



# AUSDO PSM Security Audit

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# 1 Legal Notice

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The Interoperability Labs Blockchain team makes every effort to identify as many vulnerabilities in the code as possible within the given time period but assumes no responsibility for the findings presented in this document. A security audit by the team does not constitute an endorsement of the underlying business or product. The audit was time-boxed, and the review focused solely on the security aspects of the Solidity implementation of the contracts.

## 2 Executive Summary

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The UNH Interoperability Labs conducted a security assessment for AUSD0 PSM from December 3, 2024 to December 5, 2024. During this assessment, The UNH Interoperability Labs reviewed AUSD0 PSM code for security vulnerabilities, design issues and general weaknesses.

During this initial assessment, 2 informational findings were identified by the team.

### 2.1 About LayerZero Labs and AUSD0 PSM

LayerZero is an omnichain interoperability protocol designed to facilitate seamless messaging of arbitrary data between blockchains. It achieves this by leveraging a combination of on-chain endpoints, a decentralized network of verifiers, and executors to securely transmit messages across chains. The protocol enables cross-chain applications to maintain atomicity and composability across multiple networks.

The AUSD0 PSM is part of a smart contract system that enables atomic swaps and cross-chain bridging of AUSD using LayerZero's omnichain messaging. It integrates with Agora Stable Swap on Ethereum to allow users to convert USDC/USDT into AUSD and transfer it to other chains, or reverse the process by sending AUSD back to Ethereum and swapping it into USDC/USDT. This design ensures permissionless, token-agnostic operations while maintaining robust retry and refund mechanisms for failed transactions.

### 2.2 Review Timeline

- December 3, 2024: Initial Audit Scope Review
- December 4, 2025: Manual Review Begins
- December 5, 2025: Draft Report & Final Report Delivered

## 2.3 Scope

<b>Project Name</b>	AUSD0 PSM		
<b>URL</b>	<a href="https://github.com/LayerZero-Labs/ausd0-internal">https://github.com/LayerZero-Labs/ausd0-internal</a>		
<b>Language</b>	Solidity		
<b>Scope</b>	Repo	<a href="https://github.com/LayerZero-Labs/ausd0-internal/">https://github.com/LayerZero-Labs/ausd0-internal/</a>	
	Hash	3ec5bb3c1e592568e8636dbaf2fb520b91fc0952	Oct 28, 2025
		e2f2687910fe3bc17b3bb742c0e6d0a6b7d223fe	Dec 4, 2025
		d3970249bf186794cdf451c119660aca3dc13a77	Dec 5, 2025

### 2.3.1 Files in Scope

```
contracts/
├── interfaces/
│   ├── IPsmSwapAdapter.sol
│   └── PsmSwapAdapter.sol
```

### 3 Vulnerabilities

In summary, we identified two informational findings.



#### 3.1 Findings Summary

ID	Severity	Title	Status
I-01	info	Comment fixes in PsmSwapAdapter.sol	RESOLVED
I-02	info	Comment fixes in PsmSwapAdapter.sol	RESOLVED

## 3.2 Detailed Findings

### 3.2.1 Info

#### [I-01] Comment fixes in PsmSwapAdapter.sol

Category	Target
Comment Inconsistency	PsmSwapAdapter.sol

#### Description

Incorrect formatting in both code comment and NatSpec.

#### Recommended mitigation

PsmSwapAdapter.sol	diff
<pre> 55 // Approve OFT to spend max amount of OFT tokens in order to prevent 56 - // USDT-style approve approve failures if non-zero allowance is left on the OFT due to "dust" removal. 57 + // USDT-style approve failures if non-zero allowance is left on the OFT due to "dust" removal. 58 // The rest of the code now assumes that OFT has enough allowance granted by this contract. 59 // Ignore whether OFT requires approval or not, as sometimes people misconfigure it. </pre>	
PsmSwapAdapter.sol	diff
<pre> 207 /** 208  * @dev Internal helper that executes a swap of tokens via Agora Stable Swap PSM. 209 +  * @param _tokenIn The input token address 210 +  * @param _tokenOut The output token address 211  * @param _to The address to transfer tokens to 212  * @param _amountIn The amount of tokens to swap 213  * @param _amountOutMin The minimum amount of tokens to receive 214 -  * @param _tokenIn The input token address 215 -  * @param _tokenOut The output token address 216  * @param _deadline The deadline for the swap operation (timestamp) 217  * @return amountOut The amount of tokens received </pre>	

#### Resolution

LayerZero has acknowledged this, and has resolved these typos in the following commit:

e2f2687910fe3bc17b3bb742c0e6d0a6b7d223fe

## [I-02] Comment fixes in PsmSwapAdapter.sol

Category	Target
Comment Inconsistency	PsmSwapAdapter.sol

### Description

Incorrect formatting in code comment and NatSpec.

minAmountLD is set to 0 is not enforced by the implementation.

### Recommended mitigation

```

PsmSwapAdapter.sol diff
137 function _handleCompose(
138     bytes32 _guid,
139     uint256 _amountIn,
140     bytes memory _composeMsg,
141     address _executor,
142     bytes calldata _tokenOutBytes
143 ) internal returns (uint256 amountOut) {
144 - // ComposeMsg is encodePacked of three addresses, it's 60 bytes: 20 each.
145 + // _composeMsg is encodePacked of three addresses, it's 60 bytes: 20 each.
146     // Parse directly from bytes using assembly. No left-padding (addresses are packed).
147     address token;
148     address to;
149     address withdrawer;

PsmSwapAdapter.sol diff
248 /**
249  * @dev Internal helper that constructs the parameters needed for cross-chain token transfers.
250 - * minAmountLD is set to 0 because it plays the same role as _swapParam.amountOutMin.
251  * OFT tokens use 6 decimals on all chains, hence we will not remove any dust on funds received after
    the swap.
252  * If caller wants to restrict minimum amount to transfer, they can set it to _swapParam.amountOutMin.
253  * @param _swapParam The swap parameters containing destination information
254  * @param _amountLD The amount to send (in local decimals)
255  * @param _extraOptions Additional LayerZero options
256  * @return sendParam The constructed SendParam for the OFT operation
257  */

```

### Resolution

LayerZero has acknowledged this, and has resolved these typos in the following commit:

d3970249bf186794cdf451c119660aca3dc13a77



## Appendix A: Our Methodology

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The Interoperability Labs audit team follows a comprehensive methodology in ensuring the security and reliability of smart contracts and Web3 protocols. While the specific testing procedures performed vary between the project and protocol, the tooling and manual review process remains the same to ensure thorough analysis has been completed on all items within the defined scope of the audit. Throughout the security review, the audit team maintains communication with the development team, providing feedback on identified vulnerabilities and optimizations. The following sections provide an overview of our systematic audit process and methodology.

## Risk Classification

		Impact →				
Likelihood ↓		Informational	Low	Medium	High	Critical
	Very Unlikely	Info	Low	Low	Medium	Critical
	Unlikely	Info	Low	Low	Medium	Critical
	Possible	Info	Low	Medium	High	Critical
	Likely	Info	Low	Medium	High	Critical
	Very Likely	Low	Medium	High	Critical	Critical

We use the PricewaterhouseCoopers-style matrix to provide comprehensive risk assessment. See the documentation for more details.

## Review Phases

### Phase I: Initial Scoping

- Independent review of project documentation to understand the business logic of the project.
- Identification of critical components and key areas of focus and possible areas of exploitation.
- Ensure that the project's documentation is accurate, complete, understandable, and there is alignment between the code and the documentation.
- Discussion with the development team to clarify objectives, expectations, and known issues.

### Phase II: Codebase Review

- **Static Analysis:** Automated tools to scan for common vulnerabilities with Slither and Aderyn.
- **Manual Review:** In-depth inspection of the code by the audit team to identify issues, including unsafe coding practices from known previous exploits.
- **Function State Machine Diagramming:** Generate a flow diagram illustrating the intended transaction paths, as well as unintended and potentially exploitable paths.

## Phase III: Local Testing

### Methods:

- **Unit Testing:** Validate individual functions for correctness.
- **Integration Testing:** Ensure that different components interact as expected.

### Techniques Used in This Audit:

- **Unit Testing**
- **Manual Review**
- **Function State Machine Diagramming**

## Proof of Vulnerability

**Objective:** Prove how a found exploit can be executed.

### Activities:

- Perform controlled attacks on a local fork of the protocol to show how an exploit can be executed.
- Test edge cases and unexpected scenarios discovered in the diagramming phase.

By following a structured and comprehensive methodology, we aim to provide actionable insights to strengthen the security and reliability of the protocol. This ensures security, resilience, and long-term success for the protocol.

## Appendix B: The Interoperability Labs

The University of New Hampshire Interoperability Labs (UNH-IOL) is the foremost independent testing facility for data networking companies worldwide.

We accelerate the launch of innovative products by providing standards and compliance testing to ensure that devices meet industry standards. Whether it's traditional Ethernet or advanced technologies like 5G, blockchain, and autonomous vehicles, our services provide comprehensive testing for device interoperability, conformance, and certification.

Our state-of-the-art laboratory and 36 years of extensive experience make it a strategic resource for industry startups and Fortune 500 companies needing collaboration, innovation, and standards development to help them shape the future of networking.

Join us and become a part of a community driving the next generation of networking technology. Together, we can shape the future of networking.

<https://www.iol.unh.edu/membership>

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