

Audit Report **Support Ukraine Residents**

March 2024

Network BSC

Address 0xF88BC033efD3E5644bc1d3AA2DB866F6aCd53f6E

Audited by © cyberscope



Analysis

CriticalMediumMinor / InformativePass

Severity	Code	Description	Status
•	ST	Stops Transactions	Passed
•	OTUT	Transfers User's Tokens	Passed
•	ELFM	Exceeds Fees Limit	Passed
•	MT	Mints Tokens	Passed
•	ВТ	Burns Tokens	Passed
•	ВС	Blacklists Addresses	Passed



Diagnostics

CriticalMediumMinor / Informative

Severity	Code	Description	Status
•	DDP	Decimal Division Precision	Unresolved
•	L02	State Variables could be Declared Constant	Unresolved
•	L04	Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions	Unresolved
•	L19	Stable Compiler Version	Unresolved



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Review

Contract Name	SupportResidentsOfConflictZone
Compiler Version	v0.8.20+commit.a1b79de6
Optimization	800 runs
Explorer	https://bscscan.com/address/0xf88bc033efd3e5644bc1d3aa2db866f6acd53f6e
Address	0xf88bc033efd3e5644bc1d3aa2db866f6acd53f6e
Network	BSC
Symbol	SRCZ
Decimals	18
Total Supply	10,000,000,000
Badge Eligibility	Yes

Audit Updates

Initial Audit	22 Mar 2024	
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Source Files

Filename	SHA256
contracts/SRCZ.sol	498620886b48c05b46343fcbdbeaeb960f d2a5bdef534220c1a68355331fa0b2
@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Context.sol	847fda5460fee70f56f4200f59b82ae622bb 03c79c77e67af010e31b7e2cc5b6
@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/IERC20.sol	6f2faae462e286e24e091d7718575179644 dc60e79936ef0c92e2d1ab3ca3cee
@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/ERC20.sol	2d874da1c1478ed22a2d30dcf1a6ec0d09 a13f897ca680d55fb49fbcc0e0c5b1
@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/extensions /IERC20Metadata.sol	1d079c20a192a135308e99fa5515c27acfb b071e6cdb0913b13634e630865939
@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/extensions/ERC20Burnable.sol	2e6108a11184dd0caab3f3ef31bd15fed1b c7e4c781a55bc867ccedd8474565c
@openzeppelin/contracts/interfaces/draft-IERC609 3.sol	4aea87243e6de38804bf8737bf86f750443 d3b5e63dd0fd0b7ad92f77cdbd3e3
@openzeppelin/contracts/access/Ownable.sol	38578bd71c0a909840e67202db527cc6b4 e6b437e0f39f0c909da32c1e30cb81



Findings Breakdown



Severity		Unresolved	Acknowledged	Resolved	Other
•	Critical	0	0	0	0
•	Medium	0	0	0	0
	Minor / Informative	4	0	0	0



DDP - Decimal Division Precision

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/SRCZ.sol#L65,66
Status	Unresolved

Description

Division of decimal (fixed point) numbers can result in rounding errors due to the way that division is implemented in Solidity. Thus, it may produce issues with precise calculations with decimal numbers.

Solidity represents decimal numbers as integers, with the decimal point implied by the number of decimal places specified in the type (e.g. decimal with 18 decimal places). When a division is performed with decimal numbers, the result is also represented as an integer, with the decimal point implied by the number of decimal places in the type. This can lead to rounding errors, as the result may not be able to be accurately represented as an integer with the specified number of decimal places.

Hence, the splitted shares will not have the exact precision and some funds may not be calculated as expected.

```
super._update(sender, taxReceiver1, (taxAmount * 9) / 10);
super._update(sender, taxReceiver2, taxAmount / 10);
```

Recommendation

The team is advised to take into consideration the rounding results that are produced from the solidity calculations. The contract could calculate the subtraction of the divided funds in the last calculation in order to avoid the division rounding issue.



L02 - State Variables could be Declared Constant

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/Test.sol#L26,27
Status	Unresolved

Description

State variables can be declared as constant using the constant keyword. This means that the value of the state variable cannot be changed after it has been set. Additionally, the constant variables decrease gas consumption of the corresponding transaction.

```
address public taxReceiver1 = 0xdC3641166d797910ac347a24f7E3563616Dd2597 address public taxReceiver2 = 0x36cb7F4751784483B78626fE596E45b0896757E7
```

Recommendation

Constant state variables can be useful when the contract wants to ensure that the value of a state variable cannot be changed by any function in the contract. This can be useful for storing values that are important to the contract's behavior, such as the contract's address or the maximum number of times a certain function can be called. The team is advised to add the constant keyword to state variables that never change.



L04 - Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/Test.sol#L36
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.

```
address _address
bool _isDexPair
```

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/v0.8.17/style-guide.html#naming-convention.



L19 - Stable Compiler Version

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/Test.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.

```
pragma solidity ^0.8.20;
```

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.

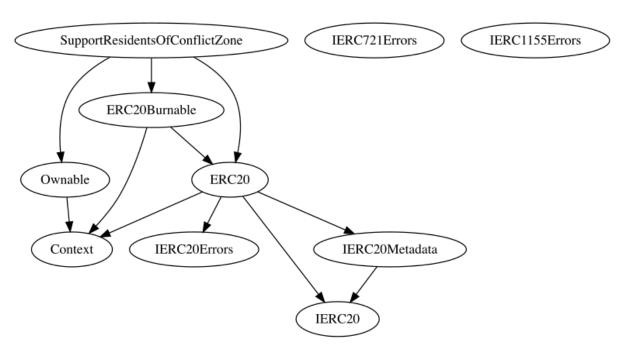


Functions Analysis

Contract	Туре	Bases		
	Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
SupportReside ntsOfConflictZo ne		ERC20, ERC20Burna ble, Ownable		
		Public	✓	ERC20 Ownable
	setDexPair	External	✓	onlyOwner
	burn	Public	✓	-
	_update	Internal	✓	

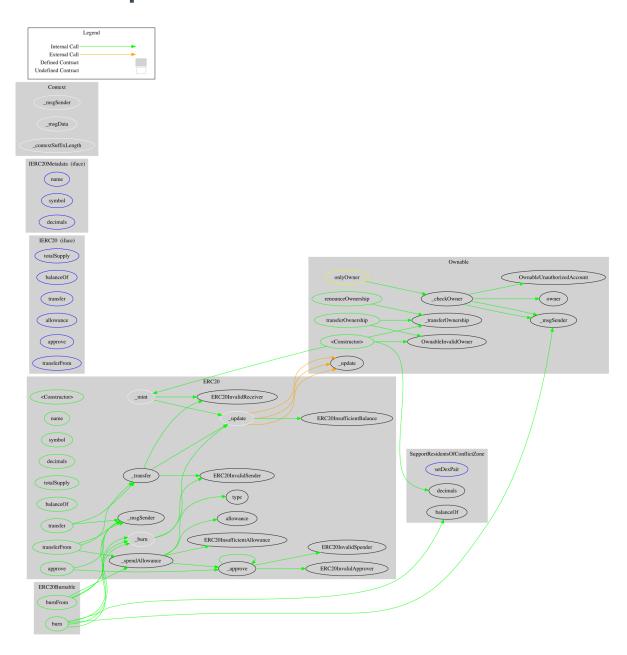


Inheritance Graph





Flow Graph





Summary

Support Ukraine Residents contract implements a token mechanism. This audit investigates security issues, business logic concerns, and potential improvements. Support Ukraine Residents is an interesting project that has a friendly and growing community. The Smart Contract analysis reported no compiler errors or critical issues. The contract Owner can access some admin functions that can not be used in a malicious way to disturb the users' transactions. The fees are locked at 5% for both buys and sales.



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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 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.



The Cyberscope team

https://www.cyberscope.io