the federal, state and foreign jurisdictions where the Company and its subsidiaries are required to file income tax returns, as well as all open tax years in these jurisdictions. The Company adopted the policy of recognizing interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax positions as income tax expense. The Company did not have any unrecognized tax positions or benefits and there was no effect on the financial condition or results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007. The Company's tax returns remain open subject to examination by major tax jurisdictions.

1 Net loss per share

The Company calculates net loss per share in accordance with SFAS No. 128, "Earnings per Share". Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is computed similar to basic loss per share except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the potential common stock equivalents had been issued and if the additional common shares were dilutive.

1 Foreign currencies translation

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

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

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INNOCOM TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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In general, assets and liabilities are translated into US\$, in accordance with SFAS No. 52, “Foreign Currency Translation”, using the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Revenues and expenses are translated at average rates prevailing during the period. The gains and losses resulting from translation of financial statements of foreign subsidiaries are recorded as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income within the statement of stockholders’ equity.

Translation of amounts from HK\$ and RMB into US\$ has been made at the following exchange rates for the respective year:

	2008	2007
Year-end RMB:US\$1 exchange rate	6.8175	7.3141
Average yearly RMB:US\$1 exchange rate	6.9985	7.5633
Year-end HK\$:US\$1 exchange rate	7.7507	7.8049
Average yearly HK\$:US\$1 exchange rate	7.7874	7.8026

1 Stock-based compensation

The Company adopts SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS No. 123(R)") using the fair value method. Under SFAS No. 123(R), the stock-based compensation is measured using the Black-Scholes Option-Pricing model on the date of grant under the modified prospective method. The fair value of stock-based compensation that are expected to vest are recognized using the straight-line method over the requisite service period.

1 Retirement plan costs

Contributions to retirement schemes (which are defined contribution plans) are charged to general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operation and comprehensive loss as and when the related employee service is provided.

1 Related parties

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

1 Segment reporting

SFAS No. 131 “Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information” establishes standards for reporting information about operating segments on a basis consistent with the Company’s internal organization structure as well as information about geographical areas, business segments and major customers in the financial statements. For the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company operates in one reportable segment in trading of mobile phone handsets & related components in Hong Kong and the PRC.





INNOCOM TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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1 Fair value of financial instruments

The Company values its financial instruments as required by SFAS No. 107, “Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments”. The estimated fair value amounts have been determined by the Company, using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. The estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of amounts that the Company could realize in a current market exchange.

The Company’s financial instruments primarily consist of cash and cash equivalents, prepayments and other receivable, accounts payable, amount due to a related party, other payables and accrued liabilities.

As of the balance sheet dates, the estimated fair values of the financial instruments were not materially different from their carrying values as presented due to the short term maturities of these instruments and that the interest rates on the borrowings approximate those that would have been available for loans of similar remaining maturity and risk profile at respective year ends.

1 Recent accounting pronouncements

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

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (“SFAS”) No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS No. 157"). SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and enhances disclosures about fair value measures required under other accounting pronouncements, but does not change existing guidance as to whether or not an instrument is carried at fair value. SFAS No. 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. In February 2008, the FASB deferred SFAS No. 157's effective date for all non-financial assets and liabilities, except those items recognized or disclosed at fair value on an annual or more frequently recurring basis, until years beginning after November 15, 2008. The Company believes that SFAS No. 157 should not have a material impact on the consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" ("SFAS No. 159"). SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure, on an item-by-item basis, specified financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected are required to be reported in earnings at each reporting date. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, the provisions of which are required to be applied prospectively. The Company believes that SFAS No. 159 should not have a material impact on the consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (Revised 2007), "Business Combinations" ("SFAS No. 141R"). SFAS No. 141R will change the accounting for business combinations. Under SFAS No. 141R, an acquiring entity will be required to recognize all the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a transaction at the acquisition-date fair value with limited exceptions. SFAS No. 141R will change the accounting treatment and disclosure for certain specific items in a business combination. SFAS No. 141R applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15,

2008. Accordingly, any business combinations the Company engages in will be recorded and disclosed following existing GAAP until January 1, 2009. The Company expects SFAS No. 141R will have an impact on accounting for business combinations once adopted but the effect is dependent upon acquisitions at that time. The Company is still assessing the impact of this pronouncement.

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INNOCOM TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS, INC.  
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In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, "Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements--An Amendment of ARB No. 51, or SFAS No. 160" ("SFAS No. 160"). SFAS No. 160 establishes new accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. SFAS No. 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Company believes that SFAS 160 should not have a material impact on the consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, "Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" ("SFAS No. 161"). SFAS No. 161 requires companies with derivative instruments to disclose information that should enable financial-statement users to understand how and why a company uses derivative instruments, how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under FASB Statement No. 133 "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" and how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect a company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. SFAS No. 161 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. The adoption of this statement is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's future financial position or results of operations.

In May 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 162, "The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" ("SFAS No. 162"). This statement identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles to be used in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States. This statement is effective 60 days following the SEC's approval of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board amendments to AU Section 411, "The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity With Generally Accepted Accounting Principles". The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 162 to have a material effect on the financial condition or results of operations of the Company.

In May 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 163, "Accounting for Financial Guarantee Insurance Contracts--an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 60" ("SFAS No. 163"). SFAS No. 163 interprets Statement 60 and amends existing accounting pronouncements to clarify their application to the financial guarantee insurance contracts included within the scope of that Statement. SFAS No. 163 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and all interim periods within those fiscal years. As such, the Company is required to adopt these provisions at the beginning of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of SFAS No. 163 on its financial statements but does not expect it to have an effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Also in May 2008, the FASB issued FSP APB 14-1, "Accounting for Convertible Debt Instruments that may be Settled in Cash upon Conversion (Including Partial Cash Settlement)" ("FSP APB 14-1"). FSP APB 14-1 applies to convertible debt securities that, upon conversion, may be settled by the issuer fully or partially in cash. FSP APB 14-1 specifies that issuers of such instruments should separately account for the liability and equity components in a manner that will reflect the entity's nonconvertible debt borrowing rate when interest cost is recognized in subsequent periods. FSP APB 14-1 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years after December 15, 2008, and must be applied on a retrospective basis. Early adoption is not permitted. The Company does not expect it to have an effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.



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In June 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (“FSP”) EITF 03-6-1, “Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities” (“FSP EITF 03-6-1”). FSP EITF 03-6-1 addresses whether instruments granted in share-based payment transactions are participating securities prior to vesting, and therefore need to be included in the earnings allocation in computing earnings per share under the two-class method as described in SFAS No. 128, Earnings per Share. Under the guidance of FSP EITF 03-6-1, unvested share-based payment awards that contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents (whether paid or unpaid) are participating securities and shall be included in the computation of earnings-per-share pursuant to the two-class method. FSP EITF 03-6-1 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008 and all prior-period earnings per share data presented shall be adjusted retrospectively. Early application is not permitted. The Company does not expect it to have an effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Also in June 2008, the FASB ratified EITF No. 07-5, “Determining Whether an Instrument (or an Embedded Feature) is Indexed to an Entity's Own Stock” (“EITF 07-5”). EITF 07-5 provides that an entity should use a two-step approach to evaluate whether an equity-linked financial instrument (or embedded feature) is indexed to its own stock, including evaluating the instrument's contingent exercise and settlement provisions. EITF 07-5 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. Early application is not permitted. The Company is assessing the potential impact of this EITF 07-5 on the financial condition and results of operations and does not expect it to have an effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In September 2008, the FASB issued FSP 133-1 and FIN 45-4, “Disclosures about Credit Derivatives and Certain Guarantees: An Amendment of FASB Statement No. 133 and FASB Interpretation No. 45; and Clarification of the Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 161” (“FSP FAS 133-1” and “FIN 45-4”). FSP FAS 133-1 and FIN 45-4 amends disclosure requirements for sellers of credit derivatives and financial guarantees. It also clarifies the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 161 and is effective for quarterly periods beginning after November 15, 2008, and fiscal years that include those periods. The adoption of FSP FAS 133-1 and FIN 45-4 did not have a material impact on the Company's current consolidated financial position, results of operation or cash flows.

In October 2008, the FASB issued Staff Position (“FSP”) No. 157-3, “Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset is Not Active” (“FSP FAS 157-3.”) FSP FAS 157-3 clarifies the application of SFAS No. 157 in an inactive market. It illustrated how the fair value of a financial asset is determined when the market for that financial asset is inactive. FSP FAS 157-3 was effective upon issuance, including prior periods for which financial statements had not been issued. The adoption of FSP FAS 157-3 did not have a material impact on the Company's current consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

4. BUSINESS COMBINATION

On April 28, 2008, the Company entered into a Share Purchase Agreement with Xie Guo Qiang (“Qiang”) to sell the Company's interest in Chinarise Capital (International) Ltd. for a consideration of \$5,617,101 (equivalent to HK\$43,813,385), based upon its carrying value at the disposal date. For the year ended December 31, 2008, no gain or loss was recognized from the disposal of a subsidiary.



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On May 8, 2008, the Company completed the establishment of a new subsidiary upon the approval from the PRC local government. The subsidiary is registered as a limited liability company on January 19, 2007 in Chang Zhou City, Jiang Su Province, the PRC with the registered and paid-in capital of \$4,943,997 (equivalent to RMB37,960,812). As of December 31, 2008, the total investment in a subsidiary is approximated as \$8,487,661 including the acquisition of land use rights and plant and equipment. Its operation was considered as the start up phase and principally engaged in manufacturing and trading of mobile communication products and components. The production from its assembly line was expected to be commenced in the first quarter of 2009.

However, starting from the fourth quarter 2008, global economic conditions have deteriorated significantly across the countries and the demand for communication products and components was adversely slowed down. During challenging economic times, the Company determined to temporarily discontinue operation in the manufacture of mobile communication products and components in February 2009.

In conjunction with the temporary discontinuance of operations, the Company recognized an impairment loss of \$14,481,991 to write down the carrying amounts of the related long-lived assets to their fair values.

5. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	As of December 31,	
	2008	2007
Deposits and prepayments	\$ 37,666	\$ 26,636
VAT recoverable	35,203	-
	\$ 72,869	\$ 26,636

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET

	As of December 31,	
	2008	2007
Trademarks	\$ 5,960,775	\$ 5,960,775
Land use rights	3,123,822	-
Foreign translation difference	41,683	-
	9,126,280	5,960,775
Less: accumulated amortization	(956,316)	(357,754)
Less: impairment loss	(8,053,681)	-
Less: foreign translation difference	(116,283)	108
Net book value	\$ -	\$ 5,603,129

Amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$598,562 and \$357,754.

For the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company tested for impairment in accordance with the SFAS No. 142. Based on the results of the Company's undiscounted cash flows calculation, the Company evaluated whether or not there was an impairment loss by comparing the fair value of the intangible asset to its carrying value. Since the carrying value of the intangible assets exceeded its fair value, the Company recognized an impairment loss of \$8,053,681 for the year ended December 31, 2008.

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7. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Plant and equipment, consisted of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2008	2007
Plant and machinery	\$ 7,327,707	\$ 3,331
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	6,190	-
Leasehold improvement	6,301	-
Foreign translation difference	8	-
	7,340,206	3,331
Less: accumulated depreciation	(3,142)	(1,249)
Less: impairment loss	(6,428,310)	-
Less: foreign translation difference	(170,895)	-
Plant and equipment, net	\$ 737,859	\$ 2,082

Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$3,562 and \$4,665.

For the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company tested for impairment in accordance with the SFAS No. 142. Based on the results of the Company's undiscounted cash flows calculation, the Company evaluated whether or not there was an impairment loss by comparing the fair value of the intangible asset to its carrying value. Since the carrying value of the intangible asset exceeded its fair value, the Company recognized an impairment loss of \$6,428,310 for the year ended December 31, 2008.

8. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company obtained the aggregate short-term borrowings of \$6,080,032 (approximately RMB41,450,000) which was unsecured, accrued with effective weighted average interest rate of 14.4% per annum payable monthly, with the various terms from 1 to 6 months.

In the fourth quarter of 2008, the Company fully repaid the outstanding principal and accrued interest upon its maturity.

9. AMOUNT DUE TO A RELATED PARTY

As of December 31, 2008, a balance of \$4,152,410 due to a director and a major shareholder of the Company, Mr. William Hui, represented temporary advance to the Company which was unsecured, interest-free and has no fixed repayment term. The imputed interest on the amount due to a stockholder was not significant.

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10. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Other payables and accrued liabilities consisted of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2008	2007
Salaries and welfare payable	\$ 69,561	\$ -
Accrued expenses	136,486	197,697
Other taxes payable	4,819	-
	<b>\$ 210,866</b>	<b>\$ 197,697</b>

11. LONG-TERM DEFERRED CHARGES

In November 2006, the Company issued 3,000,000 shares upon exercise of rights under the share options. The fair value of the services for the grant is appraised at \$5,932,000 based on Black-Scholes Model by an independent valuer, Ample Corporate Valuation and Consulting Limited.

On November 19, 2007, the Board of Directors approved the termination of certain service agreements because no services were rendered to the Company during 2007. Consistent with SFAS No. 123(R), “Share-Based Payment” using the fair value method, the Company immediately recognized as expense, over the requisite service period. Amortization expense of such long-term deferred charges was \$5,637,887 for the year ended December 31, 2007.

12. INCOME TAXES

For the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, the local (“the United States”) and foreign components of loss before income taxes were comprised of the following:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2008	2007
Tax jurisdiction from:		
– Local	\$ (56,480)	\$ (5,729,657)
– Foreign	(15,987,220)	2,095,108
Loss before income taxes	<b>\$ (16,043,700)</b>	<b>\$ (3,634,549)</b>

The effective tax rate in the periods presented is the result of the mix of income earned in various tax jurisdictions that apply a broad range of income tax rates. The Company operates in various countries: United States, British Virgin Island, Hong Kong and the PRC that are subject to tax in the jurisdictions in which they operate, as follows:

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United States of America

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

For the year ended December 31, 2008, the United States operation incurred \$56,480 net operating losses available for federal tax purposes, which are available to offset future taxable income. The net operating loss carry forwards begin to expire in 2029. The Company has provided for a full valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets of \$2,163,964 for any future tax benefits from the net operating loss carryforwards as the management believes it is more likely than not that these assets will not be realized in the future.

British Virgin Island

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

Hong Kong

The Company’s subsidiary, IMTL is subject to Hong Kong Profits Tax, which is charged at the statutory income tax rate of 16.5% and 17.5% on assessable income for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The reconciliation of income tax rate to the effective income tax rate based on loss before income taxes from foreign operation for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2008	2007
Loss before income taxes	\$ (418,872)	\$ (239,715)
Statutory income tax rate	16.5%	17.5%
Income tax impact at Hong Kong Profits Tax statutory rate	(69,114)	(41,950)
Non-taxable interest income	(1)	(16)
Net operating loss	69,115	41,966
Income tax benefit	\$ -	\$ -

For the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, IMTL incurred net operating losses and, accordingly, no provision for income taxes has been recorded.

The PRC

The Company’s subsidiary, CICTL is operating as a foreign investment enterprise and is subject to PRC Foreign Enterprise Income Tax at a preferential rate of 15% on its assessable profits, under the PRC tax legislation, interpretations and practices in respect thereof.

On March 16, 2007, the National People’s Congress approved the Corporate Income Tax Law of the PRC (the “New CIT Law”). The New CIT Law, among other things, imposes a unified income tax rate of 25% for both domestic and foreign invested enterprises with effect from January 1, 2008. Hence, CICTL is subject to the unified income rate of

25% on the taxable income. For the year ended December 31, 2008, CICTL generated net operating losses and accordingly, no provision for income tax has been recorded.

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The following table sets forth the significant components of the aggregate net deferred tax assets of the Company as of December 31, 2008 and 2007:

	As of December 31,	
	2008	2007
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carryforward		
– United States of America	\$ 2,163,964	\$ 2,144,196
– Hong Kong	108,682	39,568
– The PRC	461,715	-
Total deferred tax assets	2,734,361	2,183,764
Less: valuation allowance	(2,734,361)	(2,183,764)
 Net deferred tax assets	 \$ -	 \$ -

As of December 31, 2008, the Company incurred \$8,688,293 the aggregate net operating loss carryforwards available to offset its taxable income for income tax purposes. The Company has provided for a full valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets of \$2,734,361 on the expected future tax benefits from the net operating loss carryforwards as the management believes it is more likely than not that these assets will not be realized in the future. For the year ended December 31, 2008, the valuation allowance increased by \$550,597, primarily relating to net operating loss carryforwards.

13. NET LOSS PER SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net loss per share for the years indicated:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2008	2007
Basic and diluted net loss per share calculation		
Numerator:		
Net loss in computing basic net loss per share	\$ 16,043,700	\$ 3,634,549
Denominator:		
Weighted average ordinary shares outstanding	37,898,251	37,898,251
 Basic and diluted net loss per share	 \$ 0.42	 \$ 0.10

14. PENSION PLANS

Hong Kong

The Company’s subsidiary operating in Hong Kong participates in a defined contribution pension scheme under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance (“MPF Scheme”) for all of its eligible employees in Hong Kong.



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The MPF Scheme is available to all employees aged 18 to 64 with at least 60 days of service in the employment in Hong Kong. Contributions are made at 5% of the participants’ relevant income with a ceiling of HK\$20,000. The participants are entitled to 100% of the contributions together with accrued returns irrespective of their length of service, but the benefits are required by law to be preserved until the retirement age of 65. The total contributions made for MPF Scheme were \$6,549 and \$3,141 for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

The PRC

Under the PRC Law, full-time employees of its subsidiary of the Company in the PRC are entitled to staff welfare benefits including medical care, welfare subsidies, unemployment insurance and pension benefits through a China government-mandated multi-employer defined contribution plan. They are required to accrue for these benefits based on certain percentages of the employees’ salaries. The total contributions made for such employee benefit were \$1,417 and \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

15. CONCENTRATIONS OF RISK

The Company is exposed to the following concentrations of risk:

(a) Major customers

For the year ended December 31, 2008, one customer represented more than 10% of the Company’s revenue and accounts receivable, respectively. This customer accounts for 100% of revenue amounting to \$401,190, with \$0 of accounts receivable for the year ended December 31, 2008.

For the year ended December 31, 2007, one customer represented more than 10% of the Company’s revenue and accounts receivable, respectively. This customer accounts for 100% of revenue amounting to \$2,241,726 and \$0 of accounts receivable for the year ended December 31, 2007.

(b) Credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to significant concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and trade accounts receivable. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers’ financial condition, but does not require collateral to support such receivables.

(c) Exchange rate risk

The Company cannot guarantee that the current exchange rate will remain steady; therefore there is a possibility that the Company could post the same amount of net income for two comparable periods and because of the fluctuating exchange rate actually post higher or lower profit depending on exchange rate of RMB converted to US\$ on that date. The exchange rate could fluctuate depending on changes in political and economic environments without notice.

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16. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Operating lease commitment

The Company leases an office premise under a non-cancelable operating lease for a term of 2 years due June 15, 2010. Costs incurred under this operating lease are recorded as rent expense and totaled approximately \$109,292 and \$104,581 for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Year ending December 31,		
2009	\$	131,886
2010		60,448
Total	\$	192,334

17. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain amounts presented in the prior period have been reclassified to conform to the current period financial statement presentation.

18. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In February 2009, the Company determined to have a temporary closure in the manufacturing facility in Changzhou City, Zhejiang Province, the PRC. Starting from the fourth quarter 2008, global economic conditions have deteriorated significantly across the countries and the demand for communication products and components was adversely slowed down. During such challenging economic times, the Company temporarily discontinued operation in the manufacture of mobile communication products and components in the PRC. However, the Company did not intend to dispose by sale and may continue to operate the manufacturing facility depending upon the market recovery condition in the next 12 months.

In conjunction with the temporary discontinuance of operations, the Company recognized an impairment loss of \$14,481,991 to write down the carrying amounts of the related long-lived assets to their fair values.



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

None

ITEM 9A(T). CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures . Our chief executive officer and chief financial officer evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2008. The term “disclosure controls and procedures,” as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company’s management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2008, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

(b) Management’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting .

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

- pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with management authorization, and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008. In making this assessment, the company’s management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework.

Based on this assessment, our management concluded that, as of December 31, 2008, our internal control over financial reporting is effective.

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

(c) Changes in Internal Controls

No change in our internal control over financial reporting occurred during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None

## PART III.

## Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

## DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Our directors and officers, as of December 31, 2008, are set forth below. The directors hold office for their respective term and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. Vacancies in the existing Board are filled by a majority vote of the remaining directors. The officers serve at the will of the Board of Directors.

Name	Age	Position	Director Since
Hui Yan Sui, William	43	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	2006
Tang Chin Pang, Eric	47	Executive Director	2006
Tan Ah Mee	62	Non-executive Director	2006
Lau Yiu Nam, Eric	49	Non-executive Director	2006
Qian Jian Yu, Mike	45	Non-executive Director	2007
Cheung Wai Hung, Eddie	54	Chief Financial Controller	2007

Hui Yan Sui, William, age 43, has approximately 20 years experience in industrial management. In 1986, Mr. Hui established Yat Lung Industrial Limited (Yat Lung), a company that manufactures cassette and video tapes. Mr. Hui is currently a director of Yat Lung. In 2002, Yat Lung became a wholly owned subsidiary of Swing Media Technology Group Limited (Swing Media), an investment holding company that manufactures and trades cassette tapes, video tapes, VCD's, CDR's and DVDR's through its subsidiaries. From January 2002 until May 2003, Mr. Hui served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Swing Media. Mr. Hui resigned as CEO of Swing Media in May 2003 and retains his position as Chairman. Swing Media is a company listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange Dealings and Automated Quotation System (the "SGX-SESDAQ"). In 2003, Mr. Hui established Chinarise Capital (International) Limited (Chinarise), a company that trades mobile phone handsets and components in Hong Kong. He is currently the director of Chinarise.

Tang Chin Pang, Eric, age 47, has been our Chief Financial Officer since October 2005. Before joining us in October 2005, Mr. Tang is the corporate consultant for three years. From 1984 to 2001, Mr. Tang worked at Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu for seventeen years, including his last position as an audit senior manager. Mr. Tang graduated from Hong Kong Shue Yan University in 1984. He is a fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and an associate member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Dr. Tan Ah Mee, age 62, holds Doctor of Philosophy from International Management Centre, Buckingham, United Kingdom. Dr. Tan is Ex-Rotarian (Chartered) of Rotary Club of Tebrau, Jogn Baru and Elected Council Member of the Singapore Confederation of Industries (1998 – 2000), He is director of Heng Da Investments Pte. Limited, Ingmedia Pte. Limited and Yorkshire Capital Pte. Limited

Lau Yiu Nam , Eric, age 49, was admitted as a barrister in England and Australia . Mr. Lau returned to Hong Kong in 1983 and was employed in the Attorney General's Chambers as Crown Counsel before he went into private practice in 1996. Currently, Mr. Lau is the Head of his Chambers in Hong Kong which comprised of over 15 barristers practicing

in commercial and civil litigation. He is independent non-executive director of Swing Media.

Qian Jian Yu, Mike, age 45, is the General Manager and founder of Shanghai Boda Electronics Co., Ltd. (“Boda”). Prior to the establishment of Boda in September 2001, Mr. Qian worked for Arrow Electronics China Limited from 1998 to 2001. From 1986 to 1998, Mr. Qian worked for the Shanghai Space Bureau. Mr. Qian graduated from Nanjing University in 1986.

Cheung Wai Hung, Eddie, age 54, has been a branch manager of Shanghai Commercial Bank Limited for the past 12 years up to May 14, 2007. Mr. Cheung possesses a Bachelor degree of Commerce from Curtin University of Technology, Perth W. Australia, in 1998.

(a) Significant Employees

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

(b) Family Relationships

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

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

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

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Board does not have standing audit committee.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Company does not have a Code of Ethics.

COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, requires our directors and executive officers and beneficial holders of more than 10% of our common stock to file with the Commission initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership of our equity securities. As of the date of this Report, the Company is in the process of reviewing all transactions that may cause initial reports of ownership or changes in ownership to be filed on Form 3 (Initial Statement of Beneficial Ownership), Form 4 (Changes in Beneficial Ownership) and Form 5 (Annual Statement of Changes in Beneficial Ownership) which is required to be filed under applicable rules of the Commission.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Background and Compensation Philosophy

Our board of directors consists of six individuals: (1) William Hui Yan Sui, our Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of the Board and beneficial owner of 60.97% of our common stock; (2) Tang Chin Pang, Eric, our Executive Director; (3) Cheung Wai Hung, Eddie, our Chief Financial Officer; (4) Tan Ah Mee, a non-executive director; (5) Lau Yiu Nam, Eric, a non-executive director and (6) Qian Jian Yu, Mike, a non-executive director. Our board of directors have historically determined the compensation to be paid to our executive officers based on our financial and operating performance and prospects, the level of compensation paid to similarly situated executives in comparably sized companies and contributions made by the officers' to our success. Each of the named officers will be measured by a series of performance criteria by the board of directors, or the compensation committee when it is established, on a yearly basis. Such criteria will be set forth based on certain objective parameters such as job characteristics, required professionalism, management skills, interpersonal skills, related experience, personal performance and overall corporate performance.

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

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

#### Elements of Compensation

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

### Base Salary

The yearly base salary of Mr. Cheung Wai Hung, Eddie for the 2008 was \$53,846 (2007: \$33,654). Mr. Hui Yan Sui and Mr. Tang Chin Pang received no salary in 2008.

### Discretionary Bonus

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

### Equity Incentives

We have not established equity based incentive program and have not granted stock based awards as a component of compensation. In the future, we may adopt and establish an equity incentive plan pursuant to which awards may be granted if our board of directors determines that it is in the best interests of our stockholders and the Company to do so.

### Retirement Benefits

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

### Perquisites

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

### Deferred Compensation

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

## SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

The following table sets forth the cash and non-cash compensation for the years indicated earned by or awarded to Hui Yan Sui, William, our Chief Executive Officer, Tang Chin Pang, Eric, our Chief Financial Officer, and our other executive officers and employees whose total cash compensation exceeded \$100,000, or the Named Executive Officers and employees, in fiscal year 2007.

Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Hui Yan Sui, William Chief Executive Officer; Director	2008	-	-	-	-	-
Tang Chin Pang, Eric Executive Director	2008	-	-	-	-	-

Cheung Wai Hung, Eddie Chief Financial Officer	2008	53,846	-	-	-	53,846
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Employment Agreements

No directors and offices have service contact with the Company or its subsidiary companies.

Compensation of Directors

There is no compensation awarded to or paid to the directors during 2008.



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

Beneficial ownership is shown as of April 14, 2009, for shares held by (i) each person or entity known to us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our issued and outstanding shares of common stock based solely upon a review of filings made with the Commission and our knowledge of the issuances by us, (ii) each of our directors, (iii) our Chief Executive Officer and our three other most highly compensated officers whose compensation exceeded \$100,000 during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, or the Named Executive Officers, and (iv) all of our current directors and executive officers as a group. Unless otherwise indicated, the persons listed below have sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares and may be reached at Suite 1501, Bank of East Asia Harbour View Centre, 56 Gloucester Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong, PRC.

## Security Ownership - Certain Beneficial Owners

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

## Security Ownership – Management

Beneficial Owner (including address)	Title of class	Amount And Nature of Beneficial Ownership (1)	Total	Percentage of Class Beneficially Owned
Hui Yan Siu William (2)	Common	23,107,430 D	23,107,430	60.97%
Cheung Wai Hung, Eddie (2)	Common	-0-	-0-	-0-%
Tang Chin Pang, Eric (2)	Common	-0-	-0-	-0-%
Dr. Tan Ah Mee (2)	Common	-0-	-0-	-0-%
Lau Yiu Nam, Eric (2)	Common	-0-	-0-	-0-%
Qian Jian Yu, Mike (2)	Common	-0-	-0-	-0-%
Total	Common	23,107,430	23,107,430	60.97%

Notes:

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

(2) All officers and directors use the Company's address, Suite 1501, Bank of East Asia Harbour View Centre, 56 Gloucester Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong, PRC.

## Changes in Control

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

## Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

There is no equity or option granted during 2008.

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

Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

As of December 31, 2008, a balance of \$4,152,410 due to a director and a major shareholder of the Company, Mr. William Hui, represented temporary advance to the Company which was unsecured, interest-free and has no fixed repayment term. The imputed interest on the amount due to a stockholder was not significant.

Director Independence

The following members of our Board of Directors are independent, as “independent” is defined in the rules of the NASDAQ National Market System: Dr. Tan Ah Mee, Lau Yiu Nam and Qian Jian Yu.

## Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

The following is a summary of the fees billed to us by ZYCPA Company Limited (formerly Zhong Yi (Hong Kong) C.P.A. Company Limited) (“ZYCPA”), the Company’s current auditors and Dominic K.F. Chan & Co., the Company’s former auditors (“Chan” for the services rendered during the first three quarters of the fiscal year 2007) for professional services rendered for the years ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007:

Service	2008		2007	
	ZYCPA	ZYCPA	ZYCPA	Chan
Audit Fees	\$ 55,000	\$ 64,981	\$ 64,981	\$ 25,434
Audit Related Fees				
Tax Fees				
All Other Fees				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 55,000</b>	<b>\$ 64,981</b>	<b>\$ 64,981</b>	<b>\$ 25,434</b>

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

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

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

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

## Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.

## (a) Financial Statements

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

## (b) Exhibits

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

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

21 Subsidiaries List (filed herewith)

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

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

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

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

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

SIGNATURES

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

INNOCOM TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS, INC.

Dated: April 15, 2009

/s/ William Yan Sui Hui  
William Yan Sui Hui, Chief Executive Officer  
(Principal executive officer)

Dated: April 15, 2009

/s/ Cheung Wai Hung, Eddie  
Cheung Wai Hung, Eddie, Chief Financial  
Officer  
(Principal financial officer)

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

/s/ William Yan Sui Hui  
Yan Sui Hui, William Director

/s/ Tang Chin Pan, Eric  
Tang Chin Pang, Eric, Director

Dated: April 15, 2009

Dated: April 15, 2009