



# Morpho Aave V2 Security Analysis

by Pessimistic

This report is public

July 25, 2022

Abstract .....	2
Disclaimer .....	2
Summary .....	2
General recommendations .....	2
Project overview .....	3
Project description .....	3
Codebase update .....	3
Procedure .....	4
Manual analysis .....	5
Critical issues .....	5
Medium severity issues .....	6
M01. Excessive rewards .....	6
M02. Possible DoS (fixed) .....	6
M03. Overpowered owner .....	6
Low severity issues .....	7
L01. No version control .....	7
L02. Gas consumption (fixed) .....	7
L03. Gas quota exceedance (fixed) .....	7
L04. Redundant check (fixed) .....	8
L05. Functionality duplication (fixed) .....	8
L06. Variable shadowing (fixed) .....	8
L07. Protocols misalignment (fixed) .....	8
Notes .....	9
N01. Position liquidation risk .....	9

# Abstract

In this report, we consider the security of smart contracts of [Morpho Aave V2](#) project. Our task is to find and describe security issues in the smart contracts of the platform.

# Disclaimer

The audit does not give any warranties on the security of the code. A single audit cannot be considered enough. We always recommend proceeding with several independent audits and a public bug bounty program to ensure the security of smart contracts. Besides, a security audit is not investment advice.

# Summary

In this report, we considered the security of [Morpho Aave V2](#) smart contracts. We performed our audit according to the [procedure](#) described below.

The initial audit showed several issues of medium severity, including [Excessive rewards](#), [Possible DoS](#) and [Overpowered owner](#). Moreover, several low-severity issues were found.

The overall code quality is good. The project has a yellow paper; the codebase has detailed NatSpec comments.

After the initial audit, the codebase was [updated](#). Most of the issues were fixed.

# General recommendations

We recommend fixing the remaining issues. We also recommend increasing the coverage of test cases.

# Project overview

## Project description

For the audit, we were provided with [Morpho Aave V2](#) project on a private GitHub repository, commit [41789b4004b2391cf28d2741840beab7ae3696e8](#).

The scope of the audit included:

- **contracts/aave-v2/interfaces/** folder
- **contracts/aave-v2/rewards-managers/** folder
- **contracts/aave-v2/EntryPositionsManager.sol** file
- **contracts/aave-v2/ExitPositionsManager.sol** file
- **contracts/aave-v2/InterestRatesManager.sol** file
- **contracts/aave-v2/MatchingEngine.sol** file
- **contracts/aave-v2/Morpho.sol** file
- **contracts/aave-v2/MorphoGovernance.sol** file
- **contracts/aave-v2/MorphoStorage.sol** file
- **contracts/aave-v2/MorphoUtils.sol** file
- **contracts/aave-v2/PositionsManagerUtils.sol** file

The documentation for the project included **Yellow\_Paper.pdf** file (v0.5), sha1sum `3da685a988dce07785d1f1de00958153de0ea81d`. The codebase is covered with detailed NatSpec comments.

All 159 unit tests and 17 fuzzing tests pass successfully. The code coverage is not measured.

The total LOC of audited sources is 2160.

## Codebase update

After the initial audit, the codebase was updated. For the recheck, we were provided with commit [852a3c2c1a02626b20c5466899ef749331b8ed44](#). This update includes fixes for most of the issues mentioned in the initial audit, fixes for issues discovered by the development team, new functionality, tests updates.

Code coverage for tests was introduced.

No new issues were found.

# Procedure

In our audit, we consider the following crucial features of the code:

1. Whether the code is secure.
2. Whether the code corresponds to the documentation (including whitepaper).
3. Whether the code meets best practices.

We perform our audit according to the following procedure:

- Automated analysis
  - We scan the project's codebase with the automated tool [Slither](#).
  - We manually verify (reject or confirm) all the issues found by the tool.
- Manual audit
  - We manually analyze the codebase for security vulnerabilities.
  - We assess the overall project structure and quality.
- Report
  - We reflect all the gathered information in the report.

Inter alia, we verify that:

- Morpho protocol properly implements documented functionality, especially for supply, borrow, withdraw, liquidate and repay actions.
- Contracts interact properly, and the value exchange process goes as expected when users enter or exit the protocol.
- Morpho protocol correctly integrates with AAVE v2 protocol.
- The project is resistant to reentrancy, flashloan and front-running attacks.

# Manual analysis

The contracts were completely manually analyzed, their logic was checked. Besides, the results of the automated analysis were manually verified. All the confirmed issues are described below.

## Critical issues

Critical issues seriously endanger project security. They can lead to loss of funds or other catastrophic consequences. The contracts should not be deployed before these issues are fixed.

**The audit showed no critical issues.**

## Medium severity issues

Medium issues can influence project operation in the current implementation. Bugs, loss of potential income, and other non-critical failures fall into this category, as well as potential problems related to incorrect system management. We highly recommend addressing them.

### M01. Excessive rewards

**Morpho** contract calls `claimRewards` function of **IncentivesController** contract from AAVE protocol with `amountOfRewards` argument. This function returns the `amount` of tokens to transfer from **IncentivesController** contract. The function may return a smaller value than the requested `amountOfRewards` due to the [condition at line 192](#). However, further, at line 200, **Morpho** contract calls `tradeRewardTokensForMorphoTokens` function of **IncentivesVault** contract with the initial `amountOfRewards` value. As a result, the system might use more tokens for the reward than it receives from AAVE protocol.

Consider saving the returned value from `IncentivesController.claimRewards` call and passing it to the `tradeRewardTokensForMorphoTokens` function of **IncentivesVault** contract at line 200 of **Morpho** contract.

*Comment from the developers: Has been acknowledged*

### M02. Possible DoS (fixed)

In **PositionsManagerUtils** contract, `_underlyingToken.safeApprove` calls at lines 55 and 104 can result in denial of service when working with **USDT**. Due to the [check at line 205](#), **USDT** contract will revert on the second call. For proper work, **USDT** expects the consequent calls of `approve` function with zero and non-zero values, respectively.

*Comment from the developers: Has been decided is to infinite approve the pool for spending tokens from Morpho. This also reduces gas consumption.*

*The issue has been fixed and is not present in the latest version of the code.*

### M03. Overpowered owner

The owner of **MorphoGovernance** contract has excessive powers. Inter alia, the owner can change the `entryPositionsManager`, `exitPositionsManager`, `rewardsManager`, and `treasuryVault` addresses, which allows the owner to gain control over users' funds.

In the current implementation, the system depends heavily on the owner of the contract. Thus, there are scenarios that can lead to undesirable consequences for the project and its users, e.g., if the owner's private keys become compromised.

*Comment from the developers: We're using a multisig with zodiac with multiple signers as an owner and the governance will be smoothly decentralized over time.*

## Low severity issues

Low severity issues do not directly affect project operation. However, they might lead to various problems in future versions of the code. We recommend fixing them or explaining why the team has chosen a particular option.

### L01. No version control

In **MorphoGovernance** contract, the `initialize` function does not provide any functionality to set the version of the contract. Since the contract works via a proxy contract, the lack of versioning might result in issues with project maintenance.

*Comment from the developers: Will not be implemented (because we didn't on Compound but this is a great suggestion for another version of the protocol).*

### L02. Gas consumption (fixed)

In **ExitPositionsManager** contract, the `_safeWithdrawLogic` function will call the `_updateSupplierInDS` function twice if both `onPoolSupply` and `remainingToWithdraw` fields of `vars` struct are greater than 0. Consider moving the call at line 279 inside the `if` block at lines 281–300.

*The issue has been fixed and is not present in the latest version of the code.*

### L03. Gas quota exceedance (fixed)

In **ExitPositionsManager** contract, the `_safeWithdrawLogic` function allows spending a double quota of gas due to a bug at line 361. The function should call the `_unmatchBorrowers` function with `vars.maxGasForMatching` value as a third argument instead of `_maxGasForMatching`.

*The issue has been fixed and is not present in the latest version of the code.*



#### L04. Redundant check (fixed)

In **ExitPositionManager** contract, the `_getUserHealthFactor` function handles the case of zero debt at line 595. Thus, the debt cannot be zero after this check. Therefore, the check at line 640 is redundant.

Moreover, the contract calls the `_getUserHealthFactor` function only from `_withdrawAllowed` and `_liquidationAllowed` internal functions. These functions, in turn, are only called when a user has a debt due to checks at lines 141 and 185 of **ExitPositionManager** contract. These checks make the condition at line 595 redundant.

*Comment from the developers: M02, L04 and L05 have been tackled together: what has been decided is to infinite approve the pool for spending tokens from Morpho.*

*The issue has been fixed and is not present in the latest version of the code.*

#### L05. Functionality duplication (fixed)

The `_repayToPool` function of **PositionsManagerUtils** contract calculates the amount to repay. This functionality duplicates the [repay function of LendingPool contract](#) of AAVE v2 protocol. In this case, the only check that Morpho protocol should perform is to verify that Morpho has variable debt tokens on its balance (for the case of repay on behalf) since AAVE reverts on zero amount repay. Consider omitting the amount correction on Morpho side and using the AAVE repay amount instead.

*Comment from the developers: M02, L04 and L05 have been tackled together: what has been decided is to infinite approve the pool for spending tokens from Morpho.*

*The issue has been fixed and is not present in the latest version of the code.*

#### L06. Variable shadowing (fixed)

In **InterestRatesManager** contract, the `poolIndexes` variable duplicates the name of the storage variable at line 57. Consider renaming it to improve code readability and avoid possible confusion.

*The issue has been fixed and is not present in the latest version of the code.*

#### L07. Protocols misalignment (fixed)

In AAVE protocol, the `repay` function of **LendingPool** contract returns the repaid amount [at line 289](#). However, the `_repayToPool` function of **PositionsManagerUtils** contract ignores the returned value from `LendingPool.repay` call, which equals to the variable debt tokens balance of **Morpho** contract on AAVE protocol. Thus, the function does not consider the case when the repaid amount differs from the `_amount` argument. This might result in misalignment of token amounts calculation between the protocols in:

1. **EntryPositionsManager** contract at line 139.

2. **ExitPositionsManager** contract at line 438.

3. **ExitPositionsManager** contract at line 529.

The issues have been fixed and are not present in the latest version of the code.

## Notes

### N01. Position liquidation risk

In case of high price volatility, a third party might liquidate the Morpho position in AAVE before users' positions are liquidated. In this case, inner accounting (`onPool` value) of users' balances becomes obsolete. The protocol does not consider such an event. Thus, the system becomes vulnerable to outer liquidation.

This analysis was performed by Pessimistic:

Vladimir Tarasov, Security Engineer

Vladimir Pomogalov, Security Engineer

Evgeny Marchenko, Senior Security Engineer

Boris Nikashin, Analyst

Irina Vikhareva, Project Manager

July 25, 2022