

HONEY FUN TOKEN

audit / code review report

January 30, 2025

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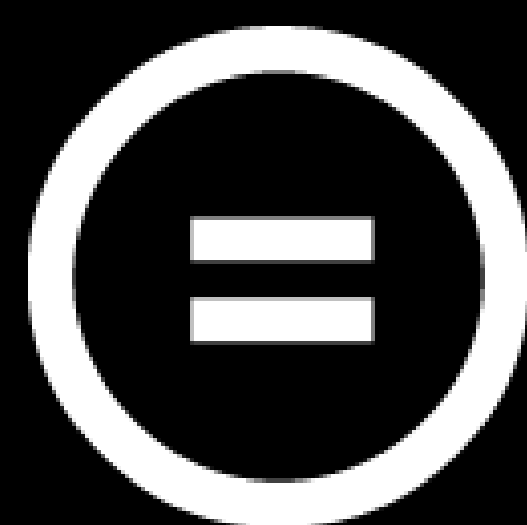
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APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

PURPOSE

1. Determine the correct operation of the protocol, according to the design specification.
2. Identify possible vulnerabilities that could be exploited by an attacker.
3. Detect errors in the smart contract that could lead to unexpected behavior.
4. Analyze whether best practices were followed during development.
5. Make recommendations to improve security and code readability.

CODEBASE

Repository	https://github.com/honey-fun/honey-fun-token
Branch	main
Commit hash	15bfd77974cf1928f4562f2c567380336c885a9e

METHODOLOGY

1. Reading the available documentation and understanding the code.
2. Doing automated code analysis and reviewing dependencies.
3. Checking manually source code line by line for security vulnerabilities.
4. Following guidelines and recommendations.
5. Preparing this report.

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DESCRIPTION

Issues Categories:

Severity	Description
CRITICAL	vulnerability that can lead to loss of funds, failure to recover blocked funds, or catastrophic denial of service.
HIGH	vulnerability that can lead to incorrect contract state or unpredictable operation of the contract.
MEDIUM	failure to adhere to best practices, incorrect usage of primitives, without major impact on security.
LOW	recommendations or potential optimizations which can lead to better user experience or readability.

Each issue can be in the following state:

State	Description
PENDING	still waiting for resolving
ACKNOWLEDGED	know but not planned to resolve for some reasons
RESOLVED	fixed and deployed

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AUDIT SCOPE

1.getting to know the project	✓
2.research into architecture	✓
3.manual code read	✓
4.permissions of state changing functions	✓
5.identify common Solidity vulnerabilities	✓
6.test coverage	✓
7.static analysis	✓
8.storage key overlaps	✓
9.DOS possibilities by malicious attacker	✓
10.steal funds possibilities	✓

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FINDINGS

<u>Finding</u>	<u>Severity</u>	<u>Status</u>
#1 - Initial Token Distribution Centralization Risk	LOW	ACKNOWLEDGED
#2 - Front-Running Vulnerability in EIP-2612 Permit	LOW	ACKNOWLEDGED
#3 - Missing Token Recovery Mechanism	LOW	ACKNOWLEDGED

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#1 - INITIAL TOKEN DISTRIBUTION CENTRALIZATION RISK

It is not defined in documentation where all tokens will be minted, if all tokens will be minted to a single address and if this address will be compromised, it could lead to market manipulation or token dumping.

Severity	Status
LOW	ACKNOWLEDGED

```
contract AiBera is ERC20 {
    constructor(string memory name_, string memory symbol_, address owner_,
uint256 totalSupply_)
        ERC20(name_, symbol_, 18)
    {
        _mint(owner_, totalSupply_);
    }
}
```

RECOMMENDATION

- Implement a vesting schedule for initial token distribution
- Use a time-lock contract for team/founder allocations
- Consider splitting initial allocation between multiple secure addresses
- Add maximum transfer limits per transaction/time period

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#2 - FRONT-RUNNING VULNERABILITY IN EIP-2612 PERMIT

The inherited ERC20 implementation includes EIP-2612 permit functionality. This implementation could be vulnerable to front-running attacks where an attacker could extract MEV (Maximal Extractable Value) by manipulating transaction ordering.

Severity	Status
LOW	ACKNOWLEDGED

RECOMMENDATION

- Implement deadline checks for permit operations
- Consider adding min/max validity periods for permits
- Add nonce tracking per token approval
- Consider implementing permit2 from Uniswap for improved security

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#3 – MISSING TOKEN RECOVERY MECHANISM

If other ERC20 tokens are accidentally sent to this token contract address, they will be permanently locked as there's no mechanism to recover them. This is a common issue that has led to the loss of funds in many DeFi projects.

<u>Severity</u>	<u>Status</u>
LOW	ACKNOWLEDGED

Impact:

- Permanent loss of any ERC20 tokens accidentally sent to the contract
- No way to recover funds in emergency situations
- Could affect both users and protocol treasury management

RECOMMENDATION

One of the possible approach is to use [safeTransfer](#) from OpenZeppelin's SafeERC20 library. Here's why:

1. Some tokens (like USDT) don't follow the ERC20 standard strictly and may return false instead of reverting on failure
2. Some tokens might not return any value at all
3. Low-level transfer calls might fail silently

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