

SMART CONTRACT SECURITY AUDIT OF





SMART CONTRACT AUDIT | SOLIDITY DEVELOPMENT & TESTING | KYC | PROJECT EVALUATION

RELENTLESSLY SECURING THE PUBLIC BLOCKCHAIN

Summary

Auditing Firm InterFi Network

Client Firm 1BCH

Language Solidity

Mandatory Audit Check Static, Software, Auto Intelligent & Manual Analysis

Final Report Date December 22, 2021

Audit Summary

InterFi team has performed a line-by-line manual analysis and automated review of the smart contracts. The smart contract was analyzed mainly for common smart contract vulnerabilities, exploits, and manipulation hacks. According to the smart contract audit:

- BCH's smart contract source code has LOW RISK SEVERITY
- ❖ IBCH has PASSED the smart contract audit
- ❖ 1BCH uses mint to generate governance tokens. The function is Owner.

For the detailed understanding of risk severity, source code vulnerability, and functional test, kindly refer to the audit. Please note, only a number of IBCH contracts from their repository are audited, the contracts make external calls and import various code packages to work effectively, InterFi does not provide explicit guarantee on the safety and security of these calls/packages.

- □ IBCH.com DEX is a fork of pancakeswap.finance DEX but on SmartBCH blockchain
- 🖁 Blockchain: SmartBCH
- ✓ Verify the authenticity of this report on InterFi's GitHub: https://github.com/interfinetwork



Table Of Contents

Project Information

Overview	4
InterFi "Echelon" Audit Standard	
Audit Scope & Methodology	6
InterFi's Risk Classification	8
Smart Contract Risk Assessment	
Static Analysis	9
Software Analysis	13
Manual Analysis	16
SWC AttacksSmall Continued	19
Risk Status & Radar Chart	
Report Summary	
Auditor's Verdict	22
<u>Legal Advisory</u>	
Important Disclaimer	23
About InterFi Network	24



Project Overview

InterFi was consulted by IBCH to conduct the smart contract security audit of their solidity source codes.

About 1BCH

1BCH DEX – The DEX is a fork of PancakeSwap but on SmartBCH. There will be two tokens by the DEX:

a) an Exchange token: 1BCH

b) a Farming token: rBCH

The IBCH team comprises experienced SmartBCH developers, and seasoned blockchain product and project leads.

Project	1BCH
Blockchain	SmartBCH Smart Contract
Language	Solidity Security Audit
Contracts	https://github.com/lbch/lBCH-DEx-Contracts
Website	http://lBCH.com
Telegram	https://t.me/DeFi1BCHEnglish
Twitter	https://twitter.com/IBCHOfficial
Reddit	http://www.reddit.com/r/1BCH/
Medium	https://medium.com/@1BCH



Project Logo



Solidity Source Codes On 1BCH GitHub

https://github.com/lbch/lBCH-DEx-Contracts

Solidity Source Codes Under Scope

- MasterChef.sol
- CakeToken.sol
- CakeVault.sol
- PancakeFactory.sol
- PancakePair.sol
- PancakeRouter.sol
- PancakeLibrary.sol
- SmartChefFactory.sol
- SmartChefInitializable.sol

SHA-1 Hash

Solidity source codes are audited at hash #f7c2bef01d6fcfd87103b0f0cdf4241bb8d0789f



Audit Scope & Methodology

The scope of this report is to audit the smart contract source codes of IBCH. InterFi has scanned the contract codes and reviewed the project for common vulnerabilities, exploits, hacks, and backdoors. Below is the list of commonly known smart contract vulnerabilities, exploits, and hacks:

Category

**	Re-	entr	ancy
----	-----	------	------

- Unhandled Exceptions
- Transaction Order Dependency
- Integer Overflow
- Unrestricted Action
- Incorrect Inheritance Order
- Typographical Errors
- Requirement Violation
- Ownership Takeover
- Gas Limit and Loops
- Deployment Consistency
- Repository Consistency
- Data Consistency
- Token Supply Manipulation
- Access Control and Authorization
- Operations Trail and Event Generation
- Assets Manipulation
- Liquidity Access

Smart Contract Vulnerabilities



Functional Assessment



InterFi's Echelon Audit Standard

The aim of InterFi's "Echelon" standard is to analyze the smart contract and identify the vulnerabilities and the hacks in the smart contract. Mentioned are the steps used by ECHELON-1 to assess the smart contract:

- 1. Solidity smart contract source code reviewal:
 - Review of the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to InterFi to make sure we understand the size, scope, and functionality of the smart contract.
 - Manual review of code, which is the process of reading source code line-byline to identify potential vulnerabilities.
- 2. Static, Manual, and Software analysis:
 - Test coverage analysis, which is the process of determining whether the test cases are covering the code and how much code is exercised when we run those test cases.
 - 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

Automated 3P frameworks used to assess the smart contract vulnerabilities

- Slither
- Consensys MythX, Mythril
- SWC Registry
- Solidity Coverage
- Open Zeppelin Code Analyzer
- Solidity Code Complier



InterFi's Risk Classification

Smart contracts are generally designed to manipulate and hold funds. This makes them very tempting attack targets, as a successful attack may allow the attacker to directly steal funds from the contract. Below are the typical risk levels of a smart contract:

Vulnerable: A contract is vulnerable if it has been flagged by a static analysis tool as such. As we will see later, this means that some contracts may be vulnerable because of a false-positive.

Exploitable: A contract is exploitable if it is vulnerable and the vulnerability could be exploited by an external attacker. For example, if the "vulnerability" flagged by a tool is in a function which requires to own the contract, it would be vulnerable but not exploitable.

Exploited: A contract is exploited if it received a transaction on the main network which triggered one of its vulnerabilities. Therefore, a contract can be vulnerable or even exploitable without having been exploited.

-• •	5Hart Contract	
Risk severity	Meaning	Security Audit
! Critical	This level vulne	rabilities could be exploited easily, and can lead to asset loss, data
	loss, asset man	ipulation, or data manipulation. They should be fixed right away.
! High	This level vulne	rabilities are hard to exploit but very important to fix, they carry an
	elevated risk of	smart contract manipulation, which can lead to critical risk severity
! Medium	This level vulne	rabilities are should be fixed, as they carry an inherent risk of future
	exploits, and ha	cks which may or may not impact the smart contract execution.
	This level vuln	erabilities can be ignored. They are code style violations, and
! Low	informational s	tatements in the code. They may not affect the smart contract
	execution	



Smart Contract - Static Analysis

Symbol Meaning Function can be modified Function is payable S Function is locked Function can be accessed Important functionality | **IMigratorChef** | Interface | ||| | L | migrate | External ! | 🛑 |NO! | IIIIIII| **MasterChef** | Implementation | Ownable ||| | L | <Constructor> | Public ! | ● |NO! | | L | updateMultiplier | Public ! | • | onlyOwner | | └ | updateRewardPerBlock | External ! | ● | onlyOwner | | L | poolLength | External ! | | NO! | | L | set | Public ! | Public ! | onlyOwner | | L | updateStakingPool | Internal 🗎 | 🛑 | | | L | setMigrator | Public ! | Public ! | I onlyOwner | | L | migrate | Public ! | Public ! | | | L | migrateControl | Public ! | 🔴 | onlyOwner | | L | getMultiplier | Public ! | NO! | | L | pendingCake | External ! | NO! | | └ | massUpdatePools | Public ! | ● |NO! | | L | updatePool | Public ! | 🔴 |NO! | | L | deposit | Public ! | • | NO! | | L | withdraw | Public ! | 🛑 |NO! | | L | enterStaking | Public ! | 🔴 |NO! | | L | leaveStaking | Public ! | • | NO! | | L | emergencyWithdraw | Public ! | Public ! | | NO! | | L | setDevShare | Public ! | 🔎 |NO! | 111111 | **CakeToken** | Implementation | BEP20 ||| | L | mint | Public ! | • | onlyOwner | | L | safeCakeTransfer | Public ! | 🔴 | onlyOwner |



```
| L | burn | Public ! | | NO! |
| L | delegates | External ! | NO! |
| L | delegate | External ! | 🛑 |NO! |
| L | delegateBySig | External ! | • | NO! |
| L | getCurrentVotes | External ! | NO! |
| L | getPriorVotes | External ! | NO! |
| L | _delegate | Internal 🗎 | 🛑 | |
| └ | _writeCheckpoint | Internal 🗎 | 🛑 | |
| L | getChainId | Internal 🔒 | | |
| **CakeVault** | Implementation | Ownable, Pausable |||
| L | <Constructor> | Public ! | WO! |
| └ | deposit | External ! | ● | whenNotPaused notContract |
| └ | withdrawAll | External ! | ● | notContract |
| └ | harvest | External ! | ● | notContract whenNotPaused |
| └ | setAdmin | External ! | ● | onlyOwner |
| L | setTreasury | External ! | OnlyOwner |
| └ | setPerformanceFee | External ! | ● | onlyAdmin |
| L | setCallFee | External ! | 🔴 | onlyAdmin |
| L | setWithdrawFee | External ! | • | onlyAdmin |
| └ | setWithdrawFeePeriod | External ! | ● | onlyAdmin |
| L | emergencyWithdraw | External ! | • | onlyAdmin |
| └ | inCaseTokensGetStuck | External ! | ● | onlyAdmin |
| L | pause | External ! | • | onlyAdmin whenNotPaused |
| L | unpause | External ! | OnlyAdmin whenPaused |
| L | calculateHarvestCakeRewards | External ! | NO! |
| L | calculateTotalPendingCakeRewards | External ! | NO! |
| L | getPricePerFullShare | External ! | NO! |
| L | withdraw | Public ! | O | notContract |
| L | available | Public ! | NO! |
| L | balanceOf | Public ! | NO! |
| L | isContract | Internal 🔒 | | |
| **PancakeFactory** | Implementation | IPancakeFactory |||
| L | <Constructor> | Public ! | ● |NO! |
| L | allPairsLength | External ! | NO! |
| L | createPair | External ! | 🔎 |NO! |
| L | setFeeTo | External ! | ● |NO! |
| L | getExchangeFee | External ! | NO! |
| └ | setFeeShare | External ! | ● |NO! |
| L | setFeeAdmin | External ! | 🛑 |NO! |
| **PancakePair** | Implementation | IPancakePair, PancakeERC20 |||
| L | getReserves | Public | NO! |
| └ | _safeTransfer | Private 🔐 | 🔴 | |
| L | <Constructor> | Public ! | • | NO! |
```



```
| L | initialize | External ! | 🛑 |NO! |
  └ | _update | Private 🔐 | 🔴 | |
| └ | _mintFee | Private 🔐 | 🛑 | |
| L | mint | External ! | Procedular | L | I | Procedular | L | Procedular
| L | burn | External ! | 🔴 | lock |
| L | swap | External ! | 🔎 | lock |
| L | skim | External ! | Procedure | lock |
| **PancakeRouter** | Implementation | IPancakeRouter02 |||
| L | <Constructor> | Public ! | • | NO! |
| L | <Receive Ether> | External ! | MO! |
| └ | _addLiquidity | Internal 🔒 | 🛑 | |
| └ | addLiquidity | External ! | ● | ensure |
| L | addLiquidityETH | External ! | 🐸 | ensure |
| L | removeLiquidity | Public ! | • | ensure |
| L | removeLiquidityETH | Public ! | Public ! | lensure |
| L | removeLiquidityETHWithPermit | External ! | P | NO! |
| L | removeLiquidityETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | Public ! | 🔎 | ensure |
| L | removeLiquidityETHWithPermitSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External ! | 🛑 |NO! |
  └ | _swap | Internal 🗎 | 🤎 | |
| └ | swapExactTokensForTokens | External ! | ● | ensure |
| L | swapTokensForExactTokens | External ! | Property | ensure |
| L | swapExactETHForTokens | External ! | 🕮 | ensure |
| L | swapExactTokensForETH | External ! | Persure |
| L | swapETHForExactTokens | External ! | 🕮 | ensure |
| └ | swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External ! | ● | ensure |
| L | swapExactETHForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External ! | 🐸 | ensure |
| L | swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External ! | 🔴 | ensure |
| <sup>L</sup> | quote | Public ! |
                                               |N0 ! |
| L | getAmountOut | Public ! | NO! | |
| L | getAmountIn | Public ! | NO! |
| L | getAmountsOut | Public ! | NO! |
| L | getAmountsIn | Public ! | NO! |
| **PancakeLibrary** | Library | |||
  └ | sortTokens | Internal 🗎 | | |
| L | pairFor | Internal 🗎 | | |
| └ | getReserves | Internal 🗎 | | |
| └ | quote | Internal 🗎 | | |
| └ | getAmountOut | Internal 🗎 |
| └ | getAmountIn | Internal 🗎 | | |
| └ | getAmountsIn | Internal 🔒 | | |
| **SmartChefFactory** | Implementation | Ownable |||
| L | <Constructor> | Public ! | WO! |
```



```
| L | allPoolsLength | External ! | NO! | |
| **SmartChefInitializable** | Implementation | Ownable, ReentrancyGuard |||
| L | <Constructor> | Public ! | @ |NO! |
| └ | initialize | External ! | ● |NO! |
| └ | deposit | External ! | ● | nonReentrant |
 L | withdraw | External ! | 🔎 | nonReentrant |
| L | emergencyRewardWithdraw | External ! | • | onlyOwner |
| L | recoverWrongTokens | External ! | Page | onlyOwner |
| L | stopReward | External ! | 🔎 | onlyOwner |
| └ | updatePoolLimitPerUser | External ! | ● | onlyOwner |
| └ | updateRewardPerBlock | External ! | ● | onlyOwner |
| └ | updateStartAndEndBlocks | External ! | ● | onlyOwner |
| L | pendingReward | External ! | NO! |
| └ | _updatePool | Internal 🔒 | 🛑 | |
| └ | _getMultiplier | Internal 🗎 | | |
```

Interfi

Smart Contract Security Audit



Smart Contract - Software Analysis

Function Signatures

```
26465826 => setCallFee(uint256)
32749461 => getReserves(address,address,address)
74496190 => setMigrator(IMigratorChef)
ef171420 => migrate(IBEP20)
5ffe6146 => updateMultiplier(uint256)
01f8a976 => updateRewardPerBlock(uint256)
081e3eda => poolLength()
0812e2c5 => add(uint256,IBEP20,bool)
64482f79 => set(uint256,uint256,bool)
9b9c4477 => updateStakingPool()
454b0608 => migrate(uint256)
95f86d80 => migrateControl(address)
8dbb1e3a => getMultiplier(uint256,uint256)
1175a1dd => pendingCake(uint256,address)
630b5ba1 =>
             massUpdatePools()
51eb05a6 => updatePool(uint256)
e2bbb158 => deposit(uint256,uint256)
441a3e70 => withdraw(uint256,uint256)
41441d3b => enterStaking(uint256)
1058d281 => leaveStaking(uint256)
5312ea8e => emergencyWithdraw(uint256)
a2e6ddcc => safeCakeTransfer(address,uint256)
d0d41fe1 => setDevAddress(address)
03c0fa01 => setDevShare(uint256)
bf1bbdae => setShareTo(address)
40c10f19 => mint(address,uint256)
42966c68 => burn(uint256)
587cde1e => delegates(address)
5c19a95c => delegate(address)
c3cda520 => delegateBySig(address,uint256,uint256,uint8,bytes32,bytes32)
b4b5ea57 => getCurrentVotes(address)
782d6fe1 => getPriorVotes(address,uint256)
a28a42b3 => _delegate(address,address)
955f9fd8 => _moveDelegates(address,address,uint256)
ee59e77f => _writeCheckpoint(address,uint32,uint256,uint256)
869d1f83 => safe32(uint256,string)
3408e470 \Rightarrow getChainId()
b6b55f25 \Rightarrow deposit(uint256)
853828b6 => withdrawAll()
4641257d => harvest()
704b6c02 => setAdmin(address)
f0f44260 => setTreasury(address)
70897b23 => setPerformanceFee(uint256)
b6ac642a => setWithdrawFee(uint256)
1efac1b8 => setWithdrawFeePeriod(uint256)
```



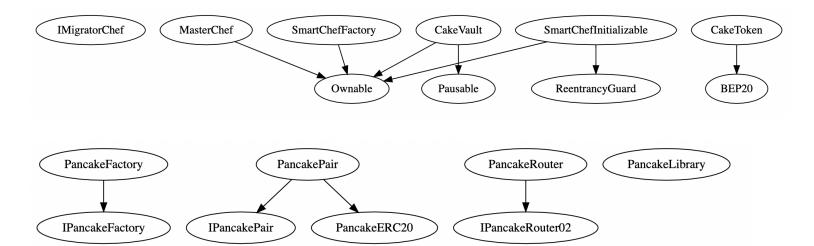
```
db2e21bc => emergencyWithdraw()
def68a9c => inCaseTokensGetStuck(address)
8456cb59 => pause()
3f4ba83a => unpause()
9d72596b => calculateHarvestCakeRewards()
58ebceb6 => calculateTotalPendingCakeRewards()
77c7b8fc => getPricePerFullShare()
2e1a7d4d => withdraw(uint256)
48a0d754 => available()
722713f7 => balanceOf()
6f48813d => _earn()
7d48441f => _isContract(address)
574f2ba3 => allPairsLength()
c9c65396 => createPair(address,address)
f46901ed => setFeeTo(address)
692eb56f => setExchangeFee(address,uint256)
5f4153f7 => getExchangeFee(address)
b3cba4a2 => setFeeShare(uint256)
6eb2d031 => setFeeAdmin(address)
0902f1ac => getReserves()
26e6cdde => _safeTransfer(address,address,uint256)
485cc955 => initialize(address,address)
7dc0a1fa => _update(uint256,uint256,uint112,uint112)
f65d5f86 => mintFee(uint112,uint112)
6a627842 \Rightarrow mint(address)
89afcb44 => burn(address)
022c0d9f => swap(uint256,uint256,address,bytes)
bc25cf77 => skim(address)
fff6cae9 => sync()
6d7746bc => _addLiquidity(address,address,uint256,uint256,uint256)
e8e33700 =>
             addLiquidity(address,address,uint256,uint256,uint256,uint256,address,uint256)
             addLiquidityETH(address,uint256,uint256,uint256,address,uint256)
f305d719 =>
             removeLiquidity(address,address,uint256,uint256,uint256,address,uint256)
baa2abde =>
02751cec =>
             removeLiquidityETH(address,uint256,uint256,uint256,address,uint256)
2195995c =>
removeLiquidityWithPermit(address,address,uint256,uint256,uint256,address,uint256,bool,uint8,bytes3
2, bytes32)
ded9382a =>
removeLiquidityETHWithPermit(address,uint256,uint256,uint256,address,uint256,bool,uint8,bytes32,byt
es32)
af2979eb =>
removeLiquidityETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens(address,uint256,uint256,uint256,address,uint256)
5b0d5984 =>
removeLiquidityETHWithPermitSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens(address,uint256,uint256,uint256,address,u
int256,bool,uint8,bytes32,bytes32)
f5901d4d => _swap(uint256[],address[],address)
38ed1739 => swapExactTokensForTokens(uint256,uint256,address[],address,uint256)
8803dbee => swapTokensForExactTokens(uint256,uint256,address[],address,uint256)
7ff36ab5 => swapExactETHForTokens(uint256,address[],address,uint256)
4a25d94a => swapTokensForExactETH(uint256,uint256,address[],address,uint256)
```



```
18cbafe5 => swapExactTokensForETH(uint256,uint256,address[],address,uint256)
fb3bdb41 => swapETHForExactTokens(uint256,address[],address,uint256)
d1c474e3 => _swapSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens(address[],address)
5c11d795 =>
swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens(uint256, uint256, address[], address, uint256)
b6f9de95 => swapExactETHForTokensSupportingFee0nTransferTokens(uint256,address[],address,uint256)
791ac947 =>
swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens(uint256,uint256,address[],address,uint256)
             quote(uint256,uint256,uint256)
ad615dec =>
             getAmountOut(uint256, uint256, uint256)
054d50d4 =>
85f8c259 =>
             getAmountIn(uint256,uint256,uint256)
d06ca61f => getAmountsOut(uint256,address[])
1f00ca74 =>
             getAmountsIn(uint256,address[])
544caa56 => sortTokens(address,address)
6d91c0e2 =>
             pairFor(address,address,address)
             getAmountOut(address,address,uint256,uint256)
cef496b1 =>
f1dfeabe =>
             getAmountIn(address,address,uint256,uint256,uint256)
bb7b9c76 =>
             getAmountsOut(address,uint256,address[])
192128b2 =>
             getAmountsIn(address,uint256,address[])
efde4e64 =>
             allPoolsLength()
             deployPool(IBEP20,IBEP20,uint256,uint256,uint256,uint256,address)
eb8bfb05 =>
48cf8750 =>
             initialize(IBEP20,IBEP20,uint256,uint256,uint256,uint256,address)
             emergencyRewardWithdraw(uint256)
3279beab =>
3f138d4b =>
             recoverWrongTokens(address,uint256)
80dc0672 =>
             stopReward()
             updatePoolLimitPerUser(bool,uint256)
a0b40905 =>
             updateStartAndEndBlocks(uint256,uint256)
9513997f =>
f40f0f52 => pendingReward(address)
2061e1e5 =>
             updatePool()
8e356d7a => _getMultiplier(uint256,uint256)
```



Inheritance Graph





Smart Contract Security Audit



Smart Contract - Manual Analysis

- Active smart contract owner privileges constitute an elevated impact to smart contracts' safety and security.
- BCH's smart contract PancakePair.sol has a low severity issue which may not create any functional vulnerability.

Expected identifier, got 'Payable'

```
"severity": NULL
```

BCH uses multiple imports from Yam Finance for governance. These codes have not been audited due to being out of scope.

```
// Copied and modified from YAM code:
    // https://github.com/yam-finance/yam-
protocol/blob/master/contracts/token/YAMGovernanceStorage.sol
    // https://github.com/yam-finance/yam-protocol/blob/master/contracts/token/YAMGovernance.sol
    // Which is copied and modified from COMPOUND:
    // https://github.com/compound-finance/compound-
protocol/blob/master/contracts/Governance/Comp.sol
```

❖ 1BCH uses "ReentrancyGuard" to prevent reentrant calls to a function. Reentrancy Guard is a contract module that helps prevent reentrant calls to a function. Inheriting from Reentrancy Guard makes the nonReentrant modifier available, which can be applied to functions to make sure there are no nested (reentrant) calls to them.



Smart Contract - SWC Attacks

SWC ID	Description	Verdict
SWC-101	Integer Overflow and Underflow	Passed
SWC-102	Outdated Compiler Version	! Low
SWC-103	Floating Pragma	Passed
SWC-104	Unchecked Call Return Value	Passed
SWC-105	Unprotected Ether Withdrawal	Passed
SWC-106	Unprotected SELFDESTRUCT Instruction	Passed
SWC-107	Re-entrancy	Passed
SWC-108	State Variable Default Visibility	Passed
SWC-109	Uninitialized Storage Pointer	Passed
SWC-110	Assert Violation Smart Contract	Passed
swc-111	Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions	Passed
SWC-112	Delegate Call 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

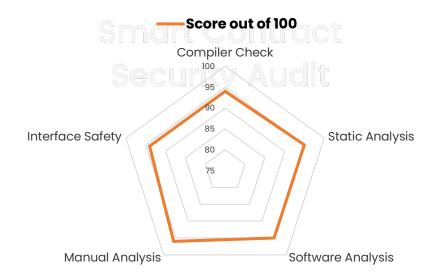


SWC-119	Shadowing State Variables	Passed
SWC-120	Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Passed
SWC-121	Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks	Passed
SWC-122	Lack of Proper Signature Verification	Passed
SWC-123	Requirement Violation	Passed
SWC-124	Write to Arbitrary Storage Location	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 Length Arguments	Passed
SWC-134	Message call with hardcoded gas amount	Passed
SWC-135	Code With No Effects (Irrelevant/Dead Code)	Passed
SWC-136	Unencrypted Private Data On-Chain	Passed



Smart Contract - Risk Status & Radar Chart

Risk Severity	Status
! Critical	None critical severity issues identified
! High	None high severity issues identified
! Medium	None medium severity issues identified
! Low	2 low severity issues identified
Verified	54 functions and instances verified and checked
Safety Score	94 out of 100





Auditor's Verdict

InterFi team has performed a line-by-line manual analysis and automated review of the smart contract. The smart contract was analyzed mainly for common smart contract vulnerabilities, exploits, and manipulation hacks.

IBCH's smart contract source code has LOW RISK SEVERITY.

IBCH has **PASSED** the smart contract audit.



Note for stakeholders

- Be aware that active smart contract owner privileges constitute an elevated impact on smart contract's safety and security.
- ❖ Make sure that the project team's KYC/identity is verified by an independent firm, e.g., InterFi.



Important Disclaimer

InterFi Network provides contract auditing and project verification services for blockchain projects. The purpose of the audit is to analyse the on-chain smart contract source code, and to provide basic overview of the project. This report should not be transmitted, disclosed, referred to, or relied upon by any person for any purposes without InterFi's prior written consent.

InterFi provides the easy-to-understand assessment of the project, and the smart contract (otherwise known as the source code). The audit makes no statements or warranties on the security of the code. It also cannot be considered as an enough assessment regarding the utility and safety of the code, bug-free status, or any other statements of the contract. While we have used all the data at our disposal to provide the transparent analysis, it is important to note that you should not rely on this report only — we recommend proceeding with several independent audits and a public bug bounty program to ensure the security of smart contracts. Be aware that smart contracts deployed on a blockchain aren't resistant from external vulnerability, or a hack. Be aware that active smart contract owner privileges constitute an elevated impact to smart contract's safety and security. Therefore, InterFi does not guarantee the explicit security of the audited smart contract.

The analysis of the security is purely based on the smart contracts alone. No applications or operations were reviewed for security. No product code has been reviewed.

This report should not be considered as an endorsement or disapproval of any project or team.

The information provided on this report does not constitute investment advice, financial advice, trading advice, or any other sort of advice and you should not treat any of the report's content as such. Do conduct your own due diligence and consult your financial advisor before making any investment decisions.



About InterFi Network

InterFi Network provides intelligent blockchain solutions. InterFi is developing an ecosystem that is seamless and responsive. Some of our services: Blockchain Security, Token Launchpad, NFT Marketplace, etc. InterFi's mission is to interconnect multiple services like Blockchain Security, DeFi, Gaming, and Marketplace under one ecosystem that is seamless, multi-chain compatible, scalable, secure, fast, responsive, and easy-to-use.

InterFi is built by a decentralized team of UI experts, contributors, engineers, and enthusiasts from all over the world. Our team currently consists of 6+ core team members, and 10+ casual contributors. InterFi provides manual, static, and automatic smart contract analysis, to ensure that project is checked against known attacks and potential vulnerabilities.

To learn more, visit https://interfi.network

To view our audit portfolio, visit https://github.com/interfinetwork

To book an audit, message https://t.me/interfiaudits



