SMART CONTRACT

Security Audit Report

Customer: GOMA BEP20 Token Smart Contract
Website: https://gomatoken.com/
Platform: Binance
Language: Solidity

Contents

Commission

Audited Project	**GOMA BEP20 Token**
Contract Owner	**0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000**
Smart Contract	**0xAb14952d2902343fde7c65D7dC095e5c8bE86920**
Blockchain	**Binance Mainnet Smart Chain**

CoinFabric was commissioned by GOMA BEP20 Token owners to perform an audit of their main smart contract. The purpose of the audit was to achieve the following:

- Ensure that the smart contract functions as intended.
- Identify potential security issues with the smart contract.

The information in this report should be used to understand the risk exposure of the smart contract, and as a guide to improve the security posture of the smart contract by remediating the issues that were identified.

Disclaimer

This is a limited report on our finding based on our analysis, in accordance with good industry practice as at the date of this report, in relation to cybersecurity vulnerabilities and issues in the framework and algorithms based on smart contracts, the details of which are set out in this report. In order to get a full view of our analysis, it is crucial for you to read the full report. While we have done our best in conducting our analysis and producing this report, it is important to note that you should not rely on this report and cannot claim against us on the basis of what it says or doesn't say, or how we produced it, and it is important for you to conduct your own independent investigations before making any decisions. We go into more detail on this in the disclaimer below please make sure to read it in full.

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GOMA Properties

Contract name	GOMA Finance Token
Contract address	0xAb14952d2902343fde7c65D7dC095e5c8bE86920
Total supply	1,000,000,000,000,000
Token ticker	GOMA
Decimals	9
Token holders	36,089
Transaction's count	278,422
PancakeSwapV2Pair	0xd5f9dd2d0925fb5a46c366f4b8318373150d316c
PancakeSwapV2Router	0x10ED43C718714eb63d5aA57B78B54704E256024E
Contract deployer address	0x21eFFbef01c8f269D9BAA6e0151A54D793113b45
Contract's current owner address	0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000

Contract Functions

View

i. function owner() public view returns (address)
ii. function name() public view returns (string memory)
iii. function symbol() public view returns (string memory)
iv. function decimals() public view returns (uint8)
v. function totalSupply() public view override returns (uint256)
vi. function balanceOf(address account) public view override returns (uint256)
vii. function allowance(address owner, address spender) public view override returns (uint256)
viii. function isExcludedFromReward(address account) public view returns (bool)
ix. function totalFees() public view returns (uint256)
x. function reflectionFromToken(uint256 tAmount, bool deductTransferFee) public view returns(uint256)
xi. function tokenFromReflection(uint256 rAmount) public view returns(uint256)
xii. function isExcludedFromFee(address account) public view returns(bool)

Executables

i. function transfer(address recipient, uint256 amount) public override returns (bool)
ii. function approve(address spender, uint256 amount) public override returns (bool)
iii. function transferFrom(address sender, address recipient, uint256 amount) public override returns (bool)
iv. function increaseAllowance(address spender, uint256 addedValue) public virtual returns (bool)
v. function decreaseAllowance(address spender, uint256 subtractedValue) public virtual returns (bool)

Owner Executables

i. function renounceOwnership() public virtual onlyOwner
ii. function transferOwnership(address newOwner) public virtual onlyOwner
iii. function excludeFromReward(address account) public onlyOwner()
iv. function includeInReward(address account) external onlyOwner()
v. function excludeFromFee(address account) public onlyOwner
vi. function includeInFee(address account) public onlyOwner
vii. function setTaxFeePercent(uint256 taxFee) external onlyOwner()
viii. function setCharityFeePercent(uint256 charityFee) external onlyOwner()
ix. function setBurnFeePercent(uint256 burnFee) external onlyOwner()
x. function setLiquidityFeePercent(uint256 liquidityFee) external onlyOwner()
xi. function setCharityWalletAddress(address charityWalletAddress) external onlyOwner()
xii. function setMaxTxPercent(uint256 maxTxPercent) external onlyOwner()
xiii. function setSwapAndLiquifyEnabled(bool _enabled) public onlyOwner

Checklist

Compiler errors.	Passed
Possible delays in data delivery.	Passed
Timestamp dependence.	Low Severity
Integer Overflow and Underflow.	Passed
Race Conditions and Reentrancy.	Passed
DoS with Revert.	Passed
DoS with block gas limit.	Passed
Methods execution permissions.	Mid Severity
Economy model of the contract.	Passed
Private user data leaks.	Passed
Malicious Events Log.	Passed
Scoping and Declarations.	Passed
Uninitialized storage pointers.	Passed
Arithmetic accuracy.	Passed
Design Logic.	Passed
Impact of the exchange rate.	Passed
Oracle Calls.	Passed
Cross-function race conditions.	Passed
Fallback function security.	Passed
Front Running.	Passed
Safe Open Zeppelin contracts and implementation usage.	Passed

Whitepaper-Website-Contract correlation.	Not Checked

Owner privileges

GOMA Contract

Leaves the contract without owner. It will not be possible to call onlyOwner functions anymore. Can only be called by the current owner. Renouncing ownership will leave the contract without an owner, thereby removing any functionality that is only available to the owner is prohibited.

```
function renounceOwnership() public virtual onlyOwner {
    emit OwnershipTransferred(_owner, address(0));
    _owner = address(0);
}
```

Transfers ownership of the contract to a new account (`newOwner`). Can only be called by the current owner.

```
function transferOwnership(address newOwner) public virtual onlyOwner {
    require(newOwner != address(0), "Ownable: new owner is the zero address");
    emit OwnershipTransferred(_owner, newOwner);
    _owner = newOwner;
}
```

function will transfer token for a specified address. recipient is the address to transfer' to. amount is the amount to be transferred.

```
function transfer(address recipient, uint256 amount) public override returns (bool) {
    _transfer(_msgSender(), recipient, amount);
    return true;
}
```

Transfer tokens from one address to another. "sender" is the address which you want to send tokens from. "recipient" is the address which you want to transfer to. "amount" is the number of tokens to be transferred.

```
function transferFrom(address sender, address recipient, uint256 amount) public override returns (bool) {
    _transfer(sender, recipient, amount);
    _approve(sender, _msgSender(), _allowances[sender][_msgSender()].sub(amount, "BEP20: transfer amount exceeds allowance"));
    return true;
}
```

Only owner can exclude any account from reward.

```
function excludeFromReward(address account) public onlyOwner() {
    require(!_isExcluded[account], "Account is already excluded");
    if(_rOwned[account] > 0) {
        _tOwned[account] = tokenFromReflection(_rOwned[account]);
    }
    _isExcluded[account] = true;
    _excluded.push(account);
}
```

Only owner can include any address in reward.

```
function includeInReward(address account) external onlyOwner() {
    require(_isExcluded[account], "Account is already included");
    for (uint256 i = 0; i < _excluded.length; i++) {
        if (_excluded[i] == account) {
            _excluded[i] = _excluded[_excluded.length - 1];
            _tOwned[account] = 0;
            _isExcluded[account] = false;
            _excluded.pop();
            break;
        }
    }
}
```

Owner can exclude any account from fee.

```
function excludeFromFee(address account) public onlyOwner {
    _isExcludedFromFee[account] = true;
}
```

Approve the passed address to spend the specified number of tokens on behalf of msg. sender. “spender” is the address which will spend the funds. “amount” the number of tokens to be spent. Beware that changing an allowance with this method brings the risk that someone may use both the old and the new allowance by unfortunate transaction ordering. One possible solution to mitigate this race condition is to first reduce the spender's allowance to 0 and set the desired value afterwards.

```
function approve(address spender, uint256 amount) public override returns (bool) {
    _approve(_msgSender(), spender, amount);
    return true;
}
```

Only owner can include any address to fee.

```
function includeInFee(address account) public onlyOwner {
    _isExcludedFromFee[account] = false;
}
```

onlyOwner of the contract can set the taxfee.

```
function setTaxFeePercent(uint256 taxFee) external onlyOwner() {
    _taxFee = taxFee;
}
```

This will increase approval number of tokens to spender address. “spender” is the address whose allowance will increase and “addedValue” are number of tokens which are going to be added in current allowance. approve should be called when _allowances[spender] == 0. To increment allowed value is better to use this function to avoid 2 calls (and wait until the first transaction is mined) From GOMA Token. Sol.

```
function increaseAllowance(address spender, uint256 addedValue) public virtual returns (bool) {
    _approve(_msgSender(), spender, _allowances[_msgSender()][spender].add(addedValue));
    return true;
}
```

Owner can set maximum transaction amount but not lesser than 10 percent.

```
function setMaxTxPercent(uint256 maxTxPercent) external onlyOwner() {
    _maxTxAmount = _tTotal.mul(maxTxPercent).div(
        10**2
    );
}
```

This will decrease approval number of tokens to spender address. “spender” is the address whose allowance will decrease and “subtractedValue” are number of tokens which are going to be subtracted from current allowance.

```
function decreaseAllowance(address spender, uint256 subtractedValue) public virtual returns (bool) {
    _approve(_msgSender(), spender, _allowances[_msgSender()][spender].sub(subtractedValue, "ERC20: decreased allowance below zero"));
    return true;
}
```

Owner can enabled swap and liquify.

```
function setSwapAndLiquifyEnabled(bool _enabled) public onlyOwner {
    swapAndLiquifyEnabled = _enabled;
    emit SwapAndLiquifyEnabledUpdated(_enabled);
}
```

Owner can set maximum charity fee percent.

```
function setCharityFeePercent(uint256 charityFee) external onlyOwner() {
    _charityFee = charityFee;
}
```

Owner can set maximum burn fee percent.

```
function setBurnFeePercent(uint256 burnFee) external onlyOwner() {
    _burnFee = burnFee;
}
```

Owner can set liquidity fee percent.

```
function setLiquidityFeePercent(uint256 liquidityFee) external onlyOwner() {
    _liquidityFee = liquidityFee;
}
```

Owner can set charity wallet address.

```
function setCharityWalletAddress(address charityWalletAddress) external onlyOwner() {
    _charityWalletAddress = charityWalletAddress;
}
```

Quick Stats:

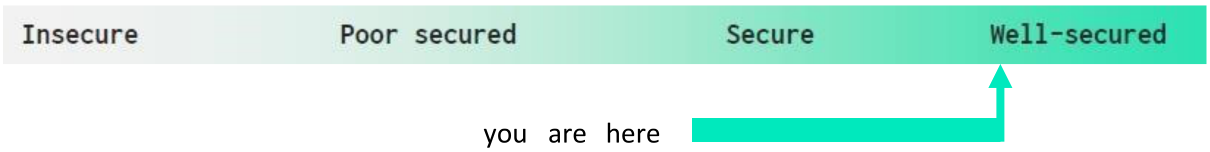
Main Category	Subcategory	Result
	Solidity version not specified	Passed

Contract Programming	Solidity version too old	Moderated
	Integer overflow/underflow	Passed
	Function input parameters lack of check	Passed
	Function input parameters check bypass	Passed
	Function access control lacks management	Passed
	Critical operation lacks event log	Passed
	Human/contract checks bypass	Passed
	Random number generation/use vulnerability	N/A
	Fallback function misuse	N/A
	Race condition	Passed
	Logical vulnerability	Passed
	Other programming issues	Passed
Code Specification	Visibility not explicitly declared	Passed
	Var. storage location not explicitly declared	Passed
	Use keywords/functions to be deprecated	Passed
	Other code specification issues	Passed
Gas Optimization	Assert () misuse	Passed
	High consumption ‘for/while’ loop	Passed
	High consumption ‘storage’ storage	Passed
	“Out of Gas” Attack	Passed
Business Risk	The maximum limit for mintage not set	Passed
	“Short Address” Attack	Passed
	“Double Spend” Attack	Passed

Overall Audit Result: PASSED

Executive Summary

According to the standard audit assessment, Customer`s solidity smart contract is Well-secured. Again, it is recommended to perform an Extensive audit assessment to bring a more assured conclusion.



We used various tools like Mythril, Slither and Remix IDE. At the same time this finding is based on critical analysis of the manual audit.

All issues found during automated analysis were manually reviewed and applicable vulnerabilities are presented in the Quick Stat section.

We found 0 critical, 0 high, 0 medium and 1 low level issues.

Code Quality

The GOMA BEP20 Token protocol consists of one smart contract. It has other inherited contracts like Context, IBEP20, Ownable. These are compact and well written contracts. Libraries used in GOMA BEP20 Token are part of its logical algorithm. They are smart contracts which contain reusable code. Once deployed on the blockchain (only once), it is assigned a specific address and its properties / methods can be reused many times by other contracts in protocol. The BLOCKSOLUTIONS team has **not** provided scenario and unit test scripts, which would help to determine the integrity of the code in an automated way.

Overall, the code is not commented. Commenting can provide rich documentation for functions, return variables and more.

Documentation

As mentioned above, it's recommended to write comments in the smart contract code, so anyone can quickly understand the programming flow as well as complex code logic. We were given a GOMA BEP20 Token smart contract code in the form of File.

Use of Dependencies

As per our observation, the libraries are used in this smart contract infrastructure that are based on well-known industry standard open-source projects. And even core code blocks are written well and systematically. This smart contract does not interact with other external smart contracts.

Risk Level	Description
Critical	Critical vulnerabilities are usually straightforward to exploit and can lead to token loss etc.
High	High-level vulnerabilities are difficult to exploit; however, they also have significant impact on smart contract execution, e.g. public access to crucial functions
Medium	Medium-level vulnerabilities are important to fix; however, they can't lead to tokens lose
Low	Low-level vulnerabilities are mostly related to outdated, unused etc. code snippets, that can't have significant impact on execution
Lowest / Code Style / Best Practice	Lowest-level vulnerabilities, code style violations and info statements can't affect smart contract execution and can be ignored.

Audit Findings

Critical **No critical severity vulnerabilities were found.**

High **No high severity vulnerabilities were found.**

Medium **No Medium severity vulnerabilities were found.**

Low (1) Compiler version can be upgraded.

```
pragma solidity ^0.8.6;
```

Although this does not raise any security vulnerability, using the latest compiler version can help to prevent any compiler level bugs.

(2) Approve ()

Approve the passed address to spend the specified number of tokens on behalf of msg. sender. “spender” is the address which will spend the funds. “amount” the number of tokens to be spent. Beware that changing an allowance with this method brings the risk that someone may use both the old and the new allowance by unfortunate transaction ordering. One possible solution to mitigate this race condition is to first reduce the spender's allowance to 0 and set the desired value afterwards.

```
function approve(address spender, uint256 amount) public override returns (bool) {
    _approve(_msgSender(), spender, amount);
    return true;
}
```

(3) IncreaseAllowance ()

This will increase approval number of tokens to spender address. “spender” is the address whose allowance will increase and “addedValue” are number of tokens which are going to be added in current allowance. approve should be called when _allowances[spender] == 0. To increment allowed value is better to use this function to avoid 2 calls (and wait until the first transaction is mined) .

```
function increaseAllowance(address spender, uint256 addedValue) public virtual returns (bool) {
    _approve(_msgSender(), spender, _allowances[_msgSender()][spender].add(addedValue));
    return true;
}
```

```
function increaseApproval(address _spender, uint _addedValue) public returns (bool) {
  allowed[msg.sender][_spender] = allowed[msg.sender][_spender].add(_addedValue);
  Approval(msg.sender, _spender, allowed[msg.sender][_spender]);
  return true;
}
```

Solution: This issue is acknowledged.

Conclusion

The Smart Contract code passed the audit successfully on the Binance Mainnet with some considerations to take. There were three low severity warnings raised meaning that they should be taken into consideration but if the confidence in the owner is good, they can be dismissed. The last change is advisable in order to provide more security to new holders. Nonetheless this is not necessary if the holders and/or investors feel confident with the contract owners. We were given a contract code. And we have used all possible tests based on given objects as files. So, it is good to go for production.

Since possible test cases can be unlimited for such extensive smart contract protocol, hence we provide no such guarantee of future outcomes. We have used all the latest static tools and manual observations to cover maximum possible test cases to scan everything. Smart contracts within the scope were manually reviewed and analyzed with static analysis tools. Smart Contract's high-level description of functionality was presented in Quick Stat section of the report.

Audit report contains all found security vulnerabilities and other issues in the reviewed code.

Security state of the reviewed contract is "Well Secured".

Our Methodology

We like to work with a transparent process and make our reviews a collaborative effort. The goals of our security audits are to improve the quality of systems we review and aim for sufficient remediation to help protect users. The following is the methodology we use in our security audit process.

Manual Code Review:

In manually reviewing all of the code, we look for any potential issues with code logic, error handling, protocol and header parsing, cryptographic errors, and random number generators. We also watch for areas where more defensive programming could reduce the risk of future mistakes and speed up future audits. Although our primary focus is on the in-scope code, we examine dependency code and behavior when it is relevant to a particular line of investigation.

Vulnerability Analysis:

Our audit techniques included manual code analysis, user interface interaction, and whitebox penetration testing. We look at the project's web site to get a high-level understanding of what functionality the software under review provides. We then meet with the developers to gain an appreciation of their vision of the software. We install and use the relevant software, exploring the user interactions and roles. While we do this, we brainstorm threat models and attack surfaces. We read design documentation, review other audit results, search for similar projects, examine source code dependencies, skim open issue tickets, and generally investigate details other than the implementation.

Documenting Results:

We follow a conservative, transparent process for analyzing potential security vulnerabilities and seeing them through successful remediation. Whenever a potential issue is discovered, we immediately create an Issue entry for it in this document, even though we have not yet verified the feasibility and impact of the issue. This process is conservative because we document our suspicions early even if they are later shown to not represent exploitable vulnerabilities. We generally follow a process of first documenting the suspicion with unresolved questions, then confirming the issue through code analysis, live experimentation, or automated tests. Code analysis is the most tentative, and we strive to provide test code, log captures, or screenshots demonstrating our confirmation. After this we analyze the feasibility of an attack in a live system.

Suggested Solutions:

We search for immediate mitigations that live deployments can take, and finally we suggest the requirements for remediation engineering for future releases. The mitigation and remediation recommendations should be scrutinized by the developers and deployment engineers, and successful mitigation and remediation is an ongoing collaborative process after we deliver our report, and before the details are made public.

Disclaimers

Privacy CoinFabric Disclaimer

CoinFabric team has analyzed this smart contract in accordance with the best industry practices at the date of this report, in relation to: cybersecurity vulnerabilities and issues in smart contract source code, the details of which are disclosed in this report, (Source Code); the Source Code compilation, deployment and functionality (performing the intended functions).

Due to the fact that the total number of test cases are unlimited, the audit makes no statements or warranties on security of the code. It also cannot be considered as a sufficient assessment regarding the utility and safety of the code, bug free status or any other statements of the contract. While we have done our best in conducting the analysis and producing this report, it is important to note that you should not rely on this report only. We also suggest conducting a bug bounty program to confirm the high level of security of this smart contract.

Technical Disclaimer

Smart contracts are deployed and executed on the blockchain platform. The platform, its programming language, and other software related to the smart contract can have their own vulnerabilities that can lead to hacks.

Thus, the audit can't guarantee explicit security of the audited smart contracts.

Appendix

Solidity Static Analysis

Security

Security

Check-effects-interaction:

Potential violation of Checks-Effects-Interaction pattern in Address.functionCallWithValue(address,bytes,uint256,string): Could potentially lead to re-entrancy vulnerability. Note: Modifiers are currently not considered by this static analysis.

more

Pos: 441:4:

Check-effects-interaction:

Potential violation of Checks-Effects-Interaction pattern in GOMA.(): Could potentially lead to re-entrancy vulnerability. Note: Modifiers are currently not considered by this static analysis.

more

Pos: 849:4:

Check-effects-interaction:

Potential violation of Checks-Effects-Interaction pattern in GOMA.swapTokensForEth(uint256): Could potentially lead to re-entrancy vulnerability. Note: Modifiers are currently not considered by this static analysis.

more

Pos: 1211:4:

Inline assembly:

The Contract uses inline assembly, this is only advised in rare cases.
Additionally static analysis modules do not parse inline Assembly, this can lead to wrong analysis results.

more

Pos: 360:8:

Low level calls:

Use of "call": should be avoided whenever possible.
It can lead to unexpected behavior if return value is not handled properly.
Please use Direct Calls via specifying the called contract's interface.

more

Pos: 384:27:

Low level calls:

Use of "call": should be avoided whenever possible.
It can lead to unexpected behavior if return value is not handled properly.
Please use Direct Calls via specifying the called contract's interface.

more

Pos: 446:50:

Low level calls:

Use of "delegatecall": should be avoided whenever possible.
External code, that is called can change the state of the calling contract and send ether from the caller's balance.
If this is wanted behaviour, use the Solidity library feature if possible.

more

Pos: 494:50:

GAS And Economy

Gas & Economy

Gas costs:

Gas requirement of function GOMA.pancakeSwapV2Router is infinite:
If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed.
Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage
(this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)
Pos: 825:4:

Gas costs:

Gas requirement of function GOMA.pancakeSwapV2Pair is infinite:
If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed.
Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage
(this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)
Pos: 826:4:

Gas costs:

Gas requirement of function GOMA.name is infinite:
If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed.
Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage
(this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)
Pos: 867:4:

Gas costs:

Gas requirement of function GOMA.setSwapAndLiquifyEnabled is infinite:
If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed.
Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage
(this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)
Pos: 1008:4:

For loop over dynamic array:

Loops that do not have a fixed number of iterations, for example, loops that depend on storage values, have to be used carefully. Due to the block gas limit, transactions can only consume a certain amount of gas. The number of iterations in a loop can grow beyond the block gas limit which can cause the complete contract to be stalled at a certain point.
Additionally, using unbounded loops incurs in a lot of avoidable gas costs. Carefully test how many items at maximum you can pass to such functions to make it successful.
more
Pos: 963:8:

For loop over dynamic array:

Loops that do not have a fixed number of iterations, for example, loops that depend on storage values, have to be used carefully. Due to the block gas limit, transactions can only consume a certain amount of gas. The number of iterations in a loop can grow beyond the block gas limit which can cause the complete contract to be stalled at a certain point.
Additionally, using unbounded loops incurs in a lot of avoidable gas costs. Carefully test how many items at maximum you can pass to such functions to make it successful.
more
Pos: 1052:8:

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous

Constant/View/Pure functions:

IBEP20.transfer(address,uint256) : Potentially should be constant/view/pure but is not. Note: Modifiers are currently not considered by this static analysis.
more
Pos: 43:4:

Constant/View/Pure functions:

IBEP20.approve(address,uint256) : Potentially should be constant/view/pure but is not. Note: Modifiers are currently not considered by this static analysis.
more
Pos: 68:4:

Similar variable names:

GOMA._transferBothExcluded(address,address,uint256) : Variables have very similar names "rFee" and "tFee". Note: Modifiers are currently not considered by this static analysis.
Pos: 1321:26:

No return:

IBEP20.totalSupply(): Defines a return type but never explicitly returns a value.
Pos: 29:4:

Guard conditions:

Use "assert(x)" if you never ever want x to be false, not in any circumstance (apart from a bug in your code). Use "require(x)" if x can be false, due to e.g. invalid input or a failing external component.
more
Pos: 260:12:

Guard conditions:

Use "assert(x)" if you never ever want x to be false, not in any circumstance (apart from a bug in your code). Use "require(x)" if x can be false, due to e.g. invalid input or a failing external component.
more
Pos: 283:12:

Data truncated:

Division of integer values yields an integer value again. That means e.g. 10 / 100 = 0 instead of 0.1 since the result is an integer again. This does not hold for division of (only) literal values since those yield rational constants.
Pos: 226:15:

Data truncated:

Division of integer values yields an integer value again. That means e.g. 10 / 100 = 0 instead of 0.1 since the result is an integer again. This does not hold for division of (only) literal values since those yield rational constants.
Pos: 284:19: