Profissionais: auditores, oráculos e assessores

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Um auditor de smart contracts que certifica que o código está livre de vulnerabilidades críticas, e cujo relatório é publicado para atrair usuários, está na posição de qualquer profissional que faz uma declaração sabendo que uma categoria de pessoas confiará nela. Singapura aplica o princípio de *Hedley Byrne* por meio do modelo de *Spandeck* e pergunta se o auditor assumiu responsabilidade perante o autor e se a confiança deste foi razoável.[1] Os relatórios de auditoria invariavelmente contêm ressalvas (disclaimers) segundo as quais são fornecidos apenas ao protocolo, não garantem a ausência de bugs e nenhum terceiro pode confiar neles. Essas ressalvas afastam eficazmente a assunção de responsabilidade perante os usuários, a menos que a conduta do auditor as contradiga, por exemplo ao permitir que seu nome e seu selo sejam exibidos na interface do protocolo como sinal de segurança. Os provedores de oráculos que alimentam protocolos de empréstimo com preços estão sujeitos à mesma análise, com a dificuldade adicional de que um preço manipulado pode ter sido causado pela atividade de mercado de um terceiro, limitando-se o oráculo a reportá-lo.

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Notas

1. *Hedley Byrne & Co Ltd v Heller & Partners Ltd* [1964] AC 465 (HL), aplicado em Singapura por meio de *Spandeck* [2007] SGCA 37, parágrafos [81]–[83]. ↩

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