Advanced ERC20 Token Specification

Version 1.0.8_07/20/24

Advanced ERC20 is a feature rich lightweight ERC20 implementation, designed independently from the OpenZeppelin ERC20 framework, offering enhanced flexibility and performance.

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Features and Implemented Requirements

Basic Features Summary

- Symbol: configurable (set on deployment)
- Name: configurable (set on deployment)
- Decimals: 18
- Initial/maximum total supply: configurable (set on deployment)
- Initial supply holder (initial holder) address: configurable (set on deployment)
- Mintable: configurable (set on deployment); revocable
- Burnable: configurable (set on deployment); revocable
- Upgradable: no
- DAO Support: supports voting delegation
- Deployment: standalone or EIP-1167 cloning

Advanced Features Summary

- Supports atomic allowance modification, resolves well-known ERC20 issue with approve (arXiv:1907.00903)
- Voting delegation and delegation on behalf via EIP-712 (like in Compound CMP token) – gives the token powerful governance capabilities by allowing holders to form voting groups by electing delegates
- Unlimited approval feature (like in 0x ZRX token) saves gas for transfers on behalf by eliminating the need to update "unlimited" allowance value
- ERC-1363 Payable Token ERC721-like callback execution mechanism for transfers, transfers on behalf and approvals; allows creation of smart contracts capable of executing callbacks in response to transfer or approval in a single transaction
- EIP-2612: permit 712-signed approvals improves user experience by allowing to use a token without having an ETH to pay gas fees
- EIP-3009: Transfer With Authorization improves user experience by allowing to use a token without having an ETH to pay gas fees

Functional Requirements Summary

- 1. Fully ERC20 compliant according to "EIP-20: ERC-20 Token Standard" [1]
- 2. Initial token supply is minted to an initial holder address
- 3. Token holders are able to participate in governance protocol(s) and vote with their tokens (see below "Voting Delegation Requirements")
- 4. Implemented functional improvements: ERC-1363 Payable Token, EIP-2612 permit, and EIP-3009 Transfer With Authorization [2, 3, 4, 5]

Voting Delegation Requirements

- 1. Token holders posses voting power associated with their tokens
- 2. Token holders are able to act as delegators and to delegate their voting power to any other address a delegate
- 3. Any address may become a delegate; delegates are not necessarily token owners
- 4. Voting power delegation doesn't affect token balances
- 5. It is possible to retrieve voting power of any delegate for any point in time, defined by the Ethereum block number (block height)
- 6. Delegators are able to revoke their voting power delegation
- 7. Voting delegation requirements are inspired by the Compound's COMP token; refer to Compound documentation for more information not directly covered in the requirements [8]

ERC20 Improvements Requirements

- 1. Support for atomic allowance modification, resolution of well-known ERC20 issue with approve [6]
- 2. Tokens owner is able to set ERC20 allowance to "unlimited" value the value which is not updated when token transfer is performed (like in 0x ZRX token), effectively allowing to save gas for transfers on behalf
- 3. Support for ERC-1363 Payable Token ERC721-like callback execution mechanism for transfers, transfers on behalf and approvals; allow creation of smart contracts

- capable of executing callbacks in response to transfer or approval in a single transaction
- 4. Support for EIP-2612: permit 712-signed approvals allow token holders to approve token transfers without having an ETH to pay gas fees
- 5. Support for EIP-3009: Transfer With Authorization allow token holders to send tokens without having an ETH to pay gas fees

Implied Limitations

- 1. Token holders are responsible not to send their tokens to non-ERC20-compliant addresses (external and/or smart contracts) via standard ERC20 interface; an attempt to do so will succeed and tokens sent may get lost forever
- 2. Voting power delegation cannot be chained: an address may delegate only voting power associated with its balance, but not the voting power delegated to it
- Token owners are delegators but not delegates by default; they should delegate their voting power to themselves and become delegates in order to use their own voting power for voting

Gas Usage

Token functions execution gas consumption depends on the token state.

Lowest gas consumption is reached for basic ERC20 functions (transfers, approvals, minting and burning) when the addresses involved don't use voting delegation. Gas consumption increases when delegation is involved.

Governance related functions (delegation and delegation on behalf) consume less gas when the balances of the delegates involved are zero, gas consumption increases when the balances are not zero.

ERC-1363 gas consumption depends on the target smart contract's callback, therefore we measure the minimum value when target callback does nothing but only event logging.

The table below summarizes gas requirements for the token operations.

Table 1. Gas usage requirements for the AdvancedERC20 Token

Function	Gas Usage				
1 diletion	No Delegation	Some Delegation	Delegation Involved		
ERC-20					
Transfers	61,619	94,757	141,927		
Transfers on Behalf	71,614	104,749	151,919		
Transfers on Behalf (Unlimited Allowance)	64,450	97,588	144,758		
Approvals		48,520			

Atomic Approvals [ISBN:978-1-7281-3027-9]					
Atomic Approval Increase 48,876					
Atomic Approval Decrease	Atomic Approval Decrease 31,774				
ERC-136	63				
Transfers	68,764	101,899	101,899		
Transfers on Behalf	78,730	111,865	111,865		
Transfers on Behalf (Unlimited Allowance)	71,569	104,704	104,704		
Approvals		57,400			
EIP-261	2				
Permits		79,402			
EIP-300	EIP-3009				
Transfers with Auth	87,649	120,796	167,967		
Receptions with Auth	87,688	120,835	168,006		
Mint/Burn Addons					
Minting	91,431	91,431	138,689		
Burning	76,634	109,772	109,772		
Burning on Behalf	86,126	119,264	119,264		
Burning on Behalf (Unlimited Allowance)	79,006	112,144	112,144		
Voting Deleg	Voting Delegation				
Function	Gas Usage				
1 diletion	Empty Balances	One Empty Another Not	Non-empty Balances		
Delegations	50,629	97,873	113,835		
Delegations on Behalf	80,871	128,100	144,074		

Token smart contract deployment costs 297,018 gas if deployed as EIP-1167 Clone, 3,734,266 gas when full deployment is done.

Implementation Overview

The token smart contract is a composition of reference ERC-20, ERC-1363, EIP-2612, EIP-3009, voting delegation implementations with unlimited allowance and atomic allowance

improvements added. Relevant tests from the reference implementations fully adopted to guarantee no modifications in the functionality expected.

Following reference implementations were used as a source of inspiration and tests:

- Atomic allowance:
 - https://github.com/OpenZeppelin/openzeppelin-contracts
- Unlimited allowance:
 - https://github.com/0xProject/protocol
- Voting delegation:
 - https://github.com/compound-finance/compound-protocol
 - https://github.com/OpenZeppelin/openzeppelin-contracts
- ERC-1363:
 - https://github.com/vittominacori/erc1363-payable-token
- EIP-2612:
 - https://github.com/Uniswap/uniswap-v2-core
- EIP-3009:
 - o https://github.com/centrehg/centre-tokens
 - https://github.com/CoinbaseStablecoin/eip-3009

Role-based Access Control (RBAC)

Advanced ERC20 is built on top of Role-based Access Control (RBAC) [9] module, more specifically its "initializable" version InitializableAccessControl [10].

All public functions (ERC20, ERC1363, EIP2612, EIP3009) are controlled with the feature flags and can be enabled/disabled during the token deployment and setup process.

Restricted access functions (mint and burn) are controlled by user roles/permissions and can be executed by the deployer during token deployment and setup processes.

It is possible to deploy the token without any privileged access with all or some public functions enabled (see the section below).

It is possible to revoke privileged access to the restricted functions at any time (see the section below).

Features and Roles

Features control the behavior of publicly available functions, such as token transfers and burning. In most cases enabling/disabling a feature allows to enable/disable corresponding functionality.

The table below summarizes the features defined in the Token smart contract.

Table 2. Summary of the Token smart contract features.

Feature	Bit	Description
TRANSFERS	0	Enables own tokens transfers, transfer

TRANSFERS_ON_BEHALF	1	Enables transfers on behalf, transferFrom
UNSAFE_TRANSFERS	2	Disables recipient ERC20-compliance check
OWN_BURNS	3	Enables burning own tokens, burn
BURNS_ON_BEHALF	4	Enables burning on behalf, burn
DELEGATIONS	5	Enables voting delegation, delegate
DELEGATIONS_ON_BEHAL F	6	Enables voting delegation on behalf, delegateWithAuthorization
ERC1363_TRANSFERS	7	Enables ERC-1363 transfers, transferFromAndCall
ERC1363_APPROVALS	8	Enables ERC-1363 approvals, approveAndCall
EIP2612_PERMITS	9	Enables EIP-2612 permits, permit
EIP3009_TRANSFERS	10	Enables EIP-3009 transfers, transferWithAuthorization
EIP3009_RECEPTIONS	11	Enables EIP-3009 receptions, receiveWithAuthorization

Roles control access to smart contract functions not to be used publicly (restricted functions). These include minting, burning, etc.

The table below summarizes the roles defined in the Token smart contract.

Table 3. Summary of the Token smart contract special permissions (roles).

Role	Bit	Description
TOKEN_CREATOR	16	Allows minting tokens, mint
TOKEN_DESTROYER	17	Allows burning any tokens, burn
ERC20_RECEIVER	18	Disables recipient ERC20-compliance check
ERC20_SENDER	19	Disables ERC20-compliance check when performed by sender in ERC20_SENDER role
ACCESS_MANAGER	255	Reserved, defined in AccessManager smart contract, allows modifying features and roles

Public Functions

The table below summarizes public functions designed to transfer tokens between accounts, burn tokens and authorize other addresses to perform these operations on token owner behalf.

Table 4. Summary of the public functions

Function Name	Description
transfer	ERC20 transfer, transfers own tokens Checks if the receiver is an EOA or ERC1363Receiver – if feature UNSAFE_TRANSFERS is not enabled
transferFrom	ERC20 transfer on behalf, transfers own tokens, or transfers tokens on behalf of address which approved the transfer Checks if the receiver is an EOA or ERC1363Receiver – if feature UNSAFE_TRANSFERS is not enabled
safeTransferFrom	Same as transferFrom, but always checks if the receiver is either an EOA or ERC1363Receiver smart contract
unsafeTransferFrom	Same as transferFrom, but never checks if the receiver is ERC20 compliant
transferFromAndCall	ERC-1363 family of transfer functions, expecting receiver to be a ERC1363Receiver smart contract
approve	ERC20 approve, approves transfers on behalf and burning tokens on behalf of the account which invoked approve
transferWithAuthorization	EIP-3009 transfer, transfers the tokens owned by signer Checks if the receiver is an EOA or ERC1363Receiver – if feature UNSAFE_TRANSFERS is not enabled
receiveWithAuthorization	EIP-3009 transfer, transfers the tokens owned by signer, can be executed only by the receiver Checks if the receiver is an EOA or ERC1363Receiver – if feature UNSAFE_TRANSFERS is not enabled
cancelAuthorization	EIP-3009 cancellation, cancels the EIP-3009 request to transfer tokens, or cancels the voting delegation request
approveAndCall	ERC-1363 family of transfer functions, expecting receiver to be a ERC1363Spender smart contract
increaseAllowance	Increases ERC20 approval value by some amount
decreaseAllowance	Decreases ERC20 approval value by some amount
permit	EIP-2612 permit, approves transfers on behalf and burning tokens on behalf of the account which signed the permit

delegate	Delegates voting power of the transaction sender
delegateWithAuthorization	Delegates voting power on behalf of the address which signed the delegation request, EIP712 compliant
burn	Burns own tokens, or burns tokens on behalf of address which approved burning

Restricted Functions

The table below summarizes restricted access functions to be used by smart contract administrators and approved helpers to interact with the Token smart contract.

Table 5. Summary of the functions with restricted access

Function Name	Description
mint	Mints tokens
burn	Burns tokens on behalf of any address, independently of if it approved operation or not

Note that the Token smart contract admin may revoke the permission to access any of the restricted functions from any address, including its own. This means that any of the restricted functions can be disabled forever.

Voting Delegation

Voting delegation is implemented similarly to Compound voting delegation, taking into account the non-fixed total supply nature of the token (total supply may decrease over time by design).

For better code readability, and in order to follow best practices and naming conventions, the names of the mappings, events and functions were changed. Table below summarizes the changes.

Table 6. Summary of the naming changes for voting delegation related functions, events and mappings.

Advanced ERC20 Name	Compound Name
votingDelegates	delegates
votingPowerHistory	checkpoints
votingPowerHistoryLength	numCheckpoints
totalSupplyHistory	_totalSupplyCheckpoints
usedNonces	nonces
VotingPowerChanged	DelegateVotesChanged

votingPowerOf	getCurrentVotes
votingPowerAt	getPriorVotes
totalSupplyAt	getPriorTotalSupply
delegateWithAuthorization	delegateBySig

Note: the nonces mapping has not only been renamed, but also has been functionally enhanced to support the use of random nonces instead of the sequential ones. This is similar to EIP-3009, the same EIP-3009 cancelAuthorization function can be used to cancel the signed delegation on behalf.

References

- 1. EIP-20: ERC-20 Token Standard https://eips.ethereum.org/EIPS/eip-20
- 2. EIP-1363: ERC-1363 Payable Token https://eips.ethereum.org/EIPS/eip-1363
- 3. EIP-777: ERC777 Token Standard https://eips.ethereum.org/EIPS/eip-777
- EIP-2612: permit 712-signed approvals https://eips.ethereum.org/EIPS/eip-2612
- 5. EIP-3009: Transfer With Authorization https://eips.ethereum.org/EIPS/eip-3009
- ERC20 API: An Attack Vector on Approve/TransferFrom Methods
 https://docs.google.com/document/d/1YLPtQxZu1UAvO9cZ1O2RPXBbT0mooh4DY
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- 10. Upgradable Role-based Access Control (U-RBAC) https://github.com/lazy-sol/access-control-upgradeable