VITAL BLOCK

Security Assessment

UNITON TOKEN

Vital Block Security Verified on April 2nd , 2024

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PREPARED FOR:
UNITON

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INTRODUCTION

Auditing Firm	**VITAL BLOCK SECURITY**
Client Firm	**UNITON TOKEN**
Methodology	Automated Analysis, Manual Code Review
Contract	EQAPKqRFnQc-2m5Ogg0UUMNM0cZRdK4JUR2gN6wk8PX90_Wf
Source Code Light	**Verified**
Command	func -o output.fif -SPA jetton_minter_discoverable.fc jetton-utils/discovery-params.fc jetton-utils/op.fc jetton-utils/stdlib.fc jetton-utils/utils.fc
Centralization	Ownership Renounced
Compiler	**FunC**
Version	**0.4.3**
Blockchain	**TON NETWORK**
Website	https://unitontoken.com
Telegram	https://t.me/uniton_token
Telegram Group	https://t.me/uniton_official
Twitter	https://x.com/uniton_token
White-Paper	https://unitontoken.gitbook.io/uniton-token
Prelim Report Date	April 2nd 2024
Final Report Date	April 2nd 2024

Verify the authenticity of this report on our GitHub Repo: https://www.github.com/vital-block

Document Properties

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Target	UNITON TOKEN
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Author	Akhmetshin Marat
Auditors	Akhmetshin Marat, James BK, Benny Matin
Reviewed by	Dima Meru
Approved by	Prince Mitchell
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Version Info

Version	Date	Author(s)	Description
1.0	March 2nd, 2024	James BK	Final Released
1.0-AP	March 2nd , 2024	Benny Matin	Release Candidate

Contact

For more information about this document and its contents, please contact Vital Block Security Inc.

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In the following, we show the specific pull request and the commit hash value used in this audit.

- https://tonscan.org/jetton/EQAPKqRFnQc-2m5Ogg0UUMNM0cZRdK4JUR2gN6wk8PX90_Wf#source (UTN221761)
- https://tonscan.org/jetton/EQAPKqRFnQc-2m5Ogg0UUMNM0cZRdK4JUR2gN6wk8PX90_Wf (UTN887790)

About Vital Block Security

Vital Block Security provides professional, thorough, fast, and easy-to-understand smart contract security audit. We do in-depth and penetrative static, manual, automated, and intelligent analysis of the smart contract. Some of our automated scans include tools like ConsenSys MythX, Mythril, Slither, Surya. We can audit custom smart contracts, DApps, Rust, NFTs, etc (including the service of smart contract auditing). We are reachable at Telegram (https://t.me/vital_block), Twitter (http://twitter.com/Vb_Audit), or Email (info@vitalblock.org).

Table 1.2: Vulnerability Severity Classification

Impact \ Likelihood	*High*	*Medium*	*Low*
High	Critical	High	Medium
Medium	High	Medium	Low
Low	Medium	Low	Low

Methodology (1)

To standardize the evaluation, we define the following terminology based on the OWASP Risk Rating Methodology [4]:

- Likelihood represents how likely a particular vulnerability is to be uncovered and exploited in the wild;
- Impact measures the technical loss and business damage of a successful attack;
- Severity demonstrates the overall criticality of the risk.

AUDIT METHODOLOGY

Smart contract audits are conducted using a set of standards and procedures. Mutual collaboration is essential to performing an effective smart contract audit. Here's a brief overview of Vital Block Security auditing process and methodology:

CONNECT

- **The onboarding team gathers source codes, and specifications to make sure we understand the size, and scope of the smart contract audit.**

AUDIT

- **Automated analysis is performed to identify common contract vulnerabilities. We may use the following third-party frameworks and dependencies to perform the automated analysis:**
  - **Remix IDE Developer Tool**
  - **Open Zeppelin Code Analyzer**
  - **SWC Vulnerabilities Registry**
  - **DEX Dependencies, e.g., Pancakeswap, Uniswap**
- **Simulations are performed to identify centralized exploits causing contract and/or trade locks.**
- **A manual line-by-line analysis is performed to identify contract issues and centralized privileges. We may inspect below mentioned common contract vulnerabilities, and centralized exploits:**

Centralized Exploits	○ **Token Supply Manipulation** ○ **Access Control and Authorization** ○ **Assets Manipulation** ○ **Ownership Control** ○ **Liquidity Access** ○ **Stop and Pause Trading** ○ **Ownable Library Verification**

Common Contract Vulnerabilities	○ Integer Overflow ○ Lack of Arbitrary limits ○ Incorrect Inheritance Order ○ Typographical Errors ○ Requirement Violation ○ Gas Optimization ○ Coding Style Violations ○ Re-entrancy ○ Third-Party Dependencies ○ Potential Sandwich Attacks ○ Irrelevant Codes ○ Divide before multiply ○ Conformance to Solidity Naming Guides ○ Compiler Specific Warnings ○ Language Specific Warnings

REPORT

- The auditing team provides a preliminary report specifying all the checks which have been performed and the findings thereof.
- The client's development team reviews the report and makes amendments to the codes.
- The auditing team provides the final comprehensive report with open and unresolved issues.

PUBLISH

- The client may use the audit report internally or disclose it publicly.

ℹ️ It is important to note that there is no pass or fail in the audit, it is recommended to view the audit as an unbiased assessment of the safety of solidity codes.

SCOPE OF WORK

Vital Block was consulted by UNITON TOKEN to conduct the smart contract audit of its. FunC source code. The audit scope of work is strictly limited to mentioned .FunC file only:

`UNITONTOKEN.FunC`

ℹ️ **External contracts and/or interfaces dependencies are not checked due to being out of scope.**

Verify audited contract's contract address and deployed link below:

Public Contract Address	
https://tonscan.org/jetton/EQAPKqRFnQc-2m5Ogg0UUMNM0cZRdK4JUR2gN6wk8PX90_Wf	
Contract Name	**UNITON TOKEN**
Token Symbol	**UTN**
Decimals	**9**
Total Supply	**2,000,000,000**

Table 1.0 The Full Audit Checklist

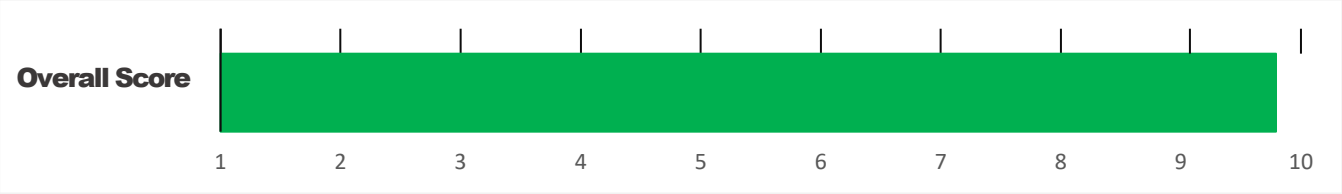
Category	Checklist Items
Basic Coding Bugs	Constructor Mismatch
	Ownership Takeover
	Redundant Fallback Function
	Overflows & Underflows
	Reentrancy
	Money-Giving Bug
	Blackhole
	Unauthorized Self-Destruct
	Revert DoS
	Unchecked External Call
	Gasless Send
	Send Instead Of Transfer
	Costly Loop
	(Unsafe) Use Of Untrusted Libraries
	(Unsafe) Use Of Predictable Variables
	Transaction Ordering Dependence
	Deprecated Uses
Semantic Consistency Checks	Semantic Consistency Checks
Advanced DeFi Scrutiny	Business Logics Review
	Functionality Checks
	Authentication Management
	Access Control & Authorization
	Oracle Security
	Digital Asset Escrow
	Kill-Switch Mechanism
	Operation Trails & Event Generation
	ERC20 Idiosyncrasies Handling
	Frontend-Contract Integration
	Deployment Consistency
	Holistic Risk Management
Additional Recommendations	Avoiding Use of Variadic Byte Array
	Using Fixed Compiler Version
	Making Visibility Level Explicit
	Making Type Inference Explicit
	Adhering To Function Declaration Strictly
	Following Other Best Practices

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Vital Block Security has performed the automated and manual analysis of the UNITON TOKEN FunC code. The code was reviewed for common contract vulnerabilities and centralized exploits. Here's a quick audit summary:

Status	Critical ! 🔴	Major " 🟠	Medium # 🟡	Minor $ 🟢	Unknown % 🟤
Open	0	0	0	0	2
Acknowledged	0	0	0	1	0
Resolved	0	0	0	0	3
Noteworty OnlyOwner Privileges	Set Taxes and Ratios, Airdrop, Set Protection Settings, Set Reward Properties, Set Reflector Settings, Set Swap Settings, Set Pair and Router				

UNITON TOKEN Smart contract has achieved the following score: 98.0



Please note that smart contracts deployed on blockchains aren't resistant to exploits, vulnerabilities and/or hacks. Blockchain and cryptography assets utilize new and emerging technologies. These technologies present a high level of ongoing risks. For a detailed understanding of risk severity, source code vulnerability, and audit limitations, kindly review the audit report thoroughly.

Please note that centralization privileges regardless of their inherited risk status - constitute an elevated impact on smart contract safety and security.

CENTRALIZED PRIVILEGES

Centralization risk is the most common cause of cryptography asset loss. When a smart contract has a privileged role, the risk related to centralization is elevated.

There are some well-intended reasons have privileged roles, such as:

- **Privileged roles can be granted the power to** pause() **the contract in case of an external attack.**
- **Privileged roles can use functions like,** include(), **and** exclude() **to add or remove wallets from fees, swap checks, and transaction limits. This is useful to run a presale and to list on an exchange.**

Authorizing privileged roles to externally-owned-account (EOA) is dangerous. Lately, centralization-related losses are increasing in frequency and magnitude.

- **The client can lower centralization-related risks by implementing below mentioned practices:**
- **Privileged role's private key must be carefully secured to avoid any potential hack.**
- **Privileged role should be shared by multi-signature (multi-sig) wallets.**
- **Authorized privilege can be locked in a contract, user voting, or community DAO can be introduced to unlock the privilege.**
- **Renouncing the contract ownership, and privileged roles.**
- **Remove functions with elevated centralization risk.**

ℹ️ **Understand the project's initial asset distribution. Assets in the liquidity pair should be locked. Assets outside the liquidity pair should be locked with a release schedule.**

RISK CATEGORIES

Smart contracts are generally designed to hold, approve, and transfer tokens. This makes them very tempting attack targets. A successful external attack may allow the external attacker to directly exploit. A successful centralization-related exploit may allow the privileged role to directly exploit. All risks which are identified in the audit report are categorized here for the reader to review:

Risk Type	Definition
Critical	These risks could be exploited easily and can lead to asset loss, data loss, asset, or data manipulation. They should be fixed right away.
Major	These risks are hard to exploit but very important to fix, they carry an elevated risk of smart contract manipulation, which can lead to high-risk severity.
Medium	These risks should be fixed, as they carry an inherent risk of future exploits, and hacks which may or may not impact the smart contract execution. Low-risk re-entrancy-related vulnerabilities should be fixed to deter exploits.
Minor	These risks do not pose a considerable risk to the contract or those who interact with it. They are code-style violations and deviations from standard practices. They should be highlighted and fixed nonetheless.
Unknown	These risks pose uncertain severity to the contract or those who interact with it. They should be fixed immediately to mitigate the risk uncertainty.

All statuses which are identified in the audit report are categorized here for the reader to review:

Status Type	Definition
Open	Risks are open.
Acknowledged	Risks are acknowledged, but not fixed.
Resolved	Risks are acknowledged and fixed.

Key Findings

Overall, these contracts are well-designed and engineered, though the implementation can be improved by resolving the identified issues (shown in Table 2.1), 0 medium-severity vulnerabilities, 3 low-severity vulnerabilities, and 1 informational recommen- dations.

Table 2.1: Key **UNITON TOKEN** Audit Findings

ID	Severity	Title	Category	Status
UTN-01	Low	In updateForMinter, the following equation is used inside an unchecked block	Coding Practice	Acknowleged

Beside the identified issues, we emphasize that for any user-facing applications and services, it is always important to develop necessary risk-control mechanisms and make contingency plans, which may need to be exercised before the mainnet deployment. The risk-control mechanisms should kick in at the very moment when the contracts are being deployed on mainnet. Please refer to page 10 for details…

AUTOMATED ANALYSIS

Symbol	Definition
	Function modifies state
	Function is payable
	Function is internal
	Function is private
!	**Function is important**

```
| **UNITON TOKEN** | Interface |                    |NO! |
;; 6905(computational_gas_price) *
1000(cur_gas_price) = 6905000                        |NO! |
;; ceil(6905000) = 10000000 ~= 0.01 TON
int provide_address_gas_consumption() asm            |NO! |
"10000000 PUSHINT";
                                  !                  |NO! |
;; storage scheme                                    |NO! |
;; storage#_ total_supply:Coins
admin_address:MsgAddress content:^Cell               |NO! |
jetton_wallet_code:^Cell = Storage;
                                                     |NO! |
(int, slice, cell, cell) load_data() inline {
    slice ds = get_data().begin_parse();             |NO! |
    return (
        ds~load_coins(), ;; total_supply               |NO! |
        ds~load_msg_addr(), ;; admin_address           |NO! |
        ds~load_ref(), ;; content
        ds~load_ref() ;; jetton_wallet_code            |NO! |
    );
}                                                    |NO! |
() save_data(int total_supply, slice                 |NO! |
admin_address, cell content, cell
jetton_wallet_code) impure inline  {                 |NO! |
    set_data(begin_cell()
        .store_coins(total_supply)       !           |NO! |
        .store_slice(admin_address)
        .store_ref(content)                          |NO! |
        .store_ref(jetton_wallet_code)
        .end_cell());                    !           |NO! |
}
                                                     |NO! |
() mint_tokens(slice to_address, cell
jetton_wallet_code, int amount, cell master_msg)     |NO! |
impure {
    cell state_init =                                |NO! |
calculate_jetton_wallet_state_init(to_address        |NO! |
, my_address(), jetton_wallet_code);
```

```
slice to_wallet_address =
calculate_jetton_wallet_address(state_init);
   var msg = begin_cell()
      .store_uint(0x18, 6)
      .store_slice(to_wallet_address)
      .store_coins(amount)
      .store_uint(4 + 2 + 1, 1 + 4 + 4 + 64 + 32 + 1 + 1 + 1)
      .store_ref(state_init)
      .store_ref(master_msg)
;
   send_raw_message(msg.end_cell(), 1); ;; pay transfer fees
separately, revert on errors
}

() recv_internal(int msg_value, cell in_msg_full, slice
in_msg_body) impure {
   if (in_msg_body.slice_empty?()) { ;; ignore empty
messages
      return ()
;
   }
   slice cs = in_msg_full.begin_parse()
;
   int flags = cs~load_uint(4);

   if (flags & 1) { ;; ignore all bounced messages
      return ();
   }

   slice sender_address = cs~load_msg_addr();
   cs~load_msg_addr(); ;; skip dst
   cs~load_coins(); ;; skip value
   cs~skip_bits(1); ;; skip extracurrency collection
   cs~load_coins(); ;; skip ihr_fee
   int fwd_fee = muldiv(cs~load_coins(), 3, 2); ;; we use
message fwd_fee for estimation of forward_payload costs

   int op = in_msg_body~load_uint(32);
   int query_id = in_msg_body~load_uint(64);

   (int total_supply, slice admin_address, cell content, cell
jetton_wallet_code) = load_data();

   if (op == op::mint())  {
throw_unless(73, equal_slices(sender_address,
admin_address));

      slice to_address = in_msg_body~load_msg_addr();
      int amount = in_msg_body~load_coins();

      cell master_msg = in_msg_body~load_ref();
      slice master_msg_cs = master_msg.begin_parse();
      master_msg_cs~skip_bits(32 + 64); ;; op + query_id
      int jetton_amount = master_msg_cs~load_coins();
```

```
 mint_tokens(to_address, jetton_wallet_code, amount,                    |NO! |
master_msg);
      save_data(total_supply + jetton_amount, admin_address,            |NO! |
content, jetton_wallet_code);
      return ();                                                        |NO! |
   }                                                                    |NO! |

   if (op == op::burn_notification()) {                                 |NO! |
      int jetton_amount = in_msg_body~load_coins();
      slice from_address = in_msg_body~load_msg_addr();                 |NO! |

      throw_unless(74,                                                  |NO! |

equal_slices(calculate_user_jetton_wallet_address(from_address,         |NO! |
my_address(), jetton_wallet_code), sender_address)
      );                                                                |NO! |

      save_data(total_supply - jetton_amount, admin_address,            |NO! |
content, jetton_wallet_code);
      slice response_address = in_msg_body~load_msg_addr()              |NO! |
;                                                                       |NO! |
      if (response_address.preload_uint(2) != 0)                        |NO! |
{
         var msg = begin_cell()                                         |NO! |
            .store_uint(0x10, 6) ;; nobounce - int_msg_info$0
ihr_disabled:Bool bounce:Bool bounced:Bool src:MsgAddress -> |NO! |
011000
            .store_slice(response_address)                              |NO! |
            .store_coins(0)                                             |NO! |
            .store_uint(0, 1 + 4 + 4 + 64 + 32 + 1 + 1)
            .store_uint(op::excesses(), 32)                             |NO! |
            .store_uint(query_id, 64);
         send_raw_message(msg.end_cell(), 2 + 64)                       |NO! |
;
      }                                                                 |NO! |

      return ();                                                        |NO! |
   }                                                                    |NO! |

   if (op == op::provide_wallet_address()) {                            |NO! |
      throw_unless(75, msg_value > fwd_fee +
provide_address_gas_consumption());                                     |NO! |

      slice owner_address = in_msg_body~load_msg_addr();                |NO! |
      int include_address? = in_msg_body~load_uint(1);                  |NO! |

      cell included_address = include_address?                          |NO! |
            ? begin_cell().store_slice(owner_address).end_cell()
            : null();                                                   |NO! |

                                                                        |NO! |
| └ | setExcludedFromFees                                               |NO! |
```

UTN-01 POSSIBLE OVERFLOW

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Status Mathematical Operations	**Minor**	Contract/code/**UNITONTOKEN #14-21**	Acknowledged

Description

In **updateForMinter,** the following equation is used inside an unchecked block

```
(int, slice, cell, cell) load_data() inline {
    slice ds = get_data().begin_parse();
    return (
        ds~load_coins(), ;; total_supply
        ds~load_msg_addr(), ;; admin_address
        ds~load_ref(), ;; content
        ds~load_ref() ;; jetton_wallet_code
    );
}
```

Minter can not issue more **UTN** tokens indefinitely.
Note that as of the date of publishing, the above review reflects the current understanding of known security patterns as they relate to the **UTN** contract.

Recommendation

We recommend either checking for overflow in this case, or ensuring that the **PairsIn** is close enough it will never cause an overflow.

OPTIMIZATIONS | UNITON TOKEN

ID	Title	Category	Status
FTV	Logarithm Refinement Optimization	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged
FOP	Checks Can Be Performed Earlier	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged
FDP	Unnecessary Use Of SafeMath	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged
FWY	Struct Optimization	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged
FGT	Unused State Variable	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged

General Detectors

Missing Zero Address Validation

Some functions in this contract may not appropriately check for zero addresses being used.

Attention Required

Uninitialized Local Variables

This contract's local variables are not all initialized, potentially resulting in lost funds or other exploits.

Attention Required

- No compiler version inconsistencies found
- No unchecked call responses found
- No vulnerable self-destruct functions found
- No assertion vulnerabilities found
- No old solidity code found
- No external delegated calls found
- No external call dependency found
- No vulnerable authentication calls found
- No invalid character typos found
- No RTL characters found
- No dead code found
- No risky data allocation found
- No uninitialized state variables found
- No uninitialized storage variables found
- No vulnerable initialization functions found
- No risky data handling found
- No number accuracy bug found
- No out-of-range number vulnerability found
- No map data deletion vulnerabilities found
- No tautologies or contradictions found
- No faulty true/false values found
- No innacurate divisions found
- No redundant constructor calls found
- No vulnerable transfers found
- No vulnerable return values found
- No uninitialized local variables found
- No default function responses found
- No missing arithmetic events found
- No missing access control events found
- No redundant true/false comparisons found
- No state variables vulnerable through function calls found
- No buggy low-level calls found
- No expensive loops found
- No bad numeric notation practices found
- No missing constant declarations found
- No missing external function declarations found
- No vulnerable payable functions found
- No vulnerable message values found

Vulnerability Scan

REENTRANCY

No reentrancy risk found

Severity	Minor
Confidence Parameter	Certain

Vulnerability Description

Not Mintable: A large amount of this token can not be minted by a private wallet or contract.

Scanning Line:

```
 if (op == op::provide_wallet_address()) {
        throw_unless(75, msg_value > fwd_fee +
provide_address_gas_consumption());

        slice owner_address = in_msg_body~load_msg_addr();
        int include_address? = in_msg_body~load_uint(1);

        cell included_address = include_address?
                ?
begin_cell().store_slice(owner_address).end_cell()
                : null();
```

Identifier	Definition	Severity
CEN-02	Initial asset distribution	Minor

```
 if (op == op::mint()) {
        throw_unless(73, equal_slices(sender_address,
admin_address));

        slice to_address = in_msg_body~load_msg_addr();
        int amount = in_msg_body~load_coins();
```

Description:

Floating point calculations can vary across different architectures.

Alleviation:

This exhibit was acknowledged and ultimately discarded by the UNITON TOKEN team due to low severity. We consider the exhibit fully attended to as it doesn't impose any meaningful security concerns.

RECOMMENDATION

Project stakeholders should be consulted during the initial asset distribution process.

Contract Owner Address:

https://tonscan.org/address/UQAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAJKZ

Audited Files

UNITONTOKEN.FunC

Contracts:

Contract :
BAMA::EQAPKqRFnQc-2m5Ogg0UUMNM0cZRdK4JUR2gN6wk8PX90_Wf

Creator TXN Hash:

Txn::M8ewDk6qi541VDYQjXRrDtGInvtn39WglfmButnO7oM=

Vulnerability Run check

Risk Analysis

Contract source code verified

This token contract is open source. You can check the contract code for details. Unsourced token contracts are likely to have malicious functions to defraud their users of their assets.

No Proxy

There is no proxy in the contract. The proxy contract means contract owner can modify the function of the token and possibly effect the price.

No mint function

Mint function is transparent or non-existent. Hidden mint functions may increase the amount of tokens in circulation and effect the price of the token.

No function to retrieve ownership

If this function exists, it is possible for the project owner to regain ownership even after relinquishing it.

Owner cant change balance

The contract owner does not have the authority to modify the balance of tokens at other addresses.

Honeypot Risk

This does not appear to be a honeypot

We are not aware of any code that prevents the sale of tokens.

No trading cooldown

The token contract has no trading cooldown function.If there is a trading cooldown function, the user will not be able to sell the token within a certain time or block after buying.

No Anti Whale

There is no limit to the number of token transactions. The number of scam token transactions may be limited (honeypot risk).

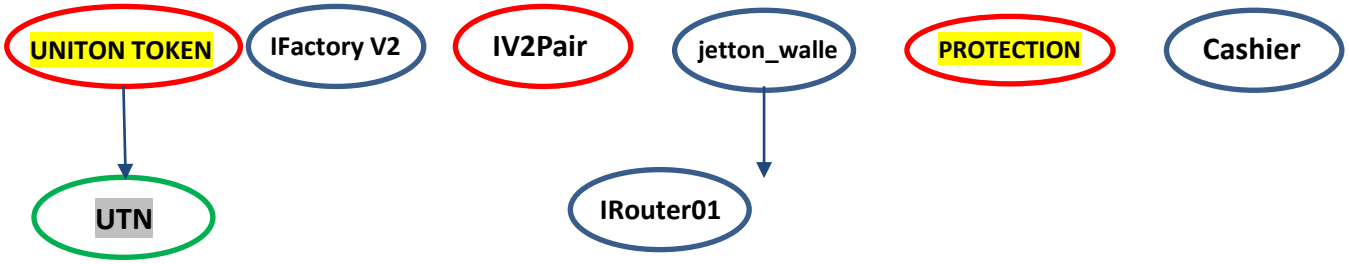
No blacklist function

No blacklist function is included.

No whitelist function

Whitelist function found

INHERITANCE GRAPH



Identifier	Definition	Severity
CEN-12	Centralization privileges of UNITON TOKEN	Medium #

Vulnerability 0 : No important security issue detected.

Threat level: Low

MANUAL REVIEW

UNITON TOKEN: IS The First Telegram Family MEME Token Powered By #Ton Ecosystem.. On like Every other MEME Token In the Crypto Space UNITON Is Not Just A meme token but a Meme With a Difference.

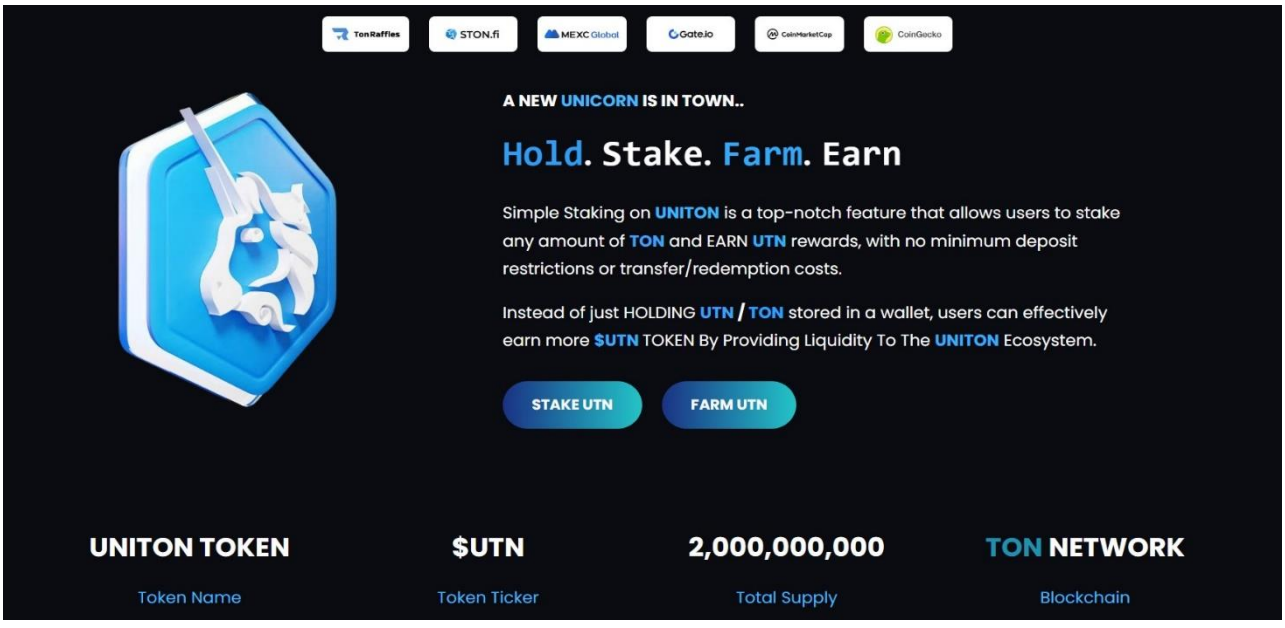
TOKEN NAME: UNITON TOKEN

Ticker: UTN

Total Supply: 2,000,000,000

Chain/Standard: TON Network

The UNITON TOKEN Platform Is Launching On the TON Network



ISSUES CHECKING STATUS

	Issue Description	Checking Status
1.	Compiler errors.	PASSED
2.	Race Conditions and reentrancy. Cross-Function Race Conditions.	PASSED
3.	Possible Delay In Data Delivery.	PASSED
4.	Oracle calls.	PASSED
5.	Front Running.	PASSED
6.	TON Dependency.	PASSED
7.	Integer Overflow And Underflow.	PASSED
8.	DoS with Revert.	PASSED
9.	Dos With Block Gas Limit.	PASSED
10.	Methods execution permissions.	PASSED
11.	Economy Model of the contract.	PASSED
12.	The Impact Of Exchange Rate On the TON Logic.	PASSED
13.	Private use data leaks.	PASSED
14.	Malicious Event log.	PASSED
15.	Scoping and Declarations.	PASSED
16.	Uninitialized storage pointers.	PASSED
17.	Arithmetic accuracy.	PASSED
18.	Design Logic.	PASSED
19.	Cross-Function race Conditions	PASSED
20.	Save Upon Move contract Implementation and Usage.	PASSED
21.	Fallback Function Security	PASSED

AUDIT RESULT

PASSED

Identifier	Definition	Severity
CEN-02	Initial asset distribution	Minor

All of the initially minted assets are sent to the contract deployer when deploying the contract. This can be an issue as the deployer and/or contract owner can distribute tokens without consulting the community.

```
() save_data(int total_supply, slice admin_address, cell content, cell jetton_wallet_code) impure inline { set_data(begin_cell() .store_coins(total_supply) .store_slice(admin_address) .store_ref(content) .store_ref(jetton_wallet_code) .end_cell());
```

RECOMMENDATION

Project stakeholders should be consulted during the initial asset distribution process.

RECOMMENDATION

Deployer and/or contract owner private keys are secured carefully.

Please refer to PAGE-09 CENTRALIZED PRIVILEGES for a detailed understanding.

ALLEVIATION

The UNITON TOKEN project team understands the centralization risk. Some functions are provided privileged access to ensure a good runtime behavior in the project

References

1 MITRE. CWE-1041: Use of Redundant Code. https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/1041.html.

2 MITRE. CWE-1099: Inconsistent Naming Conventions for Identifiers. https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/1099.html.

3 MITRE. CWE-561: Dead Code. https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/561.html.

4 MITRE. CWE-563: Assignment to Variable without Use. https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/563.html.

5 MITRE. CWE-663: Use of a Non-reentrant Function in a Concurrent Context. https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/663.html.

6 MITRE. CWE-837: Improper Enforcement of a Single, Unique Action. https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/837.html.

7 MITRE. CWE-841: Improper Enforcement of Behavioral Workflow. https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/841.html.

8 MITRE. CWE CATEGORY: Bad Coding Practices. https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/1006.html.

9 MITRE. CWE CATEGORY: Business Logic Errors. https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/840.html.

10 MITRE. CWE CATEGORY: Concurrency. https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/557.html.

11 MITRE. CWE VIEW: Development Concepts. https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/699.html.

12 OWASP. Risk Rating Methodology. https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP_Risk_Rating_Methodology.

Identifier	Definition	Severity
COD-10	Third Party Dependencies	Minor

Smart contract is interacting with third party protocols e.g., Pancakeswap router, cashier contract, protections contract. The scope of the audit treats third party entities as black boxes and assumes their functional correctness. However, in the real world, third parties can be compromised, and exploited. Moreover, upgrades in third parties can create severe impacts, e.g., increased transactional fees, deprecation of previous routers, etc.

RECOMMENDATION

Inspect and validate third party dependencies regularly, and mitigate severe impacts whenever necessary.

CERTIFICATE BY VITAL BLOCK SECURITY

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Vital Block provides the easy-to-understand audit of Solidity, Move and Raw source codes (commonly known as smart contracts).

The smart contract for this particular audit was analyzed for common contract vulnerabilities, and centralization exploits. This audit report makes no statements or warranties on the security of the code. This audit report does not provide any warranty or guarantee regarding the absolute bug-free nature of the smart contract analyzed, nor do they provide any indication of the client's business, business model or legal compliance. This audit report does not extend to the compiler layer, any other areas beyond the programming language, or other programming aspects that could present security risks. Cryptographic tokens are emergent technologies, they carry high levels of technical risks and uncertainty. You agree that your access and/or use, including but not limited to any services, reports, and materials, will be at your sole risk on an as-is, where-is, and as-available basis. This audit report could include false positives, false negatives, and other unpredictable results.

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ABOUT VITAL BLOCK

Vital Block provides intelligent blockchain Security Solutions. We provide solidity and Raw Code Review, testing, and auditing services. We have Partnered with 25+ Crypto Launchpads, audited 1450+ smart contracts, and analyzed 200,000+ code lines. We have worked on major public blockchains e.g., Ethereum, Binance, Cronos, Doge, Polygon, Avalanche, Metis, Fantom, Bitcoin Cash, Aptos, Oasis, TON, etc.

Vital Block is Dedicated to Making Defi & Web3 A Safer Place. We are Powered by Security engineers, developers, UI experts, and blockchain enthusiasts. Our team currently consists of 5 core members, and 4+ casual contributors.

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