

Produced for



by



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1 Executive Summary

Dear all,

Thank you for trusting us to help MakerDAO with this security audit. Our executive summary provides an overview of subjects covered in our audit of the latest reviewed contracts of SparkLend Freezer according to [Scope](#) to support you in forming an opinion on their security risks.

MakerDAO implements an emergency pause/freeze system for SparkLend.

The most critical subjects covered in our audit are functional correctness, integration in the underlying system, and access control. Security regarding all the aforementioned subjects is high.

The general subjects covered are specification and gas efficiency. Security regarding all the aforementioned subjects is high.

In summary, we find that the codebase provides a high level of security.

It is important to note that security audits are time-boxed and cannot uncover all vulnerabilities. They complement but don't replace other vital measures to secure a project.

The following sections will give an overview of the system, our methodology, the issues uncovered and how they have been addressed. We are happy to receive questions and feedback to improve our service.

Sincerely yours,

ChainSecurity

1.1 Overview of the Findings

Below we provide a brief numerical overview of the findings and how they have been addressed.

-Severity Findings	0
-Severity Findings	0
-Severity Findings	0
-Severity Findings	1
•	1

2 Assessment Overview

In this section, we briefly describe the overall structure and scope of the engagement, including the code commit which is referenced throughout this report.

2.1 Scope

The assessment was performed on the source code files inside the SparkLend Freezer repository based on the documentation files. The table below indicates the code versions relevant to this report and when they were received.

V	Date	Commit Hash	Note
1	11 Dec 2023	a1ca29c5d1e8c816398b5095a4da7d50e3d5db5d	Initial Version
2	07 Mar 2024	54f328458b21938c95dc965cb79b606258a0f9e9	v1.1.0-beta.0

For the solidity smart contracts, the compiler version 0.8.20 was chosen.

The following contracts are in the scope of this review:

```
SparkLendFreezerMom.sol
interfaces:
    IExecuteOnceSpell.sol
    ISparkLendFreezerMom.sol
spells:
    EmergencySpell_SparkLend_FreezeAllAssets.sol
    EmergencySpell_SparkLend_FreezeSingleAsset.sol
    EmergencySpell_SparkLend_PauseAllAssets.sol
    EmergencySpell_SparkLend_PauseSingleAsset.sol
```

In Version 2 the following spell has been added:

```
EmergencySpell_SparkLend_RemoveMultisig.sol
```

2.1.1 Excluded from scope

The Sparklend protocol, third-party libraries with which the contracts in scope can interact with, and all files not explicitly listed above are out of the scope of this review.

2.2 System Overview

This system overview describes the initially received version () of the contracts as defined in the [Assessment Overview](#).

Furthermore, in the findings section, we have added a version icon to each of the findings to increase the readability of the report.

MakerDAO offers SparkLend Freezer, a module to execute emergency governance spells for SparkLend without governance delay. Actions of the `SparkLendFreezerMom` contract can be executed by the owner, wards or through spells.

2.2.1 SparkLendFreezerMom

This contract is assumed to be a risk and emergency admin of the pool. The contract exposes the following function to execute actions on the pool:

- `freezeAllMarkets`: calls `setReserveFreeze` on all the reserve assets of the pool, the frozen/unfrozen status is given by a boolean flag passed as parameter.
- `freezeMarket`: calls `setReserveFreeze` on a specific reserve assets passed as parameter, the paused/unpaused status is given by a boolean flag passed as parameter.
- `pauseAllMarkets`: calls `setReservePause` on all the reserve assets of the pool, the paused/unpaused status is given by a boolean flag passed as parameter.
- `pauseMarket`: calls `setReservePause` on a specific reserve passed as parameter, the paused/unpaused status is given by a boolean flag passed as parameter.

Freezing a reserve stops new supplies, borrows, and rate swaps. Pausing a reserve blocks all the interaction with the asset in the pool.

The caller of these functions must be either the `owner`, a `ward`, or an address whitelisted by the `authority`. In practice these functions will be called either by one ward (a multisig) or the Emergency Spells which must hold the required privileges.

The `owner` can transfer and renounce the ownership of the contract, set/unset an address in the `wards` mapping, and set the `authority` address.

2.2.2 Spells

All the spells can only be used once, if the spell needs to be reused, a new contract must be deployed. The currently available spells are:

- `FreezeAllAssets`: sets the spell as executed and calls `SparkLendFreezerMom.freezeAllMarkets` with the `freeze` flag set to `true`.
- `FreezeSingleAsset`: sets the spell as executed and calls `SparkLendFreezerMom.freezeMarket` with the `freeze` flag set to `true` and the target reserve set during deployment.
- `PauseAllAssets`: sets the spell as executed and calls `SparkLendFreezerMom.pauseAllMarkets` with the `pause` flag set to `true`.
- `PauseSingleAsset`: sets the spell as executed and calls `SparkLendFreezerMom.pauseMarket` with the `pause` flag set to `true` and the target reserve set during deployment.

For a successful execution, these spells require privileges in `SparkLendFreezerMom`. The intended configuration is that the `authority` of the `SparkLendFreezerMom` must be the `DSChief` so that the spell can be voted by MKR holders to become the `hat`.

Afterwards any account can trigger `execute()` which will carry out its execution.

Changes in Version 2

A new spell `RemoveMultisig` was added allowing to remove an address (multisig) from the ward role in `SparkLendFreezerMom`. Executing this spell marks the spell as executed and calls `SparkLendFreezerMom.deny()` with the multisig address set upon deployment of this spell.

To support this new spell the access control modifier of `SparkLendFreezerMom.deny()` has been changed from `onlyOwner` to `auth`. This allows the spell to execute successfully with the required privileges.

2.2.3 Trust Model



- Wards: Accounts holding the ward role have access to all privileged functionalities of this contract. These parties are assumed to act honestly and correctly at all times.
- Owner: The account holding the owner role has access to all privileged functionalities of this contract. This party is assumed to act honestly and correctly at all times.
- Authority: The smart contract holding the `authority` role is expected to work correctly at all times by authorizing only the legitimate spells execution and blocking all the other illegitimate spell execution requests.

The actual setup is crucial for the proper operation of this system of contracts. The readme describes the following configuration:

- Owner: Spark SubDAO Proxy
- Ward: At most 1 ward, the SAFE multisig
- Authority: MCD Chief

This ensures that MKR holders (controlling MCD Chief) can override a decision made by the multisig (and de-auth it) without GSM delay. The SubDAO Proxy can override any decision.

SparkLendFreezerMom must have the `RISK_ADMIN_ROLE` to freeze markets and the `EMERGENCY_ADMIN_ROLE` to pause markets in SparkLend.

3 Limitations and use of report

Security assessments cannot uncover all existing vulnerabilities; even an assessment in which no vulnerabilities are found is not a guarantee of a secure system. However, code assessments enable the discovery of vulnerabilities that were overlooked during development and areas where additional security measures are necessary. In most cases, applications are either fully protected against a certain type of attack, or they are completely unprotected against it. Some of the issues may affect the entire application, while some lack protection only in certain areas. This is why we carry out a source code assessment aimed at determining all locations that need to be fixed. Within the customer-determined time frame, ChainSecurity has performed an assessment in order to discover as many vulnerabilities as possible.

The focus of our assessment was limited to the code parts defined in the engagement letter. We assessed whether the project follows the provided specifications. These assessments are based on the provided threat model and trust assumptions. We draw attention to the fact that due to inherent limitations in any software development process and software product, an inherent risk exists that even major failures or malfunctions can remain undetected. Further uncertainties exist in any software product or application used during the development, which itself cannot be free from any error or failures. These preconditions can have an impact on the system's code and/or functions and/or operation. We did not assess the underlying third-party infrastructure which adds further inherent risks as we rely on the correct execution of the included third-party technology stack itself. Report readers should also take into account that over the life cycle of any software, changes to the product itself or to the environment in which it is operated can have an impact leading to operational behaviors other than those initially determined in the business specification.

4 Terminology

For the purpose of this assessment, we adopt the following terminology. To classify the severity of our findings, we determine the likelihood and impact (according to the CVSS risk rating methodology).

- *Likelihood* represents the likelihood of a finding to be triggered or exploited in practice
- *Impact* specifies the technical and business-related consequences of a finding
- *Severity* is derived based on the likelihood and the impact

We categorize the findings into four distinct categories, depending on their severity. These severities are derived from the likelihood and the impact using the following table, following a standard risk assessment procedure.

Likelihood	Impact		
	High	Medium	Low
High			
Medium			
Low			

As seen in the table above, findings that have both a high likelihood and a high impact are classified as critical. Intuitively, such findings are likely to be triggered and cause significant disruption. Overall, the severity correlates with the associated risk. However, every finding's risk should always be closely checked, regardless of severity.

5 Findings

In this section, we describe our findings. The findings are split into these different categories:

- : Architectural shortcomings and design inefficiencies

Below we provide a numerical overview of the identified findings, split up by their severity.

-Severity Findings	0
-Severity Findings	0
-Severity Findings	0
-Severity Findings	1

- [Pool and Configurator May Not Match](#)

5.1 Pool and Configurator May Not Match

CS-SPRKFRZR-001

Nothing enforces the pool address to be the one set in the configurator. If the `pool` address and the `poolConfigurator` pool were to differ, the `SparkLendFreezerMom` contract may not work as expected.

Acknowledged:

Client states:

Acknowledged, no change. Will ensure configuration is correct with adequate end to end testing.

6 Informational

We utilize this section to point out informational findings that are less severe than issues. These informational issues allow us to point out more theoretical findings. Their explanation hopefully improves the overall understanding of the project's security. Furthermore, we point out findings which are unrelated to security.

6.1 Events Emission Inconsistency

CS-SPRKFRZR-002

In the functions `rely` and `deny`, the event is emitted after the storage update, but in the functions `setAuthority` and `setOwner` the event is emitted before. A consistent codebase is easier to maintain and understand.

Risk accepted:

Client states:

Acknowledged, no change. This pattern was done on purpose to efficiently emit the previous and new values of the setters for `setAuthority` and `setOwner` before the value is updated in storage.

6.2 Gas Optimizations

CS-SPRKFRZR-003

1. In the functions `SparkLendFreezerMom.freezeAllMarkets` and `SparkLendFreezerMom.pauseAllMarkets`, the length of reserves can be cached before the loop to save gas.
 2. The incrementation of the index in the function `SparkLendFreezerMom.freezeAllMarkets` and `SparkLendFreezerMom.pauseAllMarkets` can be unchecked.
-

Acknowledged:

Client chose to not implement gas optimizations.

6.3 Unused Code

CS-SPRKFRZR-004

1. The function `SparkLendFreezerMom.isAuthorized` has a branch `src == address(this)` that cannot be reached.
-

Acknowledged:

Client acknowledged the code is unused, `isAuthorized()` is a common function present in multiple contracts and intentionally not modified.