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EQS Integrity Line Cross Site Scripting / Information Disclosure

Authored by Giovanni Pellerano | Site ush.it

EQS Integrity Line versions through 2022-07-01 suffer from cross site scripting and sensitive information disclosure vulnerabilities.

tags | exploit, vulnerability, xss, info disclosure

advisories | CVE-2022-34007

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EQS Integrity Line: Multiple Vulnerabilities

Multiple Vulnerabilities in EQS Integrity Line Name

Severity High 8.8/10, score: (AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/U

High 8.8/10, score: (AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:R/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H)
EQS Group AG (https://www.eqs.com/)
http://www.ush.it/team/ush/advisory-eqs-integrity-line/eqs_integrity_line.txt Vendor Advisory

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Date

T BACKGROUND

EQS Integrity Line is a proprietary whistleblowing software which enables employees to report misconduct such as corruption, abuses of power and discrimination internally before complaints become public and, in serious cases, result in financial losses as well as reputational damage.

II. DESCRIPTION

Multiple Vulnerabilities exist in EQS Integrity Line software.

The present advisory highlights two distinct vulnerabilities, namely (A) XSS Vulnerability (stored) [CVE-2022-34007] and (B) Use of GET Request Method With Sensitive Query Strings [CWE-598].

A) XSS Vulnerability (stored) [CVE-2022-34007]

 ${\tt EQS}$ Integrity Line through 2022-07-01 allows a stored XSS via a crafted whistleblower entry.

In order to exploit this vulnerability no account is required on the whistleblowing software.

The vulnerability resides in the whistleblowing questionnaire implementation that enables anonymous, non authenticated, users to inject malicious XSS vectors due to missing or improper input sanitization.

Also content security policies (CSP) that could prevent or limit the attack are absent.

The vulnerability is present on the whistleblowing form, and can be triggered using the following example input:

Due to the vulnerability, an attacker posing as a whistleblower could upload an XSS vector in the submission form loading malicious code to be reflected and executed in the context of the browser session of the Recipient of the submission, that is typically an Anticorruption Officer or an Internal Auditor.

Being able to execute code in the context of the target, and due to the absence of additional mitigations (e.g. the HttpOnly flag for cookies) the attacker could possibly obtain a copy of the target session cookie useful to impersonate and operate in place of the target user and execute automated operations on behalf of the target user by accessing all the reports present on the system or possibly impact the integrity of the system by deleting reports or interfering with ongoing communications with a real whistleblower.

The test for the presence of this vulnerability has been performed on the first input only, to not risk to cause any damage to the application. It is advised to execute a proper complete audit of the application with respect to this kind of vulnerability.

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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 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
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] EOS Integrity Line: Multiple Vulnerabilities http://www.ush.it/team/ush/advisory-eqs-integrity-line/eqs_integrity_line.txt Giovanni Pellerano, is credited with the discovery of this vulnerability.

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IX. LEGAL NOTICES

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