Profesionales: auditores, oráculos y asesores

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El auditor de smart contracts que certifica que un código está libre de vulnerabilidades críticas, y cuyo informe se publica para atraer usuarios, está en la posición de cualquier profesional que hace una declaración sabiendo que un grupo de personas confiará en ella. Singapur aplica el principio *Hedley Byrne* a través del marco de *Spandeck* y se pregunta si el auditor asumió responsabilidad frente al demandante y si la confianza de este era razonable.[1] Los informes de auditoría contienen siempre exenciones de responsabilidad según las cuales se emiten solo para el protocolo, no garantizan la ausencia de fallos y ningún tercero puede confiar en ellos. Tales exenciones bastan para excluir la asunción de responsabilidad frente a los usuarios, salvo que la conducta del auditor las contradiga, por ejemplo al permitir que su nombre y su distintivo se muestren en la interfaz del protocolo como sello de seguridad. Los proveedores de oráculos que suministran precios a protocolos de préstamo se enfrentan al mismo análisis, con la dificultad añadida de que un precio manipulado puede deberse a la actividad de mercado de un tercero y el oráculo haberse limitado a transmitirlo.

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Notas

1. *Hedley Byrne & Co Ltd v Heller & Partners Ltd* [1964] AC 465 (HL), aplicada en Singapur a través de *Spandeck* [2007] SGCA 37, en [81]–[83]. ↩

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