



# SOLIDProof

*Bring trust into your projects*

**Blockchain Security | Smart Contract Audits | KYC  
Development | Marketing**

MADE IN GERMANY

## Juris Protocol

# AUDIT

SECURITY ASSESSMENT

**24 August, 2025**  
for



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# Introduction

SolidProof.io is a brand of the officially registered company FutureVisions Deutschland, based in Germany. We're mainly focused on Block-chain Security such as Smart Contract Audits and KYC verification for project teams. Solidproof.io assess potential security issues in the smart contracts implementations, review for potential inconsistencies between the code base and the whitepaper/documentation, and provide suggestions for improvement.

## Disclaimer

SolidProof.io reports are not, nor should be considered, an “endorsement” or “disapproval” of any particular project or team. These reports are not, nor should be considered, an indication of the economics or value of any “product” or “asset” created by any team. SolidProof.io do not cover testing or auditing the integration with external contract or services (such as Uniswap, Pancake-Swap etc’...)

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SolidProof.io Reports represent an extensive auditing process intending to help our customers increase the quality of their code while reducing the high level of risk presented by cryptographic tokens and blockchain technology. Blockchain technology and cryptographic assets present a high level of ongoing risk. SolidProof’s position is that each company and individual are responsible for their own due diligence and continuous security. SolidProof in no way claims any guarantee of security or functionality of the technology we agree to analyze.

# Project Overview

## Summary

Juris Protocol	Project
Website	TBA
About the Project	While \$LUNC has built a strong community and shows impressive liquidity, it faces a significant challenge: the lack of founders and practical uses. This gap has limited the ecosystem's ability to fully leverage its blockchain technology. Juris Protocol is stepping in to fill this void by bringing in visionary ideas and creating valuable applications.
Chain	Terra Classic
Language	Rust
Codebase	provided by file
Commit	N/A
Unit Tests	N/A

## Social Medias

Telegram	<a href="https://t.me/jurisprotocol">https://t.me/jurisprotocol</a>
X	<a href="https://x.com/JurisProtocol">https://x.com/JurisProtocol</a>
Facebook	N/A
Instagram	N/A
GitHub	<a href="https://github.com/JurisProtocol">https://github.com/JurisProtocol</a>
Reddit	<a href="https://www.reddit.com/r/JurisProtocol/">https://www.reddit.com/r/JurisProtocol/</a>
Medium	<a href="https://medium.com/@jurisprotocol">https://medium.com/@jurisprotocol</a>
Discord	<a href="https://discord.com/invite/FzQwHYgjAd">https://discord.com/invite/FzQwHYgjAd</a>
YouTube	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/@JurisProtocol">https://www.youtube.com/@JurisProtocol</a>
TikTok	N/A
LinkedIn	N/A
CoinMarketCap	N/A

## Audit Summary

Version	Delivery Date	Change Log
v1.0	24 August, 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Layout Project</li> <li>• Automated/Manual-Security Review</li> <li>• Summary</li> </ul>

**Note** - The following audit report presents a comprehensive security analysis of the smart contract utilized in the project. This analysis did not include functional testing (or unit testing) of the contract's logic. We cannot guarantee 100% logical correctness of the contract as it was not functionally tested by us.

## File Overview

The Team provided us with the files that should be tested in the security assessment. This audit covered the following files listed below with a SHA-1 Hash.

1. juris-protocol-main-2.zip  
(cafe2b57ba5b7f979262824eaa0afc3cc11c2367)

```
staking
├─ Cargo.toml
└─ src
   └─ contract.rs
      └─ lib.rs

2 directories, 3 files
```

```
vesting_power
├─ Cargo.toml
└─ src
   └─ contract.rs
      └─ lib.rs

2 directories, 3 files
```

```
jp-external
├── Cargo.toml
├── src
│   ├── lib.rs
│   ├── staking
│   │   ├── config.rs
│   │   ├── error.rs
│   │   ├── execute.rs
│   │   ├── msg.rs
│   │   ├── querier.rs
│   │   ├── query.rs
│   │   ├── staking.rs
│   │   └── state.rs
│   └── vesting_power
│       ├── error.rs
│       ├── execute.rs
│       ├── msg.rs
│       ├── querier.rs
│       ├── query.rs
│       └── state.rs
4 directories, 16 files
```

*Please note: Files with a different hash value than in this table have been modified after the security check, either intentionally or unintentionally. A different hash value may (but need not) be an indication of a changed state or potential vulnerability that was not the subject of this scan.*

## Imported packages

Used code from other Frameworks/Smart Contracts (direct imports).

1. None

*Please note: Files with a different hash value than in this table have been modified after the security check, either intentionally or unintentionally. A different hash value may (but need not) be an indication of a changed state or potential vulnerability that was not the subject of this scan.*

# Audit Information

## Vulnerability & Risk Level

Risk represents the probability that a certain source-threat will exploit vulnerability, and the impact of that event on the organization or system. Risk Level is computed based on CVSS version 3.0.

Level	Value	Vulnerability	Risk (Required Action)
<b>Critical</b>	9 - 10	A vulnerability that can disrupt the contract functioning in a number of scenarios, or creates a risk that the contract may be broken.	Immediate action to reduce risk level.
<b>High</b>	7 - 8.9	A vulnerability that affects the desired outcome when using a contract, or provides the opportunity to use a contract in an unintended way.	Implementation of corrective actions as soon as possible.
<b>Medium</b>	4 - 6.9	A vulnerability that could affect the desired outcome of executing the contract in a specific scenario.	Implementation of corrective actions in a certain period.
<b>Low</b>	2 - 3.9	A vulnerability that does not have a significant impact on possible scenarios for the use of the contract and is probably subjective.	Implementation of certain corrective actions or accepting the risk.
<b>Informational</b>	0 - 1.9	A vulnerability that have informational character but is not effecting any of the code.	An observation that does not determine a level of risk.

## Auditing Strategy and Techniques Applied

Throughout the review process, care was taken to check the repository for security- related issues, code quality, and compliance with specifications and best practices. To this end, our team of experienced pen-testers and smart contract developers reviewed the code line by line and documented any issues discovered. We check every file manually. We use automated tools only so that they help us achieve faster and better results.

### Methodology

The auditing process follows a routine series of steps:

1. Code review that includes the following:
  - a. Reviewing the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to SolidProof to ensure we understand the size, scope, and functionality of the smart contract.
  - b. Manual review of the code, i.e., reading the source code line by line to identify potential vulnerabilities.
  - c. Comparison to the specification, i.e., verifying that the code does what is described in the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to SolidProof.
2. Testing and automated analysis that includes the following:
  - a. Test coverage analysis, which determines whether test cases actually cover code and how much code is executed when those test cases are executed.
  - b. Symbolic execution, which is analysing a program to determine what inputs causes each part of a program to execute.
3. Review best practices, i.e., review smart contracts to improve efficiency, effectiveness, clarity, maintainability, security, and control based on best practices, recommendations, and research from industry and academia.
4. Concrete, itemized and actionable recommendations to help you secure your smart contracts.



# Overall Security

## Medium or higher issues

**No critical issues found**



**Contract is safe to deploy**

Description

The contract does not contain issues of high or medium criticality. This means that no known vulnerabilities were found in the source code.

Comment

N/A



## Upgradeability

**Contract is not upgradeable**



**Deployer cannot add new functionalities**

Description	The contract is not an upgradeable contract. The deployer is not able to change or add any functionalities to the contract after deploying.
Comment	N/A



## Ownership

**The Ownership is not re-nounced**  **Ownership not renounced**

Description

The owner has not renounced the ownership that means that the owner retains control over the contract's operations, including the ability to execute functions that may impact the contract's users or stakeholders. This can lead to several potential issues, including:

- Centralizations
- The Owner has significant control over contract's operations

Example N/A

Comment N/A

**Note** - If the contract is not deployed then we would consider the ownership to be not renounced. Moreover, if there are no ownership functionalities then the ownership is automatically considered renounced. In case of Solana SPL-Tokens a fully renounced ownership contains revoked mintAuthority, freezeAuthority or in case of SPL-Token-2022 standart the renounce of every authority which gives significant control.

## Ownership Privileges

These functions can be dangerous. Please note that abuse can lead to financial loss. We have a [guide](#) where you can learn more about these Functions.

### Minting tokens

*Minting tokens refers to the process of creating new tokens in a cryptocurrency or blockchain network. This process is typically performed by the project's owner or a designated authority, who has the ability to add new tokens to the network's total supply.*

**Contract owner cannot mint new tokens**  **The owner cannot mint new Tokens**

Description	The owner is not able to mint new tokens once the contract is deployed.
Comment	N/A

## Burning tokens

*Burning tokens is the process of permanently destroying a certain number of tokens, reducing the total supply of a cryptocurrency or token. This is usually done to increase the value of the remaining tokens, as the reduced supply can create scarcity and potentially drive up demand.*

**Contract owner cannot burn tokens**



**The owner cannot burn tokens**

Description	The owner is not able burn tokens without any allowances.
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Comment	N/A
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## Blacklist addresses

*Blacklisting addresses in smart contracts is the process of adding a certain address to a blacklist, effectively preventing them from accessing or participating in certain functionalities or transactions within the contract. This can be useful in preventing fraudulent or malicious activities, such as hacking attempts or money laundering.*

**Contract Owner cannot blacklist addresses**



**The owner cannot blacklist addresses**

Description	The owner is not able blacklist addresses to lock funds.
Comment	N/A

## Fees and Tax

*In some smart contracts, the owner or creator of the contract can set fees for certain actions or operations within the contract. These fees can be used to cover the cost of running the contract, such as paying for gas fees or compensating the contract's owner for their time and effort in developing and maintaining the contract.*

**Contract owner cannot set fees more than 25%**



**The owner cannot set fees more than 25%**

Description	The owner cannot set fees of more than 25%
Comment	N/A

## Lock User Funds

*In a smart contract, locking refers to the process of restricting access to certain tokens or assets for a specified period of time. When tokens or assets are locked in a smart contract, they cannot be transferred or used until the lock-up period has expired or certain conditions have been met.*

**Contract owner cannot lock the contract**



**The owner cannot lock the contract**

Description

The owner is not able to lock the contract by any functions or updating any variables.

Comment

N/A



## Centralization Privileges

*Centralization can arise when one or more parties have privileged access or control over the contract's functionality, data, or decision-making. This can occur, for example, if the contract is controlled by a single entity or if certain participants have special permissions or abilities that others do not.*

In the project there are authorities that has the authority over the following functions:

File/Role	Privileges
Staking {Owner}	set new admin change reward multiplier change release time for new staking positions add/remove external voting power contracts add/remove external reward power contracts register support points
Vesting {Owner}	register support points execute support points

### Recommendations

To avoid potential hacking risks, it is advisable for the client to manage the private key of the privileged account with care. Additionally, we recommend enhancing the security practices of centralized privileges or roles in the protocol through a decentralized mechanism or smart- contract-based accounts, such as multi-signature wallets.

Here are some suggestions what the client can do.

- Consider using multi-signature wallets: Multi-signature wallets require multiple parties to sign off on a transaction before it can be executed, providing an extra layer of security e.g. Gnosis Safe
- Use of a timelock at least with a latency of e.g. 48-72 hours for awareness on privileged operations
- Introduce a DAO/Governance/Voting module to increase transparency and user involvement
- Consider Renouncing the ownership so that the owner cannot modify any state variables of the contract anymore. Make sure to set up everything before renouncing.

# Audit Results

## Critical issues

**No critical issues**

## High issues

**No high issues**

## Medium issues

**No medium issues**

## Low issues

**No low issues**

## Informational issues

**No info issues**

## Legend for the Issue Status

Attribute or Symbol	Meaning
<b>Open</b>	The issue is not fixed by the project team.
<b>Fixed</b>	The issue is fixed by the project team.
<b>Acknowledged(ACK)</b>	The issue has been acknowledged or declared as part of business logic.





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