



Bug 2463152 (CVE-2026-7163) - CVE-2026-7163 assisted-service: assisted-service: Authenticated users can gain administrative access to OpenShift clusters via credential disclosure

Keywords: Security ✕

Reported: 2026-04-27 04:21 UTC by OSIDB Bzimport

Status: NEW

Modified: 2026-04-30 12:04 UTC ([History](#))

Alias: CVE-2026-7163

CC List: 6 users ([show](#))

Deadline: 2026-04-30

Fixed In Version:

Product: Security Response

Clone Of:

Component: vulnerability ☰ +

Environment:

Version: unspecified

Last Closed:

Embargoed:

Hardware: All

OS: Linux

Priority: high

Severity: high

Target Milestone: ---

Assignee: Product Security

QA Contact:

Docs Contact:

URL:

Whiteboard:

Depends On:

Blocks:

TreeView+ [depends on](#) / [blocked](#)

Attachments ([Terms of Use](#))

OSIDB Bzimport 2026-04-27 04:21:20 UTC

[Description](#)

A vulnerability in the assisted-service REST API, an optional Assisted Installer (assisted-service) component in the Multicluster Engine (MCE), allows an authenticated user with minimal namespace-scoped privileges to obtain administrative credentials for arbitrary clusters provisioned through the hub.

The credentials download endpoint (GET /v2/clusters/{cluster_id}/credentials, which returns the kubeadmin password) and the kubeconfig download endpoint are operational in AUTH_TYPE=local mode, the only authentication

mode available in on-premises ACM/MCE hub deployments. The local authenticator unconditionally grants full administrative access to any request bearing a valid JWT, with no per-endpoint restrictions. A valid local JWT is embedded as a plaintext query parameter in `InfraEnvStatus.ISODownloadURL` and is readable by any user who has get rights on an `InfraEnv` object in their own namespace.

The affected components ship as part of Multicluster Engine (MCE). The Red Hat Advanced Cluster Management (ACM) deployments that include MCE are equally affected. This issue does not affect the hosted SaaS offering (`console.redhat.com`), which uses a different authentication mode.

Successful exploitation gives the attacker the `kubeadmin` password and `kubeconfig` for any OpenShift cluster provisioned through the affected hub, granting unrestricted root-level administrative access to those spoke clusters.

Note

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