

Security Assessment

**FUSD** 

Verified on 7/14/25



#### **SUMMARY**

Project	CHAIN		METHODOLOGY	
FUSD	Binance	Smart Chain	Manual & Automatic A	nalysis
FILES	DELIVE	RY	TYPE	
Single	7/14/25		Standard Audit	
				4
	4 0	) 0	1 3	4
0 Critical	Total Findings Critical Ma	jor Medium	An exposure that can af functions in several eve disrupt the contract	ffect the contract
0 Major			An opening & exposure contract in an unwanted	to manipulate the dimanner
0 Medium			An opening that could a executing the contract i	affect the outcome in n a specific situation
1 Minor			An opening but doesn't the functionality of the o	have an impact on contract
3 Information	nal		An opening that consist not risk or affect the con	es information but will ntract
4 Resolved			ContractWolf's findings acknowledged & resolv	
STATUS	<b>✓</b> AUDIT PASSED			



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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**

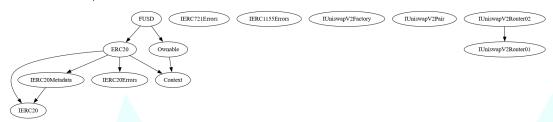
Source

0x139dEfC9CDDd77A137F8C5C8019367eA611124B5



## INHERITANCE GRAPH | FUSD

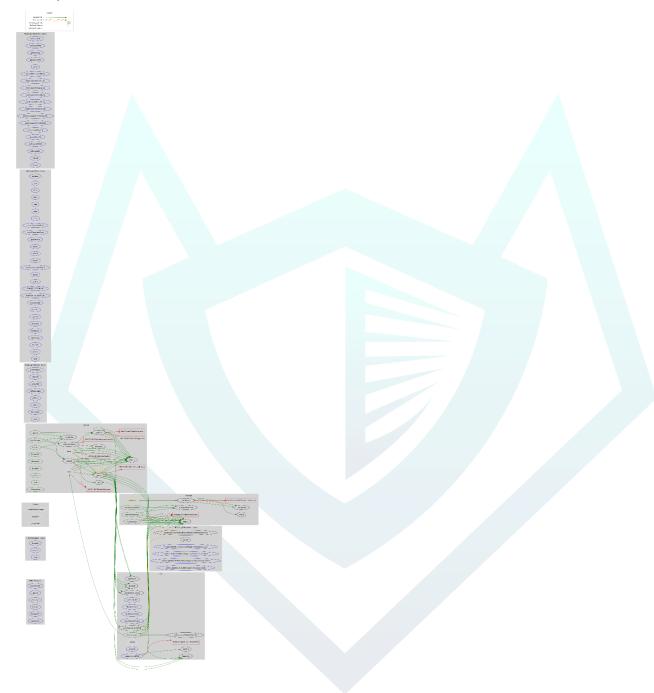
Inheritance Graph of Contract Functions





### CALL GRAPH FUSD

Call Graph of Contract Functions





# FINDINGS | FUSD

4	0	0	O	1	3	4
Total Findings	Critical	Major	Medium	Minor	Informational	Resolved

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	<ul> <li>Resolved</li> </ul>
SWC-103	Floating Pragma is set	FUST.sol	Informational	<ul><li>Resolved</li></ul>
N/A	Gas Griefing via Redundant Approvals	FUST.sol	Informational	<ul><li>Resolved</li></ul>
N/A	Potential Loss of Precision on High-Decimal Balances	FUST.sol, L: 102	Informational	<ul> <li>Resolved</li> </ul>



### SWC ATTACKS FUSD

Smart Contract Weakness Classification and Test Cases

ID	Description	Status
SWC-100	Function Default Visibility	<ul> <li>Passed</li> </ul>
SWC-101	Integer Overflow and Underflow	<ul> <li>Passed</li> </ul>
SWC-102	Outdated Compiler Version	<ul><li>Passed</li></ul>
SWC-103	Floating Pragma	<ul><li>Passed</li></ul>
SWC-104	Unchecked Call Return Value	<ul> <li>Passed</li> </ul>
SWC-105	Unprotected Ether Withdrawal	<ul><li>Passed</li></ul>
SWC-106	Unprotected SELF DESTRUCT Instruction	<ul> <li>Passed</li> </ul>
SWC-107	Reentrancy	<ul><li>Passed</li></ul>
SWC-108	State Variable Default Visibility	<ul><li>Passed</li></ul>
SWC-109	Uninitialized Storage Pointer	<ul> <li>Passed</li> </ul>
SWC-110	Assert Violation	<ul> <li>Passed</li> </ul>
SWC-111	Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions	<ul> <li>Passed</li> </ul>
SWC-112	Delegatecall to Untrusted Callee	<ul> <li>Passed</li> </ul>
SWC-113	DoS with Failed Call	<ul> <li>Passed</li> </ul>
SWC-114	Transaction Order Dependence	<ul> <li>Passed</li> </ul>
SWC-115	Authorization through tx.origin	<ul> <li>Passed</li> </ul>
SWC-116	Block values as a proxy for time	<ul> <li>Passed</li> </ul>
SWC-117	Signature Malleability	<ul> <li>Passed</li> </ul>
SWC-118	Incorrect Constructor Name	<ul> <li>Passed</li> </ul>
SWC-119	Shadowing State Variables	<ul> <li>Passed</li> </ul>
SWC-120	Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	<ul> <li>Passed</li> </ul>
SWC-121	Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks	<ul> <li>Passed</li> </ul>
SWC-122	Lack of Proper Signature Verification	<ul> <li>Passed</li> </ul>



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



### CW ASSESSMENT FUSD

ContractWolf Vulnerability and Security Tests

ID	Name	Description	Status
CW-001	Multiple Version	Presence of multiple compiler version across all contracts	<b>V</b>
CW-002	Incorrect Access Control	Additional checks for critical logic and flow	<b>V</b>
CW-003	Payable Contract	A function to withdraw ether should exist otherwise the ether will be trapped	<b>V</b>
CW-004	Custom Modifier	major recheck for custom modifier logic	<b>V</b>
CW-005	Divide Before Multiply	Performing multiplication before division is generally better to avoid loss of precision	<b>V</b>
CW-006	Multiple Calls	Functions with multiple internal calls	<b>V</b>
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	<b>V</b>
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	<b>V</b>
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**