



# Security Assessment

## **VirtueFinance**

Date: 12/06/2025

**Audit Status: FAIL** 

Audit Edition: Advanced





## **Risk Analysis**

## **Vulnerability summary**

Classification	Description
High	High-level vulnerabilities can result in the loss of assets or manipulation of data.
Medium	Medium-level vulnerabilities can be challenging to exploit, but they still have a considerable impact on smart contract execution, such as allowing public access to critical functions.
Low	Low-level vulnerabilities are primarily associated with outdated or unused code snippets that generally do not significantly impact execution, sometimes they can be ignored.
Informational	Informational vulnerabilities, code style violations, and informational statements do not affect smart contract execution and can typically be disregarded.

## **Executive Summary**

According to the Assure assessment, the Customer's smart contract is **Poorly Secured.** 

Insecure	Poorly Secured	Secured	Well Secured

## Scope

## **Target Code And Revision**

For this audit, we performed research, investigation, and review of the VirtueFinance contracts followed by issue reporting, along with mitigation and remediation instructions outlined in this report.

## **Target Code And Revision**

Project	Assure
Language	Solidity
Codebase	https://etherscan.io/address/0xbcc711e8ed39 b3ca38364f4135571c9877155875#code
Audit Methodology	Static, Manual

### Attacks made to the contract

In order to check for the security of the contract, we tested several attacks in order to make sure that the contract is secure and follows best practices.

Category	Item
Code review & Functional Review	<ul> <li>Compiler warnings.</li> <li>Race conditions and Reentrancy. Cross-function race conditions.</li> <li>Possible delays in data delivery.</li> <li>Oracle calls.</li> <li>Front running.</li> <li>Timestamp dependence.</li> <li>Integer Overflow and Underflow.</li> <li>DoS with Revert.</li> <li>DoS with block gas limit.</li> <li>Methods execution permissions.</li> <li>Economy model.</li> <li>Private user data leaks.</li> <li>Malicious Event log.</li> <li>Scoping and Declarations.</li> <li>Uninitialized storage pointers.</li> <li>Arithmetic accuracy.</li> <li>Design Logic.</li> <li>Cross-function race conditions.</li> <li>Safe Zeppelin module.</li> <li>Fallback function security.</li> <li>Overpowered functions / Owner privileges</li> </ul>

## **AUDIT OVERVIEW**



#### 1. Re-Entrancy via addLiquidityETH

Function: \_transfer

**Issue**: No re-entrancy guard on owner's addLiquidity, which calls external router payable function.

**Recommendation**: Add lockSwap-style mutex to addLiquidity, or use OpenZeppelin's ReentrancyGuard.

#### 2. Centralized Control & Single Point of Failure

Function: All admin

Issue: Owner and taxAddress hold unilateral power (e.g., modifying exemptions, draining funds).

**Recommendation**: Consider multisig or timelock for sensitive operations; allow taxAddress rotation via

governance.

#### 3. Re-opening Trading Abuse

Function: openTrading

Issue: Owner can repeatedly call openTrading, resetting blockLaunch and manipulating anti-bot tax.

**Recommendation**: Restrict openTrading to one-time use or emit event and block further calls.



#### 1. Dynamic High Tax (80%)

Function: \_transfer

**Issue**: Anti-bot logic allows tax >20%, bypassing setTax cap, potentially locking trades.

**Recommendation**: Enforce an absolute maximum (e.g. ≤50%) on dynamically computed tax or remove

80% clause.

#### 2. Front-Running & Sandwich Attacks

Function: \_transfer

Issue: Concentrated swap logic on sells (swapTokensEth) can be MEV-exploited.

Recommendation: Randomize swap thresholds or split swaps over blocks; consider time-weighted

average pricing.

#### 3. Race Condition on Limit Updates

Function: Limit sestters

**Issue**: changing maxWallet/maxTransaction in-flight can block user transactions unexpectedly.

**Recommendation**: Emit events on limit changes; consider grace period before new limits take effect.



#### 1. Parameter Overflow & Rever

Function: triggerSellCA

**Issue**: Multiplying amount \* 10\*\*decimals can overflow and revert.

**Recommendation**: Validate amount bounds before scaling; use SafeCast.

#### 2. Parameter Overflow & Rever

Function: Unchecked Return Value

Issue: ERC-20 transfer return value ignored, risking silent failure.

**Recommendation**: Use OpenZeppelin's SafeERC20 to handle transfer return values and revert on failure.



#### 1. Miner manipulation

Issue: Reliance on block.number for anti-bot can be skewed by miners.

**Recommendation**: Consider using block.timestamp or time-based window instead of single block number.

## **Technical Findings Summary**

## **Findings**

Vulnerability Level	Total	Pending	Not Apply	Acknowledged	Partially Fixed	Fixed
High	3					
Medium	3					
Low	2					
Informational	1					

## **Assessment Results**

#### **Score Results**

Review	Score
Global Score	60/100
Assure KYC	Not completed
Audit Score	60/100

The Following Score System Has been Added to this page to help understand the value of the audit, the maximum score is 100, however to attain that value the project must pass and provide all the data needed for the assessment. Our Passing Score has been changed to 84 Points for a higher standard, if a project does not attain 85% is an automatic failure. Read our notes and final assessment below. The Global Score is a combination of the evaluations obtained between having or not having KYC and the type of contract audited together with its manual audit.

## **Audit FAIL**

Following our comprehensive security audit of the token contract for the VirtueFinance project, the project did not fulfill the necessary criteria required to pass the security audit.

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