SOLIDProof

Bring trust into your projects

Blockchain Security | Smart Contract Audits | KYC Development | Marketing

MADE IN GERMANY

Crisis Currency

AUDIT

SECURITY ASSESSMENT

05. November, 2025

FOR

Introduction

SolidProof.io is a brand of the officially registered company Future Visions Deutschland. We're mainly focused on Blockchain Security, such as Smart Contract Audits and KYC verification for project teams.
Solidproof.io assesses potential security issues in the smart contracts implementations, reviews for potential inconsistencies between the code base and the whitepaper/documentation, and provides suggestions for improvement.

Disclaimer

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SolidProof.io Reports represent an extensive auditing process intending to help our customers increase the quality of their code while reducing the high level of risk presented by cryptographic tokens and blockchain technology. Blockchain technology and cryptographic assets present a high level of ongoing risk. SolidProof's position is that each company and individual are responsible for their own due diligence and continuous security. SolidProof in no way claims any guarantee of the security or functionality of the technology we agree to analyse.

Project Overview

Summary

Project Name	Crisis Currency
Website	https://www.cctok.io/
About the project	The CCTOK — Crisis Currency Token is the world's first digital crypto-crisis currency. By linking the Global Crisis Index (GCI) to the CCTOK, global crises can be transformed into economic profit. The CCTOK rises in price when global crises intensify. Holders of CCTOK want to speculate on an increase in global crises to generate financial profits.
Chain	N/A
Language	Solidity
Codebase Link	N/A
Commit	N/A
Unit Tests	Not Provided

Social Medias

Telegram	N/A
Twitter	https://x.com/cctokio
Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/cctok.io/
Instagram	https://www.instagram.com/cctok.io/
Github	N/A
Reddit	N/A
Medium	N/A
Discord	N/A
Youtube	N/A
TikTok	N/A
LinkedIn	N/A

Audit Summary

Version	Delivery Date	Changelog
v1.0	05. November 2025	• Layout Project • Automated- /Manual-Security Testing • Summary
v1.1	06. November 2025	• Reaudit

Note - The following audit report presents a comprehensive security analysis of the smart contract utilized in the project that includes malicious outside manipulation of the contract's functions. This analysis did not include functional testing (or unit testing) of the contract/s logic. We cannot guarantee 100% logical correctness of the contract as we did not functionally test it. This includes internal calculations in the formulae used in the contract.

File Overview

The Team provided us with the files that should be tested in the security assessment. This audit covered the following files listed below with an SHA-1 Hash.

File Name	SHA-1 Hash
cctokSale.sol	38384730bf2d2fef298e01af45f676918e8a27cb

Please note: Files with a different hash value than in this table have been modified after the security check, either intentionally or unintentionally. A different hash value may (but need not) indicate a changed state or potential vulnerability that was not the subject of this scan.

Imported packages

Used code from other Frameworks/Smart Contracts (direct imports).

Dependency / Import Path	Count
@chainlink/contracts/src/v0.8/shared/interfaces/AggregatorV3Interface.sol	1
@openzeppelin/contracts/access/Ownable.sol	1
@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/ERC20.sol	1
@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/IERC20.sol	1
@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Pausable.sol	1
@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/ReentrancyGuard.sol	1

Note for Investors: We only audited contracts mentioned in the scope above. All contracts related to the project apart from that are not a part of the audit, and we cannot comment on its security and are not responsible for it in any way

Audit Information

Vulnerability & Risk Level

Risk represents the probability that a certain source threat will exploit vulnerability and the impact of that event on the organization or system. The risk Level is computed based on CVSS version 3.0.

Level	Value	Vulnerability	Risk (Required Action)
Critical	9 - 10	A vulnerability that can disrupt the contract functioning in a number of scenarios, or creates a risk that the contract may be broken.	Immediate action to reduce risk level.
High	7 – 8.9	A vulnerability that affects the desired outcome when using a contract, or provides the opportunity to use a contract in an unintended way.	Implementation of corrective actions as soon aspossible.
Medium	4 – 6.9	A vulnerability that could affect the desired outcome of executing the contract in a specific scenario.	Implementation of corrective actions in a certain period.
Low	2 – 3.9	A vulnerability that does not have a significant impact on possible scenarios for the use of the contract and is probably subjective.	Implementation of certain corrective actions or accepting the risk.
Informational	0 – 1.9	A vulnerability that have informational character but is not effecting any of the code.	An observation that does not determine a level of risk

Auditing Strategy and Techniques Applied

Throughout the review process, care was taken to check the repository for security-related issues, code quality, and compliance with specifications and best practices. To this end, our team of experienced pen-testers and smart contract developers reviewed the code line by line and documented any issues discovered.

We check every file manually. We use automated tools only so that they help us achieve faster and better results.

Methodology

The auditing process follows a routine series of steps:

1. Code review that includes the following:
    a. Review the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to SolidProof to ensure we understand the smart contract's size, scope, and functionality.
    b. Manual review of the code, i.e., reading the source code line by line to identify potential vulnerabilities.
    c. Comparison to the specification, i.e., verifying that the code does what is described in the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to SolidProof.

2. Testing and automated analysis that includes the following:
    a. Test coverage analysis determines whether test cases cover code and how much code is executed when those test cases are executed.
    b. Symbolic execution is analysing a program to determine what inputs cause each part of a program to execute.

3. Review best practices, i.e., smart contracts to improve efficiency, effectiveness, clarity, maintainability, security, and control based on best practices, recommendations, and research from industry and academia.

4. Concrete, itemized and actionable recommendations to help you secure your smart contracts.

Overall Security

Upgradeability

Contract is not an upgradeable	✅ Deployer cannot update the contract with new functionalities
Description	The contract is not an upgradeable contract. The deployer is not able to change or add any functionalities to the contract after deploying.
Comment	N/A

Ownership

Contract ownership is not renounced	❌ **The ownership is not renounced**
Description	The owner has not renounced the ownership that means that the owner retains control over the contract's operations, including the ability to execute functions that may impact the contract's users or stakeholders. This can lead to several potential issues, including: • Centralizations • The owner has significant control over contract's operations
Example	We assume that you have funds in the contract and it has been audited by any security audit firm. Now the audit has passed. After that, the deployer can upgrade the contract to allow him to transfer the funds you purchased without any approval from you. This has the consequence that your funds can be taken by the creator.
Comment	N/A

Note - If the contract is not deployed then we would consider the ownership to be not renounced. Moreover, if there are no ownership functionalities then the ownership is automatically considered renounced.

Ownership Privileges

These functions can be dangerous. Please note that abuse can lead to financial loss. We have a guide where you can learn more about these Functions.

Minting tokens

Minting tokens refers to the process of creating new tokens in a cryptocurrency or blockchain network. This process is typically performed by the project's owner or designated authority, who can add new tokens to the network's total supply.

Contract owner cannot mint new tokens	✅ **The owner cannot mint new tokens**
Description	The owner is not able to mint new tokens once the contract is deployed.
Comment	N/A

Burning Tokens without Allowance

Burning tokens is the process of permanently destroying a certain number of tokens, reducing the total supply of a cryptocurrency or token. This is usually done to increase the value of the remaining tokens, as the reduced supply can create scarcity and potentially drive up demand.

Contract owner cannot burn tokens	✅ **The owner cannot burn tokens**
Description	The owner is not able to burn tokens without any allowances.
Comment	N/A

Blacklist addresses

Blacklisting addresses in smart contracts is the process of adding a certain address to a blacklist, effectively preventing them from accessing or participating in certain functionalities or transactions within the contract. This can be useful in preventing fraudulent or malicious activities, such as hacking attempts or money laundering.

Contract owner cannot blacklist addresses	✅ **The owner cannot blacklist addresses**
Description	The owner is not able to blacklist addresses to lock funds.
Comment	N/A

Fees and Tax

In some smart contracts, the owner or creator of the contract can set fees for certain actions or operations within the contract. These fees can be used to cover the contract's cost, such as paying for gas fees or compensating the contract's owner for their time and effort in developing and maintaining the contract.

Contract owner cannot set fees more than 25%	✅ **The owner cannot levy unfair taxes**
Description	The owner is not able to set the fees above 25%
Comment	N/A

Lock User Funds

In a smart contract, locking refers to the process of restricting access to certain tokens or assets for a specified period of time. When tokens or assets are locked in a smart contract, they cannot be transferred or used until the lock-up period has expired or certain conditions have been met.

Owner cannot lock the contract	✅ **The owner cannot lock the contract**
Description	The owner is not able to lock the contract by any functions or updating any variables.
Comment	N/A

External/Public functions

External/public functions are functions that can be called from outside of a contract, i.e., they can be accessed by other contracts or external accounts on the blockchain. These functions are specified using the function declaration's external or public visibility modifier.

State variables

State variables are variables that are stored on the blockchain as part of the contract's state. They are declared at the contract level and can be accessed and modified by any function within the contract. State variables can be defined with a visibility modifier, such as public, private, or internal, which determines the access level of the variable.

Components

📝Contracts	📚Libraries	🔍Interfaces	🎨Abstract
1	0	0	0

Exposed Functions

This section lists functions that are explicitly declared public or payable. Please note that getter methods for public stateVars are not included.

🌐Public	💰Payable
31	2

External	Internal	Private	Pure	View
17	25	0	4	19

StateVariables

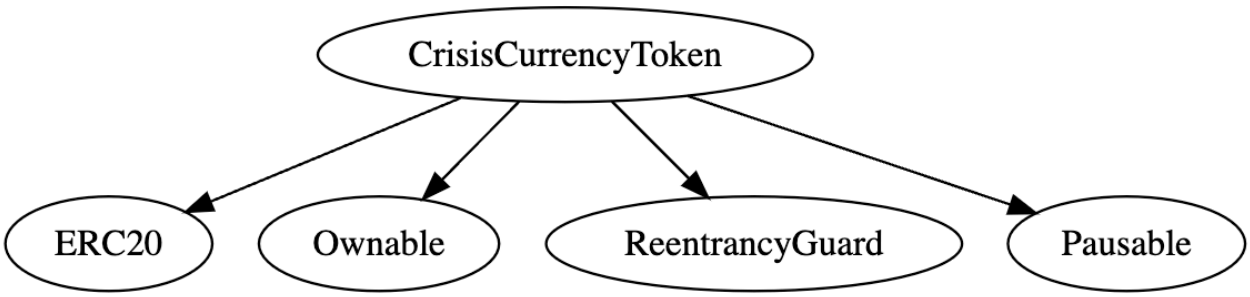
Total	🌐Public
36	33

Capabilities

Solidity Versions observed	Transfers ETH	💰 Can Receive Funds	🖥️ Uses Assembly	💣 Has Destroyable Contracts
`^0.8.20`				

Inheritance Graph

An inheritance graph is a graphical representation of the inheritance hierarchy among contracts. In object-oriented programming, inheritance is a mechanism that allows one class (or contract, in the case of Solidity) to inherit properties and methods from another class. It shows the relationships between different contracts and how they are related to each other through inheritance.



Centralization Privileges

Centralization can arise when one or more parties have privileged access or control over the contract's functionality, data, or decision-making. This can occur, for example, if a single entity controls the contract or if certain participants have special permissions or abilities that others do not.

In the project, some authorities have access to the following functions:

File	Privileges
cctokSale.sol	• The owner can pause/unpause the buy and distribute functionality in the contract. • The owner can set the treasury price USD value to any arbitrary value, excluding zero. • The owner can set the fallbackETHprice to any arbitrary value. • The owner can change the start time of the Token generation event. • The owner can claim their vested tokens. • The owner can distribute ETH and USDT tokens from the contract to the marketing wallet and owners. • The owner can transfer tokens to the launchpad address. • The owners can transfer any amount of tokens to liquidity pools.

Recommendations

To avoid potential hacking risks, the client should manage the private key of the privileged account with care. Additionally, we recommend enhancing the security practices of centralized privileges or roles in the protocol through a decentralized mechanism or smart-contract-based accounts, such as multi-signature wallets.

Here are some suggestions of what the client can do:

- Consider using multi-signature wallets: Multi-signature wallets require multiple parties to sign off on a transaction before it can be executed, providing an extra layer of security, e.g. Gnosis Safe
- Use of a timelock at least with a latency of, e.g. 48-72 hours for awareness of privileged operations
- Introduce a DAO/Governance/Voting module to increase transparency and user involvement
- Consider Renouncing the ownership so that the owner can no longer modify any state variables of the contract. Make sure to set up everything before renouncing.

Audit Results

Critical issues

No critical issues

High issues

No high issues

Medium issues

No medium issues

Low issues

No low issues

Informational issues

#1 | Inconsistent Dual Ownership Model

File	Severity	Location	Status
cctokSale	Informational	132-135	ACK

Description - The contract inherits from Ownable which designates the deployer (msg.sender) as THE owner with access to the onlyOwner modifier. Simultaneously, it implements a separate multi-owner system through the isOwner mapping and onlyOwners modifier. This creates two distinct permission tiers with no clear hierarchy or relationship. The inconsistency is evident in critical functions: transferToLaunchpad() (line 478) and transferToLiquidityPool() (line 491) use onlyOwner restricting access to the single deployer, while mergeLaunchpadIntoTreasury() (line 485), distributeETH() (line 433), and other revenue functions use onlyOwners allowing any owner from the multi-owner set. This dual system creates ambiguity about who controls what functionality, complicates permission auditing, and may lead to unexpected access restrictions or allowances.

Recommendation - For improved clarity and consistency, consider standardizing on a single access control model. Either extend OpenZeppelin's Ownable to support multiple owners, use AccessControl for role-based permissions, or remove Ownable inheritance entirely and rely solely on the custom isOwner system.

Document the permission structure clearly, specifying which functions require single-owner approval versus multi-owner consensus. If the dual model is intentional (e.g., deployer retains certain critical controls while delegating operations to a team), add comprehensive comments explaining the permission hierarchy and rationale.

Legend for the Issue Status

Attribute or Symbol	Meaning
Open	The issue is not fixed by the project team.
Fixed	The issue is fixed by the project team.
Acknowledged(ACK)	The issue has been acknowledged or declared as part of business logic.

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