# flexera

**MONTHLY VULNERABILITY INSIGHTS** Based on Data from Secunia Research

**MAY 2025** 

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# Reuse

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# Introduction

Welcome to our Monthly Vulnerability Insights by Flexera. This comprehensive, monthly review is based upon data from the Secunia Research team at Flexera who produces valuable advisories leveraged by users of Flexera's <u>Software Vulnerability</u> <u>Research</u> and <u>Software Vulnerability Manager</u> solutions.

The Secunia Research team is comprised of several security specialists who methodically test, verify and validate disclosed vulnerabilities from hundreds of sources. Since the founding of the Secunia Research team in 2002, it has been our goal to provide the most accurate and reliable source of vulnerability intelligence.

# Secunia Research software vulnerability tracking process.

A vulnerability is an error in software which can be exploited with a security impact and gain. Secunia Research validates, verifies and tests vulnerability information to author security advisories which provide valuable details by following consistent and standard processes which have been refined over the years.

Whenever a new vulnerability is reported, it's verified and a Secunia Advisory is published. A Secunia Advisory provides details, including description of the vulnerability, risk rating, impact, attack vector, recommended mitigation, credits, references and more, including additional details discovered during verification and testing, thus providing the information required to make appropriate decisions about how to protect systems. Click here to learn more about <u>Secunia Advisories and their contents</u>.

# The anatomy of a Security Advisory

A security advisory is a summary of the work that Secunia Research performs to communicate standardized, validated and enriched vulnerability research on a specific software product version.

We issue Secunia Research criticality ratings and common vulnerability scoring system (CVSS) metrics after a distinct analysis in the advisories. This dual rating method allows for a much-improved means of prioritizing by criticality—delivering a review that includes product context and related security best practices.

A *rejection advisory* issued by the research team issues means we've determined it's not worthy of your attention. This advisory comes if a vendor issues an advisory acknowledging vulnerability that we don't believe to be valid—and would have a product solution we aren't recommending or exceeding already. We send that out to save you considerable time.

If someone other than the vendor issues an advisory and we don't believe to be valid, we discard it. We take that action, so you don't waste your time processing inconsequential vulnerability information.

check out this infographic.



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# **Monthly Summary**

Total advisories: 1,394 (last month: 1,053)

### Important conclusions from this month report are:

- Where Q1 had a slightly lower number of advisories (270) . we are currently at 110 under last year's record (YTD) Our team is expecting that despite the issues at MITRE, CISA and NIST, we will see an increase in advisories this year. Next month could be a interesting since June'24 "only" had 880 advisories.
- Secunia reported 24 (last month : 26) Advisories without CVE that have a CVSS range from 9.8 to 3.3, the top 3 :
  - 9.8 for RHEL extended Lifecycle Support 7
  - o 7.8 for PDF X-Change Editor 10.x
  - 7.5 for Zimbra Collaboration Suite 10.x, 9.x
- 10 Zero-day Advisories reported for Microsoft Windows 10,11, Microsoft Server 2012,2016,2019,2022,2025, Google Chrome 136.x, Microsoft Edge, Android 13.x/14.x, Ivanti Endpoint Manager Mobile 11.x
- The trend continues with the Linux Foundation producing a high volume of "vulnerabilities" with low threat or risk yet requiring significant validation effort, out of 208 advisories :
  - o 125 rejection advisories
  - o 75 Not Critical Advisories
  - 7 Less Critical Advisories
  - 1 Moderately Advisory
- Secunia Research identified several KEV's that have not been added to the CISA KEV:

| CVE            | Versions   | CVSS3 Score | Threat Score |
|----------------|--|-------------|--------------|
| CVE-2023-21768 | Dell RecoverPoint  | 7.8         | 80           |
| CVE-2023-6931  | Dell RecoverPoint  | 7.8         | 79           |
| CVE-2025-32433 | Dell EMC VxRail 7.x  | 10          | 59           |
| CVE-2024-2961  | Dell RecoverPoint  | 7.3         | 56           |
| CVE-2024-53677 | IBM Security Guardium 11.x   | 0           | 56           |
| CVE-2025-1094  | Amazon Linux 2, Rocky Linux 8.x  | 8.1         | 55           |
| CVE-2024-56337 | Dell EMC VxRail 7.x, Red Hat JBoss Web Server 5.x,<br>IBM Watson Speech Services Cartridge for IBM<br>Cloud Pak for Data 4.x | 9.8         | 53           |
| CVE-2024-50379 | Xerox FreeFlow Print Server 7.x, IBM Watson<br>Speech Services Cartridge for IBM Cloud Pak for<br>Data 4.x                   | 9.8         | 53           |
| CVE-2020-13756 | Ubuntu Linux 16.04, Ubuntu Linux 18.04   | 9.8         | 53           |
| CVE-2022-0995  | Ubuntu Linux 22.04   | 7.8         | 53           |
| CVE-2021-38001 | Dell RecoverPoint  | 8.8         | 30           |
| CVE-2025-0133  | PAN-OS 10.x, PAN-OS 11.x   | 0           | 30           |
| CVE-2025-47933 | Argo CD 2.x  | 9           | 28           |
| CVE-2020-10713 | Oracle Solaris 11.x  | 8.2         | 22           |

### Notable Vulnerability – and Threat Intelligence news:

### Ivanti – Endpoint Manager Mobile 11.x

Secunia Advisory: SA138998 | Secunia CVSS3: 9.8 (CVSS:3.1/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:H/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H/E:H/RL:O/RC:C) | Threat Score : 99 | Zero-Day: Yes | Secunia Criticality Rating: Extremely Critical | Impact: System access, Security Bypass | CVE references : CVE-2025-4428 , CVE-2025-4427

Multiple vulnerabilities have been <u>reported</u> in **Ivanti Endpoint Manager Mobile**, which can be exploited by malicious people to bypass certain security restrictions and compromise a vulnerable system.

An unspecified error can be exploited to bypass authentication requirements and subsequently access otherwise restricted resources.
An unspecified error can be exploited to execute arbitrary code. Note: The vulnerabilities are currently actively exploited in limited, targeted attacks. The vulnerability #2 can be <u>chained</u> with CVE-2025-4427. The vulnerabilities are reported in versions prior to 11.12.0.5.

| CVE                  | CVSS*  | Threat<br>Score | Threat Reason  |
|----------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| <u>CVE-2025-4428</u> | CVSS v3: 7.2<br>CVSS:3.1/AV:N/AC:L/PR:H/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H | 89              | Historically Linked to Penetration Testing Tools<br>Historically Linked to Malware<br>Recently Linked to Remote Access Trojan<br>Linked to Historical Cyber Exploit<br>Recently exploited in the wild<br>Recently Verified Intelligence<br>Recent possible POC<br>Recently Linked to Malware<br>Linked to Recent Cyber Exploit |
| <u>CVE-2025-4427</u> | CVSS v3: 5.3<br>CVSS:3.1/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:L/I:N/A:N | 88              | Linked to Historical Cyber Exploit<br>Historically Linked to Malware<br>Recently Linked to Remote Access Trojan<br>Recently exploited in the wild<br>Recently Verified Intelligence<br>Recent possible POC<br>Recently Linked to Malware<br>Linked to Recent Cyber Exploit   |

### **Associated Exploits:**

- DslogdRAT (Remote Access Trojan) (CVE-2025-4428, CVE-2025-4427)
- Auto-Color (Backdoor) (CVE-2025-4428)
- QakBot (Banking Trojan) (CVE-2025-4428, CVE-2025-4427)
- Fast Reverse Proxy (FRP) (Offensive Security Tools (OST)) (CVE-2025-4428)
- Authentication Bypass (CVE-2025-4428, CVE-2025-4427)
- LummaC2 (Stealware) (CVE-2025-4428)
- Auto-Color (Backdoor) (CVE-2025-4428)
- DslogdRAT (Remote Access Trojan)
- JSP Webshell (Backdoor)
- Brute Ratel C4 (Offensive Security Tools (OST))

### NVD – CVE.org May update

### The NVD Backlog Crisis – Why Secunia Research Is Now Critical



As of February 2024, the U.S. National Vulnerability Database (NVD) began significantly slowing its analysis of newly disclosed CVEs. By May, this delay had compounded into a backlog of over 25,000 vulnerabilities, with the 2025 backlog growing by approximately 2,500 CVEs per month.

At VulnCon25 in April, NIST officials acknowledged the crisis, attributing it to staffing and funding limitations. Despite promises to resolve the issue by end of April, delays persisted into May and continue to jeopardize the timeliness and reliability of vulnerability data.

It's clear that the NVD team is working on clearing the backlog in 2024 ( slow pace but progressing daily) However this comes at a cost where the backlog for 2025 is increasing with average backlog of 2500 CVEs per publication month. ( total 12,771 )

### The Risk of Overreliance on NVD

Many commercial threat intelligence providers still rely heavily on NVD and related government feeds such as CVE.org and CISA. This creates a dangerous bottleneck in the vulnerability management ecosystem. If your intelligence is lagging, so is your remediation response, potentially leaving your environment exposed for weeks or months.

### Why Secunia Research Is Different

Flexera's Secunia Research, the foundation of our Software Vulnerability Research (SVR) solution, operates with full independence from NVD constraints. It provides:

- Timely, daily reviewed vulnerability data.
- Enriched advisories with threat scoring and product-specific impact.
- Intelligence mapped to exact software versions and vendor configurations.
- Verified exploit information and remediation guidance.

### What This Means for Your Organization

By integrating SVR, businesses gain:

- Rapid vulnerability awareness, often days or weeks ahead of NVD.
- Improved prioritization and remediation workflows.
- Greater operational resilience through verified, enriched, and reliable intelligence.

### Conclusion

In 2024, relying solely on government databases for vulnerability intelligence is no longer viable. Flexera's SVR and Secunia Research provide the **trusted**, **independent lens** needed to protect against modern cyber threats in real time.

### **Risk Scoring Model:**

There are many ways to prioritize Software Vulnerabilities,

a previous article I wrote on LinkedIn : <u>Key Elements of a Balanced Risk Scoring Model</u> I shared some key components that can build a balanced risk scoring model. There is no standard in prioritizing vulnerability remediation, but the goal is to spark some discussion about what's important, and for obvious reasons, I've used the <u>Secunia Research Data</u> to perform the calculation.

My current model is based on 7 variables that have been normalized to a score between 0 and 1 based on custom scaling or just using the score as is (CVSS)

- Attack Vector
- Secunia Criticality Score
- Impact / Consequence
- CVSS Score
- Patch Availability
- Threat Intelligence
- Zero Day

With that the Risk Score will be between 0 - 7 (0 = rejected)

# Top Advisories released in May based on the calculated Risk Score:



| Advisories | Versions  | impactName                        | OS?   | Attack Vector | Secunia Criticality | Impact | CVSS | Patch | ThreatScore | ZeroDay | <b>Risk Score</b> |
|------------|---|-----------------------------------|-------|---------------|---------------------|--------|------|-------|-------------|---------|-------------------|
| SA138998   | Ivanti Endpoint Manager Mobile 11.x                 | System access                     | FALSE | 1             | 1                   | 1      | 0.98 | 1     | 1           | 1       | 6.98              |
| SA139188   | Microsoft Windows Server 2012                       | System access                     | TRUE  | 1             | 1                   | 1      | 0.88 | 1     | 1           | 1       | 6.88              |
| SA139187   | Microsoft Windows 10, Microsoft Windows Server 2016 | System access                     | TRUE  | 1             | 1                   | 1      | 0.88 | 1     | 1           | 1       | 6.88              |
| SA139186   | Microsoft Windows Server 2019                       | System access                     | TRUE  | 1             | 1                   | 1      | 0.88 | 1     | 1           | 1       | 6.88              |
| SA139184   | Microsoft Windows 11                                | System access                     | TRUE  | 1             | 1                   | 1      | 0.88 | 1     | 1           | 1       | 6.88              |
| SA139185   | Microsoft Windows Server 2022                       | System access                     | TRUE  | 1             | 1                   | 1      | 0.88 | 1     | 1           | 1       | 6.88              |
| SA139183   | Microsoft Windows Server 2025                       | System access                     | TRUE  | 1             | 1                   | 1      | 0.88 | 1     | 1           | 1       | 6.88              |
| SA138618   | Android 13.x, Android 14.x                          | System access                     | TRUE  | 1             | 0.8                 | 1      | 0.81 | 1     | 1           | 1       | 6.61              |
| SA139418   | Microsoft Edge (Chromium-Based)                     | Exposure of sensitive information | FALSE | 1             | 0.8                 | 0.7    | 0.65 | 1     | 1           | 1       | 6.15              |
| SA139416   | Google Chrome 136.x                                 | Exposure of sensitive information | FALSE | 1             | 0.8                 | 0.7    | 0.65 | 1     | 1           | 1       | 6.15              |

### **Risk Score Thresholds**

| Attack Vector        | Secunia Criticality       | Impact Severity                                    |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Remote Network → 1.0 | Extreme Critical → 1.0    | System Access → 1.0                                |
| Local Network → 0.5  | Highly Critical → 0.8     | Privilege Escalation, Spoofing $\rightarrow$ 0.9   |
| Local System → 0.2   | Moderately Critical → 0.6 | XSS, Hijacking → 0.8                               |
| Unknown → 0.0        | Less Critical → 0.4       | Info Exposure, Data Manipulation $\rightarrow$ 0.7 |
|                      | Not Critical → 0.2        | DoS, Security Bypass → 0.6                         |
|                      | Rejected → 0.0            | System Info Exposure, Unknown → 0.5                |

| CVSS Score               | Patch Availability            | Threat Score        |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| CVSS v3 ÷ 10 → 0.0 - 1.0 | Vendor Patched → 1.0          | 71+ → 1.0           |
|                          | Partial Fix, Workaround → 0.5 | 45 - 70 → 0.8       |
|                          | No Fix / Unknown → 0.0        | 24 - 44 → 0.6       |
|                          |                               | 13 - 23 → 0.4       |
|                          |                               | 1 - 12 → 0.2        |
|                          |                               | 0 or unranked → 0.0 |

| Zero-Day    | Risk Score Formula         |                                    |  |  |  |
|-------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| True → 1.0  | Risk Score =               | Sum of all scores                  |  |  |  |
| False → 0.0 | Higher Score = Higher Risk | Used for prioritization & patching |  |  |  |

# Year-to-date overview

As of May 31,2025, the year-to-date total is 5,141 Advisories  $\downarrow$  which is slightly lower than 2023: 5,251 YTD Advisories)







# **Monthly data**

This month, a total of **1,394**  $\uparrow$  (last month: **1,053**) advisories were reported by the Secunia Research Team.

| This month:                          | #     | Change (last month):                                  |
|--------------------------------------|-------|---|
| Total # of advisories                | 1,394 | <u>↑</u> (1,053)                                      |
| Unique Vendors                       | 95    | <u>↑</u> (105)  |
| Unique Products                      | 314   | <b>↑ (</b> 322 <i>)</i>                               |
| Unique Versions                      | 369   | <u>↑</u> (377)  |
| Rejected Advisories *                | 307   | <u>↑</u> (183)  |
| <b>NEW</b> Advisories without CVE ID | 24    | <b>↑</b> (26)   |
| Advisories with Threat Score (>0)    | 843   | ↑ (675)   |
| Total Unique CVE ID's reported       | 3,549 | ↑ (3,630)   |
|                                      |       | ↑ increased $\downarrow$ lower $\leftrightarrow$ same |

\* **369** advisories have received the "rejected" status which means in general that leveraging it would require one or more violations of security best practices (e.g., product not securely configured or not used securely) or that it was "too weak of a gain" (e.g., administrative, local users already being too privileged so that additional gain becomes neglectable). More information about rejections can be found in the rejection section.

# **Vulnerability information**

### Advisories by attack vector



### **Advisories by criticality**



### Advisories per day

Below an overview of the daily advisory count.



# **Advisories without CVE**

| SA139836     Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server Extended Lifecycle Support 7     9.80     Highly Critical     Red Hat update for zlib     Vendor Pa       SA138637     PDF-XChange Editor 10.x     7.80     Moderately Critical     PDF-XChange Editor Multiple Vulnerabilities     Vendor Pa       VENDOR     7.80     Moderately Critical     PDF-XChange Editor Multiple Vulnerabilities     Vendor Pa   | Patched<br>Patched<br>Patched<br>Patched |
|--|--|
| SA138637     PDF-XChange Editor 10.x     7.80     Moderately Critical     PDF-XChange Editor Multiple Vulnerabilities     Vendor Pa       SA138637     Turke Gilleburgin Gride Control     Table Gilleburgin Gride Control     Vendor Pa     Vendor Pa   | Patched<br>Patched<br>Patched            |
| CANDERS THE CALL STATE CALL AND THE CALL AND | Patched<br>Patched                       |
| SA 139437 ZIMDra Collaboration Suite 10.X, ZIMbra Collaboration Suite 9.X 7.50 Moderately Critical Zimbra Collaboration Suite Denial of Service Vulnerability Vendor Pa  | Patched                                  |
| SA139338 Tailscale 1.x 6.50 Less Critical Tailscale DERP Server Side-Channel Vulnerability Vendor Pa   |  |
| SA139030 Cygwin 4.x 5.60 Moderately Critical Cygwin update for weechat Vendor Pa   | Patched                                  |
| SA139448 Mattermost 10.x, Mattermost 9.x 5.60 Moderately Critical Mattermost Multiple Unspecified Vulnerabilities Vendor Pa  | Patched                                  |
| SA139625 CA Aion Business Rules Expert 11.x 5.60 Moderately Critical CA Aion Business Rules Expert for Windows Multiple Unspecified Vulnerabilities Partial Fix  | ix                                       |
| SA139739 Mattermost 10.x, Mattermost 9.x 5.60 Moderately Critical Mattermost Multiple Unspecified Vulnerabilities Vendor Pa  | Patched                                  |
| SA138363 Qlik Sense 14.x 5.30 Moderately Critical Qlik Sense for Windows Security Bypass Vulnerability Vendor Pa   | Patched                                  |
| SA138820 Linux Kernel 5.10.x, Linux Kernel 5.15.x, Linux Kernel 5.4.x, Linux Kernel 6.1.x 5.30 Not Critical Linux Kernel "ieee80211_tx_dequeue()" Unspecified Vulnerability Vendor Pa  | Patched                                  |
| SA139861 GitHub Enterprise 3.13.x 3.50 Less Critical GitHub Enterprise Security Bypass Vulnerability Vendor Pa   | Patched                                  |
| SA138121 SUSE Linux Enterprise Server (SLES) 15 SP6 3.30 Not Critical SUSE update for britty Vendor Pa   | Patched                                  |
| SA139738 WinSCP 6.x 3.30 Not Critical WinSCP File Upload Path Traversal Vulnerability No Fix   |  |
| SA133175 VAML:LibYAML 0.x (module for Perl) 0.00 Rejected Perl YAML:LibYAML Module Rejection Notice Unknown  | 'n                                       |
| SA138657 SUSE Linux Enterprise Server (SLES) 15 SP6 0.00 Rejected SUSE govulncheck-vulndb Rejection Notice likely Fixed  | (ed                                      |
| SA138779 Linux Kernel 5.15.x, Linux Kernel 6.1.x 0.00 Rejected Linux Kernel s390/cpumf Rejection Notice likely Fixed   | (ed                                      |
| SA138849 Autodesk Maya 2015, Autodesk Maya 2018 0.00 Rejected Autodek Maya Rejection Notice Unknown  | 'n                                       |
| SA138891 SUSE Linux Enterprise Server (SLES) 15 SP6 0.00 Rejected SUSE govulncheck-vulndb Rejection Notice likely Fixed  | red                                      |
| SA139297 SUSE Linux Enterprise Server (SLES) 15 SP6 0.00 Rejected SUSE govulncheck-vulndb Rejection Notice likely Fixed  | (ed                                      |
| SA139744 SUSE Linux Enterprise Server (SLES) 15 SP6 0.00 Rejected SUSE govulncheck-vulndb Rejection Notice likely Fixed  | (ed                                      |
| SA139759 Cygwin 3.x 0.00 Rejected Cygwin libarchive and mingw64-libarchive Rejection Notice likely Fixed   | red                                      |
| SA139771 libarchive 3.x 0.00 Rejected libarchive Rejection Notice likely Fixed   | (ed                                      |
| SA139840 Tailscale 1.x 0.00 Rejected Tailscale Rejection Notice likely Fixed   | (ed                                      |
| SA140074 SUSE Linux Enterprise Micro 6.0 0.00 Rejected SUSE ca-certificates-mozilla Rejection Notice likely Fixed  | red                                      |

# **Rejected advisories.**

There are many vulnerabilities posted to the National Vulnerability Database (NVD) by a lot of people and companies. They are not always valid, assigned a proper criticality, and in some cases, a vulnerability may be legitimate but not afford the attacker any benefit.



The Secunia Research team at Flexera evaluates vulnerabilities from hundreds of sources, rescores them when necessary and even rejects vulnerabilities not worth your attention. Rejection Advisories help you to reduce the volume of vulnerabilities to be mitigated by helping you focus only on those that present a reasonable risk to your environment.

An advisory may be rejected many reasons. The most common are:

### • No reachability

The vulnerability cannot be exploited because the affected systems cannot be reached by an attacker.

### No gain

The vulnerability may be reached, but without any gain for the attacker.

### • No exploitability

The vulnerability cannot be exploited because, for example, policy forbids installation of the affected software.

### • Dependent on other

The vulnerability cannot be exploited by itself but depends on another vulnerability being present.





### Rejected Advisories by Products

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### Addressing awareness with vulnerability insights

### **Prevalence:**

- How many systems would benefit from any given security update?
- Does it pose a risk? It's on all systems? Patch.

### Asset Sensitivity:

- What systems would result in the most risk if compromised?
- Is it a high-risk device? Patch.

### **Criticality:**

- The most popular method of thoughtful prioritization.
- If exploited, how bad could it affect your security? Is it designated to be of a high criticality? **Patch**.

### **Threat Intelligence:**

- The newest and most impactful method focuses on the likelihood of exploitation.
- Is it likely to be exploited? Patch.

### How do we know that more insights/data is needed?

Focusing on vulnerabilities with CVSS 7 or higher would address about 50 percent of exploits. Most exploits are CVSS scored between 4 and 7. Focusing

on vulnerabilities for the top 20 vendors would address only about 20 percent.

### Take away 1:

Critical vulnerabilities do not necessarily present the most risk.

Leverage threat intelligence to better prioritize what demands your most urgent attention.

Organizations who do not have Threat Intelligence data should consider implementing this to ensure they have the complete picture.

### Take away 2:

Most vulnerabilities have a patch available (typically within 24 hours after disclosure). *No fix: no patch available for this insecure version, therefore need to upgrade likely (Possibly) fixed: related to a rejection advisory* 





# **Vendor view**

### Top vendors with the most advisories

### (Excl. Rejection Advisories)



104 Advisories this month were open-source products or plugin



### **Open-Source Product Versions**

# Top vendors with zero-day



| Advisories | Versions  | Threatscore |
|------------|---|-------------|
| SA138998   | Ivanti Endpoint Manager Mobile 11.x                 | 99.00       |
| SA139187   | Microsoft Windows 10, Microsoft Windows Server 2016 | 99.00       |
| SA139184   | Microsoft Windows 11                                | 99.00       |
| SA139188   | Microsoft Windows Server 2012                       | 99.00       |
| SA139186   | Microsoft Windows Server 2019                       | 99.00       |
| SA139185   | Microsoft Windows Server 2022                       | 99.00       |
| SA139183   | Microsoft Windows Server 2025                       | 99.00       |
| SA139416   | Google Chrome 136.x                                 | 92.00       |
| SA139418   | Microsoft Edge (Chromium-Based)                     | 92.00       |
| SA138618   | Android 13.x, Android 14.x                          | 87.00       |
|            |   |             |

# Top Vendors with highest average threat score



# **Browser-related advisories**

# Advisories per browser



# Browser zero-day vulnerabilities

| Description  | Advisories | Cvss3 | ThreatScore | Consequence                       | is_zero_day |
|--|------------|-------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Google Chrome Multiple Vulnerabilities                   | SA139416   | 6.50  | 92.00       | Exposure of sensitive information | True        |
| Microsoft Edge (Chromium-Based) Multiple Vulnerabilities | SA139418   | 6.50  | 92.00       | Exposure of sensitive information | True        |

# Average CVSS (criticality) score per browser



# What's the Attack Vector?



### Average threat score per browser





# Top networking related advisories

# **Threat intelligence**

In a world where there are more than 25,000 new vulnerabilities every year, being smart about prioritizing remediation efforts is essential. Leveraging Threat Intelligence, another valuable layer of insight is provided to help you understand which of the vulnerabilities affecting your environment are actually being exploited in the wild.

Leveraging machine learning, artificial intelligence, and human curation from thousands of sources in the open, deep and dark web, Threat Intelligence augments Software Vulnerability Research's vulnerability intelligence with a Threat Score that provides the ultimate prioritization tool for your busy desktop operations teams.

### **Count of malware-exploited CVEs**

### Count of advisories by CVE threat score



### **Threat intelligence advisory statistics**

193

| SAIDs with a threat score (1+)  | <b>843 1</b> (675)         |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| SAIDs with no threat score (=0) | <b>551 1</b> ( <i>378)</i> |

3549

SAID: Secunia Advisory Identifier

Ω

| Range                                     | # SAIDS |              | Last month |  |
|---|---------|--------------|------------|--|
| Low-range threat score SAIDs (1-12)       | 631     | ↑            | (37)       |  |
| Medium-range threat score SAIDs (13-23)   | 159     | $\checkmark$ | (330)      |  |
| Critical-range threat score SAIDs (45-70) | 26      | $\checkmark$ | (142)      |  |
| Very critical threat score SAIDs (71-99)  | 25      | <b>1</b>     | (59)       |  |
| High-range threat score SAIDs (24-44)     | 2       | 1            | (107)      |  |

More information about how the Secunia team calculates the threat score:

- Evidence of exploitation
- <u>Criteria for the threat Score Calculation</u>
- <u>Threat Score Calculation Examples</u>

# Patching

Most of this month's vulnerabilities are vendor patched. In fact, most vulnerabilities are patched within 24 hours after disclosure.

The challenge remains that organizations do not have full visibility or awareness when a vulnerability is disclosed (time to awareness). Another big challenge is the time to remediation (the time from having this information, correlating that with your environment and initiating the process to get the software updated to a secure version).



# Vulnerabilities that are vendor patched



MAY 2025

# Flexera's Vendor Patch Module (VPM) statistics

Flexera has the largest third-party patch catalog **(8000+)** in the world. This helps customers act quicker and save time by offering an integrated approach to effectively locate, prioritize threats and remediate them quickly to lower the risk to your organization.



# This month's top 10 vendor patches

(Updated Patches per vendor, NOT including MS Patch Tuesday patches)





- OpenJS Foundation and Electron contributors
- PDF-XChange Co Ltd

# **Other sources**

# CISA



For the benefit of the cybersecurity community and network defenders—and to help every organization better manage vulnerabilities and keep pace with threat activity—CISA maintains the authoritative source of vulnerabilities that have been exploited in the wild: the Known Exploited Vulnerability (KEV) catalog. CISA strongly recommends all organizations review and monitor the KEV catalog and prioritize remediation of the listed vulnerabilities to reduce the likelihood of compromise by known threat actors.

### This months' the additions to the KEV catalog

| dateAdded   | CVE            | Vendor       | Product                          | dueDate      |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| 01 May 2025 | CVE-2023-44221 | SonicWall    | SMA100 Appliances                | 22 May 2025  |
| 01 May 2025 | CVE-2024-38475 | Apache       | HTTP Server                      | 22 May 2025  |
| 02 May 2025 | CVE-2024-58136 | Yiiframework | Yii                              | 23 May 2025  |
| 02 May 2025 | CVE-2025-34028 | Commvault    | Command Center                   | 23 May 2025  |
| 05 May 2025 | CVE-2025-3248  | Langflow     | Langflow                         | 26 May 2025  |
| 06 May 2025 | CVE-2025-27363 | FreeType     | FreeType                         | 27 May 2025  |
| 07 May 2025 | CVE-2024-11120 | GeoVision    | Multiple Devices                 | 28 May 2025  |
| 07 May 2025 | CVE-2024-6047  | GeoVision    | Multiple Devices                 | 28 May 2025  |
| 12 May 2025 | CVE-2025-47729 | TeleMessage  | TM SGNL                          | 02 June 2025 |
| 13 May 2025 | CVE-2025-30397 | Microsoft    | Windows                          | 03 June 2025 |
| 13 May 2025 | CVE-2025-30400 | Microsoft    | Windows                          | 03 June 2025 |
| 13 May 2025 | CVE-2025-32701 | Microsoft    | Windows                          | 03 June 2025 |
| 13 May 2025 | CVE-2025-32706 | Microsoft    | Windows                          | 03 June 2025 |
| 13 May 2025 | CVE-2025-32709 | Microsoft    | Windows                          | 03 June 2025 |
| 14 May 2025 | CVE-2025-32756 | Fortinet     | Multiple Products                | 04 June 2025 |
| 15 May 2025 | CVE-2024-12987 | DrayTek      | Vigor Routers                    | 05 June 2025 |
| 15 May 2025 | CVE-2025-42999 | SAP          | NetWeaver                        | 05 June 2025 |
| 15 May 2025 | CVE-2025-4664  | Google       | Chromium                         | 05 June 2025 |
| 19 May 2025 | CVE-2023-38950 | ZKTeco       | BioTime                          | 09 June 2025 |
| 19 May 2025 | CVE-2024-11182 | MDaemon      | Email Server                     | 09 June 2025 |
| 19 May 2025 | CVE-2024-27443 | Synacor      | Zimbra Collaboration Suite (ZCS) | 09 June 2025 |
| 19 May 2025 | CVE-2025-27920 | Srimax       | Output Messenger                 | 09 June 2025 |
| 19 May 2025 | CVE-2025-4427  | Ivanti       | Endpoint Manager Mobile (EPMM)   | 09 June 2025 |
| 19 May 2025 | CVE-2025-4428  | Ivanti       | Endpoint Manager Mobile (EPMM)   | 09 June 2025 |
| 22 May 2025 | CVE-2025-4632  | Samsung      | MagicINFO 9 Server               | 12 June 2025 |

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# Top (YTD) KEV vendors

Vendors added this year with Known Exploited Vulnerabilities according to CISA

| Vendor             | # of CVEs |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Microsoft          | 23        |
| Ivanti             | 7         |
| Apple              | 5         |
| Linux              | 4         |
| SonicWall          | 4         |
| Apache             | 3         |
| Craft CMS          | 3         |
| Fortinet           | 3         |
| Mitel              | 3         |
| SAP                | 3         |
| VMware             | 3         |
| Advantive          | 2         |
| ASUS               | 2         |
| Cisco              | 2         |
| Commvault          | 2         |
| GeoVision          | 2         |
| Google             | 2         |
| Hitachi Vantara    | 2         |
| Oracle             | 2         |
| Paessler           | 2         |
| Palo Alto Networks | 2         |
| Sitecore           | 2         |
| Sophos             | 2         |
| Synacor            | 2         |
| Zyxel              | 2         |
| 7-Zip              | 1         |
| Adobe              | 1         |
| Audinate           | 1         |
| Aviatrix           | 1         |
| BeyondTrust        | 1         |
| Broadcom           | 1         |
| ConnectWise        | 1         |
| CrushFTP           | 1         |
| DrayTek            | 1         |
| Edimax             | 1         |
| FreeType           | 1         |
| Gladinet           | 1         |

### Due Date this month

CISA adds known exploited vulnerabilities to the catalog when there is a clear action for the affected organization to take. The remediation action referenced in <u>BOD 22-01</u> requires federal civilian executive branch (FCEB) agencies to take the following actions for all vulnerabilities in the KEV, and

### CISA strongly encourages all organizations to do the same:

| Month | Day | CVE            | Vendor     | Product   |
|-------|-----|----------------|------------|---|
| April | 1   | CVE-2025-24983 | Microsoft  | Windows   |
| April | 1   | CVE-2025-24984 | Microsoft  | Windows   |
| April | 1   | CVE-2025-24985 | Microsoft  | Windows   |
| April | 1   | CVE-2025-24991 | Microsoft  | Windows   |
| April | 1   | CVE-2025-24993 | Microsoft  | Windows   |
| April | 1   | CVE-2025-26633 | Microsoft  | Windows   |
| April | 3   | CVE-2025-21590 | Juniper    | Junos OS  |
| April | 3   | CVE-2025-24201 | Apple      | Multiple Products                               |
| April | 8   | CVE-2025-24472 | Fortinet   | FortiOS and FortiProxy                          |
| April | 8   | CVE-2025-30066 | tj-actions | changed-files GitHub Action                     |
| April | 9   | CVE-2017-12637 | SAP        | NetWeaver                                       |
| April | 9   | CVE-2024-48248 | NAKIVO     | Backup and Replication                          |
| April | 9   | CVE-2025-1316  | Edimax     | IC-7100 IP Camera                               |
| April | 11  | CVE-2025-22457 | Ivanti     | Connect Secure, Policy Secure, and ZTA Gateways |
| April | 14  | CVE-2025-30154 | reviewdog  | action-setup GitHub Action                      |
| April | 16  | CVE-2019-9874  | Sitecore   | CMS and Experience Platform (XP)                |
| April | 16  | CVE-2019-9875  | Sitecore   | CMS and Experience Platform (XP)                |
| April | 17  | CVE-2025-2783  | Google     | Chromium Mojo                                   |
| April | 21  | CVE-2024-20439 | Cisco      | Smart Licensing Utility                         |
| April | 22  | CVE-2025-24813 | Apache     | Tomcat  |
| April | 28  | CVE-2025-31161 | CrushFTP   | CrushFTP  |
| April | 29  | CVE-2025-29824 | Microsoft  | Windows   |
| April | 29  | CVE-2025-30406 | Gladinet   | CentreStack                                     |
| April | 30  | CVE-2024-53150 | Linux      | Kernel  |
| April | 30  | CVE-2024-53197 | Linux      | Kernel  |

# **More information**

Below a few links with information about how Flexera can help you with creating an effective software vulnerability and patch management process to reduce security risk.

- Flexera's Software Vulnerability Manager landing page
- <u>Request a trial / demo</u>
- <u>Flexera's Community Pages</u> with lots of great resources of information including:
  - o Software Vulnerability Management Blog
  - o Software Vulnerability Management Knowledge Base
  - o Product Documentation
  - o Forum
  - o Learning Center

# **About Flexera**

Flexera helps organizations understand and maximize the value of their technology, saving billions of dollars in wasted spend. Powered by the Flexera Technology Intelligence Platform, our award-winning IT asset management, FinOps and SaaS management solutions provide comprehensive visibility and actionable insights on an organization's entire IT ecosystem. This intelligence enables IT, finance, procurement and cloud teams to address skyrocketing costs, optimize spend, mitigate risk, and identify opportunities to create positive business outcomes.

More than 50,000 global organizations rely on Flexera and its Technopedia reference library, the largest repository of technology asset data. Learn more at flexera.com.

**Secunia Research** from <u>Flexera</u> is comprised of world-class security specialists dedicated to discovering, testing, verifying, and validating vulnerabilities in a wide range of software products. Since 2002, Secunia Research has provided the most accurate and reliable vulnerability intelligence available. The team's expertise ensures that organizations receive the best vulnerability intelligence for mitigating risks effectively.

This industry-leading vulnerability research forms the foundation for two of Flexera's key products: **Software Vulnerability Management (SVM)** and **Software Vulnerability Research (SVR)**.

**SVM** leverages Secunia Research to help organizations proactively manage software vulnerabilities. Automating the identification, reporting, prioritization, and patching of vulnerabilities, shrinking the risk window and increasing security.

With **SVR**, organizations gain access to real-time, verified vulnerability – and threat intelligence. Covering ~71,000 products, SVR provides detailed advisories that many valuable datapoints to help security teams prioritize remediation efforts, reduce risk, and stay ahead of potential threats.

www.flexera.com/svm