



The vulnerability was first identified performing an independent security audit to evaluate and ensure the security of the EU Sanctions Whistleblower Tool of the European Commission enabling whistleblowers to report possible violation of EU sanctions hosted at:

<https://eusanctions.integrityline.com/>

B) Use of GET Request Method With Sensitive Query Strings [CWE-598]

EQS Integrity Line through 2022-07-01 leaves sensitive traces in the browser history of whistleblowers using the application and possibly in the logs of other network appliances involved in the communication.

When a whistleblower makes a submission, the system assigns a unique identifier to the submission and enables to choose a pin that is intended to be used by users in combination with the unique identifier to access the system in order to communicate with the recipients of their own report.

The implementation of the session makes use of GET variables that include the unique identifier in the navigated URL to access the report. Such an implementation is prone to sensible information leakage making it possible for an auditor accessing the browser history of the whistleblower's device to clearly identify the evidence of a performed submission.

It is advised to perform full review of the application to get sure that the application reduces the sensible traces left in the browser history of the user.

IV. WORKAROUND

The vendor has fixed the XSS and implemented a CSP in date 2022-07-01

V. CVE INFORMATION

XSS Vulnerability (stored) [CVE-2022-34007]  
Use of GET Request Method With Sensitive Query Strings [CWE-598]

VI. DISCLOSURE TIMELINE

20220617 USH: Bugs discovered  
20220617 USH: Contacted Mitre for CVE Assignment  
20220621 USH: First vendor contact (Lorenzo Trevisiol, Laura Santeusanio)  
20220622 USH: Advisory provided to the vendor (Goran Kozomara)  
20220701 Vendor response: XSS confirmed and CSP implemented (Marco Ermini)  
The vendor does not acknowledge the second reported vulnerability in the specific context of use but has planned future improvement the application of the application replacing the GET request with a POST request.  
20220701 USH: The team confirms prompt and effective remediation of the XSS vulnerability but points out suboptimal CSP implementation. The implementation seems to involve a central proxy or device and to always include a list of 10 vendor clients and other third parties CDN probably used for other reasons different from the audited integrity line app (e.g. bootstrap CDN). The team advises to implement a policy per-site and app to avoid listing sensible resources and limit any possible exposure.  
20220701 Advisory release scheduled for 20220706  
20220706 Advisory released

VII. REFERENCES

[1] EQS Integrity Line: Multiple Vulnerabilities  
[http://www.ush.it/team/ush/advisory-eqs-integrity-line/eqs\\_integrity\\_line.txt](http://www.ush.it/team/ush/advisory-eqs-integrity-line/eqs_integrity_line.txt)

VIII. CREDIT

Giovanni Pellerano, is credited with the discovery of this vulnerability.

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IX. LEGAL NOTICES

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Java (2,888)	CentOS (55)
JavaScript (817)	Cisco (1,917)
Kernel (6,255)	Debian (6,620)
Local (14,173)	Fedora (1,690)
Magazine (586)	FreeBSD (1,242)
Overflow (12,390)	Gentoo (4,272)
Perl (1,417)	HPUX (878)
PHP (5,087)	iOS (330)
Proof of Concept (2,290)	iPhone (108)
Protocol (3,426)	IRIX (220)
Python (1,449)	Juniper (67)
Remote (30,009)	Linux (44,118)
Root (3,496)	Mac OS X (684)
Ruby (594)	Mandriva (3,105)
Scanner (1,631)	NetBSD (255)
Security Tool (7,768)	OpenBSD (479)
Shell (3,098)	RedHat (12,339)
Shellcode (1,204)	Slackware (941)
Sniffer (885)	Solaris (1,607)
Spoof (2,165)	SUSE (1,444)
SQL Injection (16,089)	Ubuntu (8,147)
TCP (2,377)	UNIX (9,150)
Trojan (685)	UnixWare (185)
UDP (875)	Windows (6,504)
Virus (661)	Other
Vulnerability (31,104)	
Web (9,329)	
Whitepaper (3,728)	
x86 (946)	
XSS (17,478)	
Other	

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