**2022**

**Technical Proposal**

**Tender No:**

Technical proposal for vulnerability assessment and penetration testing ERP and Non-ERP Applications, Cloud Infrastructure and Network Assessment

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Submitted To:** | BRAC Centre,  75 Mohakhali, Dhaka-1212  Bangladesh |
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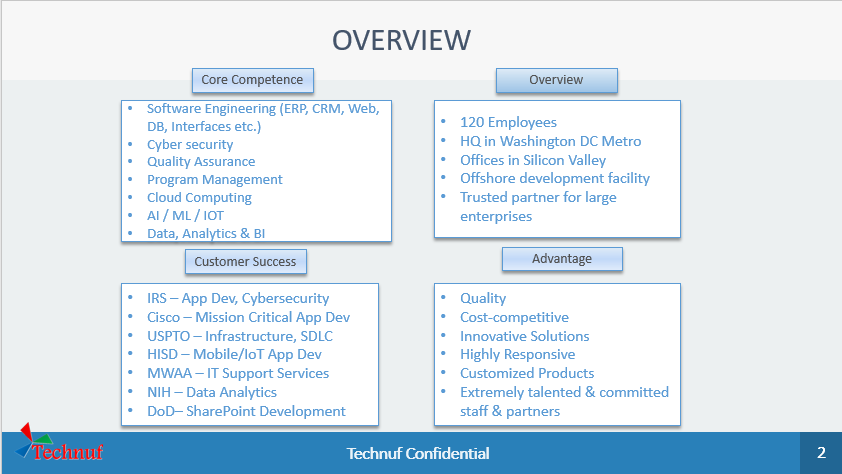
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# Technuf Limited.

## Company Profile

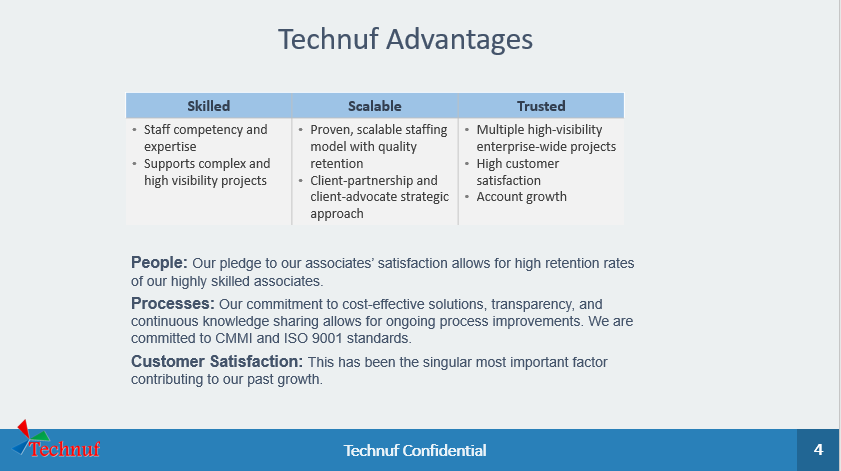


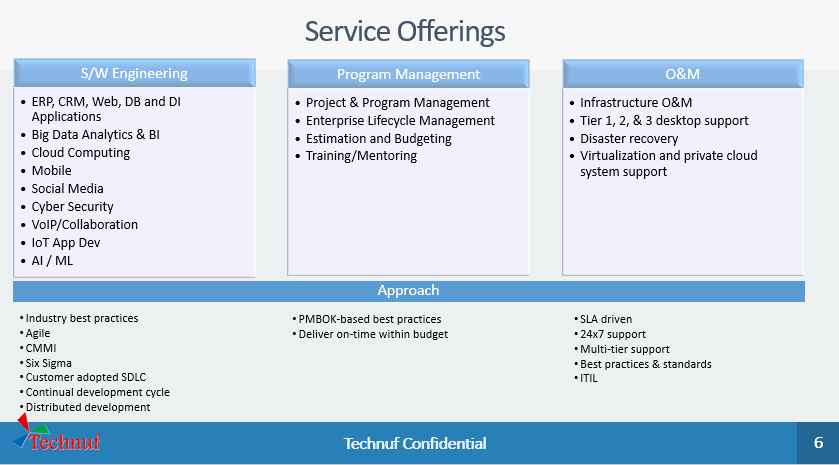
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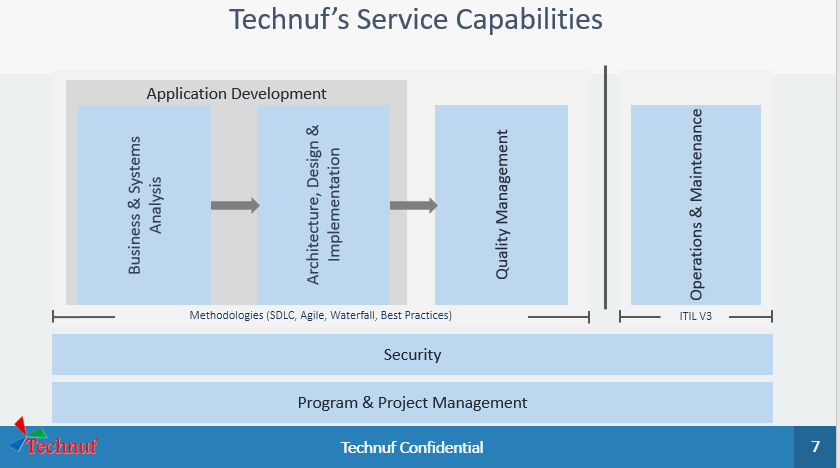
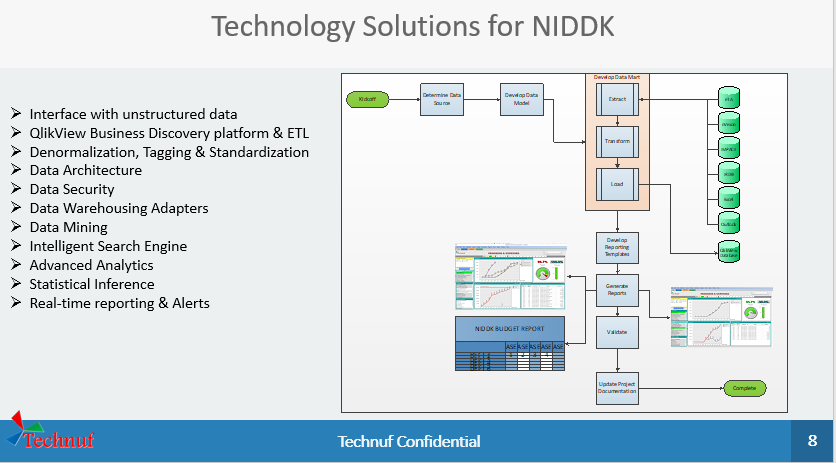
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* HQ in Washington DC Metro
* Offices in Silicon Valley
* Offshore development facility
* Trusted partner for large enterprises
* Quality
* Cost-competitive
* Innovative Solutions
* Highly Responsive
* Customized Products
* Extremely talented & committed staff & partners

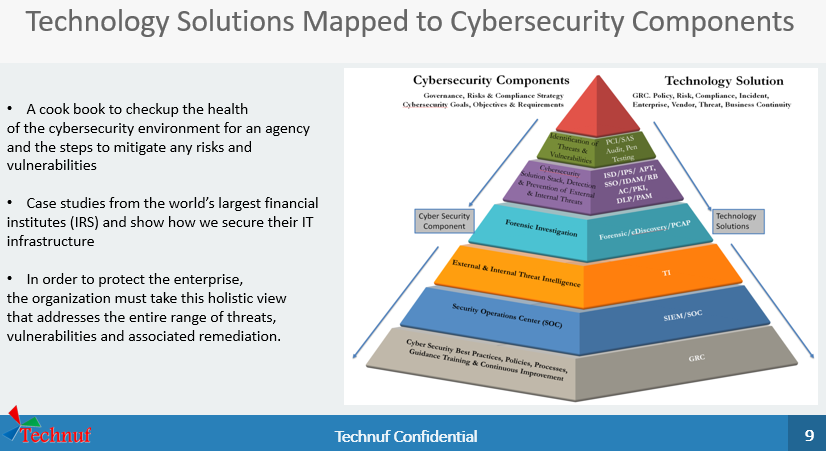
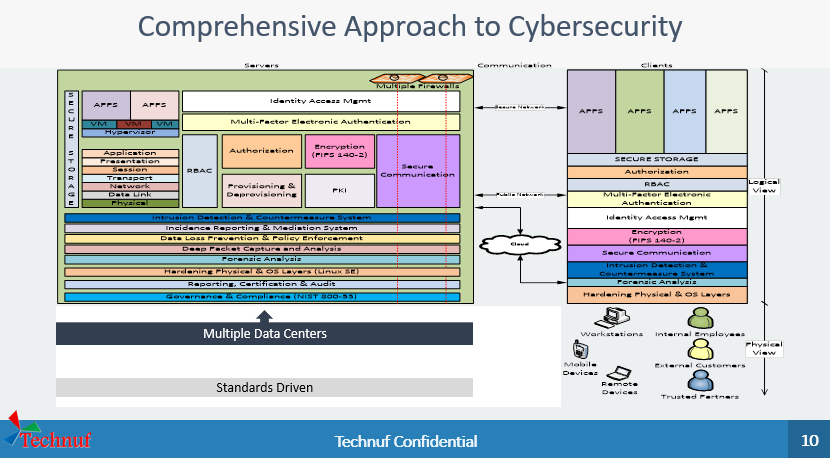
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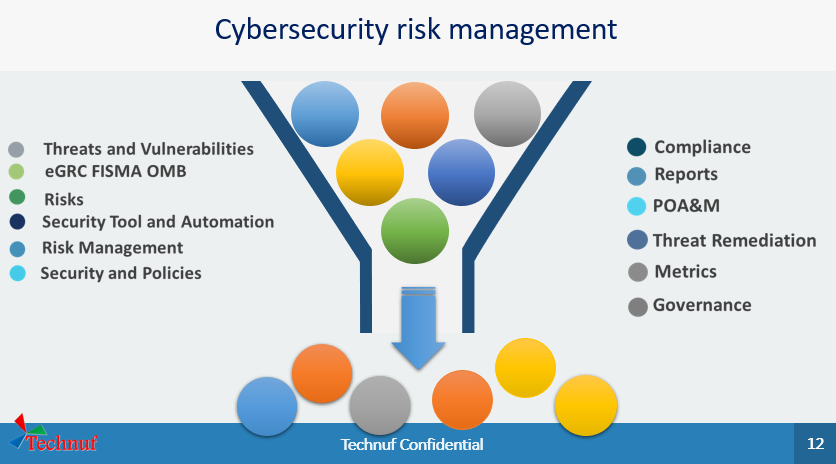
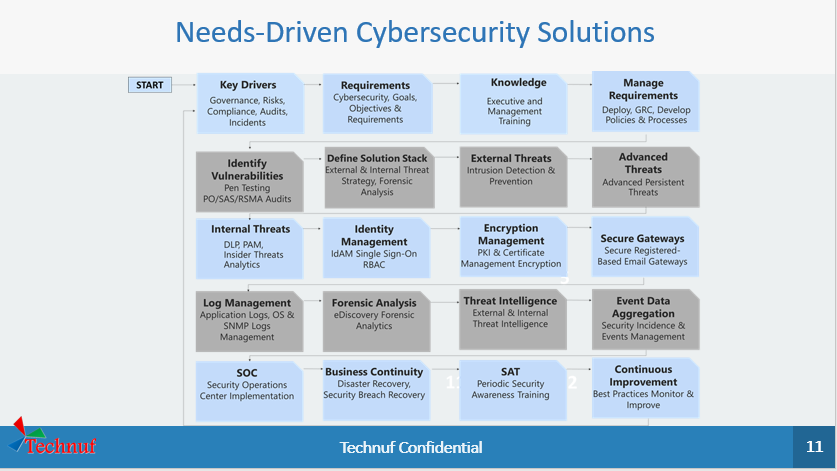
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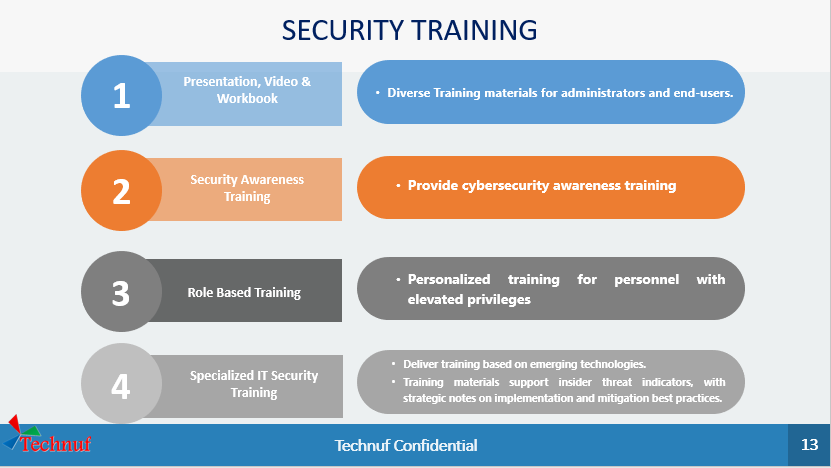
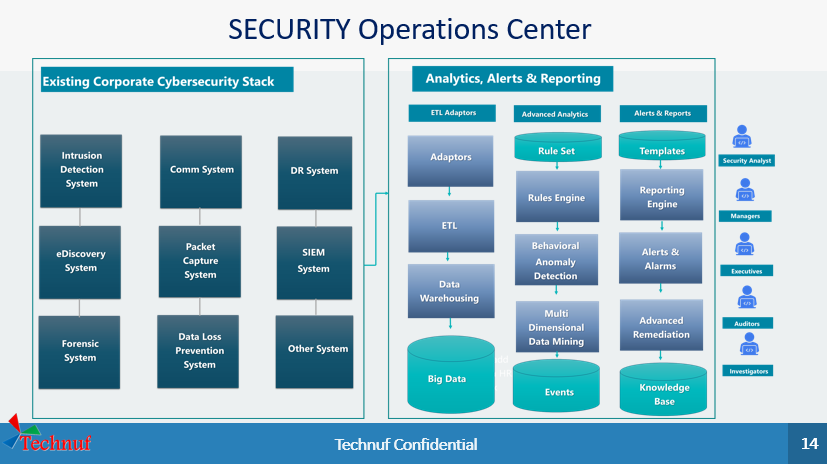


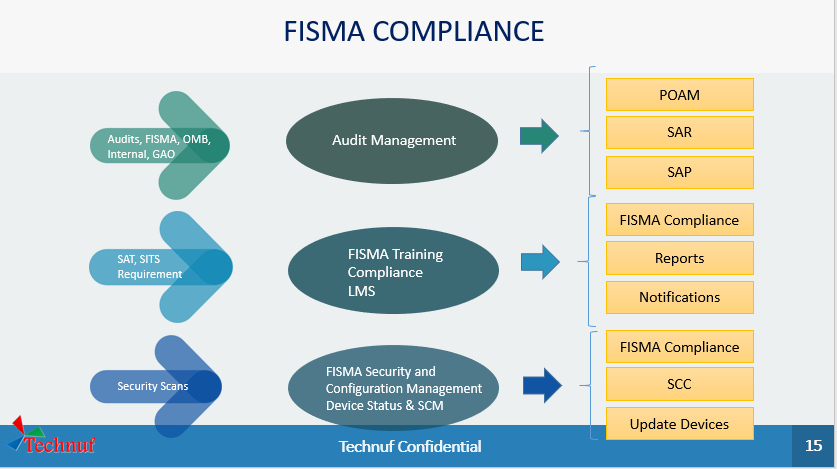
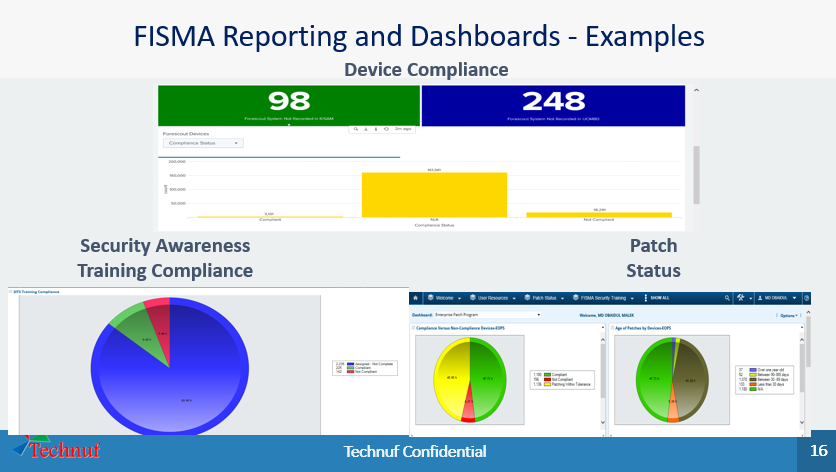


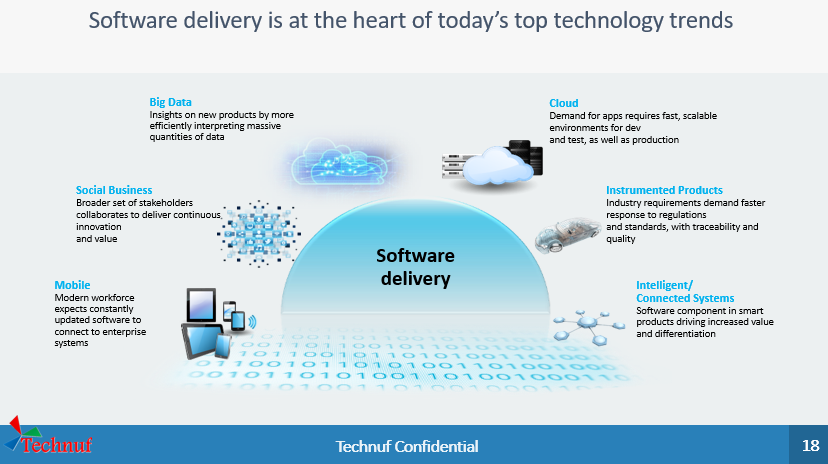


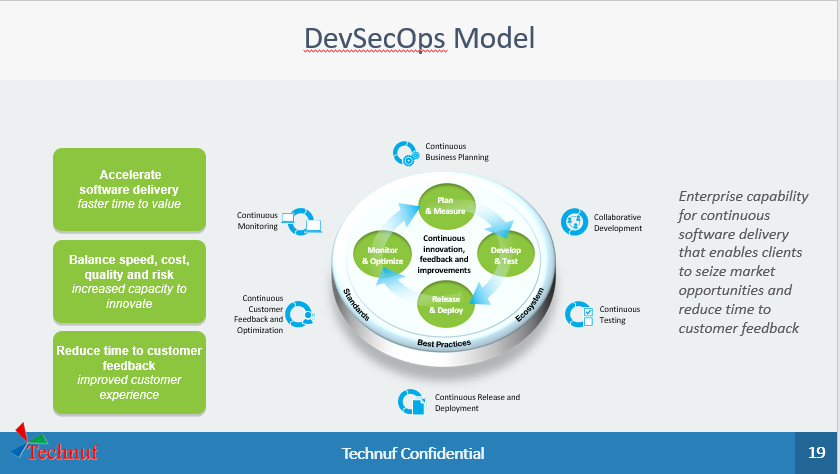
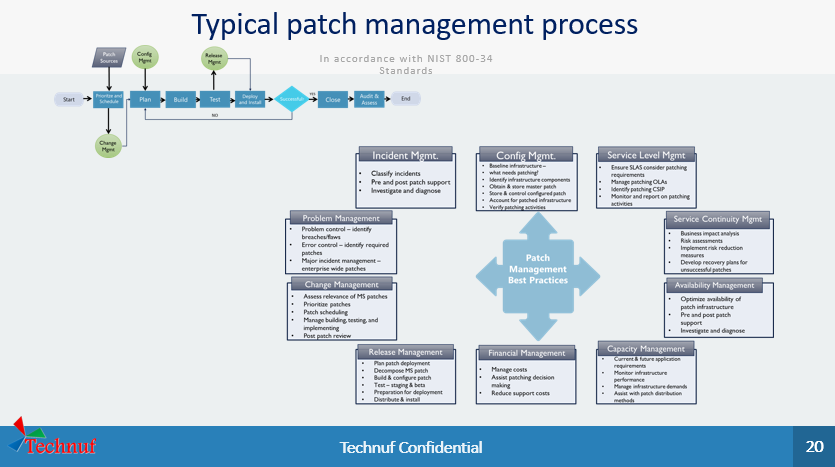


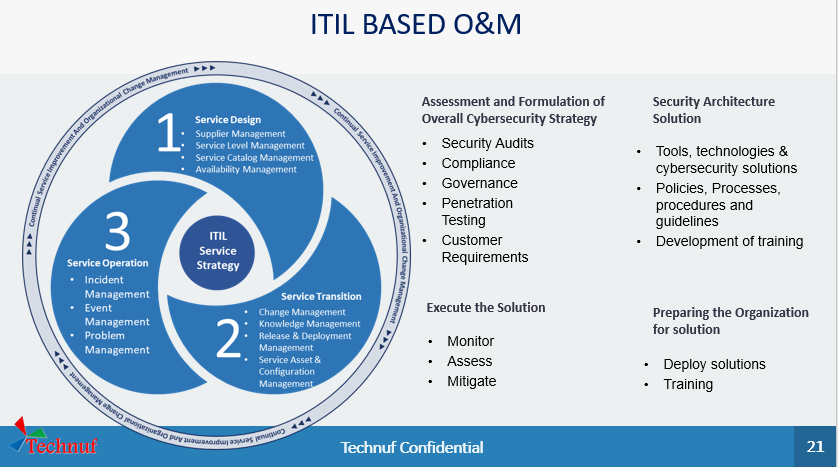
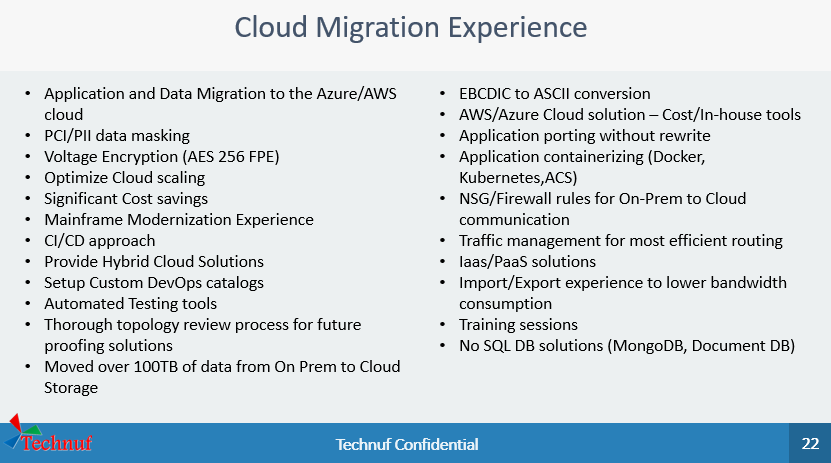


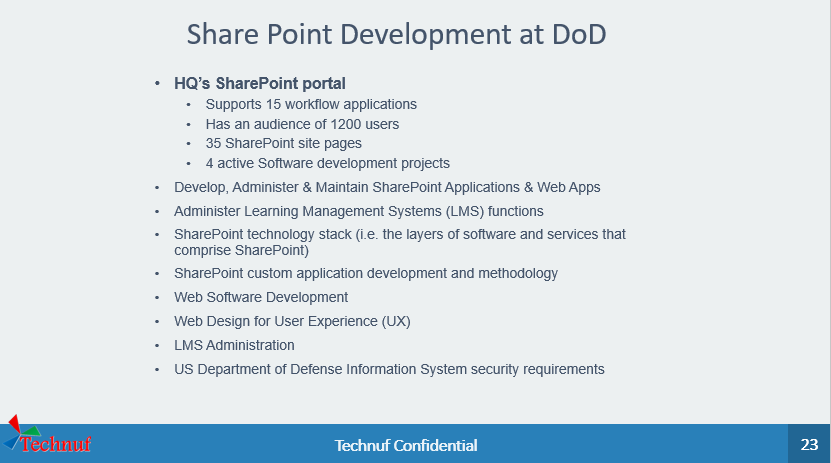
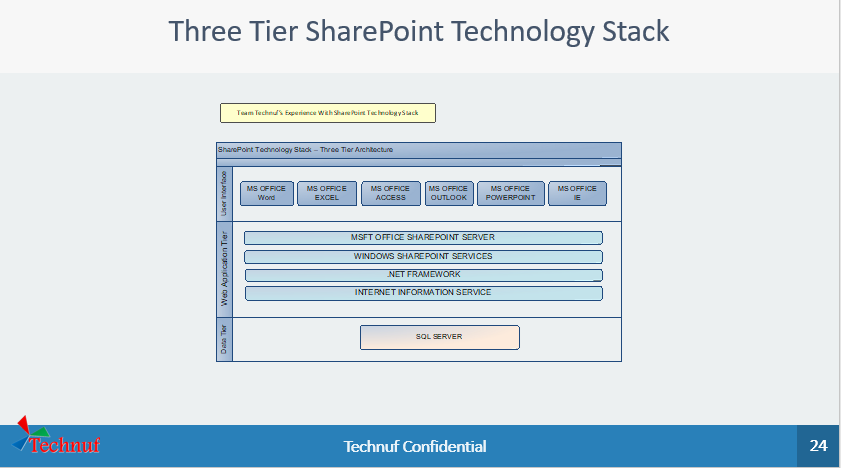


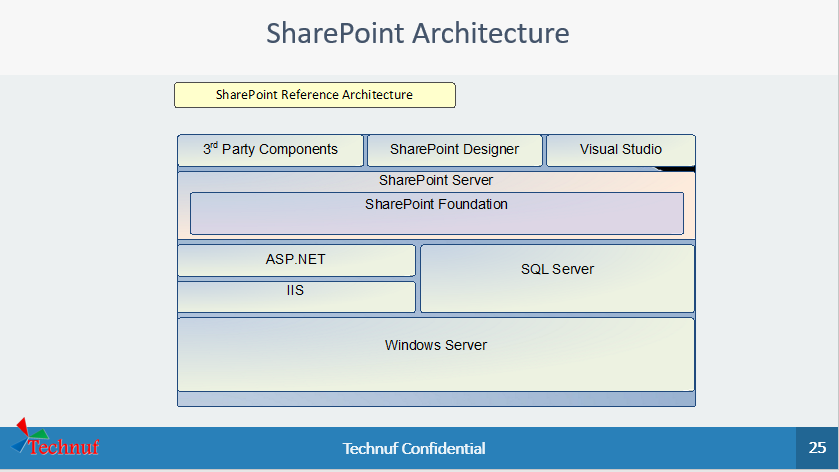


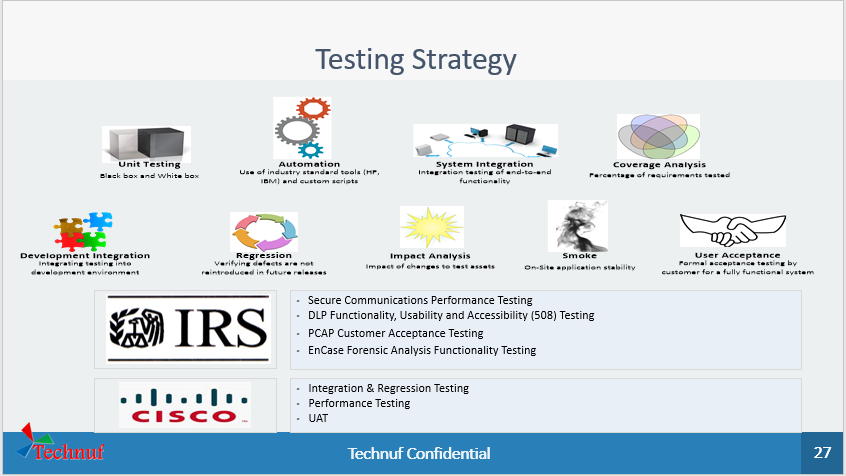


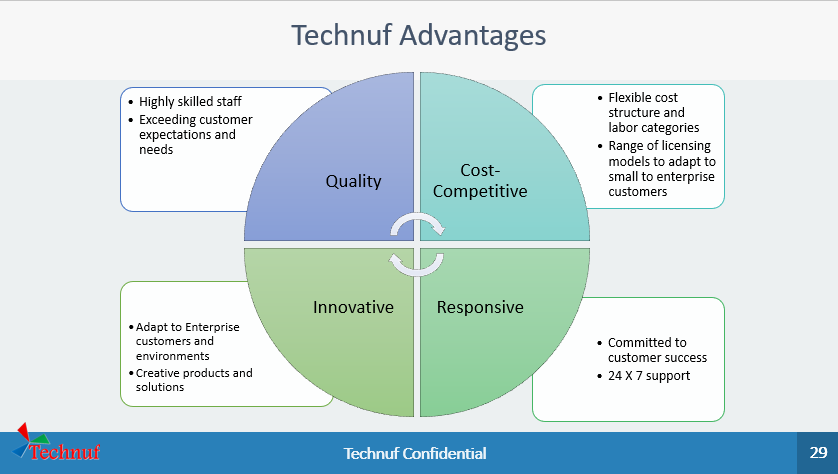
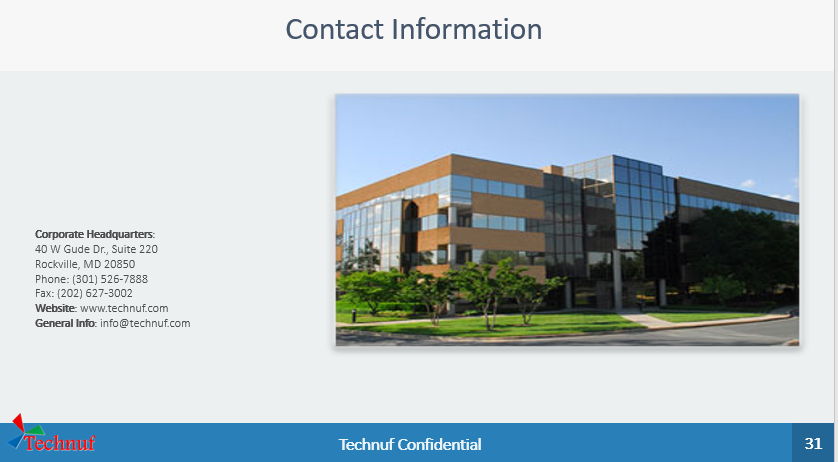












# Introduction

## A. Leverage Offensive Security Expert To Test Defenses And Uncover Issues

**Get an understanding of real-world risks from the attacker’s perspective** – We Go beyond the limitations of automated scanning to identify the root cause of underlying issues. Our penetration tests simulate real-world attack vectors to provide a point-in-time assess­ment of vulnerabilities and threats to your network infrastructure and applications.

**Quantify and prioritize findings using business-driven criteria** – Our post-assessment analysis presents logical groupings of one or more security issues with common causes and resolutions. We provide an actionable findings matrix that can be used as an over-arching workflow plan and tracked within your security organization.

**Enable your operations team in tracking the remediation effort** – Each finding is categorized according to the relative level of risk posed to your organization. The final deliverable also contains the amount of work and resources required to address each finding, hyperlinked references to resources, and detailed remediation information.

# Objectives

The main objective of the security assessment is to strengthen the security posture of the BRAC’s network, applications and systems for any cyber threats.

# Scope of Work

The scope of work is to conduct a comprehensive security assessment (VA/PT) on BRAC’s mission critical assets, which are follows:

* Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing of mission critical web and mobile applications and its related servers (8 ERP Modules, 10 Non-ERP Applications).
* Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing of Cloud Infrastructure
* Vulnerability assessment and Penetration Testing of Network Infrastructure

The Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration testing will be perform following the industry best practices and guidelines. After completion of each task, we will submit a detail report containing the list of findings with severity ratings, impact and mitigation plan. We will suggest BRAC the deadline to fix the findings and monitor it. After fixing the problem from BRAC concern department, we will perform retest to ensure the vulnerabilities are properly patched.

# Deliverables

* Assessment
* Required assessment of the existing network and application infrastructure.
* Detailed report outlining the findings from the aforementioned assessment.
* Exercise
* The incumbent vendor will do the VA/PT for the aforementioned scopes.
* After the successful conduction of the VA/PT, the incumbent vendor will submit reports with their findings.
* BRAC will ensure all the CRTICIAL, and HIGH priority issues are resolved in the relevant scope.
* The incumbent vendor will retest the fixes and close the issues.
* Output
* Detailed list of vulnerabilities in the applications, web services and network.
* List of recommendations to fix/ mitigate the vulnerabilities identified.
* Severity ratings for the vulnerabilities.
* Categorization of the vulnerabilities according to OWASP.
* Assist relevant implementation team while fixing the identified issues.
* Come up with a future recommendation and plan for BRAC infra-VA/PT.

# Our Methodology

## Project Life Cycle

The project will be initiated with the preliminary meeting regarding the Terms of Reference and the introduction meeting with stakeholders to understand the gravity of the Terms of Reference. We too will provide requests for information to initiate the planning phase.

1. **Scoping**

The planning phase will be initiated with the goals to prepare an inception report and will perform data gathering, methodology of assessment (Black Box, Gray Box, Whitebox), review to understand the current posture of Nepal Bank Limited infrastructure.

1. **Information Gathering**

The information gathering phase is obtaining as much information about the scope such as Networks, IP Address, Operating System Version, etc. in the planned scope. It’s applicable to all the three types of Scopes such as Black Box Testing, Grey Box Testing, and White Box Testing.

1. **Discovering and Scanning**

In this phase we will perform the following to determine the posture of network and system

1. Port Scanning
2. System OS Discovery
3. Surficial Vulnerability Scanning
4. **Vulnerability Assessment and False Positive Analysis**

In this process, vulnerability scanners and custom tools are used, it will scan the scoped application and network and will identify the vulnerabilities.

In this process, defining and classifying output of discovery and scanning phase.

* Defining and classifying network or System resources.
* Identifying and removing false positives reports.
* Assigning priority to the resource (Ex: – High, Medium, Low)
* Identifying potential threats to each resource.
* Developing a strategy to deal with the most prioritized problems first and implementing ways to minimize the consequences if an attack occurs.

1. **Exploitation (Penetration Testing)**

After vulnerability assessments, which are used to identify and inventory various exposures within the organization’s systems. Penetration testing attempts to exploit any one of the vulnerabilities to

gain unauthorized access. The penetration testing is the manual process to exploit the system in order to pivot in-depth.

The cleanup process covers the requirements for cleaning up systems once the penetration test has been completed. This will include all user accounts and binaries used during the test.

* Remove all executable, scripts, and temporary files from a compromised system. If possible, use a secure delete method for removing the files and folders.
* Return to original values system settings and application configuration parameters if they were modified during the assessment.
* Remove all backdoors and/or rootkits installed.
* Remove any user accounts created for connecting back to compromise systems.

1. **Reporting**

All the previous Vulnerability Assessment & penetration testing phases contribute to this phase where a VAPT report is created and shared with the client. In the reporting phase, the pentesters provide detailed information about the vulnerabilities such as:

* A brief introduction about the assessment.
* The scope of Assessment
* The description of the vulnerabilities.
* Ratings according to a common vulnerability scoring system.
* Severity and impact of vulnerability.
* Recommendations for fixing the vulnerabilities.

1. **Remediate**

Vairav Technology will assist Nepal Bank team remediate the identified vulnerabilities.

1. **Verify**

Our team will perform verification testing after the patched has been applied to vulnerable system.

# Our Approach

## Network Penetration Testing Methodology

The best way to know how intruders will actually approach your network is to simulate an attack under controlled conditions. Network Penetration Testing actually exploits the vulnerabilities to determine what information is actually exposed to the outside world.

We use the following methodology for Network Penetration Testing.

**Pre-engagement Interactions**

* Scoping Meeting
* Questionnaires
* Specify Start and End Dates
* Specify IP Ranges and Domains
* Rules of Engagement
* Establish Lines of Communication
* Dealing with Third Parties
* Contact List
* Permission Memo
* Commencement and Debrief Emails

**Intelligence Gathering**

Open-Source Intelligence - OSINT (Intelligence gathered from publicly available sources such as media, websites, forums etc.)

* Corporate
* Physical
* Logical
* Org Chart
* Electronic
* Infrastructure Assets
* Financial
* Individuals and interviews
* Covert Gathering
* Foot printing
* Identify Protection Mechanisms
* External Foot printing
* Internal Foot print

**Threat Modelling**

* Business Process Analysis
* Business Assets Analysis
* Threat Agents/Community analysis

**Vulnerability Analysis**

* Active Scanning
* Passive Scanning
* Validation

**Exploitation**

We exploit the vulnerable manually using exploitation tool to figure out the technical and business impact.

**Post Exploitation**

We perform the post exploitation in order to pivot form one network to another to assess the network segmentation security.

**Reporting**

The purpose of the reporting and documentation is to assist your organization in its efforts to improve its security posture by identifying areas of potential risk that may need to be remediated. The report will be structured in a way to clearly communicate what was tested, how it was tested, and the results of the testing.

We will provide two types of report.

* Executive Report: Report for Executive explaining about security findings and risk metrics
* Technical Report: This report will contain detailed technical findings, tool used etc.

**Report Outline**

* Executive Summary
* Statement of Scope
* Statement of Methodology
* Statement of Limitations
* Testing Narratives
* Segmentation Test Results
* Findings
* Tool used

## Web Application Penetration Testing

Penetration testing of web application is done through vulnerability assessment, process review and penetration testing using OWASP testing guide. This involves evaluating the applications security by simulating an attack on the system from external and internal threats. The process starts with an active analysis of the system for any potential vulnerability that could have resulted from poor or improper system configuration, insecure coding practices or other known or unknown software flaws, or operational weaknesses in process or technical countermeasures.

Vairav will perform Web application testing that simulates real-world attacks against your applications designed to identify security and compliance issues. Vairav uses various tools and manual verification, review, and crawling techniques to perform an in-depth and comprehensive vulnerability assessment and penetration testing of your application.

**Our Approach**

* Blackbox Testing
  + Our Penetration Tester tries to break the system with no internal knowledge of the target system.
* Gray-box Testing
  + Our Penetration Tester tries to break the system which has the access and knowledge levels of a user, potentially with elevated privileges on a system.

**Objective:**

* Highlight weaknesses in Application Logic
* Identify the strength of Application Authentication
* Highlight weaknesses in Privilege Management
* Identify the weaknesses in Communication Channel
* Highlight the weaknesses in Data Management

The Web Application penetration testing include the following test cases:

* Injection
* Broken Authentication and Session Management
* Cross Site Scripting
* Insecure Direct Object Reference
* Security Misconfiguration
* Sensitive Data Exposure
* Missing Function Level Access Control
* Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)
* Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities
* Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards
* XML External Entities (XXE)
* Insecure Deserialization
* Insufficient logging and monitoring

**Web Application Penetration Testing Workflow**

Penetration Testing is the process of attempting to gain access to resources with/without any prior knowledge of the requirements, in order to identify vulnerabilities that exist in a system or network. Penetration Testing must be performed annually and after any significant infrastructure or application changes to the environment with pre-defined standards. Vairav Technology strictly follows two different standards while carrying out penetration test:

* NIST Special Publication 800 – 115 “Technical Guide to Information Security Testing and Assessment” and
* Open Web Application Security Project “Top Ten”

**Penetration Testing Workflow**

**Diagram

Description automatically generated**

**Web Application Penetration Testing Methodology**

**Penetration Testing Lifecycle**

**Pre-assessment**

During the first phase of penetration testing, we will have the:

* Team Introduction Session
* Web Application Knowledge Sharing Session
* Escalation Procedure session
* Test requirement gathering session

**Automated Vulnerability Scanning**

During the second phase, we will perform the vulnerability assessment and information gathering for the identification of the vulnerable endpoints.

**Manual Penetration Testing**

We will perform the manual penetration in the identified vulnerable end points using exploitation and web proxy tools.

**Analysis and Reporting**

We will prepare the report and will deliver in the following way:

* First Draft Report
* Final Executive Report
* Final Technical Report

**Remediation Review**

In the last phase, we will provide the consultation regarding the remediation process and, we will perform the reverification testing in the patched applied.

**Guideline of Application Penetration Testing**

Map the Application content

* Spidering
* Discovering Hidden Content
* Discovering Hidden Parameters

Analyze the Application

* Identifying data entry points
* Identifying Server Technology
* Used Mapping the Attack surface

Testing Authentication Mechanism

* Testing Login Brute Force
* Testing for User Enumeration
* Testing for Account Recovery function
* Testing Password Quality
* Testing any “Remember me” function
* Testing any impersonation function
* Testing username uniqueness
* Testing for predictable username and password
* Testing for any fail-open conditions
* Analyzing insecure storage of credentials

Testing Session Handling

* Testing tokens for meaning
* Testing tokens for predictability
* Testing for insecure transmission of tokens
* Testing for disclosure if tokens in logs Mapping of token to sessions
* Testing for session termination
* Testing for session fixation
* Testing for cross site request forgery
* Analyzing cookie scope

Testing Input Based Vulnerabilities

* Fuzzing all request parameters
* Testing for SQL injection
* Testing for Cross Site Scripting
* Testing for HTTP head injection
* Testing for OS command injection
* Testing for path traversal Testing for file inclusion
* Testing for other injection (if possible—SOAP injection, LDAP injection, XPATH injection)

Testing for Application Logic

* Identifying the logic attack surface
* Test transmission of data via the client
* Test for reliance on client-side input validation
* Test handling of incomplete input
* Test trust boundaries
* Test transaction logic
* API Testing

Assess Server Hosting

* Test for Web server/ Application server vulnerabilities
* Default credentials
* Default content
* Dangerous HTTP methods
* Virtual hosting misconfiguration
* Test for Web services

Miscellaneous Tests

* Check for DOM-based attacks
* Check for iFrame injection
* Caching Sensitive data in URL Parameters
* Check for weak SSL ciphers

## API Penetration Testing

API penetration testing service for web applications simulates a realistic (but well-controlled) attack on your applications and their back-end infrastructure executed by an in-house ethical hacker, with an aim to:

* Identify the weaknesses.
* Demonstrate how these weaknesses could be exploited.
* Find solutions to effectively remediate the vulnerabilities.

API penetration testing focuses on the security of APIs that your business exposes externally with supporting documentation. These are not APIs that are private or used internally in your own applications – we can cover those interfaces with a web application test – these are instead interfaces that you publish for users to implement in their own applications. We’ll take the same documentation you provide to users; construct API calls like they would, and then use them to discover security issues.

**API Penetration Testing Methodology**

1. Pre-engagement interactions

Through a pre-engagement process, we identify your core-competencies and analyses your documentation.

1. MAP the API & Threat Modelling

Modelling security assessments based on real-time threats; we map your API accurately using ASMX/Helpdocs etc.

1. Dynamic Analysis

We then perform a vulnerability test based on REST OWASP API Security project and evaluate the extent to which the identified bugs could cause losses and recommend steps to reproduce the bugs.

1. Business Logic Flaw testing

Every business is different and so are its vulnerabilities. We run comprehensive tests to locate logic flaws in your IT processes that could potentially affect your security.

1. Reporting

We complete the cycle with the delivery of a comprehensive API security assessment report and work with your development team to fix vulnerabilities.

**API Penetration Testing Guideline**

APIs tend to expose endpoints that handle object identifiers, creating a wide attack surface Level Access Control issue. Object level authorization checks should be considered in every function that accesses a data source using an input from the user.

1. Broken User Authentication

Authentication mechanisms are often implemented incorrectly, allowing attackers to compromise authentication tokens or to exploit implementation flaws to assume other user’s identities temporarily or permanently. Compromising system’s ability to identify the client/user, compromises API security overall.

1. Excessive Data Exposure

Looking forward to generic implementations, developers tend to expose all object properties without considering their individual sensitivity, relying on clients to perform the data filtering before displaying it to the user.

1. Lack of Resources & Rate Limiting

Quite often, APIs do not impose any restrictions on the size or number of resources that can be requested by the client/user. Not only can this impact the API server performance, leading to Denial of Service (DoS), but also leaves the door open to authentication flaws such as brute force.

1. Broken Function Level Authorization

Complex access control policies with different hierarchies, groups, and roles, and an unclear separation between administrative and regular functions, tend to lead to authorization flaws. By exploiting these issues, attackers gain access to other users’ resources and/or administrative functions.

1. Mass Assignment

Binding client provided data (e.g., JSON) to data models, without proper properties filtering based on a whitelist, usually lead to Mass Assignment. Either guessing objects properties, exploring other API endpoints, reading the documentation, or providing additional object properties in request payloads, allows attackers to modify object properties they are not supposed to.

1. Security Misconfiguration

Security misconfiguration is commonly a result of unsecure default configurations, incomplete or ad-hoc configurations, open cloud storage, misconfigured HTTP headers, unnecessary HTTP methods, permissive Cross-Origin resource sharing (CORS), and verbose error messages containing sensitive information.

1. Injection

Injection flaws, such as SQL, NoSQL, Command Injection, etc., occur when untrusted data is sent to an interpreter as part of a command or query. The attacker’s malicious data can trick the interpreter into executing unintended commands or accessing data without proper authorization.

1. Improper Assets Management

APIs tend to expose more endpoints than traditional web applications, making proper and updated documentation highly important. Proper hosts and deployed API versions inventory also play an important role to mitigate issues such as deprecated API versions and exposed debug endpoints.

1. Insufficient Logging & Monitoring

Insufficient logging and monitoring, coupled with missing or ineffective integration with incident response, allows attackers to further attack systems, maintain persistence, pivot to more systems to tamper with, extract, or destroy data. Most breach studies demonstrate the time to detect a breach is over 200 days, typically detected by external parties rather than internal processes or monitoring.

**Reporting Format**

The purpose of the reporting and documentation is to assist your organization in its efforts to improve its security posture by identifying areas of potential risk that may need to be remediated. The report will be structured in a way to clearly communicate what was tested, how it was tested, and the results of the testing.

Vairav will provide two types of report.

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Report Outline

* Executive Summary
* Statement of Scope
* Statement of Methodology
* Statement of Limitations
* Testing Narratives
* Segmentation Test Results
* Findings
* Tool used
* Clean up the environment

## Mobile Application Penetration Testing

**Graphical user interface, icon

Description automatically generated**Mobile Applications have become an essential part of our lives as our dependence on smart phones has grown. But many users are unaware of the security of their devices. A recent study on the state of application security that “84 percent of mobile app users believe that their mobile health and finance apps are adequately secure.”

Security can often be a false perception if we do not know how our applications were developed and penetration tested. The reality is that downloading and using these applications can represent a potential risk to both you and your organization, given that untested apps may contain security bugs that can make your data vulnerable.

One way to avoid this risk is to make sure that mobile apps have been properly pen tested against security vulnerabilities. Penetration testing can provide us with a certain level of confidence but hacking into mobile applications demands a different approach and setup than with web applications.

Our comprehensive mobile application penetration testing approach and methodology have been developed after performing several mobile app security assessments across various clients in different sectors such as banking, finance, healthcare etc.

**What to Expect in our Mobile Application Penetration Service?**

**Deep Support for both iOS and Android Platforms**

Each mobile security assessment simulates multiple attack vectors and risks, including insecure storage, stolen device risk, mobile malware attacks, and both authenticated/unauthenticated app users. Apps residing on in-house mobile devices. We provide custom scenarios to map enterprise conditions as well.

**Static, Dynamic, and Source Code Analysis**

Integrating both static and dynamic analysis, our security experts test each mobile app at-rest and during runtime to identify all vulnerabilities.   This deep-dive methodology also targets local vulnerabilities as well, such as insecure storage of credentials, Android backups including sensitive app data, etc.

Mobile Application Penetration Testing Coverage Area

* Android Application
* IOS Application

Diagram

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Vairav has created a research-driven mobile penetration testing methodology that incorporates guidance from the OWASP Application Security Verification Standard. Using a combination of manual and dynamic analyses along with custom harnesses for automated fuzzing, Vairav mobile application penetration testing provides verification and validation across all major control categories, including authentication, session management, access control, malicious input handling, cryptography at rest, and much more.

Mobile Application Penetration Testing…

* Provides a complete picture of the risks in your mobile applications and helps you mitigate them through remediation guidance.
* Finds the risks related to mobile applications regardless of where those risks exist: client-side code, server-side code, third-party libraries, or underlying mobile platforms.
* Finds the security vulnerabilities that endanger your users, or their data being managed by your application as well as risky or unintended behaviours.
* Delivers assessments and mitigation advice tailored to the various types of mobile applications including internal and external applications as well as applications developed using native APIs and cross-platform development frameworks.

**Mobile Application Penetration Testing Methodology**

For mobile application penetration testing, we utilize the same tools and techniques as malicious hackers, providing detailed visibility into security vulnerabilities - without the associated business risk.

**Mobile Application Penetration Testing Objective**

* Highlight weaknesses in Application Logic
* Identify the strength of Application Authentication
* Highlight weaknesses in Privilege Management
* Identify the weaknesses in Communication Channel
* Highlight the weaknesses in Data Management

**The Mobile Application Penetration Testing is divides into four stages:**

### Preparation

Information gathering is the most significant step in a penetration test. The ability to find hidden cues that might shed light on the occurrence of vulnerability can be the difference within a successful and unsuccessful penetration testing.

### Assessment

The process of mobile assessment applications is different because it challenges the penetration tester to compare the apps before and after installation. The assessment techniques that encountered within the mobile security include:

* File system analysis
* Package analysis
* Reverse engineering
* Static analysis
* Dynamic analysis
* Inter-Process Communication Endpoint Analysis

### Exploitation

Penetrations testing engineer operates upon the information determined from the information-gathering step to attack the mobile application. Entirely performed intelligence gathering ensures a high possibility of a successful project.

This phase includes exercising all potential vulnerabilities recognized in the previous stages of the assessment and trying to exploit them as an attacker would. Not only automatically recognize vulnerabilities that exploited, but issues requiring hand-operated classification and exploitation evaluated, as well. That involves business logic flaws, authentication/authorization bypasses, direct object references, parameter tampering, and session management. Pentester tries to exploit the vulnerability to gain sensitive information or perform malicious actions. Then finally delivers privilege escalation to rise to the most privileged user (root) to not face any restrictions on any actions that completed.

### Reporting

The purpose of the reporting and documentation is to assist your organization in its efforts to improve its security posture by identifying areas of potential risk that may need to be remediated. The report will be structured in a way to clearly communicate what was tested, how it was tested, and the results of the testing.

Vairav will provide two types of report.

* Executive Report: Report for Executive explaining about security findings and risk metrics
* Technical Report: This report will contain detailed technical findings, tool used etc.

### Report Outline

* Executive Summary
* Statement of Scope
* Statement of Methodology
* Statement of Limitations
* Testing Narratives
* Segmentation Test Results
* Findings
* Tool used
* Clean up the environment

### Presentation

The final activity of the penetration testing will be a presentation of all documentation to the client. We walk the client within the information provided, make any updates needed, and address questions regarding the assessment output. Following this activity, we’ll give new revisions of documentation and schedule any formal retesting, if it is applicable.

### Verification Testing

When client patches all vulnerabilities, Vairav penetration tester will verify, validate and approve it.

### Configuration Security Audit

One of the most certain ways to avoid hosts being compromised is to secure them by reducing their surface of vulnerabilities. That process is commonly known as hardening, and the configuration assessment is the most effective way to determine where the hosts may have their hardening improved.

Configuration Audit is done based on the industry standard such as NIST and CIS benchmark. Our Configuration Audit consist of the two methods.

1. Automated Configuration Assessment

We will use the open source and licensed Security Configuration Assessment tool identify gaps and vulnerabilities.

1. Manual Configuration Assessment

Our Security Configuration auditors will manually verify the configuration of the system to avoid machine error.

# Technical Experts for Performing the Assignment

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Recent Photo of the Individual | |  | | | | | |
| 1 | | PROPOSED POSITION FOR  THIS PROJECT | | **Chief Operating Officer** | | | | | |
| 2 | | NAME OF PERSON | |  | | | | | |
| 3 | | DATE OF BIRTH | |  | | | | | |
| 4 | | NATIONALITY | |  | | | | | |
| 5 | | MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONALSOCIETIES | | *N/A* | | | | | |
| 6 | | EDUCATION: | | *BSc. Computer Science,*  *University of Portsmouth, United Kingdom* | | | | | |
| 7 | | OTHER TRAINING | | *N/A* | | | | | |
| 8 | | LANGUAGES & DEGREE OF  PROFICIENCY | | Language | | | Speaking | Reading | Writing |
|  | | *English* | | | *Fluent* | *Excellent* | Excellent |
| 9 | | COUNTRIES OF WORK EXPERIENCE | | Bangladesh | | | | | |
| 10 | | | EMPLOYMENT RECORD |  | | | | | |
|  | | **EMPLOYER: 1**  **[Company Name]**  **[address]**  Position Held:  **Duties and Responsibilities:** | | | | FROM:  **2020** | | TO:  **Ongoing** | |
|  | **EMPLOYER: 2**  **[Company Name]**  **[address]**  Position Held:  **Duties and Responsibilities:** | | | | FROM: | | | TO: | |
|  | **EMPLOYER: 3**  **[Company Name]**  **[address]**  Position Held:  **Duties and Responsibilities:** | | | | FROM: | | | TO: | |

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, certify that (i) I was not a former employee of the Client immediately before the submission of this proposal, and (ii) to the best of my knowledge and belief, this biodata correctly describes myself, my qualifications, and my experience. I understand that any willful misstatement described herein may lead to my disqualification or dismissal, if engaged.  
I have been employed by **Sheba Technologies Ltd.** continuously for the last Sixty-five (65) months as regular full-time staff. Indicate “Yes” or “No” in the boxes below:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **YES** |  |  |  | **NO** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Signature |  |
| Date of Signing | Day / Month / Year |

# Company Documents

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **List of legal Documents** | |
| Trad License |  |
| E-TIN |  |
| VAT Registration |  |
| Basis Membership |  |

# Project Value