

Security Assessment

FUSD

Verified on 7/14/25



SUMMARY

| Project | CHA | CHAIN | | METHODOLOGY | |
|--|---|-----------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|
| FUSD | Bina | ance Smart Chain | Manual & Automatic Analys | Manual & Automatic Analysis | |
| FILES Single | DEL 7/14 | LIVERY 1/25 | TYPE Standard Audit | | |
| | 0 0 | 0 0 | 1 3 | 0 | |
| 0 Critical | Total Findings Critical | Major Medium | An exposure that can affect functions in several events the disrupt the contract | | |
| 0 Major | | | An opening & exposure to m contract in an unwanted man | | |
| O Medium An opening that could affect the executing the contract in a speci | | the outcome in | | | |
| 1 Minor An opening but doesn't hat the functionality of the co | | e an impact on act | | | |
| 3 Information | ational An opening that consists information but not risk or affect the contract | | ormation but will t | | |
| O Resolved ContractWolf's findings has bee acknowledged & resolved by the | | | | | |
| STATUS | ✓ AUDIT PASS | ED | | | |



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DISCLAIMER | FUSD

<u>ContractWolf</u> audits and reports should not be considered as a form of project's "Advertisement" and does not cover any interaction and assessment from "Project Contract" to "External Contracts" such as PancakeSwap, UniSwap, SushiSwap or similar.

ContractWolf does not provide any <u>warranty</u> on its released report and should not be used as a <u>decision</u> to invest into audited projects.

ContractWolf provides a transparent report to all its "Clients" and to its "Clients Participants" and will not claim any guarantee of bug-free code within its **SMART CONTRACT**.

ContractWolf's presence is to analyze, audit and assess the Client's Smart Contract to find any underlying risk and to eliminate any logic and flow errors within its code.

Each company or project should be liable to its security flaws and functionalities.



SCOPE OF WORK FUSD

FUSD team has agreed and provided us with the files that need to be tested (*Github*, *BSCscan*, *Etherscan*, *Local files etc*). The scope of audit is the main contract.

The goal of this engagement is to identify if there is a possibility of security flaws in the implementation of smart contract and its systems.

ContractWolf will be focusing on contract issues and functionalities along with the project claims from smart contract to their website, whitepaper, repository which has been provided by **FUSD**.



AUDITING APPROACH FUSD

Every line of code along with its functionalities will undergo manual review to check for security issues, quality of logic and contract scope of inheritance. The manual review will be done by our team that will document any issues that they discovered.

METHODOLOGY

The auditing process follows a routine series of steps:

- 1. Code review that includes the following:
- Review of the specifications, sources and instructions provided to ContractWolf to make sure we understand the size, scope and functionality of the smart contract.
- Manual review of code. Our team will have a process of reading the code line-by-line with the intention of identifying potential vulnerabilities, underlying and hidden security flaws.
- 2. Testing and automated analysis that includes :
- Testing the smart contract function with common test cases and scenarios to ensure that it returns the expected results.
- 3. Best practices and ethical review. The team will review the contract with the aim to improve efficiency, effectiveness, clarifications, maintainability, security and control within the smart contract.
- 4. Recommendations to help the project take steps to eliminate or minimize threats and secure the smart contract.



TOKEN DETAILS | FUSD



The World's Leading Appreciating Stable Coin

| Token Name | Symbol | Decimal | Total Supply | Chain |
|------------|--------|---------|--------------|---------------------|
| FUSD | FUSD | 18 | - | Binance Smart Chain |

SOURCE

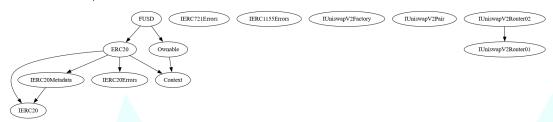
Source

Sent via Local Files



INHERITANCE GRAPH | FUSD

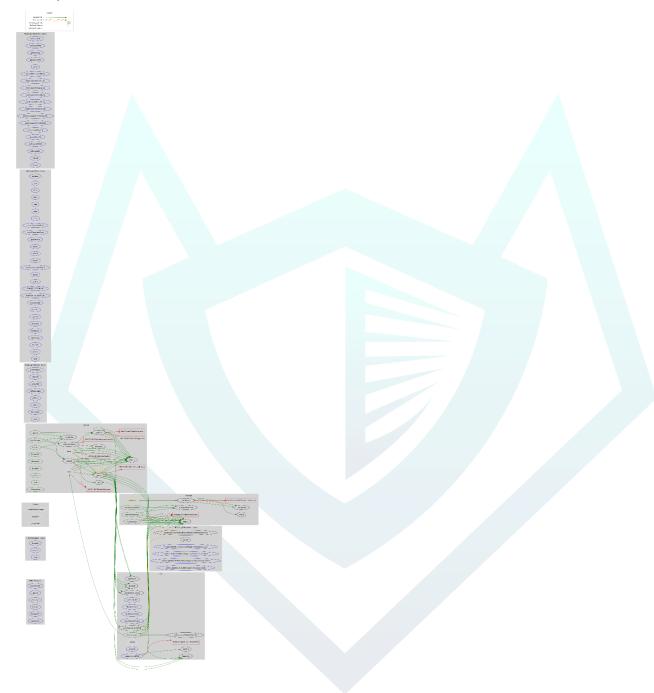
Inheritance Graph of Contract Functions





CALL GRAPH FUSD

Call Graph of Contract Functions





FINDINGS FUSD



This report has been prepared to state the issues and vulnerabilities for FUSD through this audit. The goal of this report findings is to identify specifically and fix any underlying issues and errors

| ID | Title | File & Line # | Severity | Status |
|---------|--|------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| SWC-104 | Unchecked Call Return Value | FUST.sol, L: 164 | Minor | Pending |
| SWC-103 | Floating Pragma is set | FUST.sol | Informational | Pending |
| N/A | Gas Griefing via Redundant Approvals | FUST.sol | Informational | Pending |
| N/A | Potential Loss of Precision on High-Decimal Balances | FUST.sol, L: 102 | Informational | Pending |



SWC ATTACKS FUSD

Smart Contract Weakness Classification and Test Cases

| ID | Description | Status |
|---------|---|--------------------------------|
| SWC-100 | Function Default Visibility | Passed |
| SWC-101 | Integer Overflow and Underflow | Passed |
| SWC-102 | Outdated Compiler Version | Passed |
| SWC-103 | Floating Pragma | Not Passed |
| SWC-104 | Unchecked Call Return Value | Not Passed |
| SWC-105 | Unprotected Ether Withdrawal | Passed |
| SWC-106 | Unprotected SELF DESTRUCT Instruction | Passed |
| SWC-107 | Reentrancy | Passed |
| SWC-108 | State Variable Default Visibility | Passed |
| SWC-109 | Uninitialized Storage Pointer | Passed |
| SWC-110 | Assert Violation | Passed |
| SWC-111 | Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions | Passed |
| SWC-112 | Delegatecall to Untrusted Callee | Passed |
| SWC-113 | DoS with Failed Call | Passed |
| SWC-114 | Transaction Order Dependence | Passed |
| SWC-115 | Authorization through tx.origin | Passed |
| SWC-116 | Block values as a proxy for time | Passed |
| SWC-117 | Signature Malleability | Passed |
| SWC-118 | Incorrect Constructor Name | Passed |
| SWC-119 | Shadowing State Variables | Passed |
| SWC-120 | Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes | Passed |
| SWC-121 | Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks | Passed |
| SWC-122 | Lack of Proper Signature Verification | Passed |



| ID | Description | Status |
|---------|--|----------------------------|
| SWC-123 | Requirement Violation | Passed |
| SWC-124 | Write to Arbitrary Storage Location | Passed |
| SWC-125 | Incorrect Inheritance Order | Passed |
| SWC-126 | Insufficient Gas Griefing | Passed |
| SWC-127 | Arbitrary Jump with Function Type Variable | Passed |
| SWC-128 | DoS With Block Gas Limit | Passed |
| SWC-129 | Typographical Error | Passed |
| SWC-130 | Right-To-Left-Override control character(U+202E) | Passed |
| SWC-131 | Presence of unused variables | Passed |
| SWC-132 | Unexpected Ether balance | Passed |
| SWC-133 | Hash Collisions With Multiple Variable Arguments | Passed |
| SWC-134 | Message call with hardcoded gas amount | Passed |
| SWC-135 | Code With No Effects | Passed |
| SWC-136 | Unencrypted Private Data On-Chain | Passed |



CW ASSESSMENT FUSD

ContractWolf Vulnerability and Security Tests

| ID | Name | Description | Status |
|--------|--------------------------|--|----------|
| CW-001 | Multiple Version | Presence of multiple compiler version across all contracts | V |
| CW-002 | Incorrect Access Control | Additional checks for critical logic and flow | V |
| CW-003 | Payable Contract | A function to withdraw ether should exist otherwise the ether will be trapped | V |
| CW-004 | Custom Modifier | major recheck for custom modifier logic | V |
| CW-005 | Divide Before Multiply | Performing multiplication before division is generally better to avoid loss of precision | V |
| CW-006 | Multiple Calls | Functions with multiple internal calls | V |
| CW-007 | Deprecated Keywords | Use of deprecated functions/operators such as block.blockhash() for blockhash(), msg.gas for gasleft(), throw for revert(), sha3() for keccak256(), callcode() for delegatecall(), suicide() for selfdestruct(), constant for view or var for actual type name should be avoided to prevent unintended errors with newer compiler versions | V |
| CW-008 | Unused Contract | Presence of an unused, unimported or uncalled contract | V |
| CW-009 | Assembly Usage | Use of EVM assembly is error-prone and should be avoided or double-checked for correctness | V |
| CW-010 | Similar Variable Names | Variables with similar names could be confused for each other and therefore should be avoided | V |
| CW-011 | Commented Code | Removal of commented/unused code lines | V |
| CW-012 | SafeMath Override | SafeMath is no longer needed starting with Solidity v0.8+. The compiler now has built-in overflow checking. | V |



FIXES & RECOMMENDATION

SWC-103 A Floating Pragma is Set

Code

pragma solidity ^0.8.20;

The compiler version should be a fixed one to avoid undiscovered compiler bugs. Fixed version sample below

pragma solidity 0.8.20;



SWC-104 Unchecked Low-Level Call Return Value

Code

```
(bool succ, ) = ecoSystemWallet.call{value: ecosystemAmount}("");
if (!succ) emit FailTransfer(ecoSystemWallet, ecosystemAmount);
```

Failing to check the return value of a low-level .call can result in silent failures when transferring BNB. In this contract, if the ecoSystemWallet cannot accept BNB (e.g., due to being a contract with no receive() function), the call fails silently but the contract still resets internal state, leading to stuck funds and inaccurate accounting.

```
(bool succ, ) = ecoSystemWallet.call{value: ecosystemAmount}("");
require(succ, "Transfer to ecosystemWallet failed");
```

To prevent this, enforce that the call must succeed using require. This ensures that if the transfer fails, the transaction is reverted and no state is incorrectly updated.



Gas Griefing via Redundant Approvals

Code

```
// executed every time swapAndDistributeBNB() runs
_approve(address(this), address(uniswapV2Router), type(uint256).max);
```

Re-writing an allowance that is already type(uint256).max costs ~1700 extra gas (storage-touch + Approval event) on every swap.

```
constructor(
) ERC20(_name, _symbol) Ownable(_owner) {
    // one-time router approval
    _approve(address(this), address(uniswapV2Router), type(uint256).max);
}
```

Grant the infinite allowance once in the constructor (or check allowance first)



Potential Loss of Precision on High-Decimal Balances

Code

```
bool canSwap = (balanceOf(address(this)) / 10 ** decimals()) >
    ((totalSupply() * threshold) / (10 ** decimals() * PRECISION));
```

Because both sides divide by 10**decimals() early, any balance smaller than one whole token (e.g., 0.000000000001) is rounded down to zero. This may delay -- or permanently prevent -- automatic swaps when the tax pool is small.

```
bool canSwap = balanceOf(address(this)) >
   (totalSupply() * threshold) / PRECISION;
```

Compare raw token units first, then scale only once:



AUDIT COMMENTS FUSD

Smart Contract audit comment for a non-technical perspective

- Owner can renounce and transfer ownership
- Owner can update buy and sell taxes up to 25% each
- Owner can change ecosystem wallet
- Owner can exclude/include addresses from taxes
- Owner can update threshold between 0 and 10,000
- Owner can collect BNB from contract
- Owner can burn tokens
- Owner cannot mint after initial deployment
- Owner cannot block users
- Owner cannot pause contract



CONTRACTWOLF

Blockchain Security - Smart Contract Audits