



Smart Contract Audit

FOR

BetaBp

DATED : 17 MAR 23'



AUDIT SUMMARY

Project name – BetaBP

Date: 17 March, 2023

Scope of Audit- Audit Ace was consulted to conduct the smart contract audit of the solidity source codes.

Audit Status: Passed with Medium Risk

Issues Found

Status	Critical	High	Medium	Low	Suggestion
Open	0	0	2	0	0
Acknowledged	0	0	0	0	0
Resolved	0	0	0	0	0



USED TOOLS

Tools:

1- Manual Review:

a line by line code review has been performed by audit ace team.

2- Goerli Testnet:

all tests were done on Goerli Testnet network, each test has its transaction has attached to it.

3- Slither : Static Analysis

Testnet Link: all tests were done using this contract, tests are done on BSC Testnet

<https://goerli.etherscan.io/token/0x7909bea1782cc6959aa63197af24fa1f0a3eafc5>



Token Information

Token Name : betaBP

Token Symbol: betaBP

Decimals: 18

Token Supply: 1,000,000,000

Token Address: Not deployed

Checksum:

97a5b17b0fd90ece89930aeff76cc32fef1a6f14

Owner: Not deployed



TOKEN OVERVIEW

Fees:

Buy Fees: 10%

Sell Fees: 10%

Transfer Fees: 10%

Fees Privilege: Owner

Ownership : Owned

Minting: No mint function

Max Tx Amount/ Max Wallet Amount: No

Blacklist: No

Other Privileges: including and excluding form fee -
changing max wallet and buy/transfer



AUDIT METHODOLOGY

The auditing process will follow a routine as special considerations by Auditace:

- Review of the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to Auditace to make sure the contract logic meets the intentions of the client without exposing the user's funds to risk.
 - Manual review of the entire codebase by our experts, which is the process of reading source code line-by-line in an attempt to identify potential vulnerabilities.
 - Specification comparison is the process of checking whether the code does what the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to Auditace describe.
 - Test coverage analysis determines whether the test cases are covering the code and how much code is exercised when we run the test cases.
 - Symbolic execution is analysing a program to determine what inputs cause each part of a program to execute.
 - Reviewing the codebase to improve maintainability, security, and control based on the established industry and academic practices.
-

VULNERABILITY CHECKLIST

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ✓ Return values of low-level calls | ✓ Gasless Send |
| ✓ Private modifier | ✓ Using block.timestamp |
| ✓ Multiple Sends | ✓ Re-entrancy |
| ✓ Using Suicide | ✓ Tautology or contradiction |
| ✓ Gas Limitand Loops | ✓ Timestamp Dependence |
| ✓ Address hardcoded | ✓ Revert/require functions |
| ✓ Exception Disorder | ✓ Use of tx.origin |
| ✓ Using inline assembly | ✓ Integer overflow/underflow |
| ✓ Divide before multiply | ✓ Dangerous strict equalities |
| ✓ Missing Zero Address Validation | ✓ Using SHA3 |
| ✓ Compiler version not fixed | ✓ Using throw |
-



CLASSIFICATION OF RISK

Severity

Description

◆ Critical	These vulnerabilities could be exploited easily and can lead to asset loss, data loss, asset, or data manipulation. They should be fixed right away.
◆ High-Risk	A vulnerability that affects the desired outcome when using a contract, or provides the opportunity to use a contract in an unintended way.
◆ Medium-Risk	A vulnerability that could affect the desired outcome of executing the contract in a specific scenario.
◆ Low-Risk	A vulnerability that does not have a significant impact on possible scenarios for the use of the contract and is probably subjective.
◆ Gas Optimization / Suggestion	A vulnerability that has an informational character but is not affecting any of the code.

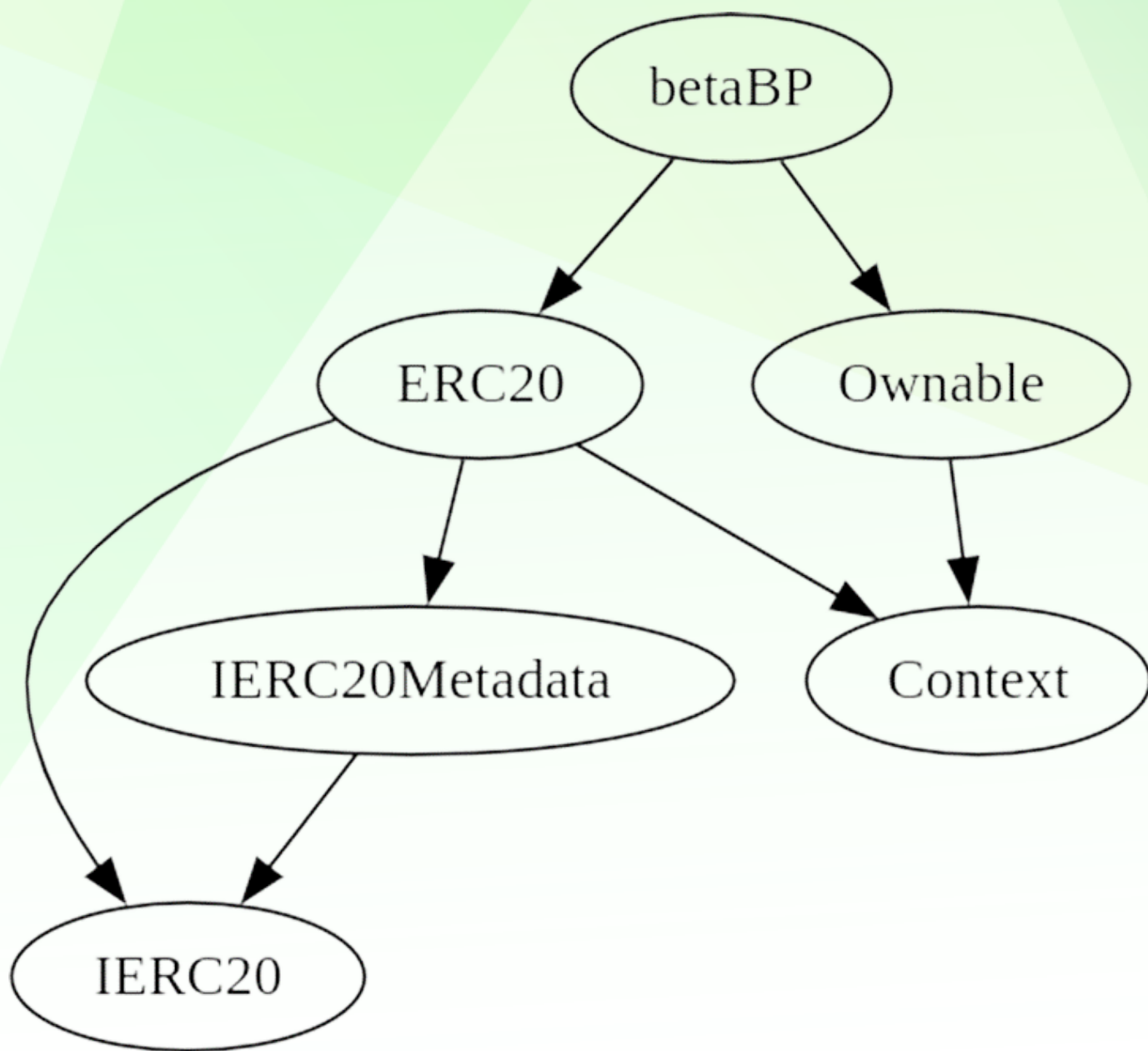
Findings

Severity

Found

◆ Critical	0
◆ High-Risk	0
◆ Medium-Risk	2
◆ Low-Risk	0
◆ Gas Optimization / Suggestions	0

INHERITANCE TREE



POINTS TO NOTE

- **Please note that contract would have 0.03% max buy and wallet at time of launch**
 - **Owner is able to set buy and sell taxes each one up to 15% (30% total)**
 - **Owner is able to set max buy/transfer amount with a minimum of 0.5% of supply**
 - **Owner must enable trading for investors in order for them to be able to trade**
 - **Owner is not able to blacklist an arbitrary wallet**
 - **Owner is not able to disable trades**
 - **Owner is not able to mint new tokens**
-



OVERVIEW

betaBP has a total supply of 1 billion tokens. It has a public launch function, allowing the owner to change tax rates and maximum transaction limits upon launch. The contract also impose taxes on transactions for liquidity and honorarium purposes. Tokens can be swapped for ETH, and honorarium and liquidity funds can be withdrawn by the owner.

Additionally, the contract allows for the management of fees, whitelists, and wallet restrictions.

We have recently completed a thorough security audit of the token contract in question. During the course of our audit, we identified several issues that raised concerns regarding the contract's security and overall stability. Working closely with the development team, we methodically addressed each of these issues to ensure that the token contract meets the highest standards of safety and reliability



TOKEN DISTRIBUTION

It should be noted that the owner currently holds 100% of the total supply. However, information about the distribution of these tokens is not available, and it is recommended that investors exercise caution when considering this aspect.



Trades will not be enabled right away

Owner of the contract must call “enableTrading” function in order to enable buys, sells and transfers for non-authorized wallets. Since contract is developed and owned by pinksale’s safu dev its guaranteed that trades will be enabled.















CONTRACT ASSESMENT

```
| L | transfer | Public ! |  | NO! |
| L | allowance | Public ! | | NO! |
| L | approve | Public ! |  | NO! |
| L | transferFrom | Public ! |  | NO! |
| L | increaseAllowance | Public ! |  | NO! |
| L | decreaseAllowance | Public ! |  | NO! |
| L | _transfer | Internal  |  | |
| L | _mint | Internal  |  | |
| L | _burn | Internal  |  | |
| L | _approve | Internal  |  | |
| L | _spendAllowance | Internal  |  | |
| L | _beforeTokenTransfer | Internal  |  | |
| L | _afterTokenTransfer | Internal  |  | |
|||||
| **IERC20Metadata** | Interface | IERC20 | | |
| L | name | External ! | | NO! |
| L | symbol | External ! | | NO! |
| L | decimals | External ! | | NO! |
|||||
| **Context** | Implementation | | | |
| L | _msgSender | Internal  | | |
| L | _msgData | Internal  | | |
|||||
| **IUniswapV2Router02** | Interface | IUniswapV2Router01 | | |
| L | removeLiquidityETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External ! |  | NO! |
| L | removeLiquidityETHWithPermitSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External ! |  | NO! |
| L | swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External ! |  | NO! |
| L | swapExactETHForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External ! |  | NO! |
| L | swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External ! |  | NO! |
|||||
| **IUniswapV2Router01** | Interface | | | |
| L | factory | External ! | | NO! |
| L | WETH | External ! | | NO! |
| L | addLiquidity | External ! |  | NO! |
| L | addLiquidityETH | External ! |  | NO! |
| L | removeLiquidity | External ! |  | NO! |
| L | removeLiquidityETH | External ! |  | NO! |
| L | removeLiquidityWithPermit | External ! |  | NO! |
| L | removeLiquidityETHWithPermit | External ! |  | NO! |
| L | swapExactTokensForTokens | External ! |  | NO! |
| L | swapTokensForExactTokens | External ! |  | NO! |
| L | swapExactETHForTokens | External ! |  | NO! |
```



CONTRACT ASSESMENT

```

|  | swapTokensForExactETH | External ! |  | NO! |
|  | swapExactTokensForETH | External ! |  | NO! |
|  | swapETHForExactTokens | External ! |  | NO! |
|  | quote | External ! | | NO! |
|  | getAmountOut | External ! | | NO! |
|  | getAmountIn | External ! | | NO! |
|  | getAmountsOut | External ! | | NO! |
|  | getAmountsIn | External ! | | NO! |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| **IUniswapV2Factory** | Interface | | |
|  | feeTo | External ! | | NO! |
|  | feeToSetter | External ! | | NO! |
|  | getPair | External ! | | NO! |
|  | allPairs | External ! | | NO! |
|  | allPairsLength | External ! | | NO! |
|  | createPair | External ! |  | NO! |
|  | setFeeTo | External ! |  | NO! |
|  | setFeeToSetter | External ! |  | NO! |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| **Ownable** | Implementation | Context | | |
|  | <Constructor> | Public ! |  | NO! |
|  | owner | Public ! | | NO! |
|  | _checkOwner | Internal  | | |
|  | renounceOwnership | Public ! |  | onlyOwner |
|  | transferOwnership | Public ! |  | onlyOwner |
|  | _transferOwnership | Internal  |  | |

```

Legend

Symbol	Meaning
:-----: -----	
	Function can modify state
	Function is payable



STATIC ANALYSIS

```
Context._msgData() (contracts/Token.sol#30-33) is never used and should be removed
ERC20._burn(address,uint256) (contracts/Token.sol#274-289) is never used and should be removed
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#dead-code

Pragma version^0.8.17 (contracts/Token.sol#23) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.16
solc-0.8.19 is not recommended for deployment
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#incorrect-versions-of-solidity

Low level call in Address.sendValue(address,uint256) (contracts/Token.sol#114-125):
- (success) = recipient.call{value: amount}() (contracts/Token.sol#120)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#low-level-calls

Redundant expression "this (contracts/Token.sol#31)" inContext (contracts/Token.sol#25-34)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#redundant-statements
```

Result => A static analysis of contract's source code has been performed using slither,

No issues found



FUNCTIONAL TESTING

Router (PCS V2):

0xD99D1c33F9fC3444f8101754aBC46c52416550D1

1- Adding Liquidity (**Passed**):

liquidity added on Pancakeswap V2:

<https://goerli.etherscan.io/tx/0x878322d94d508675431631f3763c7f03214eb1283a017250689ee32e7bf43636>

2- Buying when trading not enabled (owner%)(**Passed**):

<https://goerli.etherscan.io/tx/0x7dd9b6a347535ac245cc037c2904c707a27416871daa20ee5e5084aa70915652>

3- Selling when trading not enabled (0%)(**Passed**):

<https://goerli.etherscan.io/tx/0x97e9f373c3bbf641d26609d31607316add42bdd289a2e5276b882c12ab5a9af8>

4- Transferring when trading not enabled (0% tax) (**passed**):

<https://goerli.etherscan.io/tx/0x3bb69743341d8d82e4488b8894677f961cb2d97210d155e49a58eb86d1c92d8c>

5- Buying when trading enabled (10% tax) (**passed**):

<https://goerli.etherscan.io/tx/0x3899f26f05cfc4530db93f71516af81e96899a39b92a6bef0bdb77ead5e6958f>



FUNCTIONAL TESTING

6- Selling when trading enabled (10% tax) (**passed**):

<https://goerli.etherscan.io/tx/0xa742515b72f43fb3124b63794e853411a48e095b41317bab8a5b288b591d393f>

7- Transferring when trading enabled (0% tax) (**passed**):

<https://goerli.etherscan.io/tx/0x67c2f7915b5beb3b0be3b9216b8409bbf10a9b0144dc0fb42e76dde7b158e472>

8- Withdrawing collected holonarium tax (**passed**):

<https://goerli.etherscan.io/tx/0x04c0d8ce86b11f2cc3a98b8a762f983164900d35c335f8211210c38c0514e377>

9- Withdrawing collected token and ETH to be added to liquidity (**passed**):

<https://goerli.etherscan.io/tx/0xec608e4e895e0df7c37b2e6808215c1a5b238c3424f6fb00786017ad09a05646>

MANUAL TESTING

Issue: Centralized Control over Maximum Wallet and Transaction Amounts

Severity: **Medium**

Function: **updateMaxWalletAmount, updateMaxTxAmount**

Type: Centralization


Line: ---

Range: 0.5% - 10% of total supply

Overview:

The **updateMaxWalletAmount** and **updateMaxTxAmount** functions allow the contract owner to modify the maximum wallet amount and the maximum transaction amount, respectively. While these functions provide flexibility, they also introduce a degree of centralization and potential manipulation, as the owner has the power to change these limits at any time such as Centralized control.

The functions can only be called by the contract owner, which means that the owner has the power to control the maximum wallet amount and the maximum transaction amount. This centralized control can potentially harm the decentralization aspect of the token and introduce manipulation risks.



MANUAL TESTING

Issue: Centralized Control over Tax Rates and Exceeding PinkSale SAFU Criteria

Severity: **Medium**

Function: **updateTaxForLiquidityAndHonorarium**

Type: Centralization

Lines: ---

Overview:

The **updateTaxForLiquidityAndHonorarium** function allows the contract owner to modify the tax rates for liquidity and honorarium. This introduces centralized control over these rates and can potentially exceed the PinkSale SAFU criteria when both taxes are set to their maximum allowed values:

- **Centralized control:** The function can only be called by the contract owner, which means that the owner has the power to control the tax rates for liquidity and honorarium. This centralized control can potentially harm the decentralization aspect of the token and introduce manipulation risks.
- **Exceeding PinkSale SAFU criteria:** The PinkSale platform's SAFU criteria recommend that the total tax should not exceed 25%. However, in this implementation, the total tax can be set as high as 30% if both the liquidity and honorarium taxes are set to their maximum allowed value of 15%. This exceeds the recommended criteria, which can impact the token's credibility and acceptance on the PinkSale platform.

Recommendation:

- Consider implementing a decentralized governance mechanism that allows token holders to have a say in decisions regarding the tax rates for liquidity and honorarium. This can be achieved through proposals and voting based on token holdings.
 - Modify the requirements in the function to ensure that the total tax does not exceed the PinkSale SAFU criteria of 25%. You can achieve this by adding a check to ensure the sum of `_taxForLiquidity` and `_taxForHonorarium` does not exceed 25%.
-

MANUAL TESTING

- Alternatively, introduce a time-based lock or cool-down period after each change to limit the owner's ability to make frequent adjustments to these tax rates. This can help reduce the potential for manipulation and give users more confidence in the stability of the token's parameters.



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