

OWASP Top 10 2025 vs. Top Web Vulnerabilities in Pentests

Comparing Critical Risks vs. Frequent Real-World Findings



Key Similarities & Differences

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- **Access Control is King:** Both lists identify this as a top-tier threat. It's OWASP's #1 critical risk and the #3 most frequent pentest finding. (Cobalt pentests put **SSRF** at #8, which also rolls into this category).
- **Data Protection:** OWASP's **A04: Cryptographic Failures** is the strategic risk that maps to frequent Cobalt pentest findings of **Information Exposure** (#2) and **Weak Encryption** (#5).

Key Differences

- **The Injection Disconnect:** This is the biggest difference. OWASP demoted the broad **A05: Injection** category to #5, while Cobalt data shows it's the #1 real-world threat. **XSS** (Cobalt #1) and **SQL Injection** (Cobalt #4) alone make up 29% of all web pentest findings.
- **OWASP's New Strategic Risks:** The 2025 list adds two new categories driven by community survey: **A03: Software Supply Chain Failures** and **A10: Mishandling of Exceptional Conditions**. These are broad, systemic risks, not specific pentest findings.
- **Cobalt Tactical Findings:** The Cobalt list features high-frequency flaws like **CSRF** (#7) and **Improper Input Validation** (#9) that are no longer on the OWASP Top 10 but are still found by pentesters.

The Main Takeaway

The **OWASP Top 10** is a **what to plan for** list, guiding long-term security programs.

The **Cobalt Top 10** is a **what to fix now** list, showing the real-world flaws found most often in pentests.

See how to build an offensive security strategy at [Cobalt.io](#)

Source: OWASP Top 10 2025 and Cobalt data from web penetration tests Jan–Sep 2025.