Protect Pharmaceutical Corporation
Consolidated Balance Sheet
As at June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)

	Notes	As at June 30, 2022 (Unaudited) ($)	As at December 31, 2020 (Unaudited) ($)
	11.1		
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	143 759	-
Accounts Receivable		1 445 611	
Inventory		6 737	
Total Current Assets		**1 596 107**	**-**
Long term investment		170 398	-
Property, Plant and Equipment (Fixed assets)	5	748 960	**-**
Intangible asset	6	245 294	**500 000**
Total Assets		**2 760 759**	**500 000**
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
Current Liablities			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	7	218 744	-
Related parties payable	8	-	-
Interest payable	9	-	-
Total Current Liabilities		**218 744**	**-**
Notes payable		258 371	-
Long term debt		802 061	-
Total Liabilities		**1 279 176**	**-**
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY			
Preferred Stock - ($.001 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized, 1,000,000 issued and outstanding)		1 000	500 000
Common stock ($.005 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized, 56,451,378 shares issued and outstanding)		282 257	274 757
Additional paid in capital		-	-
Accumulated deficit		(287 705)	(274 757)
Total Shareholders' Equity		**(4 448)**	**500 000**
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		**1 274 728**	**500 000**

Protect Pharmaceutical Corporation
Consolidated Statement of Operations
For the quarter ended June 30, 2022

	Notes	For the 6 months ended June 30, 2022	2021
		(Amount in $)	
REVENUE		**5 000**	**565 011**
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Cost of sales	11	9 323	50 531
General and administrative expense		125	76 111
Other operating expenses		-	10 488
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		**9 448**	**137 130**
OPERATING PROFIT / (LOSS)		**(4 448)**	**427 881**
Interest expense		-	(2 475)
PROFIT / (LOSS) BEFORE TAX		**(4 448)**	**425 406**
Taxes		-	-
NET PROFIT / (LOSS)		**(4 448)**	**425 406**

Protect Pharmaceutical Corporation
Statement of Shareholders' Equity
As at June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)

	Series A - Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additonal Paid in capital	Accumulated Profit / (Deficit)	Total
	Shares	Par	Shares	Par			
						Amount is $	
As at January 1, 2022 (Unaudited)	1 000 000	1 000	55 251 378	276 257	-	(277 257)	-
Stock issued / (buy back) during the period			1 200 000	6 000	-	(6 000)	-
Profit / (loss) for the period						(4 448)	(4 448)
As at June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)	**1 000 000**	**1 000**	**56 451 378**	**282 257**	**-**	**(287 705)**	**(4 448)**

Protect Pharmaceutical Corporation
Statement of cashflows
As at June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)

	2022
Cash flow from operating activities	
(Loss) / profit before income tax	(4 448)
Adjustment for non cash charges and other items	-
	(4 448)
Changes in operating assets	
(Decrease) / increase in operating liabilities	-
(Decrease) / increase in accrued interest	-
(Decrease) / increase in demand note payable	-
(Decrease) / increase in financial liabilities	-
	-
Cash flow from operating activities	(4 448)
Cash flow from investing activities	
Additions / disposal of intangibles assets	-
Additions in property, plant and equipment	-
Additions in intangibles	-
Additions in investments	-
Cash flow from / (used) in investing activities	-
Cash flow from financing activities	
Borrowings during / (repaid) the year	-
Issuance of preferene share capital	-
Cash flow from financing activities	-
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(4 448)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**(4 448)**

Protect Pharmaceutical Corporation
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the six months ended June 30, 2022

1 LEGAL STATUS AND OPERATIONS

Protect Pharmaceutical Corporation was originally incorporated in the State of Idaho on August 5, 1987, under the name Interstate Mining and Development Properties, Inc. The Company initially staked certain gold placer mining claims, however the claims did not yield a sufficient amount of ore and the Company halted operations in approximately 1989.

On August 2, 1996, the Company changed its name to Interstate Development, Inc. The Company then engaged in the search for and evaluation of prospective business opportunities with the intent to acquire and/or merge with one or more businesses opportunities.

The Company's principal place of business is located at 12465 South Fort St., Suite 240

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2,1 Statement of compliance

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") on a going concern.

2,2 Accounting Convention

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of 'historical cost convention using accrual basis of accounting except as otherwise stated in the respective accounting policies notes.

2,3 Going concern

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern.However, the Company does not have significant cash or other material assets, nor does it have an established source of revenues sufficient to cover its operating costs and to allow it to continue as a going concern. It is the intent of the Company to seek a merger with an existing, operating company. In the interim, shareholders of the Company have committed to meeting its minimal operating expenses.

In addition, the inability of The Company to become current in periodic reporting obligations under the federal securities laws during the fourth quarter limited the information that the Company was able to provide to the public, to investors and to other interested parties, including customers and certain lenders. Furthermore, such inability to become current limited the Company’s ability to use equity incentives to attract, retain and motivate employees. Such inability to become current also restricted the Company’s ability to raise capital through the issuance of equity or debt securities, use equity securities for acquisitions of complementary companies and businesses and engage in other strategic transactions.

2,4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the approved accounting standards require management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods.

The areas involving higher degree of judgment and complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates made by the management are significant to the financial statements are as follows:

i) Provision for income tax (note - 3.1)
iii) Stock based compensation (note - 3.12)

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3,1 Income tax

The tax expense for the year comprises of income tax, and is recognized in the statement of earnings. The income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of all temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses can be utilized. Deferred income tax is calculated at the rates that are expected to apply to the period when the differences are expected to be reversed.

3,2 Accounts payable and accrued expenses

Liabilities for trade and other amounts payable are carried at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Company.

3,3 Provisions

A provision is recognized in the financial statements when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

3,4 Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are non-interest bearing obligations due under normal course of business. The management reviews accounts receivable on a monthly basis to determine if any receivables will be potentially uncollectible. Historical bad debts and current economic trends are used in evaluating the allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company includes any accounts receivable balances that are determined to be uncollectible in its overall allowance for doubtful accounts. After all attempts to collect a receivable have failed, the receivable is written off against the allowance. Based on the information available, the Company believes its allowance for doubtful accounts as of period ended is adequate.

3,5 Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is disclosed when the Company has a possible obligation as a result of past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence, of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company; or when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation, that arises from past events, but it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability

3,6 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes party to the contractual provision of the instruments and the Company loses control of the contractual right that comprise the financial liability when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The Company classifies its financial liabilities in two categories: at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial liabilities were incurred. Management determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

(a) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are financial liabilities held for trading. A financial liability is classified in this category if incurred principally for the purpose of trading or payment in the short-term. Derivatives (if any) are also categorized as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges.

(b) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

These are non-derivative financial liabilities with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred and are subsequently stated at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the profit and loss account.

3,7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents bank balances and short term highly liquid investments subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and with maturities of less than three months.

3,8 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods sold or services rendered, net of discounts and sales tax and is recognised when significant risks and rewards are transferred

3,9 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The financial statements are presented in US (Dollars) which is the Company's presentation currency. All financial information presented in US Dollars has been rounded to the nearest dollar unless otherwise stated.

3,10 Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the statement of financial position date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates are recognized in the statement of operations.

3,11 Contingencies

The assessment of the contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment as the outcome of the future events cannot be predicted with certainty. The Company, based on the availability of the latest information, estimates the value of contingent assets and liabilities, which
may differ on the occurrence / non-occurrence of the uncertain future event(s).

3,12 Stock based compensation

The Company recognizes compensation expense for stock-based compensation in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. For employee stock-based awards, fair value of the award on the date of grant is calculated using the Black-Scholes method and the quoted price of the Company's common stock for stock options and unrestricted shares respectively;
The Company recognizes expense over the service period for awards expected to vest.
In case of non-employee stock-based awards, fair value of the award on the date of grant is calculated in the same manner as employee awards. However, the awards are revalued at the end of each reporting period and the pro rata compensation expense is adjusted accordingly until such time the nonemployee award is fully vested, at which time the total compensation recognized to date equals the fair value of the stock-based award as calculated on the measurement date, which is the date at which the award recipient's performance is complete. The estimation of stock-based awards that will ultimately vest requires judgment, and to the extent actual results or updated estimates differ from original estimates, such amounts are recorded as a cumulative adjustment in the period estimates are revised. We consider many factors when estimating expected forfeitures, including types of awards, employee class, and historical experience.
The Black-Scholes option valuation model is used to estimate the fair value of the warrants or options granted. The model includes subjective input assumptions that can materially affect the fair value estimates. The model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options or warrants. The expected volatility is estimated based on the most recent historical period of time equal to the weighted average life of the warrants or options granted.

4 Cash and cash equivalents

This represent cash in hand and cash deposited in bank accounts (current) by the Company.

		Amount in $
5	**Property, plant and equipment**	
	Land and building	-
6	**Intangible asset**	
	Opening balance	-
	Net movement in liabilities during the period	
	Closing balance	-
7	**Accounts payable and accrued expenses**	
	Opening balance	-
	Net movement in liabilities during the period	
	Closing balance	-
8	**Related parties payable**	
	Opening balance	-
	Net movement in liabilities during the period	
	Closing balance	-
9	**Interest payable**	
	Opening balance	-
	Net movement in liabilities during the period	
	Closing balance	-
10	**Notes payable**	
	Opening balance	-
	Net movement in liabilities during the period	
	Closing balance	-
11	**Cost of sales**	
	Cost of goods and materials sold	-
	Cost of service	-
	Wage cost	-
	Professional fees	9 323
	Pension insurance cost	-
	Other labor cost	-
		9 323

11.1 Comments

On June 15, 2022 Protect Pharmaceutical Corporation, Inc. (PRTT) has entered into a Share Exchange Agreement with CJSC "Inaiapp" (Inaiapp), a Belarus software corporation. According to the terms of the Agreement, 100% of shares of Inaiapp in amount of 240,000,000 shares shall be transferred to PRTT, in exchange of 1,000,000 of newly issued Common stock shares of PRTT of equal value. The transaction shall be executed within 60 working days.

The consolidated Balance sheet shows the financial figures from both PRTT and Inaiapp. The other statements show PRTT financial figures

12 Contingencies and Commitments

From time to time, the Company may be involved in litigation relating to claims arising out of operations in the normal course of business. As at the end of current reporting period, there were no pending or threatened lawsuits that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the results of operations and there are no proceedings in which any directors, officers or affiliates, or any registered or beneficial stockholder, is an adverse party or has a material interest adverse to the Company's interest.

Chief Executive **Director**