

Security Bulletin

Multiple vulnerabilities in PostgreSQL

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List of changes

Version	Date	Description
2.1	2026/01/16	Initial Eviden version

Executive summary

Multiple vulnerabilities have been discovered in PostgreSQL that could allow an attacker to cause remote code execution and data confidentiality. PostgreSQL optimizer statistics allow a user to read sampled data within a view that the user cannot access. Separately, statistics allow a user to read sampled data that a row security policy intended to hide. PostgreSQL maintains statistics for tables by sampling data available in columns; this data is consulted during the query planning process. Prior to this release, a user could craft a leaky operator that bypassed view access control lists (ACLs) and bypassed row security policies in partitioning or table inheritance hierarchies. Reachable statistics data notably included histograms and most-common-values lists.

[CVE-2025-8713](#)

PostgreSQL optimizer statistics allow a user to read sampled data within a view that the user cannot access. Separately, statistics allow a user to read sampled data that a row security policy intended to hide. PostgreSQL maintains statistics for tables by sampling data available in columns; this data is consulted during the query planning process. Prior to this release, a user could craft a leaky operator that bypassed view access control lists (ACLs) and bypassed row security policies in partitioning or table inheritance hierarchies. Reachable statistics data notably included histograms and most-common-values lists. CVE-2017-7484 and CVE-2019-10130 intended to close this class of vulnerability, but this gap remained. Versions before PostgreSQL 17.6, 16.10, 15.14, 14.19, and 13.22 are affected.

[CVE-2025-8714](#)

Untrusted data inclusion in `pg_dump` in PostgreSQL allows a malicious superuser of the origin server to inject arbitrary code for restore-time execution as the client operating system account running `psql` to restore the dump, via `psql` meta-commands. `pg_dumpall` is also affected. `pg_restore` is affected when used to generate a plain-format dump. This is similar to MySQL CVE-2024-21096. Versions before PostgreSQL 17.6, 16.10, 15.14, 14.19, and 13.22 are affected.

[CVE-2025-8715](#)

Improper neutralization of newlines in pg_dump in PostgreSQL allows a user of the origin server to inject arbitrary code for restore-time execution as the client operating system account running psql to restore the dump, via psql meta-commands inside a purpose-crafted object name. The same attacks can achieve SQL injection as a superuser of the restore target server. pg_dumpall, pg_restore, and pg_upgrade are also affected. Versions before PostgreSQL 17.6, 16.10, 15.14, 14.19, and 13.22 are affected. Versions before 11.20 are unaffected. CVE-2012-0868 had fixed this class of problem, but version 11.20 reintroduced it.

Vulnerability Info

CVE No.	CVSS Score	Type of Vulnerability
CVE-2025-8713	3.1	CWE-1230 Exposure of Sensitive Information Through Metadata
CVE-2025-8714	8.8	CWE-829 Inclusion of Functionality from Untrusted Control Sphere
CVE-2025-8715	8.8	CWE-93 Improper Neutralization of CRLF Sequences ('CRLF Injection')

Eviden is investigating the exact nature of these vulnerabilities to provide validated remediation.

Affected products

Products	Fixed version	Status	Comments
PostgreSQL	13.22 14.19 15.14 16.10 17.6	Fixed	

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TBD (to be defined) indicates that a new version fixing the vulnerabilities is under study.

Unpatched means that the vulnerability is presumably present, but there is no plan to provide a fix. This can be investigated on demand.

List of HPC Management products

Products	Fixed version	Status	Comment
SMC xScale	2.2	Fixed	Affected version: 1.6, 2.0, 2.1

Recommendations

Eviden recommends applying its Technical States upgrade on its servers as soon as they are made available.

Available Vendor Patches

No validated patch is available at the time. Eviden is working with its suppliers to distribute updates as soon as possible.

Available Workarounds

Vendor indicated patches: 13.22, 14.19, 15.14, 16.10, 17.6

Available Mitigations

No mitigation identified.

Available Exploits/PoC

Eviden is not aware of any exploitation of the reported vulnerabilities.

References

1. <https://www.postgresql.org/support/security/CVE-2025-8713/>
2. <https://www.postgresql.org/support/security/CVE-2025-8714/>
3. <https://www.postgresql.org/support/security/CVE-2025-8715/>
4. <https://www.cert.ssi.gouv.fr/avis/CERTFR-2025-AVI-0702/>
- 5.

Glossary of terms

Term	Description
Mitigation	Refers to a setting, common configuration, or general best-practice, existing in a default state that could reduce the severity of exploitation of a vulnerability
Neutralization	The neutralization phase is the decision-making process during which the risk posed by an incident is evaluated.
PoC	Proof of Concept
Remediation	The remediation phase ends with the delivering of a qualified solution/update fixing the vulnerability without regression.
TI	Threat Intelligence
TLP	Traffic Light Protocol (TLP) FIRST Standards Definitions and Usage Guidance — Version 2.0. https://www.first.org/tlp/
Workaround	Refers to a setting or configuration change that does not correct the underlying vulnerability but would help block known attack vectors before you apply the update

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- Neutralization security bulletins are numbered 0.x
- Privately disclosed Remediation security bulletins are numbered 1.x
- Publicly disclosed Remediation security bulletins are numbered 2.x

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- <https://support.bull.com/ols/product/security/psirt>

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