Deployment Verification NM-0299 Lido wstETH on Starknet



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1 Executive Summary

This document outlines the deployment verification and audit reports' assessment by Nethermind Security for Lido wstETH (Wrapped Staked ETH to Starknet through StarkGate, the canonical bridge of Starknet.

The verification reported in this document assess compliance with the following key areas:

- Audit Report Verification: Section 3 provides verification of audit report existence, scope compliance, vulnerability fixes, and final commits.
- Role Model Verification: Section 4 outlines the findings on defined roles, verifying the presence of members assigned to each
 respective role.
- State Investigation: Section 5 details collected information, including slot values and the most relevant state variables for each inspected contract, with the latest transaction hashes where updates occurred.
- Deployment Script Check: Section 6 provides insights on deployment scripts for Ethereum and Starknet contracts.
- Documentation Check: Section 7 evaluates documentation across contexts such as bridge architecture, updates, and deployment procedures.
- wstETH Rollup Bridging Guide: Section 8 reports on the verification of control measures aligning with Lido's best practices, including pause functionality and lock-and-mint bridge mechanisms.

2 Scope

This report encompasses the verification of the following deployed contracts:

| Contract | Address |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| StarkGate: wstETH Bridge | 0xBf67F59D2988A46FBFF7ed79A621778a3Cd3985B |
| Ethereum (Proxy) | 0XD1071 33D2300A401 B11 7Eu73A021770a3Cu3303B |
| StarkGate: wstETH Bridge | 0x6ad74d4b79a06a492c288ef66ef868dd981fdc85 |
| Ethereum (Implementation | |
| StarkGate: wstETH Bridge Starknet | 0x0088eedbe2fe3918b69ccb411713b7fa72079d4eddf291103ccbe41e78a9615c |
| StarkGate: wstETH Token Starknet | 0x042b8f0484674ca266ac5d08e4ac6a3fe65bd3129795def2dca5c34ecc5f96d2 |
| GovernorForwarder | 0x07ba4bb6a9ec398598c9c08424af6bdb83f56e78ffc8f07f0da0dfae8deca432 |

Audit Reports

- StarkGate 2.0 bridge and L2 ERC20 Oct 2024: StarkGate Zellic Audit Report
- StarkGate 2.0 bridge and L2 ERC20 Oct 2023: StarkGate Zellic Audit Report
- Lido Starknet governance forwarder: QuillAudit_Reports/Lido Starknet Governance Forwarder Audit Report



3 Audit report verification

Description: The Nethermind Security team verified the presence of three audit reports. The investigation relies on scope compliance, fixing vulnerabilities, and the final commit review (checking if the recommendations were applied correctly). The outcome of this investigation is listed below:

- Lido Starknet Governance Forwarder This audit was conducted by QuillAudits for the BridgeExecutor contract implemented in the Cairo language. The initial commit hash is 80545985b65e151729cfb9a0b4173a7a102b4e0e. The report consists of five issues classified into different severity risks: High (1), Medium (1), and Low (3). All of them were fixed, except for one Low. The commit a4965a1663beb28ca4913aacfcf8775e330c35e4 contains all the fixes for the issues, except for one low issue with the status Acknowledged. Report typo: Page 3 summarizes the number of issues, their severities, and statuses. However, it lacks one Low severity issue and its status.
- StarkGate 2.0 bridge and L2 ERC20: This audit was conducted in October 2023 by Zellic for several contracts: TokenBridge, PermissionedERC20, StarknetTokenBridg, StarkgateManager, StarkgateRegistry, and StarkgateEthBridge. The initial commit hash is 78b73afe5de30a0cd6d7e05bce8ca110be57d10a. Zellic team detected six issues classified into Medium (1), Low (2), and Informational (3). The final commit hash eedee8304e8c407c2e0e03c83187dbc5dcc6787e contains all the fixes for issues, with the exception of two low severity issues with the status Acknowledged. Remarks: The commit hash that contains the deployed contracts is not the final commit hash described in the audit report. The deployed versions corresponds to the commit 5a10fd263d29cd032b7229691d043-520edae0737. The differences between the two versions can be seen in the following link.
- StarkGate 2.0 bridge and L2 ERC20: This audit was conducted in October 2024 by Zellic for all Cairo and Solidity code in the src directory. The initial commit hash is 5a10fd263d29cd032b7229691d043520edae0737. Zellic team detected one issue classified into High (1) and the final commit hash 45941888479663ac93e898cd7f8504fa9066c54c contains the fix for it.



4 Role Model Verification

4.1 StarkGate: wstETH bridge

Both sides of the bridge use a Role Model composed of multiple roles with separate responsibilities. Each of these roles is administered by another role in charge of managing the role's members. Roles are identified by their bytes32 identifiers, which are defined as public constant hash digests. The following table lists the existing roles and their corresponding hashes:

| Role Admin | Value |
|------------------|--|
| GOVERNANCE_ADMIN | 03711C9D994FAF6055172091CB841FD4831AA743E6F3315163B06A122C841846 |
| UPGRADE_GOVERNOR | 0251E864CA2A080F55BCE5DA2452E8CFCAFDBC951A3E7FFF5023D558452EC228 |
| APP_ROLE_ADMIN | 03E615638E0B79444A70F8C695BF8F2A47033BF1CF95691EC3130F64939CEE99 |
| APP_GOVERNOR | 00D2EAD78C620E94B02D0A996E99298C59DDCCFA1D8A0149080AC3A20DE06068 |
| OPERATOR | 023EDB77F7C8CC9E38E8AFE78954F703AEEDA7FFFE014EEB6E56EA84E62F6DA7 |
| TOKEN_ADMIN | 0128D63ADBF6B09002C26CAF55C47E2F26635807E3EF1B027218AA74C8D61A3E |
| SECURITY_ADMIN | 026BD110619D11CFDFC28E281DF893BC24828E89177318E9DBD860CDAEDEB6B3 |
| SECURITY_AGENT | 037693BA312785932D430DCCF0F56FFEDD0AA7C0F8B6DA2CC4530C2717689B96 |

The admin relationship between these roles is expected to adhere to the following table:

| Role | Role Admin |
|------------------|------------------|
| GOVERNANCE_ADMIN | GOVERNANCE_ADMIN |
| UPGRADE_GOVERNOR | GOVERNANCE_ADMIN |
| APP_ROLE_ADMIN | GOVERNANCE_ADMIN |
| APP_GOVERNOR | APP_ROLE_ADMIN |
| OPERATOR | APP_ROLE_ADMIN |
| TOKEN_ADMIN | APP_ROLE_ADMIN |
| SECURITY_ADMIN | SECURITY_ADMIN |
| SECURITY_AGENT | SECURITY_ADMIN |

4.2 L1 Bridge

For the L1 Endpoint, the following two roles contain at least one member:

- GOVERNANCE_ADMIN This role has the authority to assign an account as proxy governor and clears pending governor candidate. It
 can also remove an account from proxy governor role and clears pending governor candidate. Additionally, only this role can add
 and remove members from the roles GOVERNANCE_ADMIN, UPGRADE_GOVERNOR, and APP_ROLE_ADMIN.
- SECURITY_ADMIN This role has the ability to unset the withdrawal limit for a token.

The only member of these two roles is the account 0x015277f49d5dD035A5F3Ce34aD5eBfDBaCA0C6Ec.

4.3 L2 Bridge

For the L2 Endpoint, the following three roles contain at least one member:

- GOVERNANCE_ADMIN This is the only role that can add and remove members from the roles GOVERNANCE_ADMIN, UPGRADE_GOVERNOR, and APP_ROLE_ADMIN.
- UPGRADE_GOVERNOR This role can add a new implementation data, remove existing implementation data, and replace the non-finalized current implementation data to one that was previously added and whose activation time had passed.
- SECURITY_ADMIN This role has the ability to disable withdrawal limit for a token.

 $The \ only \ member \ of these \ three \ roles \ is \ the \ account \ 0x45653a585ec600d7f050279376d353f84c7d6d09cf225aefbcb83bfaf4abb07.$

4.4 StarkGate: wstETH Token

For the L2 token, the following three roles contain at least one member; however, one of them is not used in the current implementation:

- GOVERNANCE_ADMIN This role exclusively has the authority to add and remove members from both GOVERNANCE_ADMIN and UPGRADE_GOVERNOR
- UPGRADE_GOVERNOR This role alone can add new implementation data, remove existing implementation data, and replace the non-finalized current implementation data to one that was previously added and whose activation time had passed.
- SECURITY_ADMIN (This role is not used in the current implementation)

 $The \ only \ member \ of these \ three \ roles \ is \ the \ account \ 0x45653a585ec600d7f050279376d353f84c7d6d09cf225aefbcb83bfaf4abb07.$



4.5 Governance Forwarder

The Governance Forwarder contract uses two roles for executing critical actions.

- The Guardian role is assigned to a Starknet account. The Guardian is the only role that can Cancel actions. The role is currently assigned to the account 0x0399eb3460eb885b5e1f5f2aebf63dadb7493f4cbf34868434366bbb55422c4e.
- The Ethereum Governance Executor is assigned to an Ethereum account. Only the account assigned with this role can send actions
 that will be executed by the Governance Forwarder. The current account is 0x46c1e48b26d1b35b63b1e852cf34bee589184557.

Besides Cancel operations, all the other operations for managing the Governance Forwarder contract must be executed through messages sent by the Ethereum Governance Executor.



5 State Investigation

In this section, the Nethermind Security team presents the information collected during the storage inspection. The information includes the slots and values for the most relevant state variables of each contract, together with the latest transaction where each variable was updated.

5.1 L1 Bridge

- L1 Bridge address Mainnet: 0xBf67F59D2988A46FBFF7ed79A621778a3Cd3985B
- Implementation contract address: 0x6ad74d4b79a06a492c288ef66ef868dd981fdc85

The following table presents the governance slots for entities (GovernanceInfoStruct struct). The constant PROXY_GOVERNANCE_TAG is the string key used in the Governance storage mapping governanceInfo. The value stored in the constant is:

PROXY_GOVERNANCE_TAG = "StarkEx.Proxy.2019.GovernorsInformation"

For simplicity, the label MEMBER_ADDR_L1 in the tables below represents the only member set as effective governor and the address is 0x015277f49d5dD035A5F3Ce34aD5eBfDBaCA0C6Ec.

| State Variable | Slot | Value | Last Update at Txn Hash |
|---|--|-------|----------------------------|
| <pre>governanceInfo[PROXY_GOVERNANCE_TAG] .effectiveGovernors[MEMBER_ADDR_L1]</pre> | 0x90b92208de9555671961e2b66c6af94c0b25f16282e9f6cd 28c527610659567d | 1 | 0x3403a873030d |
| <pre>governanceInfo[PROXY_GOVERNANCE_TAG] .candidateGovernor</pre> | 0x45f38e273862f8834bd2fe7a449988f63de55a7a5b685dea 46ccedeb69cf0e27 | 0x0 | 0x3403a873030d |
| <pre>governanceInfo[PROXY_GOVERNANCE_TAG] .initialized</pre> | <pre>0x01b0dddd7d759bd205fef59d2fa4288af3a4d6c44d638e11 57ef86b32e9e1c1f</pre> | 1 | 0x430625e55f91 |

Governance slots for entities

The table below presents the storage slots used throughout the Proxy pattern. They define an arbitrary location to avoid overlapping by the logical contracts.

| State Variable | Slot |
|--|--|
| IMPLEMENTATION_SLOT | 0x177667240aeeea7e35eabe3a35e18306f336219e1386f7710a6bf8783f761b24 |
| L2_BRIDGE_TAG | hash of STARKNET_TOKEN_BRIDGE_L2_TOKEN_CONTRACT |
| UPGRADE_DELAY_SLOT | 0xc21dbb3089fcb2c4f4c6a67854ab4db2b0f233ea4b21b21f912d52d18fc5db1f |
| FINALIZED_STATE_SLOT | 0x7d433c6f837e8f93009937c466c82efbb5ba621fae36886d0cac433c5d0aa7d2 |
| tokenSettings()[token].maxTotalBalance | 0x3041252d52563574c35b8d1cd49a52a0cc144f208981902e6ce7a5ba4a6058f4 |

Storage slots for the Proxy pattern

The table below presents the state variables related to the proxy with their respective values and transaction hashes of the last update.

| State Variable | Value | Last Updated at Txn Hash |
|--|--|-----------------------------|
| IMPLEMENTATION_SLOT | 0x6ad74d4b79a06a492c288ef66ef868dd981fdc85 | 0xcd868049d026 |
| L2_BRIDGE_TAG | 0x0088eedbe2fe3918b69ccb411713b7fa72079d4eddf291103ccbe41e78a9615c | 0xe26bb9ff6734 |
| UPGRADE_DELAY_SLOT | 259200 | At deployment transaction |
| FINALIZED_STATE_SLOT | 0 | It never changed |
| <pre>tokenSettings() [token].maxTotalBalance</pre> | 115792089237316195423570985008687907853269984665640564039457584007 913129639935 | 0x1e48c94746bc |

Values stored in the state variables associated to the proxy

The following two tables provide an overview of role-based access control, identifying the administrators for SECURITY_ADMIN and GOVERNANCE_-ADMIN roles. The first table displays the storage slots where the administrators' addresses are held, specifying the slot associated with each administrator role.



| State Variable | Slot |
|---|--|
| _roles()[SECURITY_ADMIN] | 0x11f2d9aee0769e146db4b38e9cdfa21aa126ce369acbce687dce5816c9ef09a7 |
| .members[MEMBER_ADDR_L1] | 0122-06-24-624-07-4121-4047144-4112427771-005-40501277606-04-7- |
| _roles()[SECURITY_AGENT].adminRole | 0x133e8fc3bf3b8cbe8741215d94714cce4d113437771c895d8581377f86bc9b7a |
| _roles()[SECURITY_ADMIN].adminRole | 0x2c11a1f9c63817dbb9f0faa966615764d2db5d6e008269e948a99e0b52181c24 |
| _roles()[UPGRADE_GOVERNOR].adminRole | 0x3504a568a75815c7d149918f124b8511ce97b33034fa85f36f1c13e849386cce |
| _roles()[TOKEN_ADMIN].adminRole | 0xb92d8dcbe87ba2b1e5aaf88aae12a6f89f52f6ff057743f29c5ffdb55498b6f8 |
| _roles()[OPERATOR].adminRole | 0xb30300bed82b2e0ff889fe81a4b0a9ad17f79a0b7b748f3da5b523151d502317 |
| _roles()[GOVERNANCE_ADMIN].adminRole | 0xa5fdb349cc4ffac7e8ce7d3b075149d1bc847367d814e69a9beca89ef02db8b1 |
| _roles()[APP_ROLE_ADMIN].adminRole | 0xfad5851dfcf56d90e05c22302d339e27ef0eb32d2866743a1bd2461c6925a7f8 |
| _roles()[APP_GOVERNOR].adminRole | 0x789965849d43665eb0fa09b289ebd3629b94e51d8eb419502fa992de138405fd |
| _roles()[GOVERNANCE_ADMIN] .members[MEMBER_ADDR_L1] | 0xd84cccb3683fef6766d20d4e907b11b3fa6189200aac33443ea861c67af0dc5d |

Storage slots where the administrator's addresses are held

The table below describes an overview of the role-based access control with the values in each state variable. These values were set at transaction 0x4eb13c...7baa6e.

For simplicity, the values for role_admin are presented with the respective role name in the table. Their values are listed below:

- GOVERNANCE_ADMIN: 0x03711c9d994faf6055172091cb841fd4831aa743e6f3315163b06a122c841846
- **APP_ROLE_ADMIN**: 0x03e615638e0b79444a70f8c695bf8f2a47033bf1cf95691ec3130f64939cee99
- SECURITY_ADMIN: 0x026bd110619d11cfdfc28e281df893bc24828e89177318e9dbd860cdaedeb6b3

| State Variable | Value | Last Updated at Txn Hash |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| _roles()[SECURITY_ADMIN] | 1 | 0x4eb13c7baa6e |
| .members[MEMBER_ADDR_L1] | ' | VX4eb13c7baa0e |
| _roles()[SECURITY_AGENT].adminRole | SECURITY_ADMIN | 0x4eb13c7baa6e |
| _roles()[SECURITY_ADMIN].adminRole | SECURITY_ADMIN | 0x4eb13c7baa6e |
| _roles()[UPGRADE_GOVERNOR].adminRole | GOVERNANCE_ADMIN | 0x4eb13c7baa6e |
| _roles()[TOKEN_ADMIN].adminRole | APP_ROLE_ADMIN | 0x4eb13c7baa6e |
| _roles()[OPERATOR].adminRole | APP_ROLE_ADMIN | 0x4eb13c7baa6e |
| _roles()[GOVERNANCE_ADMIN].adminRole | GOVERNANCE_ADMIN | 0x4eb13c7baa6e |
| _roles()[APP_ROLE_ADMIN].adminRole | GOVERNANCE_ADMIN | 0x4eb13c7baa6e |
| _roles()[APP_GOVERNOR].adminRole | APP_ROLE_ADMIN | 0x4eb13c7baa6e |
| _roles()[GOVERNANCE_ADMIN] | 1 | 0x4eb13c7baa6e |
| .members[MEMBER_ADDR_L1] | ' | VX46D13C/Ddd0e |

Role-based access control overview

5.2 L2 Bridge

- **L2 Bridge address Mainnet**: 0x0088eedbe2fe3918b69ccb411713b7fa72079d4eddf291103ccbe41e78a9615c.
- L2 Bridge class hash Mainnet: 0x0358663e6ed9d37efd33d4661e20b2bad143e0f92076b0c91fe65f31ccf55046 corresponding to the commit 5a10fd263d29cd032b7229691d043520edae0737

The following table shows the slots for the most relevant state variables related to the bridge.

| State variable | Slot |
|---|--|
| l1_bridge | 0x00c88ee7a00e0b95f1138ef53d396c4327eeed7f9677bbd02ce82a663537b1cf |
| erc20_class_hash | 0x03e4b2efa9f3dc5a5ca304578e8f83c116445fc36a80508f598770ab9d0ba8fa |
| 12_token_governance | 0x03acd88ba6181ba1fb253286b276575767587130253bbbed7f7270cd11e8be7d |
| 11_12_token_map(0x7f39C581F59 5B53c5cb19bD0b3f8dA6c935E2Ca0) | 0x54ff3721ea40be0e7c25189adedd9b4c064814f232a61fa25fc4158d5aafbf7 |
| 12_11_token_map(0x042b8f0484674ca266ac5 d08e4ac6a3fe65bd3129795def2dca5c34ecc5f96d2) | 0x4ab3d9efee6d7e88294d6bb5bd78219cff02c9dcad28d271c118b937d75b1e5 |
| daily_withdrawal_limit_pct | 0x031b6e2ac42e0e554bf70a1d3d890fda8a700de6068f723a0ec603cac893a1e4 |
| 12_token | 0x01dc79e2fd056704ede52dca5746b720269aaa5da53301dff546657c16ca07af |
| upgrade_delay | 0x003fc801c47df4de8d5835f8bfd4d0b8823ba63e5a3f278086901402d680abfc |
| finalized | 0x00cfc0e4c73ce8e46b07c3167ce01ce17e6c2deaaa5b88b977bbb10abe25c9ad |

Storage slots for the most state variables for the L2 bridge

The following table shows the values for the most relevant state variables related to the bridge.



| State variable | Value | Last updated at Txn Hash |
|---|--|-----------------------------|
| l1_bridge | 1092735609972394726528730534548720965203717757019 | 0x067f585140c3 |
| erc20_class_hash | 0 | It never changed |
| 12_token_governance | 0 | It never changed |
| l1_l2_token_map(0x7f39C581F59 | 18862128896296311881894971558488835 | 0x434be2c0cb72 |
| 5B53c5cb19bD0b3f8dA6c935E2Ca0) | 34738756148921111726686756987927630157522 | 0x434be2c0cb72 |
| 12_11_token_map(0x042b8f0484674ca266ac5 d08e4ac6a3fe65bd3129795def2dca5c34ecc5f96d2) | 726330175714135941764069406682033110407748398240 | |
| daily_withdrawal_limit_pct | 5 | 0x434be2c0cb72 |
| 12_token | 18862128896296311881894971558488835 34738756148921111726686756987927630157522 | 0x75a942dc6f05 |
| upgrade_delay | 0 | At deployment transaction |
| finalized | 0 | It never changed |

Values Stored in the State Variables Associated to the Bridge

The following table outlines the storage slots used in the L2 endpoint for the role model. The storage variable role_admin stores the admin ID for each role ID in the corresponding slots listed in the table. Moreover, the table also presents the slots where the role_members variable stores a value of 1, confirming the specified role for the account MEMBER_L2_BRIDGE=0x45653a585ec600d7f050279376d353f84c7d-6d09cf225aefbcb83bfaf4abb07.

| State variable | Slot |
|---|---|
| role_admin(APP_GOVERNOR) | 0x55f3055e2322652ee76c141ee039dd148f75ca61fd2419f0b15e898fe58ebbb |
| role_admin(APP_ROLE_ADMIN) | 0x61f2cbdd29b41cddc7201657f27649d1b4f82f3a902b74c423e85cd873ba383 |
| role_admin(GOVERNANCE_ADMIN) | 0x51ff9d8e3b9d9153881c6d021c07e41e820360c3abbff54b127a8bc6d613574 |
| role_admin(OPERATOR) | 0x3357edccf7145387e0368a3ae6bc29ac2faed2e804582512b065eaec608d8f9 |
| role_admin(TOKEN_ADMIN) | 0x2db6a3aac3da6dac69be905507cfea3f35f35d16e4f8724a63fbcd4f1b7b28d |
| role_admin(UPGRADE_GOVERNOR) | 0x67eebb8a37da29031c921351ac6573033c0e3db1d2f205e01a4339afd272a14 |
| role_admin(SECURITY_ADMIN) | 0x37ab142dd955dadabd954354586ff943a15e7f4c5ae4eaaac1dee2539377465 |
| role_admin(SECURITY_AGENT) | 0x2d2fdbaf84c6c5ba492118bd3c1fb52ddbc6801331cb9ff654f7684398cec56 |
| <pre>role_members(GOVERNANCE_ADMIN, MEMBER_L2_BRIDGE)</pre> | 0x6178675768bb1b18f5efbe571ca463249bcbbc56f6389b56ecbd862a7363205 |
| <pre>role_members(UPGRADE_GOVERNOR, MEMBER_L2_BRIDGE)</pre> | 0x6ba59b7522f54b6ae9459b798b25f5a2e372360dafbd4dba776947c716bc709 |
| <pre>role_members(SECURITY_ADMIN, MEMBER_L2_BRIDGE)</pre> | 0x151991a0cf89dd4cb2a2cfac842779667cb01c79e3673c7bfc567ff8174919b |

Slots for Role Model Implementation in the L2 Endpoint of the Bridge

The table below reveals the current values for role_admin and role_members for a specified role and their last update. As can be noted, MEMBER_L2_BRIDGE is the only member for the three roles: GOVERNANCE_ADMIN, UPGRADE_GOVERNOR, and SECURITY_ADMIN. For convenience, the values for role_admin are presented with the respective role name in the table. Their values are listed below:

- APP_ROLE_ADMIN: 1763460991315895633316329146706412950670706354561043417663623424241752141465
- SECURITY_ADMIN: 1095121239723352770772166591718737686966204345253119027477952598736384210611

| State variable | Value | Last Updated at Txn Hash |
|---|------------------|--------------------------|
| role_admin(APP_GOVERNOR) | APP_ROLE_ADMIN | 0x434be2c0cb72 |
| role_admin(APP_ROLE_ADMIN) | GOVERNANCE_ADMIN | 0x434be2c0cb72 |
| role_admin(GOVERNANCE_ADMIN) | GOVERNANCE_ADMIN | 0x434be2c0cb72 |
| role_admin(OPERATOR) | APP_ROLE_ADMIN | 0x434be2c0cb72 |
| role_admin(TOKEN_ADMIN) | APP_ROLE_ADMIN | 0x434be2c0cb72 |
| role_admin(UPGRADE_GOVERNOR) | GOVERNANCE_ADMIN | 0x434be2c0cb72 |
| role_admin(SECURITY_ADMIN) | SECURITY_ADMIN | 0x434be2c0cb72 |
| role_admin(SECURITY_AGENT) | SECURITY_ADMIN | 0x434be2c0cb72 |
| role_members(GOVERNANCE_ADMIN, MEMBER_L2_BRIDGE) | 1 | 0x434be2c0cb72 |
| <pre>role_members(UPGRADE_GOVERNOR, MEMBER_L2_BRIDGE)</pre> | 1 | 0x434be2c0cb72 |
| role_members(SECURITY_ADMIN, MEMBER_L2_BRIDGE) | 1 | 0x434be2c0cb72 |

Current Values and Last Updates for role_admin and role_members in Specified Roles

5.3 StarkGate: wstETH Token

- StarkGate: wstETH Token address Mainnet: 0x042b8f0484674ca266ac5d08e4ac6a3fe65bd3129795def2dca5c34ecc5f96d2
- StarkGate: wstETH Token class hash Mainnet: 0x05ffbcfeb50d200a0677c48a129a11245a3fc519d1d98d76882d1c9a1b19c6ed corresponding to the commit 5a10fd263d29cd032b7229691d043520edae0737

The following table shows the slots for the most relevant state variables related to the L2 token.



| State variable | Slot |
|------------------|--|
| permitted_minter | 0x1390569bb0a3a722eb4228e8700301347da081211d5c2ded2db22ef389551ab |
| upgrade_delay | 0x003fc801c47df4de8d5835f8bfd4d0b8823ba63e5a3f278086901402d680abfc |
| finalized | 0x00cfc0e4c73ce8e46b07c3167ce01ce17e6c2deaaa5b88b977bbb10abe25c9ad |

Slots for the L2 wstETH token

The table below reveals the values stored in the state variables permitted_minter, upgrade_delay, and finalized.

| State variable | Value | Last updated at at Txn Hash |
|------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| permitted_minter | 241939744573875736075283046176274470447710245184526611146097095139641614684 | 0x6ee3c9c86acf |
| upgrade_delay | 0 | At deployment |
| upgi aue_ueiay | V | transaction |
| finalized | 0 | At deployment |
| Tillatizeu | 8 | transaction |

Current Values and Last Updates for the L2 wstETH token

The following table shows the slots and current values for the role model implemented in the L2 StarkGate: wstETH Token.

| State variable | Slot |
|---|---|
| role_admin(GOVERNANCE_ADMIN) | 0x51ff9d8e3b9d9153881c6d021c07e41e820360c3abbff54b127a8bc6d613574 |
| role_admin(UPGRADE_GOVERNOR) | 0x67eebb8a37da29031c921351ac6573033c0e3db1d2f205e01a4339afd272a14 |
| role_members(GOVERNANCE_ADMIN, MEMBER_L2_BRIDGE) | 0x6178675768bb1b18f5efbe571ca463249bcbbc56f6389b56ecbd862a7363205 |
| <pre>role_members(UPGRADE_GOVERNOR, MEMBER_L2_BRIDGE)</pre> | 0x6ba59b7522f54b6ae9459b798b25f5a2e372360dafbd4dba776947c716bc709 |

Slots for the Role Model Implementation in the L2 wstETH token

As indicated in the table above, MEMBER_L2_BRIDGE in role_members is the only member for GOVERNANCE_ADMIN and UPGRADE_GOVERNOR roles. The address for MEMBER_L2_BRIDGE is

0x45653a585ec600d7f050279376d353f84c7d6d09cf225aefbcb83bfaf4abb07

| State variable | Value | Last updated at Txn Hash |
|---|------------------|--------------------------|
| role_admin(GOVERNANCE_ADMIN) | GOVERNANCE_ADMIN | 0x6c86a5de61a5 |
| role_admin(UPGRADE_GOVERNOR) | GOVERNANCE_ADMIN | 0x6c86a5de61a5 |
| <pre>role_members(GOVERNANCE_ADMIN, MEMBER_L2_BRIDGE)</pre> | 1 | 0x6c86a5de61a5 |
| <pre>role_members(UPGRADE_GOVERNOR, MEMBER_L2_BRIDGE)</pre> | 1 | 0x6c86a5de61a5 |

Current Values and Last Updates for role_admin and role_members - L2 wstETH token

The value stored for GOVERNANCE_ADMIN is:

1556789761824654631941645422192241267775035395971414146468438977535375841350

5.4 Starknet governance forwarder

StarkGate: Starknet governance forwarder - Mainnet

 $\textbf{Address: } 0 \times 07 ba4 bb6 a 9 ec 398598 c 9 c 08424 af 6 bdb 83f 56e 78ff c 8f 07f 0 da 0 df a e 8 de ca 432ff 0 df a e 8 de$

 $\textbf{Class hash: } 0 \times 0611 \text{b} f8 \text{a} \text{c} 1 \text{d} 6 \text{e} 31031 \text{e} 37 \text{e} 428 \text{c} 48547 \text{b} 8 \text{b} \text{e} 4179 \text{d} 3 \text{d} 047 \text{d} 95 \text{f} \text{d} \text{e} 9452 \text{d} 6 \text{c} 7 \text{a} 6 \text{a} 15, \textbf{corresponding to the commit a} 4965 \text{a} 1663 \text{b} \text{e} \text{b} 28 \text{c} \text{a}. \\$

The following two tables show the slots and current values for state variables that were set at transaction $0 \times 07 d925...eacd71$.

| State variable | Slot |
|------------------------------|--|
| grace_period | 0x00c087fc777ac0972310ae93465273c06e090a0a854ff345ff505e9026f74aab |
| guardian | 0x03bcb4375b910093bcf636b6b2f26b26eda2a29ef5a8ee7de44b5743c3bf9a28 |
| minimum_delay | 0x02e4019d18ae4a4b56836bf8a3d2640c37c5e30eeedc078039977e2077e73576 |
| delay | 0x004f5c4824d6fe4ecb5e00033e433ffbfd69fc213c4f1e41b731944f129687e5 |
| maximum_delay | 0x02886b30d4a1385ad9f9fcace02b5c03a634c32385436d5d94ed4fe49b71fee0 |
| ethereum_governance_executor | 0x01dfe3f85d5823443b30a33c01355b7d453bc48eee894156fc9e9fba2e01292b |

Slots for the Starknet Governance Forwarder

The GUARDIAN is the only role that can cancel actions and the currently assigned account is:

1628889469176486951891799519361523237603513148881369604904406283515871767630



| State variable | Value | Last updated at Txn Hash |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| grace_period | 36000 | 0x07d925eacd71 |
| guardian | GUARDIAN | 0x07d925eacd71 |
| minimum_delay | 480 | 0x07d925eacd71 |
| delay | 600 | 0x07d925eacd71 |
| maximum_delay | 7200 | 0x07d925eacd71 |
| ethereum_governance_executor | 403953306733026111984514834281377691541756724567 | 0x07d925eacd71 |

Current Values and Last Updates for the State Variables - Starknet Governance Forwarder

6 Deployment Script Check

6.1 StarkGate: wstETH Bridge

No deployment scripts are provided for the Ethereum or Starknet contracts. However, scripts for compiling the contracts in the expected version are provided. In the case of Starknet, the class hash is already declared, so only a DEPLOY transaction using the class hash is needed.

6.2 Governance Forwarder

Declare and deployment scripts are provided for the GovernanceForwarder contract.



7 Documentation Check

7.1 StarkGate: wstETH Bridge

This section checks the public documentation available for the bridge.

Documentation explaining the bridge architecture and flows can be found in this link. However, there is no documentation specifically detailing the deployment, initialization, and multiple updates that have been done to the wstETH bridge.

7.2 Governance Forwarder

The README file in the contract's repository provides information about the contract. Instructions on how to execute the provided scripts can also be found there. This information can be complemented with the Aave Governance Crosschain Bridges documentation, which inspired this contract.



8 wstETH Rollup Bridging Guide

This section explores how the StarkGate: wstETH bridge adheres to the baseline recommendations encouraged in the bridging guide created by the Network Expansion Workgroup.

8.1 R-1: Audited Code and Verifiable Deployment

A third party audited the contracts, and the relevant issues discovered were fixed. However, the deployed code does not correspond to the specific commit where the code was audited or the fixes were applied. The contracts on the Ethereum Mainnet are verified, and their code can be checked from block explorers. However, contracts on Starknet have not been verified.

8.2 R-2: "Lock and Mint" Bridge Mechanics

The StarkGate: wstETH uses a "Lock and Mint" mechanism.

8.3 R-3: Usage of Canonical Bridge

StarkGate has been developed by Starkware and is considered the canonical bridge for Starknet.

8.4 R-4: L2 wstETH Token Upgradable

The proxy architecture is not widely used in Starknet due to the existence of the class hash concept. Accounts can change their class hash through system calls. The wstETH token deployed on Starknet includes an upgradability mechanism that allows changing its behavior if needed.

8.5 R-5: Bridging L1 Lido DAO Decisions

At the current moment, there is no Governance Forwarder contract. The Starknet contract is managed by the account:

0x45653a585ec600d7f050279376d353f84c7d6d09cf225aefbcb83bfaf4abb07

8.6 R-6: Dedicated Upgradable Bridge Instances

The reviewed contracts are solely used for bridging wstETH. Other tokens have their own bridge or use the MultiToken StarkGate bridge. Both endpoints were designed with upgradable capabilities.

8.7 R-7: Pausable Deposits and Withdrawals

The bridge does not implement direct functionality for pausing/unpausing. However, similar results could be achieved through the "limits" functionality.

8.8 R-8: Support of ERC-2612 Permit Enhanced with EIP-1271

The StarkGate: wstETH token does not implement the ERC-2612 or EIP-1271.



9 About Nethermind

Nethermind is a Blockchain Research and Software Engineering company. Our work touches every part of the web3 ecosystem - from layer 1 and layer 2 engineering, cryptography research, and security to application-layer protocol development. We offer strategic support to our institutional and enterprise partners across the blockchain, digital assets, and DeFi sectors, guiding them through all stages of the research and development process, from initial concepts to successful implementation.

We offer security audits of projects built on EVM-compatible chains and Starknet. We are active builders of the Starknet ecosystem, delivering a node implementation, a block explorer, a Solidity-to-Cairo transpiler, and formal verification tooling. Nethermind also provides strategic support to our institutional and enterprise partners in blockchain, digital assets, and decentralized finance (DeFi). In the next paragraphs, we introduce the company in more detail.

Blockchain Security: At Nethermind, we believe security is vital to the health and longevity of the entire Web3 ecosystem. We provide security services related to Smart Contract Audits, Formal Verification, and Real-Time Monitoring. Our Security Team comprises blockchain security experts in each field, often collaborating to produce comprehensive and robust security solutions. The team has a strong academic background, can apply state-of-the-art techniques, and is experienced in analyzing cutting-edge Solidity and Cairo smart contracts, such as ArgentX and StarkGate (the bridge connecting Ethereum and StarkNet). Most team members hold a Ph.D. degree and actively participate in the research community, accounting for 240+ articles published and 1,450+ citations in Google Scholar. The security team adopts customer-oriented and interactive processes where clients are involved in all stages of the work.

Blockchain Core Development: Our core engineering team, consisting of over 20 developers, maintains, improves, and upgrades our flagship product - the Nethermind Ethereum Execution Client. The client has been successfully operating for several years, supporting both the Ethereum Mainnet and its testnets, and now accounts for nearly a quarter of all synced Mainnet nodes. Our unwavering commitment to Ethereum's growth and stability extends to sidechains and layer 2 solutions. Notably, we were the sole execution layer client to facilitate Gnosis Chain's Merge, transitioning from Aura to Proof of Stake (PoS), and we are actively developing a full-node client to bolster Starknet's decentralization efforts. Our core team equips partners with tools for seamless node set-up, using generated docker-compose scripts tailored to their chosen execution client and preferred configurations for various network types.

DevOps and Infrastructure Management: Our infrastructure team ensures our partners' systems operate securely, reliably, and efficiently. We provide infrastructure design, deployment, monitoring, maintenance, and troubleshooting support, allowing you to focus on your core business operations. Boasting extensive expertise in Blockchain as a Service, private blockchain implementations, and node management, our infrastructure and DevOps engineers are proficient with major cloud solution providers and can host applications inhouse or on clients' premises. Our global in-house SRE teams offer 24/7 monitoring and alerts for both infrastructure and application levels. We manage over 5,000 public and private validators and maintain nodes on major public blockchains such as Polygon, Gnosis, Solana, Cosmos, Near, Avalanche, Polkadot, Aptos, and StarkWare L2. Sedge is an open-source tool developed by our infrastructure experts, designed to simplify the complex process of setting up a proof-of-stake (PoS) network or chain validator. Sedge generates docker-compose scripts for the entire validator set-up based on the chosen client, making the process easier and quicker while following best practices to avoid downtime and being slashed.

Cryptography Research: At Nethermind, our Cryptography Research team is dedicated to continuous internal research while fostering close collaboration with external partners. The team has expertise across a wide range of domains, including cryptography protocols, consensus design, decentralized identity, verifiable credentials, Sybil resistance, oracles, and credentials, distributed validator technology (DVT), and Zero-knowledge proofs. This diverse skill set, combined with strong collaboration between our engineering teams, enables us to deliver cutting-edge solutions to our partners and clients.

Smart Contract Development & DeFi Research: Our smart contract development and DeFi research team comprises 40+ world-class engineers who collaborate closely with partners to identify needs and work on value-adding projects. The team specializes in Solidity and Cairo development, architecture design, and DeFi solutions, including DEXs, AMMs, structured products, derivatives, and money market protocols, as well as ERC20, 721, and 1155 token design. Our research and data analytics focuses on three key areas: technical due diligence, market research, and DeFi research. Utilizing a data-driven approach, we offer in-depth insights and outlooks on various industry themes.

Our suite of L2 tooling: Warp is Starknet's approach to EVM compatibility. It allows developers to take their Solidity smart contracts and transpile them to Cairo, Starknet's smart contract language. In the short time since its inception, the project has accomplished many achievements, including successfully transpiling Uniswap v3 onto Starknet using Warp.

- Voyager is a user-friendly Starknet block explorer that offers comprehensive insights into the Starknet network. With its intuitive interface and powerful features, Voyager allows users to easily search for and examine transactions, addresses, and contract details. As an essential tool for navigating the Starknet ecosystem, Voyager is the go-to solution for users seeking in-depth information and analysis;
- Horus is an open-source formal verification tool for StarkNet smart contracts. It simplifies the process of formally verifying Starknet smart contracts, allowing developers to express various assertions about the behavior of their code using a simple assertion language;
- Juno is a full-node client implementation for Starknet, drawing on the expertise gained from developing the Nethermind Client. Written in Golang and open-sourced from the outset, Juno verifies the validity of the data received from Starknet by comparing it to proofs retrieved from Ethereum, thus maintaining the integrity and security of the entire ecosystem.

Learn more about us at nethermind.io.



General Advisory to Clients

As auditors, we recommend that any changes or updates made to the audited codebase undergo a re-audit or security review to address potential vulnerabilities or risks introduced by the modifications. By conducting a re-audit or security review of the modified codebase, you can significantly enhance the overall security of your system and reduce the likelihood of exploitation. However, we do not possess the authority or right to impose obligations or restrictions on our clients regarding codebase updates, modifications, or subsequent audits. Accordingly, the decision to seek a re-audit or security review lies solely with you.

Disclaimer

This report is based on the scope of materials and documentation provided by you to Nethermind in order that Nethermind could conduct the security review outlined in 1. Executive Summary and 2. Audited Files. The results set out in this report may not be complete nor inclusive of all vulnerabilities. Nethermind has provided the review and this report on an as-is, where-is, and as-available basis. You agree that your access and/or use, including but not limited to any associated services, products, protocols, platforms, content, and materials, will be at your sole risk. Blockchain technology remains under development and is subject to unknown risks and flaws. The review does not extend to the compiler layer, or any other areas beyond the programming language, or other programming aspects that could present security risks. This report does not indicate the endorsement of any particular project or team, nor quarantee its security. No third party should rely on this report in any way, including for the purpose of making any decisions to buy or sell a product, service or any other asset. To the fullest extent permitted by law, Nethermind disclaims any liability in connection with this report, its content, and any related services and products and your use thereof, including, without limitation, the implied warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, and non-infringement. Nethermind does not warrant, endorse, guarantee, or assume responsibility for any product or service advertised or offered by a third party through the product, any open source or third-party software, code, libraries, materials, or information linked to, called by, referenced by or accessible through the report, its content, and the related services and products, any hyperlinked websites, any websites or mobile applications appearing on any advertising, and Nethermind will not be a party to or in any way be responsible for monitoring any transaction between you and any third-party providers of products or services. As with the purchase or use of a product or service through any medium or in any environment, you should use your best judgment and exercise caution where appropriate. FOR AVOIDANCE OF DOUBT, THE REPORT, ITS CONTENT, ACCESS, AND/OR USAGE THEREOF, INCLUDING ANY ASSOCIATED SERVICES OR MATERIALS, SHALL NOT BE CONSIDERED OR RELIED UPON AS ANY FORM OF FINANCIAL, INVESTMENT, TAX, LEGAL, REGULATORY, OR OTHER ADVICE.