



Security Assessment

Iskra - Audit 5

CertiK Assessed on Apr 22nd, 2024





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Iskra - Audit 5

The security assessment was prepared by Certik, the leader in Web3.0 security.

Executive Summary

TYPES

ERC-20

ECOSYSTEM

Ethereum (ETH)

METHODS

Formal Verification, Manual Review, Static Analysis

LANGUAGE

Solidity

TIMELINE

Delivered on 04/22/2024

KEY COMPONENTS

N/A

CODEBASE

[iskra-contracts](#)[View All in Codebase Page](#)

COMMITTS

[f1fc6b67ad2bd42cde384a96215e4fd26b503776](#)[View All in Codebase Page](#)

Vulnerability Summary



2

Total Findings

1

Resolved

0

Mitigated

0

Partially Resolved

1

Acknowledged

0

Declined

0 Critical

Critical risks are those that impact the safe functioning of a platform and must be addressed before launch. Users should not invest in any project with outstanding critical risks.

1 Major

1 Acknowledged



Major risks can include centralization issues and logical errors. Under specific circumstances, these major risks can lead to loss of funds and/or control of the project.

0 Medium

Medium risks may not pose a direct risk to users' funds, but they can affect the overall functioning of a platform.

0 Minor

Minor risks can be any of the above, but on a smaller scale. They generally do not compromise the overall integrity of the project, but they may be less efficient than other solutions.

1 Informational

1 Resolved



Informational errors are often recommendations to improve the style of the code or certain operations to fall within industry best practices. They usually do not affect the overall functioning of the code.

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CODEBASE | ISKRA - AUDIT 5

Repository


[iskra-contracts](#)

Commit

[f1fc6b67ad2bd42cde384a96215e4fd26b503776](#)

AUDIT SCOPE | ISKRA - AUDIT 5

1 file audited ● 1 file without findings

ID	Repo	File	SHA256 Checksum
● OFT	iskraworld/iskra-contracts	 OFTPermit.sol	bf4150252e185ab2d45e1b9e12c57a62b02bf c72b299118f66035ca80a1028ac

APPROACH & METHODS | ISKRA - AUDIT 5

This report has been prepared for Iskra to discover issues and vulnerabilities in the source code of the Iskra - Audit 5 project as well as any contract dependencies that were not part of an officially recognized library. A comprehensive examination has been performed, utilizing Formal Verification, Manual Review, and Static Analysis techniques.

The auditing process pays special attention to the following considerations:

- Testing the smart contracts against both common and uncommon attack vectors.
- Assessing the codebase to ensure compliance with current best practices and industry standards.
- Ensuring contract logic meets the specifications and intentions of the client.
- Cross referencing contract structure and implementation against similar smart contracts produced by industry leaders.
- Thorough line-by-line manual review of the entire codebase by industry experts.

The security assessment resulted in findings that ranged from critical to informational. We recommend addressing these findings to ensure a high level of security standards and industry practices. We suggest recommendations that could better serve the project from the security perspective:

- Testing the smart contracts against both common and uncommon attack vectors;
- Enhance general coding practices for better structures of source codes;
- Add enough unit tests to cover the possible use cases;
- Provide more comments per each function for readability, especially contracts that are verified in public;
- Provide more transparency on privileged activities once the protocol is live.

REVIEW NOTES | ISKRA - AUDIT 5

Overview

The focus of this audit of the `Iskra` smart contracts is the `OFTPermit` contract, which is a crosschain ERC20 token contract.

External Dependencies

The following are external contracts referred to in the contracts. The contract mainly uses OpenZeppelin and LayerZero contracts for the templates and setup of contracts:

OpenZeppelin

- `@openzeppelin/contracts`

LayerZero

- `@layerzerolabs/lz-evm-oapp-v2/contracts`

Since these contracts are actively developed, we recommend the team continuously monitor the library change to avoid unexpected failure.

OFTPermit.sol

- `_owner` - Owner of the contract.
- `preCrime` - The address of the preCrime implementation.
- `endpoint` - The LayerZero endpoint associated with the given OApp.
- `msgInspector` - Address of an optional contract to inspect both message and options.

It is assumed that all relevant contracts and libraries are valid and are implemented properly within the current project.

The contract is serving as the underlying entity to interact with third-party crosschain contracts. 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 this may lead to lost or stolen assets. We recommend that the project team constantly monitor the functionality of the swap to mitigate any side effects that may occur when unexpected changes are introduced.

Privileged Functions

In the `Iskra` project, multiple roles are adopted to ensure the dynamic runtime updates of the project, which were specified in the Centralization Risk findings.

The advantage of this privileged role in the codebase is that the client reserves the ability to adjust the protocol according to the runtime required to best serve the community. It is also worth of note the potential drawbacks of these functions, which should be clearly stated through the client's action/plan. Additionally, if the private key of the privileged account is compromised, it could lead to devastating consequences for the project.

To improve the trustworthiness of the project, dynamic runtime updates in the project should be notified to the community. Any plan to invoke the aforementioned functions should be also considered to move to the execution queue of the `Timelock` contract.

FINDINGS | ISKRA - AUDIT 5



2

Total Findings

0

Critical

1

Major

0

Medium

0

Minor

1

Informational

This report has been prepared to discover issues and vulnerabilities for Iskra - Audit 5. Through this audit, we have uncovered 2 issues ranging from different severity levels. Utilizing the techniques of Formal Verification, Manual Review & Static Analysis to complement rigorous manual code reviews, we discovered the following findings:

ID	Title	Category	Severity	Status
OFT-02	Centralization Related Risks	Centralization	Major	● Acknowledged
OFT-01	Discussion On The Constructor Function	Design Issue	Informational	● Resolved

OFT-02 | CENTRALIZATION RELATED RISKS

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Centralization	● Major	OFTPermit.sol: 7	● Acknowledged

Description

In the contract `OFTPermit` the role `owner` has authority over the functions shown in the list below.

Inherit `OFTCore` Contract

- function `setMsgInspector()`, to set the message inspector address for the OFT. This is an optional contract that can be used to inspect both `message` and `options`.

Inherit `OAppCore` Contract

- function `setPeer()`, to set the peer address (OApp instance) for a corresponding endpoint.
- function `setDelegate()`, to set the delegate address for the OApp. The delegate is capable of making OApp configurations inside of the endpoint.

Inherit `OAppPreCrimeSimulator` Contract

- function `setPreCrime()`, to set the preCrime contract address.

Inherit `OAppOptionsType3` Contract

- function `setEnforcedOptions()`, to set the enforced options for specific endpoint and message type combinations. Provides a way for the OApp to enforce things like paying for PreCrime, AND/OR minimum dst lzReceive gas amounts etc.

Inherit `Ownable` Contract

- `transferOwnership` to set the new owner for the contract.
- `renounceOwnership` to set address(0) as the new owner.

Any compromise to the `owner` account may allow a hacker to take advantage of this authority, set the inspector address for the OFT, set the peer address and delegate address for the OApp, and set the enforced options for specific endpoint and message type combinations.

Recommendation

The risk describes the current project design and potentially makes iterations to improve in the security operation and level of decentralization, which in most cases cannot be resolved entirely at the present stage. We advise the client to carefully manage the privileged account's private key to avoid any potential risks of being hacked. In general, we strongly recommend centralized privileges or roles in the protocol be improved via a decentralized mechanism or smart-contract-based accounts with enhanced security practices, e.g., multisignature wallets. Indicatively, here are some feasible suggestions that would also mitigate the potential risk at a different level in terms of short-term, long-term and permanent:

Short Term:

Timelock and Multi sign ($\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{5}$) combination *mitigate* by delaying the sensitive operation and avoiding a single point of key management failure.

- Time-lock with reasonable latency, e.g., 48 hours, for awareness on privileged operations;
AND
- Assignment of privileged roles to multi-signature wallets to prevent a single point of failure due to the private key compromised;
AND
- A medium/blog link for sharing the timelock contract and multi-signers addresses information with the public audience.

Long Term:

Timelock and DAO, the combination, *mitigate* by applying decentralization and transparency.

- Time-lock with reasonable latency, e.g., 48 hours, for awareness on privileged operations;
AND
- Introduction of a DAO/governance/voting module to increase transparency and user involvement.
AND
- A medium/blog link for sharing the timelock contract, multi-signers addresses, and DAO information with the public audience.

Permanent:

Renouncing the ownership or removing the function can be considered *fully resolved*.

- Renounce the ownership and never claim back the privileged roles.
OR
- Remove the risky functionality.

■ Alleviation

[Iskra, 04/19/2024]: The team acknowledged this issue and decided not to change the codebase this time.

[CertiK, 04/19/2024]: It is suggested to implement the aforementioned methods to avoid centralized failure. Also, it strongly encourages the project team to periodically revisit the private key security management of all addresses related to centralized roles.

OFT-01 | DISCUSSION ON THE CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Design Issue	● Informational	OFTPermit.sol: 16	● Resolved

Description

The `OFTPermit` smart contract inherits from both `OFT` and `ERC20Permit`. During the construction phase of the `OFTPermit` contract, the constructor initializes the parent contracts with the provided parameters but does not mint any initial tokens. This oversight means that while the contract is capable of receiving tokens from other chains, it lacks the capability to send tokens to other chains initially due to the absence of a token supply.

Recommendation

We would like to confirm if the current implementation aligns with the intended design.

Alleviation

[Iskra, 04/19/2024]: The team acknowledged this issue and decided not to change the codebase this time. The team stated that this is the intended design. The chain where OFTPermit will be deployed won't have any tokens minted at the beginning.

APPENDIX | ISKRA - AUDIT 5

Finding Categories

Categories	Description
Centralization	Centralization findings detail the design choices of designating privileged roles or other centralized controls over the code.
Design Issue	Design Issue findings indicate general issues at the design level beyond program logic that are not covered by other finding categories.

Checksum Calculation Method

The "Checksum" field in the "Audit Scope" section is calculated as the SHA-256 (Secure Hash Algorithm 2 with digest size of 256 bits) digest of the content of each file hosted in the listed source repository under the specified commit.

The result is hexadecimal encoded and is the same as the output of the Linux "sha256sum" command against the target file.

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