



SOLIDProof

Bring trust into your projects

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

MADE IN GERMANY

Vitreus Affiliate Payout Registry

AUDIT

SECURITY ASSESSMENT

04. September, 2023

FOR



VITREUSTM



SolidProof_io



@solidproof_io

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Introduction

[SolidProof.io](#) is a brand of the officially registered company MAKE Network GmbH, based in Germany. We're mainly focused on Blockchain 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 Unicrypt, Uniswap, PancakeSwap 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 the security or functionality of the technology we agree to analyze.

Project Overview

Summary

Project Name	Vitreus
Website	http://vitreus.io
About the project	A permissioned financial services distributed ledger from the infrastructure and software solutions company, Collaborative Digital.
Chain	Ethereum, BSC
Language	Solidity
Codebase Link	https://github.com/Vitreus-Essentials/vitreus-contracts/blob/feature/affiliate-rewards/contracts/affiliate/AffiliatePayoutRegistry.sol
Commit	7fa3868
Unit Tests	Provided

Social Media

Telegram	https://t.me/VitreusChain
Twitter	https://twitter.com/VitreusChain
Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/VitreusChain
Instagram	https://instagram.com/vitreuschain
Github	N/A
Reddit	N/A
Medium	N/A
Discord	https://discord.gg/vitreus
Youtube	https://www.youtube.com/@VitreusChain
TikTok	N/A
LinkedIn	https://www.linkedin.com/company/vitreus-chain

Audit Summary

Version	Delivery Date	Changelog
v1.0	01. September 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout Project • Automated- /Manual-Security Testing • Summary
v1.1	04. September 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaudit

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 an SHA-1 Hash.

File Name	SHA-1 Hash
contracts/ AffiliatePayoutRegistry.sol	10bc59dde99872b16490203cfdaaa75dc3eb26 eb

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).

Dependency / Import Path	Count
@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/access/ AccessControlUpgradeable.sol	1
@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/access/OwnableUpgradeable.sol	1
@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/proxy/utils/Initializable.sol	1
@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/security/ PausableUpgradeable.sol	1
@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/utils/cryptography/ ECDSAUpgradeable.sol	1
@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/utils/cryptography/draft- EIP712Upgradeable.sol	1
@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/utils/introspection/ ERC165Upgradeable.sol	1
@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/IERC20.sol	1
@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/utils/SafeERC20.sol	1

Note for Investors: We only audited contracts mentioned in the scope above. All contracts related to the project apart from that are not a part of the audit, and we cannot comment on its security and are not responsible for it in any way

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. The risk Level is computed based on CVSS version 3.0.

Level	Value	Vulnerability	Risk (Required Action)
Critical	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.
High	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.
Medium	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.
Low	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.
Informational	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 determines whether test cases 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 cause 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

Upgradeability

Contract is an upgradeable

✗ Deployer can update the contract with new functionalities

Description

The deployer can replace the old contract with a new one with new features. Be aware of this, because the owner can add new features that may have a negative impact on your investments.

Example

We assume that you have funds in the contract and it has been audited by any security audit firm. Now the audit has passed. After that, the deployer can upgrade the contract to allow him to transfer the funds you purchased without any approval from you. This has the consequence that your funds can be taken by the creator.

Comment

N/A

Ownership

The ownership is not renounced

✗ The owner is not renounce

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

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.



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 refer to the process of creating new tokens in a cryptocurrency or blockchain network. This process is typically performed by the project's owner or 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
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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.
-------------	---

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 levy unfair taxes

Description

The owner is not able to set the fees above 25%

Comment

There is no Fee/Tax functionality in the contract



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 can lock the user funds

✗ The owner is able to lock the contract

Description	Locking the contract means that the owner is able to lock any funds of addresses that they are not able to claim tokens.
Example	An example of locking is by pausing the contract. The owner of the contract can pause the claim function and in this case no user will be able to claim thier tokens
Comment	The Project Team has Acknowledged this claim and declared it as their intended behaviour.

External/Public functions

External/public functions are functions that can be called from outside of a contract, i.e., they can be accessed by other contracts or external accounts on the blockchain. These functions are specified using the function declaration's external or public visibility modifier.

State variables

State variables are variables that are stored on the blockchain as part of the contract's state. They are declared at the contract level and can be accessed and modified by any function within the contract. State variables can be defined with a visibility modifier, such as public, private, or internal, which determines the access level of the variable.

Components

 Contracts	 Libraries	 Interfaces	 Abstract
1	0	0	0


Exposed Functions

This section lists functions that are explicitly declared public or payable. Please note that getter methods for public stateVars are not included.

 Public	 Payable
13	0





External	Internal	Private	Pure	View
12	11	1	0	6

StateVariables

Total	 Public
15	10



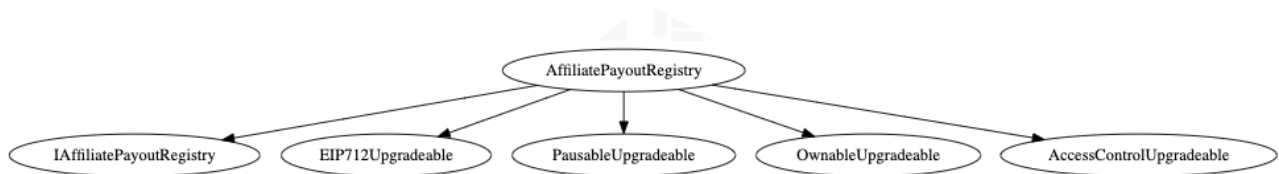
Capabilities

Solidity Versions observed	 Experimenta l Features	 Can Receive Funds	 Uses Assembl y	 Has Destroyable Contracts
0.8.18				



Inheritance Graph

An inheritance graph is a graphical representation of the inheritance hierarchy among contracts. In object-oriented programming, inheritance is a mechanism that allows one class (or contract, in the case of Solidity) to inherit properties and methods from another class. It shows the relationships between different contracts and how they are related to each other through inheritance.



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 have access to the following functions:

File	Privileges
Main	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPERATOR_ROLE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deposit and Withdraw reward token in the contract's balance • VITREUS_PRESALE_ROLE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register Deposit for an affiliate address for a particular round • onlyOwner <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create Presale • Update affiliate reward percentage up to 50% and can also set it to zero. Beware of this. • Update Minimum Accumulated Deposit amount to any arbitrary value

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 of 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 of 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

#1 | Loss of Funds

File	Severity	Location	Status
Main	Medium	L317	ACK

Description - According to the contract's logic, only the addresses with the operator role are able to deposit and withdraw the reward token in the contract balance but if there is more than a single wallet with the "OPERATOR_ROLE" then the other wallet or address can withdraw the funds deposited by a different operator.

For example, Let's Suppose there are two operators 'A' and 'B' and A deposits 100 tokens in the contract, now The 'B' wallet can call the withdraw function and withdraw the complete contract's balance including the tokens which were deposited by 'A'.

Moreover, there is no functionality to keep a record of the funds which are deposited by the operators and also if the operator decides to drain the contract then in that case no user will be able to claim.

Remediation - We recommend putting in a check to verify that the caller should only be able to withdraw the tokens that they have deposited.

Low issues

No Low issues

Informational issues

#1 | General Recommendation

File	Severity	Location	Status
Main	Informational	L387	ACK

Description - Make sure to limit the number of presale rounds because if they exceed a certain threshold then the transaction may fail because of the large array size.

#2 | Disable initializing

File	Severity	Location	Status
Main	Informational	L160	ACK

Description - If the owner updates the contract, a disableInitializer call in the constructor must be implemented. This prevents calling the initialize function again to set the state variables in the contract. This should be implemented only if the contract was deployed before. Otherwise, the owner cannot call the initialize function to set the variables.

Recommendation - If the contract hasn't been deployed, remove the disableInitializer in the constructor. Otherwise, you are not able to initialize the contract. When the contract has a deployed version already, leave it as it is.



Legend for the Issue Status

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





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