



# SMART CONTRACT SECURITY AUDIT

Olymp Finance

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# Disclaimer

This is a comprehensive report based on our automated and manual examination of cybersecurity vulnerabilities and framework flaws. We took into consideration smart contract based algorithms, as well. Reading the full analysis report is essential to build your understanding of project's security level. It is crucial to take note, though we have done our best to perform this analysis and report, that you should not rely on the our research and cannot claim what it states or how we created it. Before making any judgments, you have to conduct your own independent research. We will discuss this in more depth in the following disclaimer - please read it fully.

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Security analysis is based only on the smart contracts. No applications or operations were reviewed for security. No product code has been reviewed.

# Procedure

## Our analysis contains following steps:

1. Project Analysis;
2. Manual analysis of smart contracts:
  - Deploying smart contracts on any of the network(Ropsten/Rinkeby) using Remix IDE
  - Hashes of all transaction will be recorded
  - Behaviour of functions and gas consumption is noted, as well.
3. Unit Testing:
  - Smart contract functions will be unit tested on multiple parameters and under multiple conditions to ensure that all paths of functions are functioning as intended.
  - In this phase intended behaviour of smart contract is verified.
  - In this phase, we would also ensure that smart contract functions are not consuming unnecessary gas.
  - Gas limits of functions will be verified in this stage.
4. Automated Testing:
  - Mythril
  - Oyente
  - Manticore
  - Solgraph

# Terminology

**We categorize the finding into 4 categories based on their vulnerability:**

- Low-severity issue — less important, must be analyzed
- Medium-severity issue — important, needs to be analyzed and fixed
- High-severity issue — important, might cause vulnerabilities, must be analyzed and fixed
- Critical-severity issue — serious bug causes, must be analyzed and fixed.

## Limitations

The security audit of Smart Contract cannot cover all vulnerabilities. Even if no vulnerabilities are detected in the audit, there is no guarantee that future smart contracts are safe. Smart contracts are in most cases safeguarded against specific sorts of attacks. In order to find as many flaws as possible, we carried out a comprehensive smart contract audit. Audit is a document that is not legally binding and guarantees nothing.

# Token Contract Details for 15.07.2021

Contract Name: **OlympToken**

Deployer address: **0xd96A5399B44CaaC933b00776a27B0A4813b2E380**

Total Supply: **30,000,000**

Token Tracker: **OLYMP**

Decimals: **18**

Token holders: **42**

Transactions count: **191**

Top 100 holders dominance: **100%**

Contract deployer address:  
**0xd96A5399B44CaaC933b00776a27B0A4813b2E380**

## Audit Details



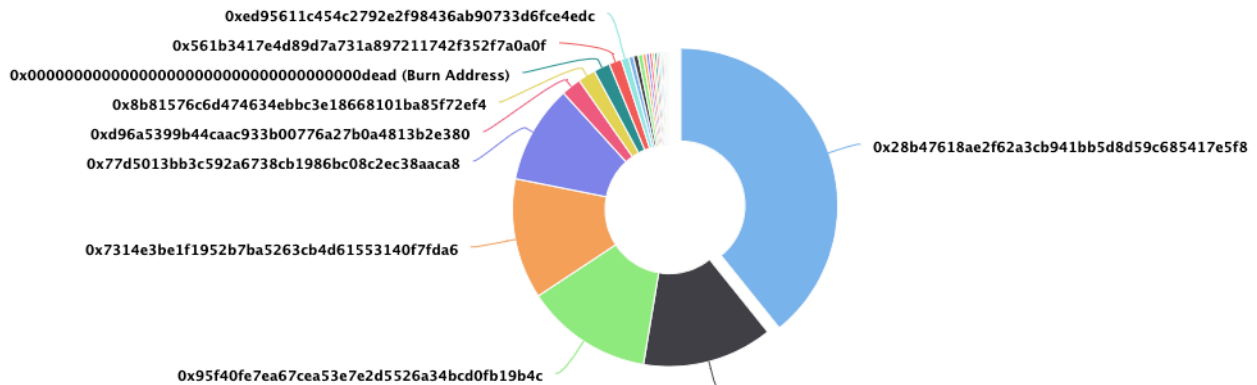
Project Name: **Olymp Finance**

Language: **Solidity**

Blockchain: **Binance Smart Chain**

Project Website: **olympfi.com**

# Olymp Token Distribution



## Olymp Top 10 Holders

Rank	Address	Quantity (Token)	Percentage
1	<a href="#">0x28b47618ae2f62a3cb941bb5d8d59c685417e5f8</a>	11,766,000	39.2200%
2	<a href="#">0x9a1220aa64c86313e392ce7dab0758a5bea4b261</a>	4,029,647.949841264151618154	13.4322%
3	<a href="#">0x95f40fe7ea67cea53e7e2d5526a34bcd0fb19b4c</a>	3,922,000	13.0733%
4	<a href="#">0x7314e3be1f1952b7ba5263cb4d61553140f7fda6</a>	3,719,970.509958045855326682	12.3999%
5	<a href="#">0x77d5013bb3c592a6738cb1986bc08c2ec38aaca8</a>	3,032,354.641902212755199162	10.1078%
6	<a href="#">0xd96a5399b44caac933b00776a27b0a4813b2e380</a>	610,412.453877673284562289	2.0347%
7	<a href="#">0x8b81576c6d474634ebbc3e18668101ba85f72ef4</a>	544,981.319654112138889358	1.8166%
8	<a href="#">Burn Address</a>	499,428.371354459960096367	1.6648%
9	<a href="#">0x561b3417e4d89d7a731a897211742f352f7a0a0f</a>	387,051.651333762499626166	1.2902%
10	<a href="#">0xed95611c454c2792e2f98436ab90733d6fce4edc</a>	235,824.300067688397981298	0.7861%

# Contract Function Details

- + Context.sol
  - [Int] \_msgSender
  - [Int] \_msgData
- + [Int] IBEP20.sol
  - [Ext] totalSupply
  - [Ext] balanceOf
  - [Ext] decimals #
  - [Ext] symbol
  - [Ext] getOwner
  - [Ext] balanceOf #
  - [Ext] transfer #
  - [Ext] allowance #
  - [Ext] approve
  - [Ext] transferFrom #
- + [Lib] SafeMath
  - [Int] tryAdd
  - [Int] trySub
  - [Int] tryMul
  - [Int] tryMod
  - [Int] tryDiv
  - [Int] add
  - [Int] sub
  - [Int] sub
  - [Int] mul
  - [Int] div
  - [Int] div
  - [Int] mod
  - [Int] mod
- + [Lib] Address.sol
  - [Int] isContract
  - [Int] sendValue #
  - [Int] functionCall #
  - [Int] functionCall #
  - [Int] functionCallWithValue #
  - [Int] functionCallWithValue #
  - [Int] functionStaticCall #
  - [Int] functionStaticCall #
  - [Int] functionDelegateCall #
  - [Int] functionDelegateCall #
  - [Int] verifyCallResult #



- + Ownable.sol (Context)
  - [Pub] <Constructor> #
  - [Pub] owner
  - [Pub] onlyOwner
  - [Pub] renounceOwnership #
    - modifiers: onlyOwner
  - [Pub] transferOwnership #
    - modifiers: onlyOwner

#### + [Int] IUniswapV2Factory.sol

- [Ext] feeTo
- [Ext] feeToSetter
- [Ext] getPair
- [Ext] allPairs
- [Ext] allPairsLength
- [Ext] createPair #
- [Ext] setFeeTo #
- [Ext] setFeeToSetter #

#### + [Int] IUniswapV2Pair.sol

- [Ext] name
- [Ext] symbol
- [Ext] decimals
- [Ext] totalSupply
- [Ext] balanceOf
- [Ext] allowance
- [Ext] approve #
- [Ext] transfer #
- [Ext] transferFrom #
- [Ext] DOMAIN\_SEPARATOR
- [Ext] PERMIT\_TYPEHASH
- [Ext] nonces
- [Ext] permit #
- [Ext] MINIMUM\_LIQUIDITY
- [Ext] factory
- [Ext] token0
- [Ext] token1
- [Ext] getReserves
- [Ext] price0CumulativeLast
- [Ext] price1CumulativeLast
- [Ext] kLast
- [Ext] mint

- [Ext] burn #
- [Ext] swap #
- [Ext] skim #
- [Ext] sync #
- [Ext] initialize #

+ [Int] IUniswapV2Router01.sol

- [Ext] factory
- [Ext] WETH
- [Ext] addLiquidity #
- [Ext] addLiquidityETH (\$)
- [Ext] removeLiquidity #
- [Ext] removeLiquidityETH #
- [Ext] removeLiquidityWithPermit #
- [Ext] removeLiquidityETHWithPermit #
- [Ext] swapExactTokensForTokens #
- [Ext] swapTokensForExactTokens #
- [Ext] swapExactETHForTokens (\$)
- [Ext] swapTokensForExactETH #
- [Ext] swapExactTokensForETH #
- [Ext] swapETHForExactTokens (\$)
- [Ext] quote
- [Ext] getAmountOut
- [Ext] getAmountIn
- [Ext] getAmountsOut
- [Ext] getAmountsIn

+ [Int] IUniswapV2Router02.sol (IUniswapV2Router01)

- [Ext] removeLiquidityETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens #
- [Ext] removeLiquidityETHWithPermitSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens #
- [Ext] swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens #
- [Ext] swapExactETHForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens (\$)
- [Ext] swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens #

+ OlympToken.sol

- [Pub] mint
- [Pub] \_transfer #
- [Pub] swapAndLiquify
- [Pub] swapTokensForEth
- [Pub] addLiquidity
- [Pub] maxTransferAmount
- [Pub] updateTransferTaxRate
- [Pub] isExcludedFromAntiWhale

- [Pub] updateBurnRate
- [Pub] updateMaxTransferAmountRate
- [Pub] updateMinAmountToLiquify
- [Pub] setExcludedFromAntiWhale
- [Pub] updateSwapAndLiquifyEnabled
- [Pub] updateOlympSwapRouter
- [Pub] operator
- [Pub] transferOperator

- [Ext] delegates
- [Ext] transferOperator
- [Ext] delegateBySig
- [Ext] getCurrentVotes
- [Ext] getPriorVotes

- [Int] \_delegate
- [Int] \_moveDelegates
- [Int] \_writeCheckpoint
- [Int] safe32
- [Int] getChainId

#### + BEP20

- [Ext] getOwner
- [Pub] name
- [Pub] symbol
- [Pub] decimals
- [Pub] totalSupply
- [Pub] balanceOf
- [Pub] allowance
- [Pub] approve #
- [Pub] transfer #
- [Pub] transferFrom #
- [Pub] increaseAllowance
- [Pub] decreaseAllowance
- [Pub] mint

- [Int] \_transfer
- [Int] \_mint
- [Int] \_burn
- [Int] \_approve
- [Int] \_burnFrom

(\$ ) = payable function

# = non-constant function

# Vulnerabilities checking Status

Issue Description	Checking Status
Compiler Errors	Completed
Delays in Data Delivery	Completed
Re-entrancy	Completed
Transaction-Ordering Dependence	Completed
Compiler Errors	Completed
Compiler Errors	Completed
Delays in Data Delivery	Completed
Re-entrancy	Completed
Transaction-Ordering Dependence	Completed
Compiler Errors	Completed
Compiler Errors	Completed
Delays in Data Delivery	Completed
Re-entrancy	Completed
Transaction-Ordering Dependence	Completed
Compiler Errors	Completed
Compiler Errors	Completed
Delays in Data Delivery	Completed
Re-entrancy	Completed
Transaction-Ordering Dependence	Completed

# Security Issues

## 1) addLiquidityETH function issue:

The return values of addLiquidityETH are not properly handled.

```

olympSwapRouter.addLiquidityETH{value: ethAmount}(
    address(this),
    tokenAmount,
    0, // slippage is unavoidable
    0, // slippage is unavoidable
    operator(),
    block.timestamp
);

```

### Recommendation:

We recommend using variables to receive the return values of the functions mentioned above and to handle both success and failure cases if needed by the business logic.

## 2) Inappropriate Burn Method:

In the following code snippets, the token burn is accomplished by sending burnAmount tokens to the BURN\_ADDRESS

```

if (recipient == BURN_ADDRESS || transferTaxRate == 0) {
    super._transfer(sender, recipient, amount);
}

```

```

super._transfer(sender, BURN_ADDRESS, burnAmount);

```

Although token burn can be achieved by transferring tokens directly to the "dead" address, making these transferred tokens not available from the users, the number of transferred tokens is not deducted from the total token supply, not reflecting the actual token supply that is available to all users.

### Recommendation:

We recommend using a dedicated token burn function for handling the burning, instead of sending the tokens to the "zero" address.

### 3) Contract Gains Non-withdrawable BNB via the swapAndLiquify:

The swapAndLiquify function converts half of the minAmountToLiquify Olymp tokens to BNB. The other half of Olymp tokens and part of the converted BNB are deposited into the Olymp-BNB pool on Uniswap as liquidity.

```
function swapAndLiquify() private lockTheSwap transferTaxFree
```

For every swapAndLiquify function call, a small amount of BNB leftover in the contract. This is because the price of Olymp drops after swapping the first half of Olymp tokens into BNBs, and the other half of Olymp tokens require less than the converted BNB to be paired with it when adding liquidity. The contract doesn't appear to provide a way to withdraw those BNB, and they will be locked in the contract forever.

#### Recommendation:

It's not ideal that more and more BNB are locked into the contract over time. The simplest solution is to add a withdraw function in the contract to withdraw BNB. Other approaches that benefit the Olymp token holders can be:

- Distribute BNB to Olymp token holders proportional to the amount of token they hold.
- Use leftover BNB to buy back Olymp tokens from the market to increase the price of Olymp token.

# Conclusion

Low-severity issues exist within smart contracts. Smart contracts are free from any critical or high-severity issues.

NOTE: Please check the disclaimer above and note, that audit makes no statements or warranties on business model, investment attractiveness or code sustainability.