

Smart Contract Audit

FOR

EmojiFinance

DATED: 21 MAR 23'



AUDIT SUMMARY

Project name - EmojiFinance

Date: 21 March, 2023

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

Audit Status: Passed

Issues Found

Status	Critical	High	Medium	Low	Suggestion
Open	0	0	1	0	2
Acknowledged	0	0	0	0	0
Resolved	0	0	0	0	0



USED TOOLS

Tools:

- **1.Manual Review:** The code has undergone a line-by-line review by the Ace team.
- **2.Forked KAVA:** we forked EVM co-chain of kava using hardhat, and performed all the tests in a realstic environment
- **3.Slither:** The code has undergone static analysis using Slither.



Contract Information

Audit ace has performed an security audit of the contracts at this github

https://github.com/EmojiFinance/EmojiProtocol/commits/main

Commit hash:

8b66b73618cf507d5ccddc4e2a918144c139bff5 The repository contains 3 contracts:

- RewardRelease.sol (sha-1:

f2a6b5685d683114fc4c991d4ed69e7b12ba9e4b) this contract is used to lock and release rewards of protocol stakers

- EquiliLpVault.sol (sha-1:

56cc4e8fb09fbfa2743bfa286b5ba00bfd7dbb72) this contract is used to deposit (stake) liquidity pool shares of a curve 2 token pool, the contract generates new pool tokens from generated rewards upon each deposit or withdraw (or manually) and then restakes those tokens to maximize gains.



Contract Information

KavaCurveThreePoolVault.sol (sha-1:

5c4a182ba9600d3659104d914591e875ecbe4cac) this contract is same as above one, except that its compatible with curve 3 token pools and it interacts directly with pool contract in order to add liquidity and reinvest the new pool shares.

Network: The contracts will be live on KAVA EVM co-chain



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-byline 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 isexercised 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





CLASSIFICATION OF RISK

Severity

- Critical
- High-Risk
- Medium-Risk
- Low-Risk
- Gas Optimization
 /Suggestion

Description

These vulnerabilities could be exploited easily and can lead to asset loss, data loss, asset, or data manipulation. They should be fixed right away.

A vulnerability that affects the desired outcome when using a contract, or provides the opportunity to use a contract in an unintended way.

A vulnerability that could affect the desired outcome of executing the contract in a specific scenario.

A vulnerability that does not have a significant impact on possible scenarios for the use of the contract and is probably subjective.

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	1
♦ Low-Risk	0
Gas Optimization /Suggestions	2



INHERITANCE TREE

Current contracts are not implementing or inheriting other contracts



CONTRACT ASSESMENT

```
Bases
| Contract |
           Type
| **EquiliLpVault** | Implementation | ||| | | |
| L | setOperator | Public | | | OnlyOperator |
| | | setFeeReceiver | Public | | | | onlyOperator |
| L | setFee | Public | | | | onlyOperator |
| | | setClaimTokens | Public | | | | onlyOperator |
| | setPaths | Public | | | onlyOperator |
| L | _setPaths | Internal 🔒 | 🛑 | |
| L | _updateReward | Internal 🔒 | 🛑 | |
| L | deposit | Public | | | | NO | |
| L | withdraw | Public | | | | NO | |
| L | getBalance | Public | | NO | |
| L | pendingReward | Public ! | NO! |
| L | claimReward | Public | | | | NO | |
| L | reinvest | Public | | | | NO | |
| **IERC20** | Interface | |||
| L | totalSupply | External | | NO | |
| L | balanceOf | External | | NO | |
| L | transfer | External | | | | NO | |
| L | allowance | External | | NO | |
| L | transferFrom | External | | | | NO | |
| **SafeERC20** | Library | | | |
| L | safeTransfer | Internal 🔒 | 🛑 | |
| L | safeTransferFrom | Internal 🔒 | 🛑 | |
| L | safeApprove | Internal 🔒 | 🛑 | |
| L | safeIncreaseAllowance | Internal 🔒 | 🛑 | |
| L | safeDecreaseAllowance | Internal 🔒 | 🛑 | |
| L | safePermit | Internal 🔒 | 🛑 | |
| L | _callOptionalReturn | Private 🔐 | 🛑 | |
| **IERC20Permit** | Interface | |||
| L | permit | External | | 🛑 | NO | |
| L | nonces | External | | NO | |
```



CONTRACT ASSESMENT

```
| DOMAIN_SEPARATOR | External | NO | |
IIIIIII
**Address** | Library | |||
| L | isContract | Internal 🔒 | | |
| L | sendValue | Internal 🔒 | 🛑 | |
| L | functionCall | Internal 🔒 | 🛑 | |
| L | functionCall | Internal 🔒 | 🛑 | |
| L | functionCallWithValue | Internal 🔒 | 🛑 | |
| L | functionCallWithValue | Internal 🔒 | 🛑 | |
| L | functionStaticCall | Internal 🔒 | | |
| L | functionStaticCall | Internal 🔒 | | |
| L | functionDelegateCall | Internal 🔒 | 🛑 | |
📙 | functionDelegateCall | Internal 🔒 | 🛑 | |
| L | verifyCallResult | Internal 🔒 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **IEquillRouter** | Interface | |||
| L | pairFor | External | | NO | |
| L | addLiquidity | External | | | | NO | |
| L | addLiquidityETH | External | | 💵 | NO 📗 |
| L | swapExactTokensForTokensSimple | External | | | | NO | |
| | | swapExactETHForTokens | External | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L | swapExactTokensForETH | External | | | | NO | |
IIIIIII
| **IEquiliPair** | Interface | ||| | | |
| L | token0 | External | | NO | |
| L|token1|External | | |NO | |
| L | stable | External | | NO | |
| **IEquiliGauge** | Interface | |||
| L | deposit | External | | 🛑 | NO | |
| L | getReward | External | | | | NO | |
IIIIIII
| **IRewardRelease** | Interface | |||
| L | release | External | | | NO | |
IIIIIII
| **RewardRelease** | Implementation | ||| | | |
| L | <Constructor> | Public | | | | NO | |
| L | setOperator | Public | | | OnlyOperator |
```



CONTRACT ASSESMENT

```
| | release | External | | | NO | | |
| L | getTotalReward | Public | | NO ! |
| | getClaimable | Public | | NO | |
| L | claim | External | | | NO | |
| **KavaCurveThreePoolVault** | Implementation | | | |
| Constructor | Public | | | NO | |
| L | setOperator | Public | | | OnlyOperator |
| | | setFeeReceiver | Public | | | | onlyOperator |
| | setFee | Public | | | onlyOperator |
| | setRewardRate | Public | | | lonlyOperator |
📙 | _updateReward | Internal 🔒 | 🛑 | |
| L | deposit | Public | | 🛑 |NO | | | |
| | | withdrawAll | Public | | | | NO | |
| L | getBalance | Public | | NO | |
| L | pendingReward | Public | | | NO | |
| L | claimReward | Public | | | | NO | |
| L | reinvest | Public | | | | NO | |
| **ICurvePool** | Interface | |||
| L | add_liquidity | External | | 🛑 | NO | |
IIIIIII
| **ICurveGauge** | Interface | ||| | | |
| L | balanceOf | External | | | NO | |
| L | claimable_reward | External | | NO | |
| L | withdraw | External | | | | NO | |
| L | reward_contract | External | | NO | |
Legend
| Symbol | Meaning |
|:-----|
     | Function can modify state |
  | Function is payable |
```



FUNCTIONAL TESTING

below tests have been done, the test files (in hardhat) were given to the EmojiFinance team:

- Deployment 💟
- Depositing LP tokens 🤡
- Calculation of rewards based on reward rate and shares 💟



- Correct Lock period (2 days) and release of rewards 💟
- Reinves mechanism of both 3 and 2 token pool contracts 💟
- Correct calculation of each depositor reward 💟
- Withdraw and withdraw All



MANUAL TESTING

Centralization – Access control

Severity: Medium

Function: ----

Type: Logical

Line: 188

Overview:

In the present version of the contract, there exists only one operator who has the authority to alter key components in the contract. This operator plays a crucial role and any incorrect modification by this operator can result in the failure of the entire system. For instance, removing the staking contract from valid vaults in the reward contract would disable claims. Similarly, setting up incorrect claim tokens and paths can lead to transaction failure during deposit or withdrawal.

Recommendation:

It is recommended to implement a multi-operator scheme to ensure that no single operator has complete control over the contract. This will decrease the risk of the system failure in case of incorrect modifications by the operator. Additionally, the access control system should be reviewed and enhanced to restrict the operator's capabilities to only necessary functions. Regular audits and testing of the contract should also be conducted to identify and rectify any potential vulnerabilities.



MANUAL TESTING

Informational – Lack of escape hatch mechanism (emergency withdraw)

Severity: Informational

Function: withdraw

Type: Logical

Line: 188

Overview:

An escape hatch mechanism refers to a feature in a software system or a smart contract that allows an authorized entity to override or bypass certain functionalities or restrictions in the system. Essentially, it is a safety mechanism that can be used in an emergency or exceptional circumstances to regain control of the system or to prevent a catastrophic failure. The current version of the contract does not include any emergency withdraw functionality that would enable wallets to bypass or skip regular functionalities of the contract in case of an emergency event or issue.

Recommendation:

It is strongly recommended to implement an emergency withdraw mechanism in the contract to mitigate the risk of potential catastrophic failure.

Alleviation:

all external contracts are immutable and none is upgradable There is no situation that user can not withdraw asset



MANUAL TESTING

Informational – double use of approve function

Severity: Low (redundant gas)

Function: Deposit **Type**: Informative

Line: ---

Overview:

Within the context of the contract, the approve function is being called twice. The first time is to approve a zero value, and the second time is to approve the desired amount. However, this is unnecessary because the approval of the spender changes to the new amount after the first approval:

```
function approve(address _spender, uint256 _value) public returns (bool)
{
    allowance[msg.sender][_spender] = _value;
    emit Approval(msg.sender, _spender, _value);
    return true;
}
```

Recommendation:

Use the approve function once, unless the target approve function (such as the approve function of LP tokens) has a different implementation that requires two separate approvals



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