

# Account Enumeration Vulnerability: **euronics.ee**

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## 1 Introduction

Account enumeration is a security vulnerability enabling attackers to determine if specific user accounts exist on a service. The vulnerability usually lies in the account registration functionality of a service, where an error message is returned, indicating that a user with the specified email address is already registered. However, an online service can also leak this information in other, more subtle ways, which are often overlooked by software developers.

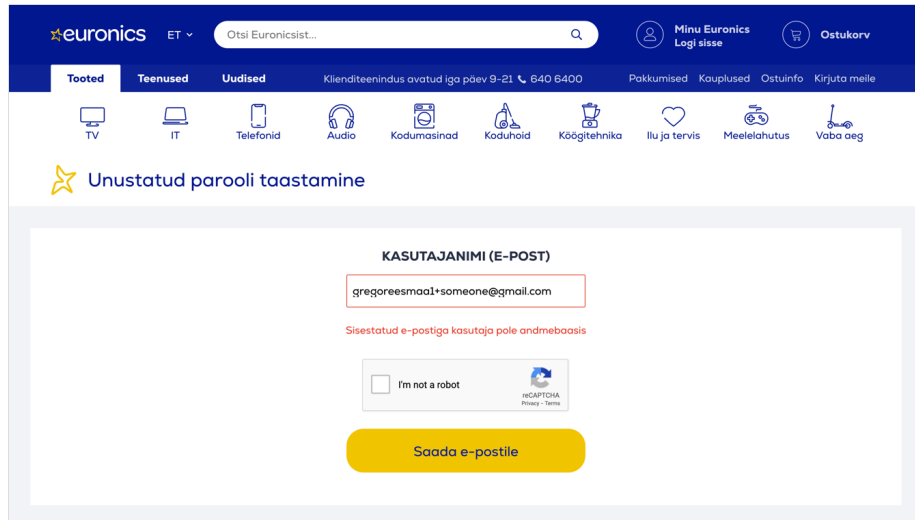
On 2024-11-24, we tested **euronics.ee** and found that the service is vulnerable to account enumeration. **The vulnerability allows any party to test whether a user with a specific email address is registered with the service.** Disclosing such information to third parties constitutes a data breach, as an email address and the fact of whether its holder has an account with an online service are considered personal data, and may be disclosed to third parties only if there is a legal basis for doing so [1].

We advise you to investigate the potential data breach, and notify the supervisory authority and the affected data subjects, if necessary. After **2025-04-15**, we will reassess the service and notify the Estonian Data Protection Inspectorate in case the vulnerability has not been mitigated. Detailed guidelines for mitigating this type of flaw are available in [2].

## 2 Vulnerabilities Found

We tested the login form, password reset form, account registration form and email change form of **euronics.ee**. No issues appeared on the login form. However, we identified security issues on the password reset form, account registration form and email change form. The vulnerabilities found are described in more detail in subsections below.

## 2.1 Password Reset Form



The screenshot shows the Euronics website's password reset form. The form is titled "KASUTAJANIMI (E-POST)" and contains an input field for an email address. The email "gregoreesmaa1+someone@gmail.com" is entered. Below the input field, a red error message states: "Sisestatud e-postiga kasutaja pole andmebaasis". Below the error message is a CAPTCHA section with a checkbox labeled "I'm not a robot" and a CAPTCHA image. At the bottom of the form is a yellow button labeled "Saada e-postile". The website header includes the Euronics logo, a search bar, and navigation links. The footer includes a star icon and the text "Unustatud parooli taastamine".

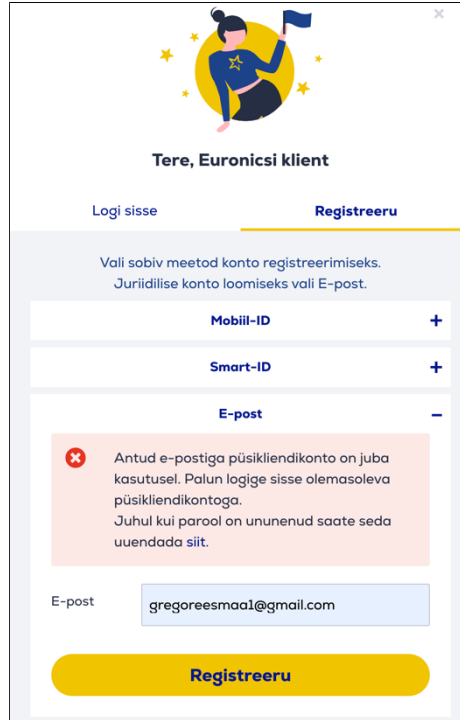
Figure 1: The vulnerability in the password reset form

The password reset form is susceptible to account enumeration attacks. This is because when a password reset is requested for an email address that is not registered with the service, the form shows an error message (see Figure 1).

It is also crucial to eliminate any side-channels that an attacker could exploit to differentiate between account existence and non-existence. For example, the response should not be faster for an existing account than for an email with which an account does not exist.

**To mitigate the flaw**, return the same message whether the email is registered or not. For example, the message could read as follows: "A password reset link has been sent if an account with this email exists". [2]

## 2.2 Account Registration Form



The screenshot shows a web form for Euronicsi account registration. At the top, there is a logo of a person holding a flag and the text "Tere, Euronicsi klient". Below this are two tabs: "Logi sisse" and "Registreeru", with "Registreeru" being the active tab. A message states: "Vali sobiv meetod konto registreerimiseks. Juriidilise konto loomiseks vali E-post." Below this are three input fields: "Mobiil-ID" with a "+" button, "Smart-ID" with a "+" button, and "E-post" with a "-" button. The "E-post" field is highlighted with a red error message: "Antud e-postiga püsikliendikonto on juba kasutusel. Palun logige sisse olemasoleva püsikliendikontoga. Juhul kui parool on ununenud saate seda uuendada siit." Below the error message, the "E-post" field contains the text "gregoreesmaa1@gmail.com". At the bottom is a large yellow button labeled "Registreeru".

Figure 2: The vulnerability in the account registration form

The account registration form is also susceptible to account enumeration attacks. This is because when the provided email address is already taken, the form shows an error message (see Figure 2). Additionally, the form appears to lack anti-bot measures such as CAPTCHA, enabling attackers to easily automate these attacks [3].

The form normally sends a confirmation email to the email owner on complete successful submission. However, validation of the email address is done in a separate request before the complete form could be submitted. This allows the attacker to also verify unregistered email addresses without triggering a confirmation email, thereby ensuring that the email owner remains unaware of the potential attack.

It is also crucial to eliminate any side-channels that an attacker could exploit to differentiate between account existence and non-existence. For example, the response should not be faster for an existing account than for an email with which an account does not exist.

**To mitigate the flaw**, return the same message whether the email is registered or not. For example, the message could read as follows: "We have sent further instructions to the provided email address". Send an email in both cases, but differentiate the content based on account existence. For example, for new registration, provide means for account activation, and for existing accounts, provide means for account recovery. [2]

## 2.3 Email Change Form

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MINU ANDMED

Eesnimi

Perekonnanimi

Isikukood

E-post

Kliendikood

Telefon

Aadress

[Sisesta aadress käsitsi](#)

Suhtluskeel

Antud emailiga on püsikliendikonto juba loodud. Soovitame tellida parooli meeldetuletuse.

Figure 3: The vulnerability in the email change form

The email change form is also susceptible to account enumeration attacks. This is because when the provided email address is already taken, the form shows an error message (see Figure 3). Additionally, the form appears to lack anti-bot measures such as CAPTCHA, enabling attackers to easily automate these attacks [3].

It is also crucial to eliminate any side-channels that an attacker could exploit to differentiate between account existence and non-existence. For example, the response should not be faster for an existing account than for an email with which an account does not exist.

**To mitigate the flaw**, return the same message whether the email is registered or not. For example, the message could read as follows: “We have sent further instructions to the provided new email address”. Send an email in both cases, but differentiate the content based on account existence. For example, if the email is unused, provide means for confirming the new email, but if the email is used, provide means for account recovery.

### 3 Security Contacts

A valid `security.txt` [4] file was not found on `euronics.ee`. We recommend implementing a `security.txt` file to ensure any future security issues can be reported to the appropriate contact person. In its absence, we have taken the following actions:

- The email address `privaatsus@euronics.ee` was found in the privacy policy of `euronics.ee` and this report was sent to this email address.

**About** This vulnerability report is part of an ongoing study on user enumeration vulnerabilities in Estonian online services. The study is conducted by the University of Tartu master's student Gregor Eesmaa (supervised by Arnis Paršovs - `arnis.parsovs@ut.ee`). The findings of this study will be published in a master's thesis scheduled for defence in May 2025.

### References

- [1] European Union. *General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR): Regulation (EU) 2016/679*. Official Journal of the European Union, L 119/1. 2016. URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32016R0679>.
- [2] OWASP. *Authentication Cheat Sheet - Authentication and Error Messages*. Accessed: 2025-01-26. URL: [https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Authentication\\_Cheat\\_Sheet.html#authentication-and-error-messages](https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Authentication_Cheat_Sheet.html#authentication-and-error-messages).
- [3] OWASP. *Authentication Cheat Sheet - Protect Against Automated Attacks*. Accessed: 2025-01-26. URL: [https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Authentication\\_Cheat\\_Sheet.html#protect-against-automated-attacks](https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Authentication_Cheat_Sheet.html#protect-against-automated-attacks).
- [4] EdOverflow and Yakov Shafranovich. *security.txt - A proposed standard which allows websites to define security policies*. Accessed: 2025-01-26. URL: <https://securitytxt.org/>.