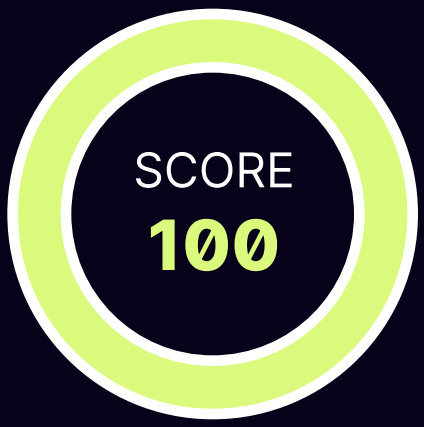
SMART CONTRACTS REVIEW

August 11th 2025 | v. 1.0

Security Audit Score

PASS

Zokyo Security has concluded that this smart contract passes security qualifications to be listed on digital asset exchanges.



ZOKYO AUDIT SCORING DEFACTOR

1. Severity of Issues:
    - Critical: Direct, immediate risks to funds or the integrity of the contract. Typically, these would have a very high weight.
    - High: Important issues that can compromise the contract in certain scenarios.
    - Medium: Issues that might not pose immediate threats but represent significant deviations from best practices.
    - Low: Smaller issues that might not pose security risks but are still noteworthy.
    - Informational: Generally, observations or suggestions that don't point to vulnerabilities but can be improvements or best practices.
2. Test Coverage: The percentage of the codebase that's covered by tests. High test coverage often suggests thorough testing practices and can increase the score.
3. Code Quality: This is more subjective, but contracts that follow best practices, are well-commented, and show good organization might receive higher scores.
4. Documentation: Comprehensive and clear documentation might improve the score, as it shows thoroughness.
5. Consistency: Consistency in coding patterns, naming, etc., can also factor into the score.
6. Response to Identified Issues: Some audits might consider how quickly and effectively the team responds to identified issues.

SCORING CALCULATION:

Let's assume each issue has a weight:
- Critical: -30 points
- High: -20 points
- Medium: -10 points
- Low: -5 points
- Informational: 0 points

Starting with a perfect score of 100:
- 0 Critical issues: 0 points deducted
- 0 High issues: 0 points deducted
- 0 Medium issues: 0 points deducted
- 0 Low issues: 0 points deducted
- 1 Informational issue: 1 resolved = 0 points deducted

Thus, the score is 100

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This document outlines the overall security of the Defactor smart contract/s evaluated by the Zokyo Security team.

The scope of this audit was to analyze and document the Defactor smart contract/s codebase for quality, security, and correctness.

Contract Status

There were 0 critical issue found during the audit. (See Complete Analysis)

It should be noted that this audit is not an endorsement of the reliability or effectiveness of the contract/s but rather limited to an assessment of the logic and implementation. In order to ensure a secure contract that can withstand the Ethereum network's fast-paced and rapidly changing environment, we recommend that the Defactor team put in place a bug bounty program to encourage further active analysis of the smart contract/s.

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AUDITING STRATEGY AND TECHNIQUES APPLIED

The Smart contract's source code was taken from the Defactor repository.
Repo: https://github.com/defactor-com/real-token

Last commit - 6579350341383404c69eef212f860489fa009aea

Contracts under the scope:

- Defactor.sol

During the audit, Zokyo Security ensured that the contract:

- Implements and adheres to the existing standards appropriately and effectively;
- The documentation and code comments match the logic and behavior;
- Distributes tokens in a manner that matches calculations;
- Follows best practices, efficiently using resources without unnecessary waste;
- Uses methods safe from reentrance attacks;
- Is not affected by the most recent vulnerabilities;
- Meets best practices in code readability, etc.

Zokyo Security has followed best practices and industry-standard techniques to verify the implementation of Defactor smart contract/s. To do so, the code was reviewed line by line by our smart contract developers, who documented even minor issues as they were discovered. In summary, our strategies consist largely of manual collaboration between multiple team members at each stage of the review:

01 Due diligence in assessing the overall code quality of the codebase.

02 Cross-comparison with other, similar smart contract/s by industry leaders.

03 Thorough manual review of the codebase line by line.

Executive Summary

The Defactor.sol smart contract is a simple ERC-20 compliant token with additional features for burning, pausing and off-chain approvals by using OpenZeppelin libraries to obtain these functionalities. The token name is ‘Defactor’, with ‘REAL’ as Symbol and 18 decimals by default. The token mints 300M Real tokens, which is its max supply.

The token is ERC-20 standard compliant and it is burnable, pausable and implements permit functionalities. It also implements a pausable functionality which can only be triggered by the owner defined within the constructor.

STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE DOCUMENT

For the ease of navigation, the following sections are arranged from the most to the least critical ones. Issues are tagged as “Resolved” or “Unresolved” or “Acknowledged” depending on whether they have been fixed or addressed. Acknowledged means that the issue was sent to the Defactor team and the Defactor team is aware of it, but they have chosen to not solve it. The issues that are tagged as “Verified” contain unclear or suspicious functionality that either needs explanation from the Client or remains disregarded by the Client. Furthermore, the severity of each issue is written as assessed by the risk of exploitation or other unexpected or otherwise unsafe behavior:

Critical

The issue affects the contract in such a way that funds may be lost, allocated incorrectly, or otherwise result in a significant loss.

High

The issue affects the ability of the contract to compile or operate in a significant way.

Medium

The issue affects the ability of the contract to operate in a way that doesn’t significantly hinder its behavior.

Low

The issue has minimal impact on the contract’s ability to operate.

Informational

The issue has no impact on the contract’s ability to operate.

COMPLETE ANALYSIS

FINDINGS SUMMARY

#	Title	Risk	Status
1	Centralized action	Informational	Resolved

Centralized action

Description:
pause() and unpause() are fully controlled by the owner, who could freeze all token updates. This is a centralization and censorship risk. It's not a vulnerability per se but trust assumptions should be explicitly communicated.

Client's comment: The pause() and unpause() functions are an intentional risk management safeguard, designed to be used only in extreme circumstances, such as critical vulnerabilities, systemic failures, or large-scale security incidents. To address centralization risks, control is secured via a multisig wallet, requiring multiple trusted signers for any action.

	Defactor.sol
Re-entrancy	Pass
Access Management Hierarchy	Pass
Arithmetic Over/Under Flows	Pass
Unexpected Ether	Pass
Delegatecall	Pass
Default Public Visibility	Pass
Hidden Malicious Code	Pass
Entropy Illusion (Lack of Randomness)	Pass
External Contract Referencing	Pass
Short Address/ Parameter Attack	Pass
Unchecked CALL Return Values	Pass
Race Conditions / Front Running	Pass
General Denial Of Service (DOS)	Pass
Uninitialized Storage Pointers	Pass
Floating Points and Precision	Pass
Tx.Origin Authentication	Pass
Signatures Replay	Pass
Pool Asset Security (backdoors in the underlying ERC-20)	Fail

We are grateful for the opportunity to work with the Defactor team.

The statements made in this document should not be interpreted as an investment or legal advice, nor should its authors be held accountable for the decisions made based on them.

Zokyo Security recommends the Defactor team implement a bug bounty program to encourage further analysis of the smart contract by third parties.

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