

Blockchain Security | Smart Contract Audits | KYC

MADE IN GERMANY

v1.0: 29. January, 2022 v1.1: 01. February, 2022

Audit

Security Assessment 10. February, 2022

For



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Version	Date	Description
1.0	29. January 2022	Layout projectAutomated-/Manual-Security TestingSummary
1.1	01. February 2022	· Reaudit
1.2	10. February 2023	· Mainnet link added

Network

Binance Smart Chain (BEP20)

Website

https://beli.finance/



Description

Beli Finance is a decentralized reserve policy-controlled currency protocol, Multi-Chain Yield Optimizer Aggregator platform that convert yield farm into \$BELI token and still earn small compound interest on their crypto holdings automatically. Each \$BELI token is backed by a basket of assets (e.g., USDT, BNB, BUSD Tokens etc etc) in the treasury, giving it an intrinsic value that it cannot fall below. Beli Finance also introduces economic and game-theoretic dynamics into the market through staking and compounding.

Project Engagement

During the 27th of January 2022, **Beli Finance Team** engaged Solidproof.io to audit smart contracts that they created. The engagement was technical in nature and focused on identifying security flaws in the design and implementation of the contracts. They provided Solidproof.io with access to their code repository and whitepaper.



Contract Link v1.0

- Github
 - https://github.com/belifinance/beli-finance
 - Commit: fe03b705871f742e0eabe3cad79ba9e75c781ff6

v1.1

- Github
 - https://github.com/belifinance/beli-finance
 - Commit: b4038bd4f1426e7d9bbf283e11bbb2caafef9139

V1.2

- TimelockControllers
 - https://bscscan.com/address/ 0x2A01331E3DcB327A16e4B569E0f18e8Dc9F5042a#code
- TimelockTreasury
 - https://bscscan.com/address/ 0xb92e2897b3d8c91cc277bf57103e17b8bef7e330#code

Vulnerability & Risk Level

Risk represents the probability that a certain source-threat will exploit vulnerability, and the impact of that event on the organization or system. Risk Level is computed based on CVSS version 3.0.

Level	Value	Vulnerability	Risk (Required Action)
Critical 9 - 10 ir s		A vulnerability that can disrupt the contract functioning in a number of scenarios, or creates a risk that the contract may be broken.	Immediate action to reduce risk level.
High	7 – 8.9	A vulnerability that affects the desired outcome when using a contract, or provides the opportunity to use a contract in an unintended way.	Implementation of corrective actions as soon aspossible.
Medium	4 – 6.9	A vulnerability that could affect the desired outcome of executing the contract in a specific scenario.	Implementation of corrective actions in a certain period.
Low 2-3.9 A vul does signi possi the u contri		A vulnerability that does not have a significant impact on possible scenarios for the use of the contract and is probably subjective.	Implementation of certain corrective actions or accepting the risk.
Informational	0 – 1.9	A vulnerability that have informational character but is not effecting any of the code.	An observation that does not determine a level of risk

Auditing Strategy and Techniques Applied

Throughout the review process, care was taken to evaluate the repository for security-related issues, code quality, and adherence to specification and best practices. To do so, reviewed line-by-line by our team of expert pentesters and smart contract developers, documenting any issues as there were discovered.

Methodology

The auditing process follows a routine series of steps:

- 1. Code review that includes the following:
 - i) Review of the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to SolidProof to make sure we understand the size, scope, and functionality of the smart contract.
 - ii) Manual review of code, which is the process of reading source code line-byline in an attempt to identify potential vulnerabilities.
 - iii) Comparison to specification, which is the process of checking whether the code does what the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to SolidProof describe.
- 2. Testing and automated analysis that includes the following:
 - i) Test coverage analysis, which is the process of determining whether the test cases are actually covering the code and how much code is exercised when we run those test cases.
 - ii) Symbolic execution, which is analysing a program to determine what inputs causes each part of a program to execute.
- 3. Best practices review, which is a review of the smart contracts to improve efficiency, effectiveness, clarify, maintainability, security, and control based on the established industry and academic practices, recommendations, and research.
- 4. Specific, itemized, actionable recommendations to help you take steps to secure your smart contracts.

Used Code from other Frameworks/Smart Contracts (direct imports)

Imported packages:

- ./interfaces/IERC20.sol
- ./libraries/SafeERC20.sol
- ./helpers/AccessControl.sol
- ./helpers/ReentrancyGuard.sol
- ./interfaces/IVault.sol
- ./interfaces/IFarm.sol
- ./interfaces/ILocker.sol
- ./interfaces/IFeeReceiver.sol

Tested Contract Files

This audit covered the following files listed below with a SHA-1 Hash.

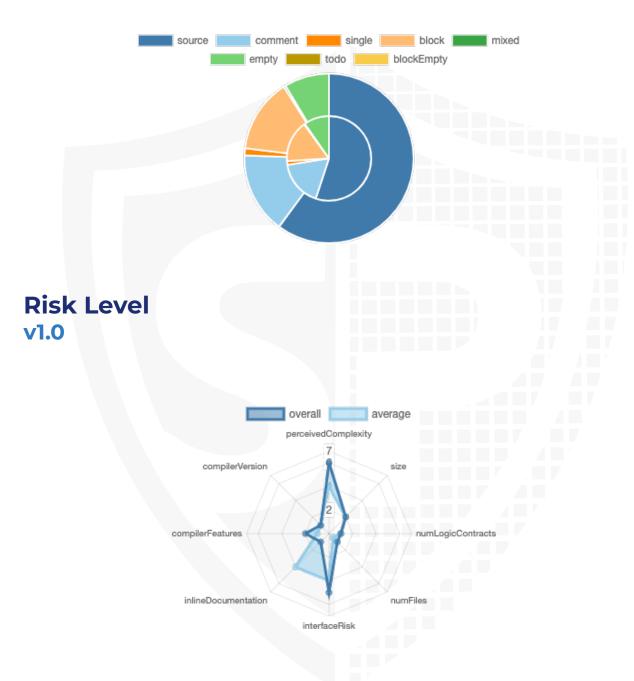
A file with a different Hash has been modified, intentionally or otherwise, after the security review. A different Hash could be (but not necessarily) an indication of a changed condition or potential vulnerability that was not within the scope of this review.

v1.0

File Name	SHA-1 Hash
contracts/TimelockTreasury.sol	7790bd2f654b2ea954d47af96cba7e83b5d96cf2
contracts/TimelockControllers.sol	5ebf09327e8037af545840d02b880a39b2a5d131

Metrics

Source Lines v1.0



Capabilities

Components

Version	Contracts	Libraries	Interfaces	Abstract
1.0	2	0	0	0

Exposed Functions

This section lists functions that are explicitly declared public or payable. Please note that getter methods for public stateVars are not included.

Version	Public Payable	
1.0	62	10

Version	External	Internal	Private	Pure	View
1.0	8	53	8	4	11

State Variables

Version	Total	Public
1.0	22	18

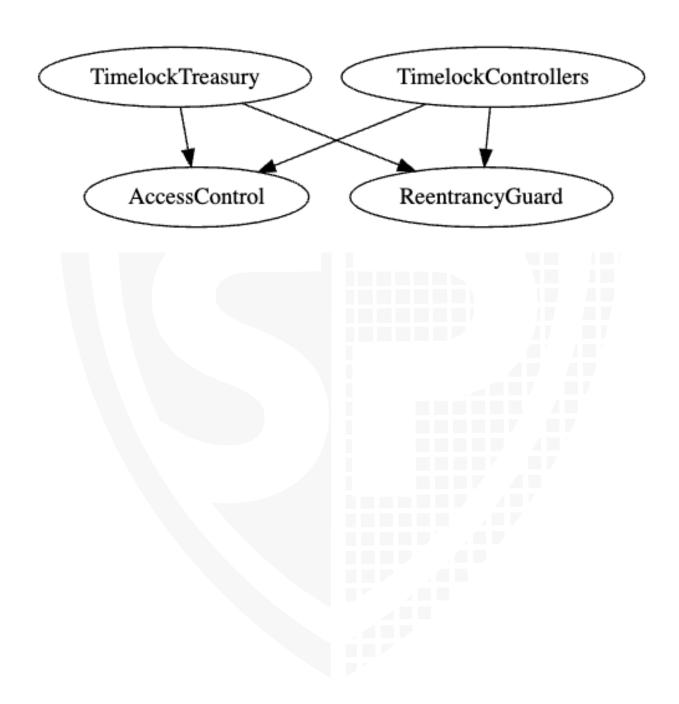
Capabilities

Version	Solidity Versions observed	Experim ental Features	Can Receive Funds	Uses Assembl Y	Has Destroya ble Contract s
1.0	0.6.12	ABIEnc oderV2	yes		

Version Tra	er Low- Level Calls	rsion	Deleg ateCa II	Uses Hash Function s	EC Rec ove r	New/ Create/ Create2
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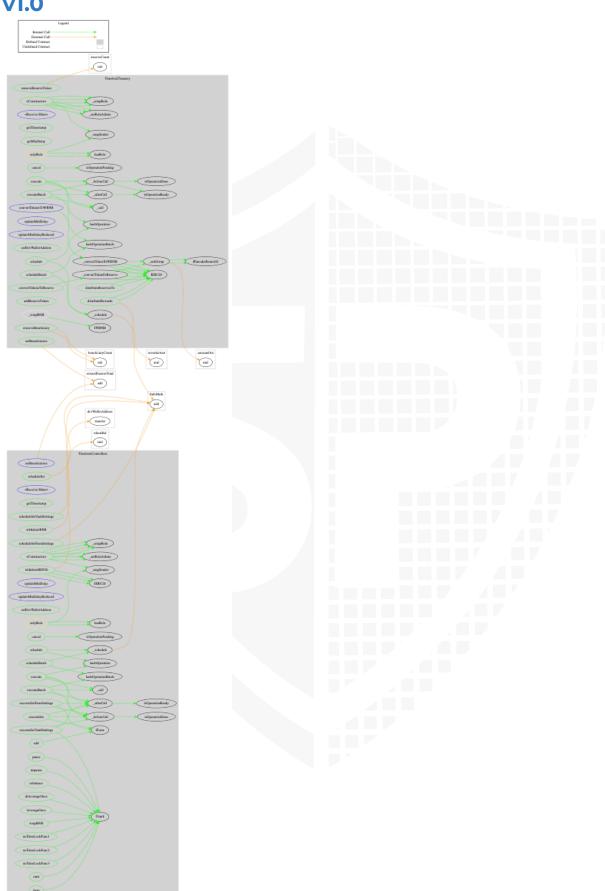
10				
1.0	yes		yes	

Inheritance Graph v1.0



CallGraph

v1.0



Scope of Work/Verify Claims

The above token Team provided us with the files that needs to be tested (Github, Bscscan, Etherscan, files, etc.). The scope of the audit is the main contract (usual the same name as team appended with .sol).

We will verify the following claims:

1. Overall checkup (Smart Contract Security)



Write functions of contract **V1.0**

TimelockController

grantRole schedule revokeRole scheduleBatch cancel renounceRole execute 👸 executeBatch 👸 updateMinDelay updateMinDelayReduced setDevWalletAddress scheduleSetFarmSettings executeSetFarmSettings scheduleSet executeSet 👸 withdrawBNB 👸 withdrawBEP20 💍 add earn scheduleSetVaultSettings executeSetVaultSettings 💍 farm pause unpause rebalance deleverageOnce leverageOnce wrapBNB setBeneficiaries noTimeLockFunc1 noTimeLockFunc2 noTimeLockFunc3

TimelockTreasury

schedule scheduleBatch cancel execute 👸 executeBatch 💍 updateMinDelay updateMinDelayReduced setDevWalletAddress convertTokensToReserve convertTokensToWBNB distributeReservesTo distributeRewards removeBeneficiary addReserveToken removeReserveToken setBeneficiaries

grantRole revokeRole renounceRole

Overall checkup (Smart Contract Security)



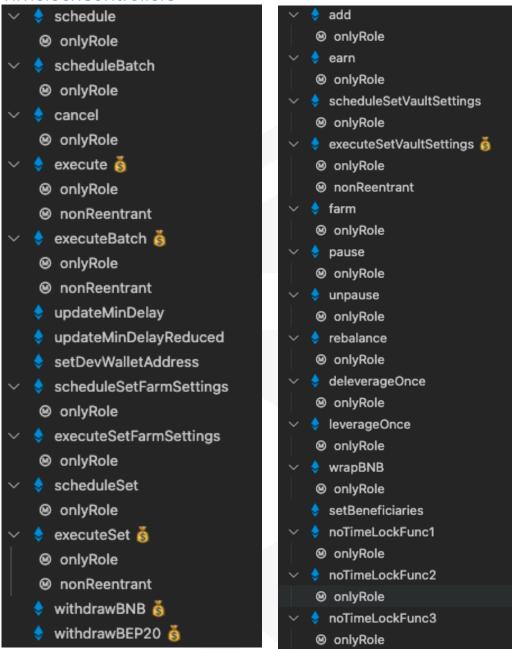
Legend

Attribute	Symbol
Verfified / Checked	\checkmark
Partly Verified	P
Unverified / Not checked	X
Not available	-

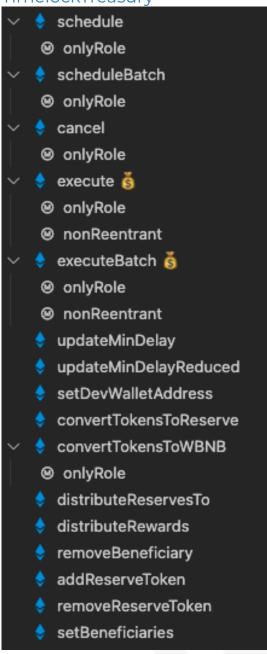
Modifiers and public functions

v1.0

TimelockControllers



TimelockTreasury



Comments

- · Deployer can set following state variables without any limitations
 - TimelockControllers
 - minDelay
 - minDelayReduced
- Deployer can enable/disable following state variables
- OnlyDevWalletAddress can
 - withdraw contract balance
 - · Withdraw BEP20 token balance

Please check if an OnlyOwner or similar restrictive modifier has been forgotten.



Source Units in Scope

v1.0

Туре	File	Logic Contracts	Interfaces	Lines	nLines	nSLOC	Comment Lines	Complex. Score	Capabilities
>	contracts/TimelockTreasury.sol	1		762	682	452	150	312	/ š ÷ 🖽
2	contracts/TimelockControllers.sol	1		845	709	484	147	305	/ Š 📤 🎹
0	Totals	2		1607	1391	936	297	617	/ . § ÷ ⊞

Legend

Attribute	Description				
Lines	total lines of the source unit				
nLines	normalized lines of the source unit (e.g. normalizes functions spanning multiple lines)				
nSLOC	normalized source lines of code (only source-code lines; no comments, no blank lines)				
Comment Lines	lines containing single or block comments				
Complexity Score	a custom complexity score derived from code statements that are known to introduce code complexity (branches, loops, calls, external interfaces,)				

Audit Results

AUDIT PASSED

Critical issues

No critical issues

High issues

No high issues

Medium issues

No medium issues

Low issues

Issue	File	Type	Line	Description
#1		Missing Zero Address Validation (missing- zero-check)	137, 459, 131, 130, 467	Check that the address is not zero

Informational issues

No informational issues

Audit Comments

29. January 2022:

· Read whole report for more information

01. February 2022:

- · Issues were fixed by bell finance team
- · Read whole report for more information

SWC Attacks

ID	Title	Relationships	Status
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>36</u>	Unencrypted Private Data On-Chain	CWE-767: Access to Critical Private Variable via Public Method	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>35</u>	Code With No Effects	CWE-1164: Irrelevant Code	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>34</u>	Message call with hardcoded gas amount	CWE-655: Improper Initialization	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>33</u>	Hash Collisions With Multiple Variable Length Arguments	CWE-294: Authentication Bypass by Capture-replay	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>32</u>	Unexpected Ether balance	CWE-667: Improper Locking	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>31</u>	Presence of unused variables	CWE-1164: Irrelevant Code	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>30</u>	Right-To-Left- Override control character (U+202E)	CWE-451: User Interface (UI) Misrepresentation of Critical Information	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>29</u>	Typographical Error	CWE-480: Use of Incorrect Operator	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>28</u>	DoS With Block Gas Limit	CWE-400: Uncontrolled Resource Consumption	PASSED

<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>27</u>	Arbitrary Jump with Function Type Variable	CWE-695: Use of Low-Level Functionality	PASSED
SW C-1 25	Incorrect Inheritance Order	CWE-696: Incorrect Behavior Order	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>24</u>	Write to Arbitrary Storage Location	CWE-123: Write-what-where Condition	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>23</u>	Requirement Violation	CWE-573: Improper Following of Specification by Caller	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>22</u>	Lack of Proper Signature Verification	CWE-345: Insufficient Verification of Data Authenticity	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>21</u>	Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks	CWE-347: Improper Verification of Cryptographic Signature	PASSED
SW C-1 20	Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	CWE-330: Use of Insufficiently Random Values	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>9</u>	Shadowing State Variables	CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>8</u>	Incorrect Constructor Name	CWE-665: Improper Initialization	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>7</u>	Signature Malleability	CWE-347: Improper Verification of Cryptographic Signature	PASSED

<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>6</u>	Timestamp Dependence	CWE-829: Inclusion of Functionality from Untrusted Control Sphere	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>5</u>	Authorization through tx.origin	CWE-477: Use of Obsolete Function	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>4</u>	Transaction Order Dependence	CWE-362: Concurrent Execution using Shared Resource with Improper Synchronization ('Race Condition')	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>3</u>	DoS with Failed Call	CWE-703: Improper Check or Handling of Exceptional Conditions	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>2</u>	Delegatecall to Untrusted Callee	CWE-829: Inclusion of Functionality from Untrusted Control Sphere	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>1</u>	Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions	CWE-477: Use of Obsolete Function	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>O</u>	Assert Violation	CWE-670: Always-Incorrect Control Flow Implementation	PASSED
SW C-1 09	Uninitialized Storage Pointer	CWE-824: Access of Uninitialized Pointer	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>08</u>	State Variable Default Visibility	CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards	PASSED
SW C-1 07	Reentrancy	CWE-841: Improper Enforcement of Behavioral Workflow	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>06</u>	Unprotected SELFDESTRUC T Instruction	CWE-284: Improper Access Control	PASSED

<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>05</u>	Unprotected Ether Withdrawal	CWE-284: Improper Access Control	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>04</u>	Unchecked Call Return Value	CWE-252: Unchecked Return Value	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>03</u>	Floating Pragma	CWE-664: Improper Control of a Resource Through its Lifetime	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>02</u>	Outdated Compiler Version	CWE-937: Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>01</u>	Integer Overflow and Underflow	CWE-682: Incorrect Calculation	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>00</u>	Function Default Visibility	CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards	PASSED



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