



# NSGP Token

## Security Assessment

CertiK Assessed on Apr 17th, 2025





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## NSGP Token

The security assessment was prepared by CertiK, the leader in Web3.0 security.

### Executive Summary

TYPES  
BEP-20

ECOSYSTEM  
Binance Smart Chain  
(BSC)

METHODS  
Formal Verification, Manual Review, Static Analysis

LANGUAGE  
Solidity

TIMELINE  
Delivered on 04/17/2025

KEY COMPONENTS  
N/A

CODEBASE  
[base](#)  
[update\\_20250407](#)  
View All in Codebase Page

COMMITTS  
[0xb47149eef1369f488d13dc372b1822a585ae9f2d](#)  
[0x1dfac989ed67d5a4756d308787239e7a1310aa31](#)  
View All in Codebase Page

### Highlighted Centralization Risks

🚩 Initial owner token share is 100%

### Vulnerability Summary



2 Centralization

1 Removed, 1 Multi-Sig

Centralization findings highlight privileged roles & functions and their capabilities, or instances where the project takes custody of users' assets.

1 Critical

1 Resolved

Critical risks are those that impact the safe functioning of a platform and must be addressed before launch. Users should not invest in any project with outstanding critical risks.

0 Major

Major risks may include logical errors that, under specific circumstances, could result in fund losses or loss of project control.

0 Medium

Medium risks may not pose a direct risk to users' funds, but they can affect the overall functioning of a platform.

0 Minor

Minor risks can be any of the above, but on a smaller scale. They generally do not compromise the overall integrity of the project, but they may be less efficient than other solutions.

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■ 0 Informational

Informational errors are often recommendations to improve the style of the code or certain operations to fall within industry best practices. They usually do not affect the overall functioning of the code.

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# CODEBASE | NSGP TOKEN

## Repository

base

update\_20250407



## Commit

0xb47149eef1369f488d13dc372b1822a585ae9f2d 0x1dfac989ed67d5a4756d308787239e7a1310aa31

# AUDIT SCOPE | NSGP TOKEN

2 files audited ● 1 file with Resolved findings ● 1 file with Multi-Sig findings



ID	Repo	File	SHA256 Checksum
● NSP	mainnet	 NSGPGovernance.sol	c37d6721ef2e72d9e0e60a02728cceca7233a1d0cb9f0f258fdf7862a228aa89
● NGP	mainnet	 NSGPGovernance.sol	e0cbf5871dc6651ab85e097a19b551e8269fa0ed51ee633983244292ac9a16ce

## APPROACH & METHODS | NSGP TOKEN

This report has been prepared for NSGP to discover issues and vulnerabilities in the source code of the NSGP Token project as well as any contract dependencies that were not part of an officially recognized library. A comprehensive examination has been performed, utilizing Static Analysis and Manual Review techniques.

The auditing process pays special attention to the following considerations:

- Testing the smart contracts against both common and uncommon attack vectors.
- Assessing the codebase to ensure compliance with current best practices and industry standards.
- Ensuring contract logic meets the specifications and intentions of the client.
- Cross referencing contract structure and implementation against similar smart contracts produced by industry leaders.
- Thorough line-by-line manual review of the entire codebase by industry experts.

The security assessment resulted in findings that ranged from critical to informational. We recommend addressing these findings to ensure a high level of security standards and industry practices. We suggest recommendations that could better serve the project from the security perspective:

- Testing the smart contracts against both common and uncommon attack vectors;
- Enhance general coding practices for better structures of source codes;
- Add enough unit tests to cover the possible use cases;
- Provide more comments per each function for readability, especially contracts that are verified in public;
- Provide more transparency on privileged activities once the protocol is live.

# FINDINGS | NSGP TOKEN



3

Total Findings

1

Critical

2

Centralization

0

Major

0

Medium

0

Minor

0

Informational

This report has been prepared to discover issues and vulnerabilities for NSGP Token. Through this audit, we have uncovered 3 issues ranging from different severity levels. Utilizing the techniques of Static Analysis & Manual Review to complement rigorous manual code reviews, we discovered the following findings:

ID	Title	Category	Severity	Status
NST-01	Lack Of Access Control In Burn Function	Access Control	Critical	● Resolved
NST-02	Centralized Balance Manipulation	Centralization	Centralization	● Removed
NST-03	Initial Token Distribution	Centralization	Centralization	● 3/3 Multi-Sig

## NST-01 | LACK OF ACCESS CONTROL IN BURN FUNCTION

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Access Control	● Critical	NSGPGovernance.sol (base): 737-739	● Resolved

### Description

The `burn` function lacks access restrictions, allowing anyone to invoke it. Consequently, it can be misused to burn tokens belonging to other users.

### Recommendation

We recommend the team add access control to prevent others from calling the `burn()` function.

### Alleviation

[NSGP, 04/06/2025]: The `burn()` function has been removed from the contract.

## NST-02 | CENTRALIZED BALANCE MANIPULATION

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Centralization	● Centralization	NSGPGovernance.sol (base): 733	● removed

### Description

In the contract `NSGPGovernance` contract, the role `owner` has the authority to update the token balance of an arbitrary account without sanity restriction.

Any compromise to the `owner` account may allow a hacker to take advantage of this authority and manipulate users' balances. By calling `mint` function, owner account can mint any amount of NSG tokens to any account

### Recommendation

We recommend the team makes efforts to restrict access to the private key of the privileged account. A strategy of multi-signature (2/3, 3/5) wallet can be used to prevent a single point of failure due to a private key compromise. In addition, the team should be transparent and notify the community in advance whenever they plan to mint more tokens or engage in similar balance-related operations.

Here are some feasible short-term and long-term suggestions that would mitigate the potential risk to a different level and suggestions that would permanently *fully* resolve the risk:

#### Short Term:

A multi signature (2/3, 3/5) wallet *mitigate* the risk by avoiding a single point of key management failure.

- Assignment of privileged roles to multi-signature wallets to prevent a single point of failure due to a private key compromised;  
AND
- A medium/blog link for sharing the time-lock contract and multi-signers' addresses information with the community.

For remediation and mitigated status, please provide the following information:

- Provide the **gnosis** address with **ALL** the multi-signer addresses for the verification process.
- Provide a link to the **medium/blog** with all of the above information included.

#### Long Term:

A DAO for controlling the operation *mitigate* the risk by applying transparency and decentralization.

- Introduction of a DAO, governance, or voting module to increase decentralization, transparency, and user involvement;
- AND
- A medium/blog link for sharing the multi-signers' addresses, and DAO information with the community.

For remediation and mitigated status, please provide the following information:

- Provide the **gnosis** address with **ALL** the multi-signer addresses for the verification process.
- Provide a link to the **medium/blog** with all of the above information included.

### Permanent:

The following actions can *fully* resolve the risk:

- Renounce the ownership and never claim back the privileged role.  
OR
- Remove the risky functionality.  
OR
- Add minting logic (such as a vesting schedule) to the contract instead of allowing the owner account to call the sensitive function directly.

*Note: we recommend the project team consider the long-term solution or the permanent solution. The project team shall make a decision based on the current state of their project, timeline, and project resources.*

### I Alleviation

[Certik, 04/06/2025]: The functionality of minting new tokens has been removed.

## NST-03 | INITIAL TOKEN DISTRIBUTION

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Centralization	● Centralization	NSGPGovernance.sol (update_20250407): 628-629	● 3/3 Multi-Sig

### Description

All of the **NSGP** tokens are sent to the contract deployer. This is a centralization risk because the deployer can distribute tokens without obtaining the consensus of the community. Any compromise of this address could allow a hacker to steal and sell tokens on the market, potentially causing severe damage to the project.

### Recommendation

It is recommended that the team be transparent regarding the initial token distribution process. The token distribution plan should be published in a public location that the community can access. The team should make efforts to restrict access to the private keys of the deployer account or EOAs. A multi-signature ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{3}{5}$ ) wallet can be used to prevent a single point of failure due to a private key compromise. Additionally, the team can lock up a portion of tokens, release them with a vesting schedule for long-term success, and deanonymize the project team with a third-party KYC provider to create greater accountability.

### Alleviation

[Certik, 04/12/2025]:

#### Token Distribution Plan

For full tokenomics, see:

[NSGP Tokenomics GitBook](#)

#### Multi-Signature Wallet Addresses & Signers

All multisig wallets below require **3 out of 3** signer approvals

Platform: [Safe \(Gnosis Safe\)](#)

Network: BNB Chain

#### 1. Minting Rewards — 75%

- **Wallet:** `0x8Ff47e734eD2f19380bb8fFDAD631F2f74B90388`

#### 2. CEX Listing Reserve — 10%

- **Wallet:** `0x10E406095963cAF13C6DfCF451Dd4B2811b8C447`

---

### 3. Founder Team & Advisor — 5%

- **Wallet:** `0x44497721CDF26298399cE56B2AFa8257E8C8f527`

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### 4. Marketing Support / Community Airdrop — 5%

- **Wallet:** `0x632C38F41d2A9703d0f6aFcaB410a92Be8E3C627`

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### 5. Ecosystem Development — 2.5%

- **Wallet:** `0x1a4FBB2e971Fe8BFdf693CF564280be0d6434d0a`

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### 6. Strategic Investor — 2.5%

- **Wallet:** `0x291FDc237AA3e8E76829f8B5217Cbbb809a4566f`

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### Multisig Signers (for all wallets)

Signer	Address	BscScan Link
Signer 1	<code>0x7c53041E92151DC4FcCc417A595C1AA0454123BD</code>	<a href="#">View on BscScan</a>
Signer 2	<code>0x53ebba760c5762BB856e5a9A877BC81247Ab8483</code>	<a href="#">View on BscScan</a>
Signer 3	<code>0xC6934156B8083BaEe8AA65c09cd8f71313d1401d</code>	<a href="#">View on BscScan</a>

# FORMAL VERIFICATION | NSGP TOKEN

Formal guarantees about the behavior of smart contracts can be obtained by reasoning about properties relating to the entire contract (e.g. contract invariants) or to specific functions of the contract. Once such properties are proven to be valid, they guarantee that the contract behaves as specified by the property. As part of this audit, we applied formal verification to prove that important functions in the smart contracts adhere to their expected behaviors.

## Considered Functions And Scope

In the following, we provide a description of the properties that have been used in this audit. They are grouped according to the type of contract they apply to.

### Verification of ERC-20 Compliance

We verified properties of the public interface of those token contracts that implement the ERC-20 interface. This covers

- Functions `transfer` and `transferFrom` that are widely used for token transfers,
- functions `approve` and `allowance` that enable the owner of an account to delegate a certain subset of her tokens to another account (i.e. to grant an allowance), and
- the functions `balanceOf` and `totalSupply`, which are verified to correctly reflect the internal state of the contract.

The properties that were considered within the scope of this audit are as follows (note that overflow properties were excluded from the verification):

Property Name	Title
erc20-transferfrom-revert-zero-argument	<code>transferFrom</code> Fails for Transfers with Zero Address Arguments
erc20-balanceof-change-state	<code>balanceOf</code> Does Not Change the Contract's State
erc20-transferfrom-fail-exceed-balance	<code>transferFrom</code> Fails if the Requested Amount Exceeds the Available Balance
erc20-totalsupply-correct-value	<code>totalSupply</code> Returns the Value of the Corresponding State Variable
erc20-allowance-change-state	<code>allowance</code> Does Not Change the Contract's State
erc20-transfer-correct-amount	<code>transfer</code> Transfers the Correct Amount in Transfers
erc20-transferfrom-correct-amount	<code>transferFrom</code> Transfers the Correct Amount in Transfers
erc20-transferfrom-correct-allowance	<code>transferFrom</code> Updated the Allowance Correctly
erc20-approve-never-return-false	<code>approve</code> Never Returns <code>false</code>
erc20-approve-false	If <code>approve</code> Returns <code>false</code> , the Contract's State Is Unchanged

Property Name	Title
erc20-allowance-succeed-always	<code>allowance</code> Always Succeeds
erc20-approve-succeed-normal	<code>approve</code> Succeeds for Valid Inputs
erc20-transferfrom-never-return-false	<code>transferFrom</code> Never Returns <code>false</code>
erc20-totalsupply-succeed-always	<code>totalSupply</code> Always Succeeds
erc20-transferfrom-false	If <code>transferFrom</code> Returns <code>false</code> , the Contract's State Is Unchanged
erc20-transfer-false	If <code>transfer</code> Returns <code>false</code> , the Contract State Is Not Changed
erc20-transfer-never-return-false	<code>transfer</code> Never Returns <code>false</code>
erc20-balanceof-succeed-always	<code>balanceOf</code> Always Succeeds
erc20-balanceof-correct-value	<code>balanceOf</code> Returns the Correct Value
erc20-transfer-revert-zero	<code>transfer</code> Prevents Transfers to the Zero Address
erc20-transferfrom-fail-exceed-allowance	<code>transferFrom</code> Fails if the Requested Amount Exceeds the Available Allowance
erc20-allowance-correct-value	<code>allowance</code> Returns Correct Value
erc20-approve-revert-zero	<code>approve</code> Prevents Approvals For the Zero Address
erc20-transfer-exceed-balance	<code>transfer</code> Fails if Requested Amount Exceeds Available Balance
erc20-totalsupply-change-state	<code>totalSupply</code> Does Not Change the Contract's State
erc20-approve-correct-amount	<code>approve</code> Updates the Approval Mapping Correctly

## Verification Results

For the following contracts, formal verification established that each of the properties that were in scope of this audit (see scope) are valid:

**Detailed Results For Contract NSGPGovernance (NSGPGovernance.sol) In Commit  
0x1dfac989ed67d5a4756d308787239e7a1310aa31**

## Verification of ERC-20 Compliance

Detailed Results for Function `transferFrom`

Property Name	Final Result	Remarks
erc20-transferfrom-revert-zero-argument	● True	
erc20-transferfrom-fail-exceed-balance	● True	
erc20-transferfrom-correct-amount	● True	
erc20-transferfrom-correct-allowance	● True	
erc20-transferfrom-never-return-false	● True	
erc20-transferfrom-false	● True	
erc20-transferfrom-fail-exceed-allowance	● True	

Detailed Results for Function `balanceOf`

Property Name	Final Result	Remarks
erc20-balanceof-change-state	● True	
erc20-balanceof-succeed-always	● True	
erc20-balanceof-correct-value	● True	

Detailed Results for Function `totalSupply`

Property Name	Final Result	Remarks
erc20-totalsupply-correct-value	● True	
erc20-totalsupply-succeed-always	● True	
erc20-totalsupply-change-state	● True	

Detailed Results for Function `allowance`

Property Name	Final Result	Remarks
erc20-allowance-change-state	● True	
erc20-allowance-succeed-always	● True	
erc20-allowance-correct-value	● True	

Detailed Results for Function `transfer`

Property Name	Final Result	Remarks
erc20-transfer-correct-amount	● True	
erc20-transfer-false	● True	
erc20-transfer-never-return-false	● True	
erc20-transfer-revert-zero	● True	
erc20-transfer-exceed-balance	● True	

Detailed Results for Function `approve`

Property Name	Final Result	Remarks
erc20-approve-never-return-false	● True	
erc20-approve-false	● True	
erc20-approve-succeed-normal	● True	
erc20-approve-revert-zero	● True	
erc20-approve-correct-amount	● True	

**Detailed Results For Contract NSGPGovernance (NSGPGovernance.sol) In Commit  
0xb47149eef1369f488d13dc372b1822a585ae9f2d**

## Verification of ERC-20 Compliance

Detailed Results for Function `transfer`

Property Name	Final Result	Remarks
erc20-transfer-correct-amount	● True	
erc20-transfer-never-return-false	● True	
erc20-transfer-revert-zero	● True	
erc20-transfer-exceed-balance	● True	
erc20-transfer-false	● True	

Detailed Results for Function `transferFrom`

Property Name	Final Result	Remarks
erc20-transferfrom-correct-amount	● True	
erc20-transferfrom-correct-allowance	● True	
erc20-transferfrom-false	● True	
erc20-transferfrom-never-return-false	● True	
erc20-transferfrom-revert-zero-argument	● True	
erc20-transferfrom-fail-exceed-balance	● True	
erc20-transferfrom-fail-exceed-allowance	● True	

Detailed Results for Function `approve`

Property Name	Final Result	Remarks
erc20-approve-false	● True	
erc20-approve-never-return-false	● True	
erc20-approve-succeed-normal	● True	
erc20-approve-correct-amount	● True	
erc20-approve-revert-zero	● True	

Detailed Results for Function `totalSupply`

Property Name	Final Result	Remarks
erc20-totalsupply-correct-value	● True	
erc20-totalsupply-change-state	● True	
erc20-totalsupply-succeed-always	● True	

Detailed Results for Function `allowance`

Property Name	Final Result	Remarks
erc20-allowance-correct-value	● True	
erc20-allowance-change-state	● True	
erc20-allowance-succeed-always	● True	

Detailed Results for Function `balanceOf`

Property Name	Final Result	Remarks
erc20-balanceof-correct-value	● True	
erc20-balanceof-change-state	● True	
erc20-balanceof-succeed-always	● True	

## APPENDIX | NSGP TOKEN

### Finding Categories

Categories	Description
Access Control	Access Control findings are about security vulnerabilities that make protected assets unsafe.
Centralization	Centralization findings detail the design choices of designating privileged roles or other centralized controls over the code.

### Checksum Calculation Method

The "Checksum" field in the "Audit Scope" section is calculated as the SHA-256 (Secure Hash Algorithm 2 with digest size of 256 bits) digest of the content of each file hosted in the listed source repository under the specified commit.

The result is hexadecimal encoded and is the same as the output of the Linux "sha256sum" command against the target file.

### Details on Formal Verification

Some Solidity smart contracts from this project have been formally verified. Each such contract was compiled into a mathematical model that reflects all its possible behaviors with respect to the property. The model takes into account the semantics of the Solidity instructions found in the contract. All verification results that we report are based on that model.

The following assumptions and simplifications apply to our model:

- Certain low-level calls and inline assembly are not supported and may lead to a contract not being formally verified.
- We model the semantics of the Solidity source code and not the semantics of the EVM bytecode in a compiled contract.

### Formalism for property specifications

All properties are expressed in a behavioral interface specification language that CertiK has developed for Solidity, which allows us to specify the behavior of each function in terms of the contract state and its parameters and return values, as well as contract properties that are maintained by every observable state transition. Observable state transitions occur when the contract's external interface is invoked and the invocation does not revert, and when the contract's Ether balance is changed by the EVM due to another contract's "self-destruct" invocation. The specification language has the usual Boolean connectives, as well as the operator `\o1d` (used to denote the state of a variable before a state transition), and several types of specification clause:

Apart from the Boolean connectives and the modal operators "always" (written `[]`) and "eventually" (written `<>`), we use the following predicates to reason about the validity of atomic propositions. They are evaluated on the contract's state

whenever a discrete time step occurs:

- `requires [cond]` - the condition `cond`, which refers to a function's parameters, return values, and contract state variables, must hold when a function is invoked in order for it to exhibit a specified behavior.
- `ensures [cond]` - the condition `cond`, which refers to a function's parameters, return values, and both `\old` and current contract state variables, is guaranteed to hold when a function returns if the corresponding requires condition held when it was invoked.
- `invariant [cond]` - the condition `cond`, which refers only to contract state variables, is guaranteed to hold at every observable contract state.
- `constraint [cond]` - the condition `cond`, which refers to both `\old` and current contract state variables, is guaranteed to hold at every observable contract state except for the initial state after construction (because there is no previous state); constraints are used to restrict how contract state can change over time.

## Description of the Analyzed ERC-20 Properties

Properties related to function `transferFrom`

### erc20-transferfrom-correct-allowance

All non-reverting invocations of `transferFrom(from, dest, amount)` that return `true` must decrease the allowance for address `msg.sender` over address `from` by the value in `amount`.

Specification:

```
ensures \result ==> allowance(\old(sender), msg.sender) == \old(allowance(sender,
msg.sender)) - \old(amount)
    || (allowance(\old(sender), msg.sender) == \old(allowance(sender,
msg.sender)) && \old(allowance(sender, msg.sender)) == type(uint256).max);
```

### erc20-transferfrom-correct-amount

All invocations of `transferFrom(from, dest, amount)` that succeed and that return `true` subtract the value in `amount` from the balance of address `from` and add the same value to the balance of address `dest`.

Specification:

```
requires recipient != sender;
requires balanceOf(recipient) + amount <= type(uint256).max;
ensures \result ==> balanceOf(\old(recipient)) == \old(balanceOf(recipient) +
amount)
    && balanceOf(\old(sender)) == \old(balanceOf(sender) - amount);
also
requires recipient == sender;
ensures \result ==> balanceOf(\old(recipient)) == \old(balanceOf(recipient));
```

### erc20-transferfrom-fail-exceed-allowance

Any call of the form `transferFrom(from, dest, amount)` with a value for `amount` that exceeds the allowance of address `msg.sender` must fail.

Specification:

```
requires msg.sender != sender;
requires amount > allowance(sender, msg.sender);
ensures !\result;
```

#### erc20-transferfrom-fail-exceed-balance

Any call of the form `transferFrom(from, dest, amount)` with a value for `amount` that exceeds the balance of address `from` must fail.

Specification:

```
requires amount > balanceOf(sender);
ensures !\result;
```

#### erc20-transferfrom-false

If `transferFrom` returns `false` to signal a failure, it must undo all incurred state changes before returning to the caller.

Specification:

```
ensures !\result ==> \assigned (\nothing);
```

#### erc20-transferfrom-never-return-false

The `transferFrom` function must never return `false`.

Specification:

```
ensures \result;
```

#### erc20-transferfrom-revert-zero-argument

All calls of the form `transferFrom(from, dest, amount)` must fail for transfers from or to the zero address.

Specification:

```
ensures \old(sender) == address(0) ==> !\result;
also
ensures \old(recipient) == address(0) ==> !\result;
```

Properties related to function `balanceOf`

### erc20-balanceof-change-state

Function `balanceOf` must not change any of the contract's state variables.

Specification:

```
assignable \nothing;
```

### erc20-balanceof-correct-value

Invocations of `balanceOf(owner)` must return the value that is held in the contract's balance mapping for address `owner`.

Specification:

```
ensures \result == balanceOf(\old(account));
```

### erc20-balanceof-succeed-always

Function `balanceOf` must always succeed if it does not run out of gas.

Specification:

```
reverts_only_when false;
```

### Properties related to function `totalSupply`

#### erc20-totalsupply-change-state

The `totalSupply` function in contract NSGPGovernance must not change any state variables.

Specification:

```
assignable \nothing;
```

#### erc20-totalsupply-correct-value

The `totalSupply` function must return the value that is held in the corresponding state variable of contract NSGPGovernance.

Specification:

```
ensures \result == totalSupply();
```

#### erc20-totalsupply-succeed-always

The function `totalSupply` must always succeeds, assuming that its execution does not run out of gas.

Specification:

```
reverts_only_when false;
```

Properties related to function `allowance`

#### erc20-allowance-change-state

Function `allowance` must not change any of the contract's state variables.

Specification:

```
assignable \nothing;
```

#### erc20-allowance-correct-value

Invocations of `allowance(owner, spender)` must return the allowance that address `spender` has over tokens held by address `owner`.

Specification:

```
ensures \result == allowance(\old(owner), \old(spender));
```

#### erc20-allowance-succeed-always

Function `allowance` must always succeed, assuming that its execution does not run out of gas.

Specification:

```
reverts_only_when false;
```

Properties related to function `transfer`

#### erc20-transfer-correct-amount

All non-reverting invocations of `transfer(recipient, amount)` that return `true` must subtract the value in `amount` from the balance of `msg.sender` and add the same value to the balance of the `recipient` address.

Specification:

```
requires recipient != msg.sender;
requires balanceOf(recipient) + amount <= type(uint256).max;
ensures \result ==> balanceOf(recipient) == \old(balanceOf(recipient) + amount)
&& balanceOf(msg.sender) == \old(balanceOf(msg.sender) - amount);
  also
requires recipient == msg.sender;
ensures \result ==> balanceOf(msg.sender) == \old(balanceOf(msg.sender));
```

#### erc20-transfer-exceed-balance

Any transfer of an amount of tokens that exceeds the balance of `msg.sender` must fail.

Specification:

```
requires amount > balanceOf(msg.sender);
ensures !\result;
```

#### erc20-transfer-false

If the `transfer` function in contract `NSGPGovernance` fails by returning `false`, it must undo all state changes it incurred before returning to the caller.

Specification:

```
ensures !\result ==> \assigned (\nothing);
```

#### erc20-transfer-never-return-false

The transfer function must never return `false` to signal a failure.

Specification:

```
ensures \result;
```

#### erc20-transfer-revert-zero

Any call of the form `transfer(recipient, amount)` must fail if the recipient address is the zero address.

Specification:

```
ensures \old(recipient) == address(0) ==> !\result;
```

Properties related to function `approve`

#### erc20-approve-correct-amount

All non-reverting calls of the form `approve(spender, amount)` that return `true` must correctly update the allowance mapping according to the address `msg.sender` and the values of `spender` and `amount`.

Specification:

```
requires spender != address(0);
ensures \result ==> allowance(msg.sender, \old(spender)) == \old(amount);
```

### erc20-approve-false

If function `approve` returns `false` to signal a failure, it must undo all state changes that it incurred before returning to the caller.

Specification:

```
ensures !\result ==> \assigned (\nothing);
```

### erc20-approve-never-return-false

The function `approve` must never returns `false`.

Specification:

```
ensures \result;
```

### erc20-approve-revert-zero

All calls of the form `approve(spender, amount)` must fail if the address in `spender` is the zero address.

Specification:

```
ensures \old(spender) == address(0) ==> !\result;
```

### erc20-approve-succeed-normal

All calls of the form `approve(spender, amount)` must succeed, if

- the address in `spender` is not the zero address and
- the execution does not run out of gas.

Specification:

```
requires spender != address(0);
ensures \result;
reverts_only_when false;
```

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