



Cyberscope

A *TAC Security* Company

Audit Report

Unipoly Contracts

October 2025

Repository

<https://github.com/Mohammadali-Ghods/UNPChainBridge/tree/main/Contracts>

Commit 7c714c556795816fdc9c927e1fab873d80ddadd6

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Table of Contents

Table of Contents	1
Risk Classification	3
Review	4
Audit Updates	4
Source Files	4
Overview	5
UNPToken Contract	5
Mint Functionality	5
Burn Functionality	5
ERC20Bridge (BNBBridge.sol)	5
Deposit Mechanism	5
Withdraw Mechanism	6
ERC20Bridge (BridgeEthSide.sol)	6
Deposit Functionality	6
Withdrawal Functionality	6
NativeTokenBridge Contract (BridgeUNPSide.sol)	6
Deposit (Receiving Native Tokens)	7
Withdraw Functionality	7
Chart	7
Findings Breakdown	8
Diagnostics	9
BT - Burns Tokens	11
Description	11
Recommendation	12
CCR - Contract Centralization Risk	13
Description	13
Recommendation	14
ECV - External Call Validation	15
Description	15
Recommendation	15
IDI - Immutable Declaration Improvement	16
Description	16
Recommendation	16
MT - Mints Tokens	17
Description	17
Recommendation	18
MC - Missing Check	19
Description	19
Recommendation	19

MDSU - Missing Deposit State Update	20
Description	20
Recommendation	21
MEE - Missing Events Emission	22
Description	22
Recommendation	23
PTAI - Potential Transfer Amount Inconsistency	24
Description	24
Recommendation	25
TSI - Tokens Sufficiency Insurance	26
Description	26
Recommendation	27
ZWAA - Zero Withdraw Amount Allowed	28
Description	28
Recommendation	28
L04 - Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions	29
Description	29
Recommendation	30
L06 - Missing Events Access Control	31
Description	31
Recommendation	31
L17 - Usage of Solidity Assembly	32
Description	32
Recommendation	32
L19 - Stable Compiler Version	33
Description	33
Recommendation	33
Functions Analysis	34
Inheritance Graph	36
Flow Graph	37
Summary	38
Disclaimer	39
About Cyberscope	40

Risk Classification

The criticality of findings in Cyberscope's smart contract audits is determined by evaluating multiple variables. The two primary variables are:

1. **Likelihood of Exploitation:** This considers how easily an attack can be executed, including the economic feasibility for an attacker.
2. **Impact of Exploitation:** This assesses the potential consequences of an attack, particularly in terms of the loss of funds or disruption to the contract's functionality.

Based on these variables, findings are categorized into the following severity levels:

1. **Critical:** Indicates a vulnerability that is both highly likely to be exploited and can result in significant fund loss or severe disruption. Immediate action is required to address these issues.
2. **Medium:** Refers to vulnerabilities that are either less likely to be exploited or would have a moderate impact if exploited. These issues should be addressed in due course to ensure overall contract security.
3. **Minor:** Involves vulnerabilities that are unlikely to be exploited and would have a minor impact. These findings should still be considered for resolution to maintain best practices in security.
4. **Informative:** Points out potential improvements or informational notes that do not pose an immediate risk. Addressing these can enhance the overall quality and robustness of the contract.

Severity	Likelihood / Impact of Exploitation
● Critical	Highly Likely / High Impact
● Medium	Less Likely / High Impact or Highly Likely/ Lower Impact
● Minor / Informative	Unlikely / Low to no Impact

Review

Repository	https://github.com/Mohammadali-Ghods/UNPChainBridge/tree/main/Contracts
Commit	7c714c556795816fdc9c927e1fab873d80ddadd6

Audit Updates

Initial Audit	01 Oct 2025 https://github.com/cyberscope-io/audits/blob/main/2-unp/v1/audit.pdf
Corrected Phase 2	16 Oct 2025

Source Files

Filename	SHA256
BridgeUNPSide.sol	b941b56b496d0bf572cf9824f558ae223a1f915921bd26e50255081eb75c133c
BridgeEthSide.sol	dcaf04986410cb32e479169ecd98d53274509fe9bd519f122ac5b34cfa55ac2d
BNBUNPCoin.sol	5da103fa08f8131f72c1eaaece21107b3ed31e85ce9c4c483354b9206c2d7a79
BNBBridge.sol	8ffd1db620c42ce2d9aef97643f6ac507a6b8c1c4ee68611baa57c8bd6b57364

Overview

UNPToken Contract

The `UNPToken` contract implements an ERC20 token with a **maximum supply cap** and a **controlled minting and burning mechanism**.

It ensures strict issuance control by assigning a **single authorized minter/burner address** that can only be set once.

This contract leverages OpenZeppelin's secure `ERC20` and `Ownable` implementations to maintain transparency and safety.

Mint Functionality

The `mint` function allows the authorized minter/burner to create new tokens up to the defined `maxSupply`.

It is designed to facilitate controlled token creation, commonly used in bridge operations or incentive mechanisms.

Burn Functionality

The `burn` function enables the minter/burner address to destroy tokens from a specified address.

This maintains token equilibrium when tokens are bridged or withdrawn on another network.

ERC20Bridge (BNBBridge.sol)

The **mint/burn version of the `ERC20Bridge` contract** is designed for tokens that support **minting and burning**, such as `UNPToken`.

It facilitates the bridging of tokens across different blockchain environments by burning value on one chain and minting it on another.

Deposit Mechanism

When a user deposits tokens, the bridge **burns** the corresponding amount from their balance. This effectively removes tokens from circulation on the source chain while

signaling an equivalent mint on the destination chain. An event `Deposited` is emitted to notify off-chain services (such as a relayer or validator).

Withdraw Mechanism

Users can withdraw tokens by providing a **validator-signed message** authorizing the withdrawal. The contract verifies the signature and **mints** tokens to the user. The system uses a **nonce-based protection mechanism** by marking each processed transaction as completed.

ERC20Bridge (BridgeEthSide.sol)

This version of the `ERC20Bridge` contract supports **standard ERC20 tokens** that do not allow minting or burning. Instead, it uses **token custody** within the bridge to lock and release tokens safely across networks.

Deposit Functionality

Users deposit tokens by transferring them to the bridge contract using `transferFrom`. These tokens remain locked within the contract until a corresponding withdrawal request is verified.

Withdrawal Functionality

Withdrawals require a **validator-signed message**.

Once validated, the bridge **transfers** tokens from its balance to the user.

NativeTokenBridge Contract (BridgeUNPSide.sol)

The `NativeTokenBridge` contract enables the secure transfer of **native blockchain tokens** (e.g., ETH, BNB, MATIC) across different networks.

Unlike ERC20 bridges, it handles native currency directly and uses a validator-based authorization system for withdrawals.

Deposit (Receiving Native Tokens)

Users can send native tokens directly to the bridge contract.

The contract accepts incoming transfers through its `receive()` function and records them as part of its balance.

Withdraw Functionality

Withdrawals require a **validator-signed authorization message**.

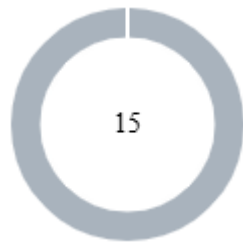
After validation, the bridge sends the specified amount of native tokens directly to the user.

An event `Withdrawn` is emitted to record successful transactions.

Chart

Contract	Purpose	Token Type	Mechanism	Validator Role
UNPToken	ERC20 token with controlled minting/burning	ERC20	Mint / Burn	N/A
ERC20Bridge (Mint/Burn)	Bridge for mintable tokens (e.g., UNPToken)	Custom ERC20	Burn on deposit / Mint on withdraw	Signature verification
ERC20Bridge (Transfer)	Bridge for standard ERC20 tokens	Standard ERC20	Lock on deposit / Release on withdraw	Signature verification
NativeTokenBridge	Bridge for native blockchain tokens	Native coin	Hold and send	Signature verification

Findings Breakdown



● Critical	0
● Medium	0
● Minor / Informative	15

Severity	Unresolved	Acknowledged	Resolved	Other
● Critical	0	0	0	0
● Medium	0	0	0	0
● Minor / Informative	15	0	0	0

Diagnostics

● Critical ● Medium ● Minor / Informative

Severity	Code	Description	Status
●	BT	Burns Tokens	Unresolved
●	CCR	Contract Centralization Risk	Unresolved
●	ECV	External Call Validation	Unresolved
●	IDI	Immutable Declaration Improvement	Unresolved
●	MT	Mints Tokens	Unresolved
●	MC	Missing Check	Unresolved
●	MDSU	Missing Deposit State Update	Unresolved
●	MEE	Missing Events Emission	Unresolved
●	PTAI	Potential Transfer Amount Inconsistency	Unresolved
●	TSI	Tokens Sufficiency Insurance	Unresolved
●	ZWAA	Zero Withdraw Amount Allowed	Unresolved
●	L04	Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions	Unresolved
●	L06	Missing Events Access Control	Unresolved
●	L17	Usage of Solidity Assembly	Unresolved

●	L19	Stable Compiler Version	Unresolved
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BT - Burns Tokens

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	BNBUNPCoin.sol#L38
Status	Unresolved

Description

The owner of the contract has the authority to set the `minterBurner` address. The `minterBurner` address has the authority to burn tokens from a specific address. They may take advantage of it by calling the `burn` function. As a result, the targeted address will lose the corresponding tokens.

Shell

```
function burn(address from, uint256 amount)
external onlyMinterBurner {
    _burn(from, amount);
}
```

Recommendation

The team should carefully manage the private keys of the owner's and `minterBurner` address's account. We strongly recommend a powerful security mechanism that will prevent a single user from accessing the contract admin functions.

Temporary Solutions:

These measurements do not decrease the severity of the finding

- Introduce a time-locker mechanism with a reasonable delay.
- Introduce a multi-signature wallet so that many addresses will confirm the action.
- Introduce a governance model where users will vote about the actions.

Permanent Solution:

- Renouncing the ownership, but this is a non-reversible action.

CCR - Contract Centralization Risk

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	BridgeUNPSide.sol#L15 BridgeEthSide.sol#L30 BNBUNPCoin.sol#L21,32,37 BNBBridge.sol#L25
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract's functionality and behavior are heavily dependent on external parameters or configurations. While external configuration can offer flexibility, it also poses several centralization risks that warrant attention. Centralization risks arising from the dependence on external configuration include Single Point of Control, Vulnerability to Attacks, Operational Delays, Trust Dependencies, and Decentralization Erosion.

Shell

```
function setMinterBurner(address _addr) external  
onlyOwner  
function mint(address to, uint256 amount) external  
onlyMinterBurner  
  
function burn(address from, uint256 amount)  
external onlyMinterBurner
```

Additionally, the contracts' `withdraw` operations highly depend on the validator's action. If the validator acts maliciously or their keys get compromised, users will not be able to receive their tokens or the pool will be depleted of its funds.

```
Shell
function withdraw(uint256 amount, bytes32 nonce,
bytes memory signature) external {
    ...
    require(recoverSigner(messageHash, signature)
== validator, "Invalid signature");
    ...
}
```

Recommendation

To address this finding and mitigate centralization risks, it is recommended to evaluate the feasibility of migrating critical configurations and functionality into the contract's codebase itself. This approach would reduce external dependencies and enhance the contract's self-sufficiency. It is essential to carefully weigh the trade-offs between external configuration flexibility and the risks associated with centralization.

ECV - External Call Validation

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	BridgeUNPSide.sol#L17
Status	Unresolved

Description

The `NativeTokenBridge` contract sends funds to the recipient via an external call during the `withdraw` operation. The recipient can be either an externally owned account or a smart contract. If the recipient is a contract, the external call may trigger its external functions, potentially disrupting the bridge's operation or leading to unintended interactions with third-party contracts.

Shell

```
(bool sent, ) = msg.sender.call{value: amount}("");
```

Recommendation

The team could limit the recipient's ability to execute complex code during the transfer by restricting the amount of available `gas` that can be used during the external call or by using the `transfer` or `send` methods. In addition the team is advised to consider reentrancy guard measures to prevent unintended interactions and improve the overall security and reliability of the bridge.

IDI - Immutable Declaration Improvement

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	BridgeUNPSide.sol#L9 BridgeEthSide.sol#L17 BNBBridge.sol#L17
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract declares state variables that their value is initialized once in the constructor and are not modified afterwards. The `immutable` is a special declaration for this kind of state variables that saves gas when it is defined.

```
Shell  
validator
```

Recommendation

By declaring a variable as immutable, the Solidity compiler is able to make certain optimizations. This can reduce the amount of storage and computation required by the contract, and make it more gas-efficient.

MT - Mints Tokens

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	BNBUNPCoin.sol#L32
Status	Unresolved

Description

The owner of the contract has the authority to set the `minterBurner` address. The `minterBurner` address has the authority to mint tokens. They may take advantage of it by calling the `mint` function. As a result, the contract tokens will be highly inflated.

Shell

```
function mint(address to, uint256 amount) external
onlyMinterBurner {
    require(totalSupply() + amount <= maxSupply,
        "Max supply exceeded");
    _mint(to, amount);
}
```

Recommendation

The team should carefully manage the private keys of the owner's and `minterBurner` address's account. We strongly recommend a powerful security mechanism that will prevent a single user from accessing the contract admin functions.

Temporary Solutions:

These measurements do not decrease the severity of the finding

- Introduce a time-locker mechanism with a reasonable delay.
- Introduce a multi-signature wallet so that many addresses will confirm the action.
- Introduce a governance model where users will vote about the actions.

Permanent Solution:

- Renouncing the ownership but this is a non-reversible action.

MC - Missing Check

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	BNBUNPCoin.sol#L18
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract is processing variables that have not been properly sanitized and checked that they form the proper shape. These variables may produce vulnerability issues.

Specifically, `maxSupply` should have a reasonable value that accounts for the contract's decimals.

```
Shell  
maxSupply = maxSupply_;
```

Recommendation

The team is advised to properly check the variables according to the required specifications.

MDSU - Missing Deposit State Update

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	BridgeUNPSide.sol#L48 BridgeEthSide.sol#L19 BNBBridge.sol#L19
Status	Unresolved

Description

The `deposit` functions in the contracts do not update the contracts' state when called. This is because the contracts lack state variables or mappings to record and track user deposits.

```
Shell  
receive() external payable {}
```

```
Shell  
function deposit(uint256 amount) external {  
    require(amount > 0, "Invalid amount");  
    require(token.transferFrom(msg.sender,  
address(this), amount), "Transfer failed");  
    emit Deposited(msg.sender, amount);  
}
```

Shell

```
function deposit(uint256 amount) external {  
    require(amount > 0, "Invalid amount");  
    token.burn(msg.sender, amount);  
    emit Deposited(msg.sender, amount);  
}
```

Recommendation

Tracking the deposits of users would make the contracts more scalable and transparent.

The team is advised to update the contracts so that they keep the state of the deposits of users.

MEE - Missing Events Emission

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	BNBUNPCoin.sol#L21 BridgeUNPSide.sol#L48
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract performs actions and state mutations from external methods that do not result in the emission of events. Emitting events for significant actions is important as it allows external parties, such as wallets or dApps, to track and monitor the activity on the contract. Without these events, it may be difficult for external parties to accurately determine the current state of the contract.

Shell

```
function setMinterBurner(address _addr) external  
onlyOwner
```

Additionally, the `receive` function of the `NativeTokenBridge` should also emit an event to ensure that external applications are updated for potential deposits.

Shell

```
receive() external payable {}
```

Recommendation

It is recommended to include events in the code that are triggered each time a significant action is taking place within the contract. These events should include relevant details such as the user's address and the nature of the action taken. By doing so, the contract will be more transparent and easily auditable by external parties. It will also help prevent potential issues or disputes that may arise in the future.

PTAI - Potential Transfer Amount Inconsistency

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	BridgeEthSide.sol#L22
Status	Unresolved

Description

The `transfer()` and `transferFrom()` functions are used to transfer a specified amount of tokens to an address. The fee or tax is an amount that is charged to the sender of an ERC20 token when tokens are transferred to another address. According to the specification, the transferred amount could potentially be less than the expected amount. This may produce inconsistency between the expected and the actual behavior.

The following example depicts the diversion between the expected and actual amount.

Tax	Amount	Expected	Actual
No Tax	100	100	100
10% Tax	100	100	90

Shell

```
function deposit(uint256 amount) external {
    require(amount > 0, "Invalid amount");
    require(token.transferFrom(msg.sender,
address(this), amount), "Transfer failed");
    emit Deposited(msg.sender, amount);
}
```

Recommendation

The team is advised to take into consideration the actual amount that has been transferred instead of the expected.

It is important to note that an ERC20 transfer tax is not a standard feature of the ERC20 specification, and it is not universally implemented by all ERC20 contracts. Therefore, the contract could produce the actual amount by calculating the difference between the transfer call.

```
Actual Transferred Amount = Balance After Transfer - Balance  
Before Transfer
```

TSI - Tokens Sufficiency Insurance

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	BridgeUNPSide.sol#L12 BridgeEthSide.sol#L27
Status	Unresolved

Description

The tokens are not held within the contract itself. Instead, the contract is designed to provide the tokens from an external source. While external sources can provide flexibility, it introduces a dependency on the sources' actions, which can lead to various issues and centralization risks.

Shell

```
function withdraw(uint256 amount, bytes32 nonce,
bytes memory signature) external {
    ...
    require(token.transfer(msg.sender, amount),
"Transfer failed");
}
```

Shell

```
function withdraw(uint256 amount, bytes32 nonce,
bytes memory signature) external {
    ...
    (bool sent, ) = msg.sender.call{value:
amount}("");
    require(sent, "Native transfer failed");
}
```



Recommendation

It is recommended to consider implementing a more decentralized and automated approach for handling the contract tokens. One possible solution is to hold the tokens within the contract itself. If the contract guarantees the process it can enhance its reliability, security, and participant trust, ultimately leading to a more successful and efficient process.

ZWAA - Zero Withdraw Amount Allowed

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	BridgeUNPSide.sol#L12 BridgeEthSide.sol#L27 BNBBridge.sol#L25
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contracts' `withdraw` function allows users to withdraw an amount of tokens or currency from the contract by providing a `nonce` and a `signature` that matches the validator's address. However the withdraw function allows the transfer of zero amounts of tokens or currency.

Shell

```
function withdraw(uint256 amount, bytes32 nonce,  
bytes memory signature) external
```

Recommendation

The team is advised to only allow the success of meaningful withdrawals in order to optimize the contracts' usefulness and efficiency.

L04 - Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	BNBUNPCoin.sol#L21
Status	Unresolved

Description

The Solidity style guide is a set of guidelines for writing clean and consistent Solidity code. Adhering to a style guide can help improve the readability and maintainability of the Solidity code, making it easier for others to understand and work with.

The followings are a few key points from the Solidity style guide:

1. Use camelCase for function and variable names, with the first letter in lowercase (e.g., myVariable, updateCounter).
2. Use PascalCase for contract, struct, and enum names, with the first letter in uppercase (e.g., MyContract, UserStruct, ErrorEnum).
3. Use uppercase for constant variables and enums (e.g., MAX_VALUE, ERROR_CODE).
4. Use indentation to improve readability and structure.
5. Use spaces between operators and after commas.
6. Use comments to explain the purpose and behavior of the code.
7. Keep lines short (around 120 characters) to improve readability.

Shell

```
address _addr
```

Recommendation

By following the Solidity naming convention guidelines, the codebase increased the readability, maintainability, and makes it easier to work with.

Find more information on the Solidity documentation

<https://docs.soliditylang.org/en/stable/style-guide.html#naming-conventions>.

L06 - Missing Events Access Control

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	BNBUNPCoin.sol#L24
Status	Unresolved

Description

Events are a way to record and log information about changes or actions that occur within a contract. They are often used to notify external parties or clients about events that have occurred within the contract, such as the transfer of tokens or the completion of a task. There are functions that have no event emitted, so it is difficult to track off-chain changes.

```
Shell  
minterBurner = _addr
```

Recommendation

To avoid this issue, it's important to carefully design and implement the events in a contract, and to ensure that all required events are included. It's also a good idea to test the contract to ensure that all events are being properly triggered and logged.

By including all required events in the contract and thoroughly testing the contract's functionality, the contract ensures that it performs as intended and does not have any missing events that could cause issues.

L17 - Usage of Solidity Assembly

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	BridgeUNPSide.sol#L41 BridgeEthSide.sol#L55 BNBBridge.sol#L53
Status	Unresolved

Description

Using assembly can be useful for optimizing code, but it can also be error-prone. It's important to carefully test and debug assembly code to ensure that it is correct and does not contain any errors.

Some common types of errors that can occur when using assembly in Solidity include Syntax, Type, Out-of-bounds, Stack, and Revert.

```
Shell
assembly {
  r := mload(add(sig, 32))
  s := mload(add(sig, 64))
  v := byte(0, mload(add(sig, 96)))
}
```

Recommendation

It is recommended to use assembly sparingly and only when necessary, as it can be difficult to read and understand compared to Solidity code.

L19 - Stable Compiler Version

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	BridgeUNPSide.sol#L2 BridgeEthSide.sol#L2 BNBBridge.sol#L2
Status	Unresolved

Description

The `^` symbol indicates that any version of Solidity that is compatible with the specified version (i.e., any version that is a higher minor or patch version) can be used to compile the contract. The version lock is a mechanism that allows the author to specify a minimum version of the Solidity compiler that must be used to compile the contract code. This is useful because it ensures that the contract will be compiled using a version of the compiler that is known to be compatible with the code.

```
Shell  
pragma solidity ^0.8.18;
```

Recommendation

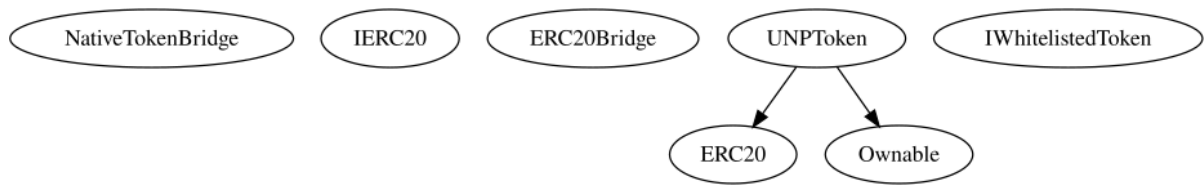
The team is advised to lock the pragma to ensure the stability of the codebase. The locked pragma version ensures that the contract will not be deployed with an unexpected version. An unexpected version may produce vulnerabilities and undiscovered bugs. The compiler should be configured to the lowest version that provides all the required functionality for the codebase. As a result, the project will be compiled in a well-tested LTS (Long Term Support) environment.

Functions Analysis

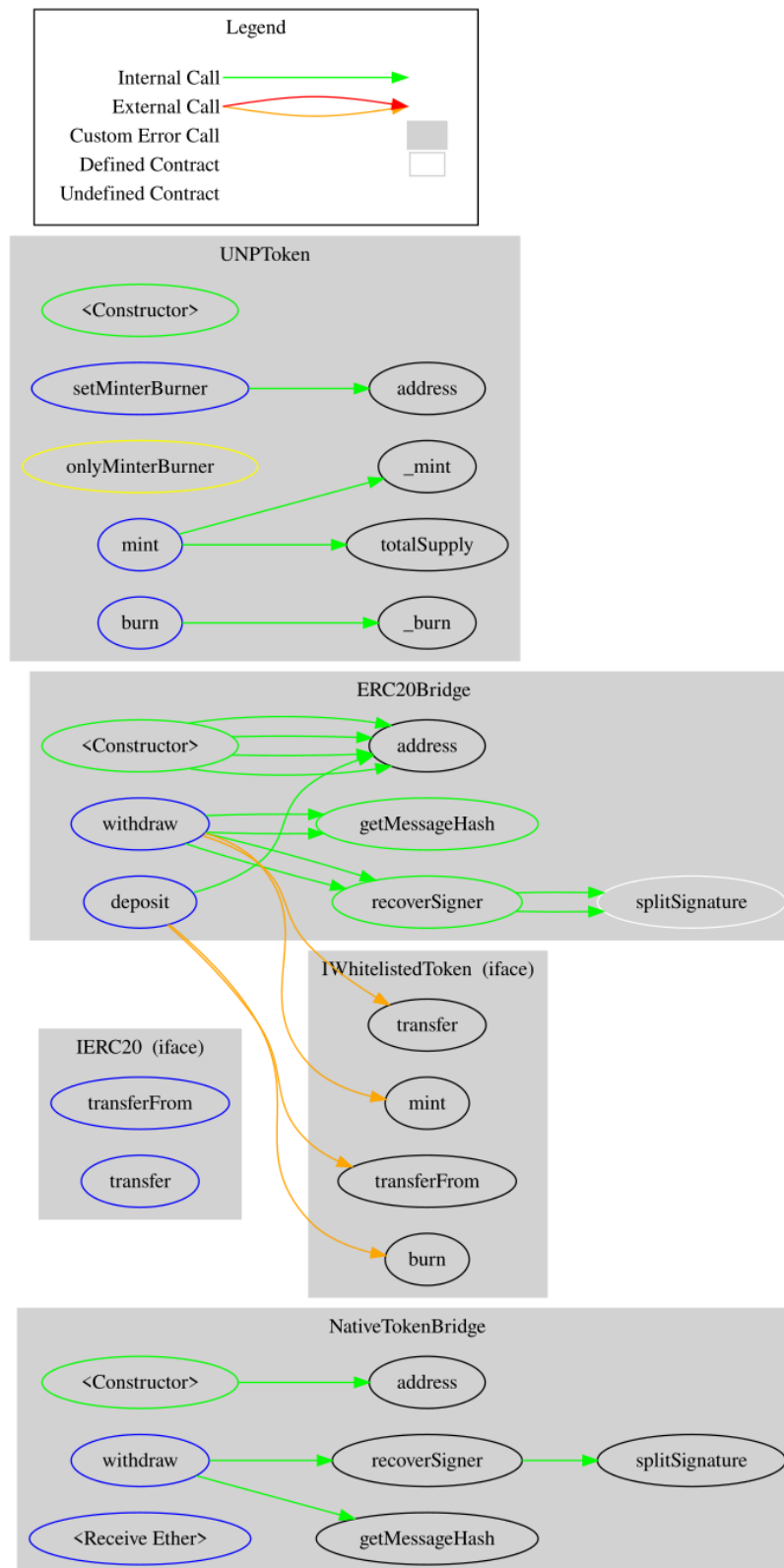
Contract	Type	Bases		
	Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
NativeTokenBridge	Implementation			
		Public	✓	-
	withdraw	External	✓	-
	getMessageHash	Public		-
	recoverSigner	Public		-
	splitSignature	Internal		
		External	Payable	-
IERC20	Interface			
	transferFrom	External	✓	-
	transfer	External	✓	-
ERC20Bridge	Implementation			
		Public	✓	-
	deposit	External	✓	-
	withdraw	External	✓	-
	getMessageHash	Public		-
	recoverSigner	Public		-
	splitSignature	Internal		

UNPToken	Implementation	ERC20, Ownable		
		Public	✓	ERC20 Ownable
	setMinterBurner	External	✓	onlyOwner
	mint	External	✓	onlyMinterBurner
	burn	External	✓	onlyMinterBurner
IWhitelistedToken	Interface			
	burn	External	✓	-
	mint	External	✓	-
ERC20Bridge	Implementation			
		Public	✓	-
	deposit	External	✓	-
	withdraw	External	✓	-
	getMessageHash	Public		-
	recoverSigner	Public		-
	splitSignature	Internal		

Inheritance Graph



Flow Graph



Summary

Unipoly contract implements a token, bridge and utility mechanism. This audit investigates security issues, business logic concerns and potential improvements.

Disclaimer

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Blockchain technology and cryptographic assets present a high level of ongoing risk. Cyberscope's position is that each company and individual are responsible for their own due diligence and continuous security. Cyberscope's goal is to help reduce the attack vectors and the high level of variance associated with utilizing new and consistently changing technologies and in no way claims any guarantee of security or functionality of the technology we agree to analyze. The assessment services provided by Cyberscope are subject to dependencies and are under continuing development. 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. Cryptographic tokens are emergent technologies and carry with them high levels of technical risk and uncertainty. The assessment reports could include false positives, false negatives and other unpredictable results. The services may access and depend upon multiple layers of third parties.

About Cyberscope

Cyberscope is a TAC blockchain cybersecurity company that was founded with the vision to make web3.0 a safer place for investors and developers. Since its launch, it has worked with thousands of projects and is estimated to have secured tens of millions of investors' funds.

Cyberscope is one of the leading smart contract audit firms in the crypto space and has built a high-profile network of clients and partners.



A **TAC Security** Company

The Cyberscope team

cyberscope.io