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# CRITICAL THINKING AND BIAS

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## Speaker



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- ☑ **Chief Audit Executive and Risk Officer in Amper**, a security, defense, communications and energy multinational listed company in Spain.
- ☑ Holding certifications in Internal Audit and Risk Management (**CIA, CRMA, COSO INTERNAL CONTROL, COSO ERM**).
- ☑ **Vicepresident of AGERS**, a Spanish Risk Management Association, **branch of FERMA** (Federation of European Risk Managers).
- ☑ Professor, Quality Assessment Reviewer, Ambassador, Mentor and Keynote Speaker in renowned organizations such as Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA), Internal Audit Foundation, AGERS, Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) in UK and Chartered Institute of Professional Certifications, in Singapur. First Ambassador of “Gardener of Governance” metaphor by Dr. Rainer Lenz in Spain, #4 globally.



# ABOUT AMPER

Amper is a Spanish business group with more than 60 years of history, of which more than 35 have been listed on the Spanish continuous market; it has a significant international presence and is a leader in technological, strategic industrial and engineering capabilities within the Defence, Security and Communications; and Energy and Sustainability markets.



# Amper Group Transformation



TO BUILD THE **LEADING** SPANISH BUSINESS GROUP IN **STRATEGIC** TECHNOLOGICAL, INDUSTRIAL AND ENGINEERING **CAPABILITIES**; IN THE DEFENCE AND SECURITY, ENERGY AND SUSTAINABILITY, AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS SECTORS; **REACHING BY 2026:**

**€884m**  
SALES

**€100m**  
11% EBITDA

# Strategy – Business Model

## Strategy

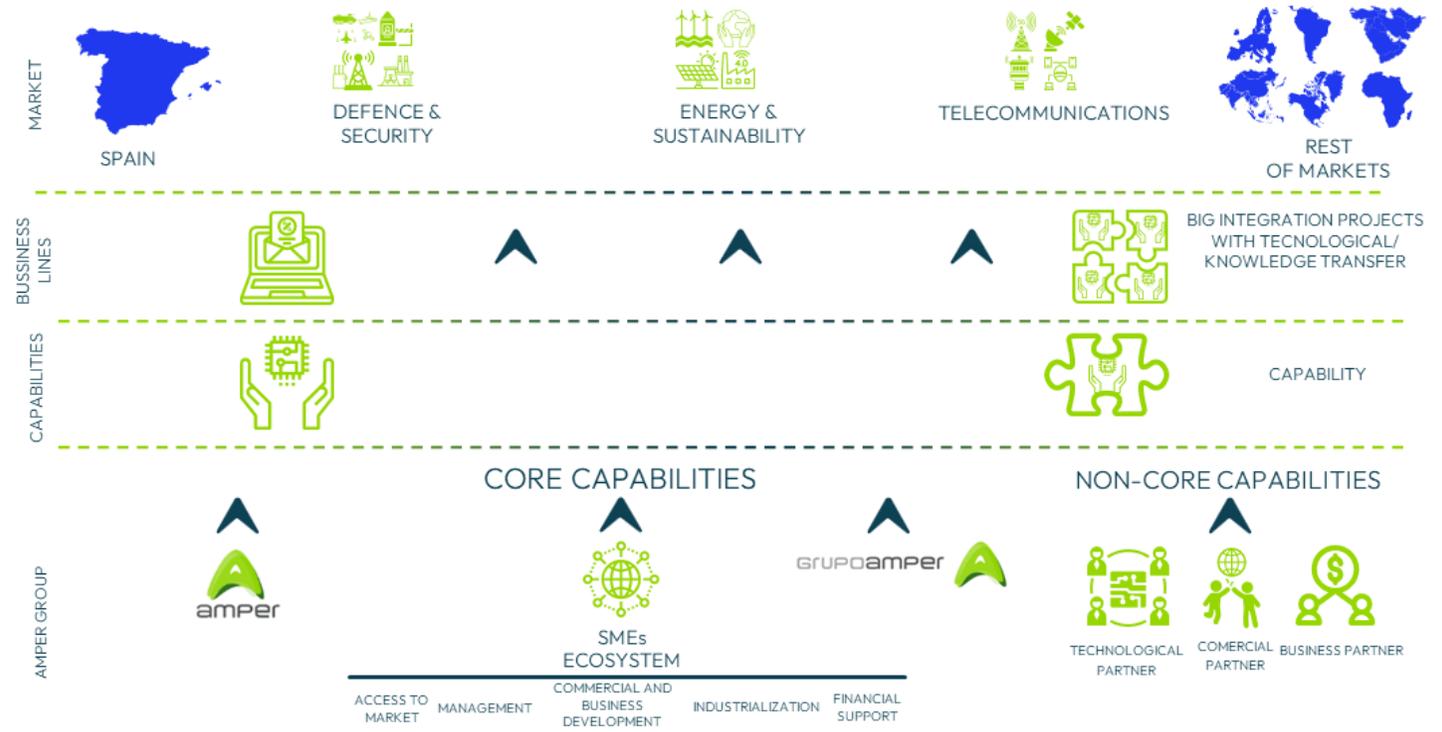
**DEFENCE, SECURITY AND COMMUNICATIONS**

To contribute to the process of organizing and structuring the sector, and to the implementation of a harmonized Spanish Defence and Security strategy to safeguard national strategic capabilities; and to contribute to the efficient and sustainable digitalization of companies and public institutions, ensuring the continuity of all services in a hyper-connected society.

**ENERGY SUSTAINABILITY**

To be a benchmark supplier of capabilities that contribute to achieving the goal of zero net emissions by 2050. Energy capabilities are strategic for society, as are defence and security.

## Business Model



## Strategic Levers



# Amper in Figures



**1.496m**

Shares



**20.3k**

Shareholders



**amper**



**32**

Investees, subsidiaries and companies



**+20**

Countries with projects



**2.1k**

Employees



**700**

Active Clients



**40**

Clients with more than €1m in sales



**€35m**

EBITDA 2024



**€540m**

Backlog as 31-12-2024



**€419m**

Sales 2024



# Introduction



# Introduction



¿Who is more punctual?

## Introduction



Who has a criminal record?

## Introduction



Who would you prefer as a leader?

## Introduction



Who is better at technology?

# Introduction

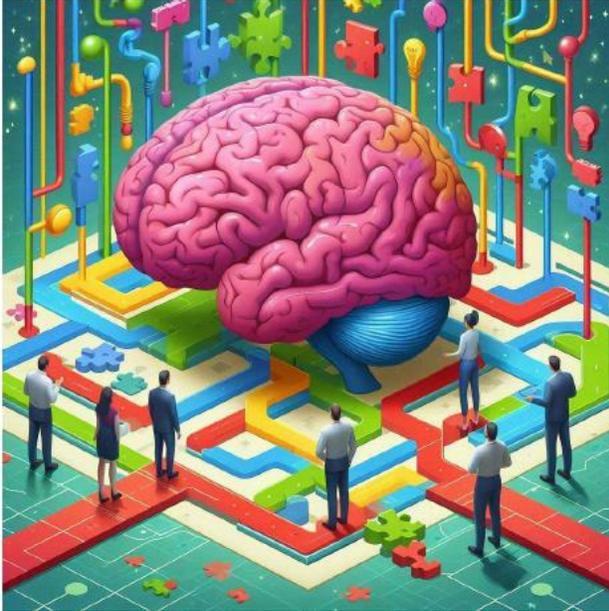


ANSWERS GIVEN HAVE ORIGINATED IN YOUR  
SUBCONSCIOUS



CONSEQUENCE OF YOUR BIASES

## WHAT IS A BIAS?



- It is the automated criteria for classifying facts, findings, risks, situations, people...
- Criteria that, in most cases, are based on factors of which we are not aware and that always, always **condition** our opinion and our decisions.

BIASES ARE **UNAVOIDABLE**



YOU HAVE THE ABILITY AND RESPONSIBILITY  
TO **MAKE THEM CONSCIOUS**

## WHAT IS A BIAS?



- Neural connections in our brain consume a large amount of energy.
- Making decisions requires several calculations and consume energy.
- To save energy, our brain restrict the number of neural connections needed, creating learned patterns of conduct.

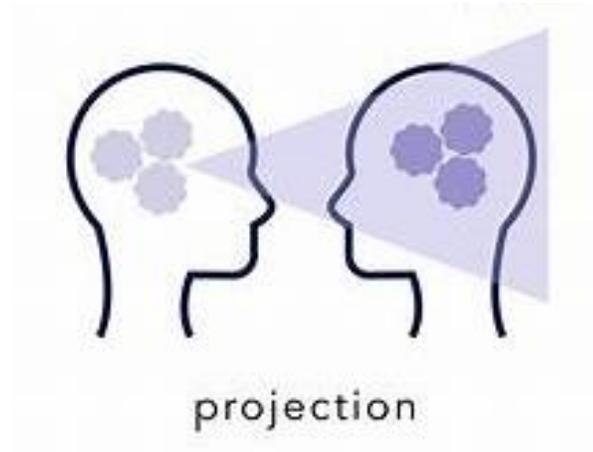
*Psychologists have identified up to **fifty biases**, and these biases are at the heart of most of our decisions and do not always make us act fairly and rationally.*

# TYPES OF BIASES



- Due to:
  - Limits on the mind's attention.
  - Individual motivations.
  - Mental shortcuts called "heuristics".
  - Social pressure.
  - Emotions.

## TYPES OF BIASES



- Overestimation of our future selves, considering our beliefs and thoughts will be the same in the future, no matter what the circumstances are.
- CONSEQUENCE: Short-sighted decisions.

# TYPES OF BIASES



- Brain forms a bias related to the first things seen and heard.

# TYPES OF BIASES



- Human tendency to irrationally believe that new information supports your existing view even when it doesn't.

# TYPES OF BIASES



## TRUTH DEFAULT BIAS:

- By default we consider all people tell us is true, unless our doubts cannot be explained or rationalized.

# TYPES OF BIASES



## AUTHORITY BIAS:

- Tendency to assign greater value to or be influenced by an authority even when one believes them to be wrong.
- Example: dentists advertising toothpastes to convince consumers.

# TYPES OF BIASES



## STATUS QUO BIAS:

- Preference for the current state of affairs, resulting in resistance to change.



# WHAT IS SKEPTICISM

A mindset that challenges assumptions and seeks corroborating evidence.



**CONSCIOUS AND  
UNCONSCIOUS BIAS**



**ROADBLOCKS AND BARRIERS  
TO SKEPTICISM**

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## WHAT IS SKEPTICISM

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**Can we trust  
the information  
source?**



**Can we trust  
the information  
systems?**

**Can we trust  
Management?**

# WHAT IS SKEPTICISM

## SKEPTICISM SCALE



CYNIC

BELIEVER



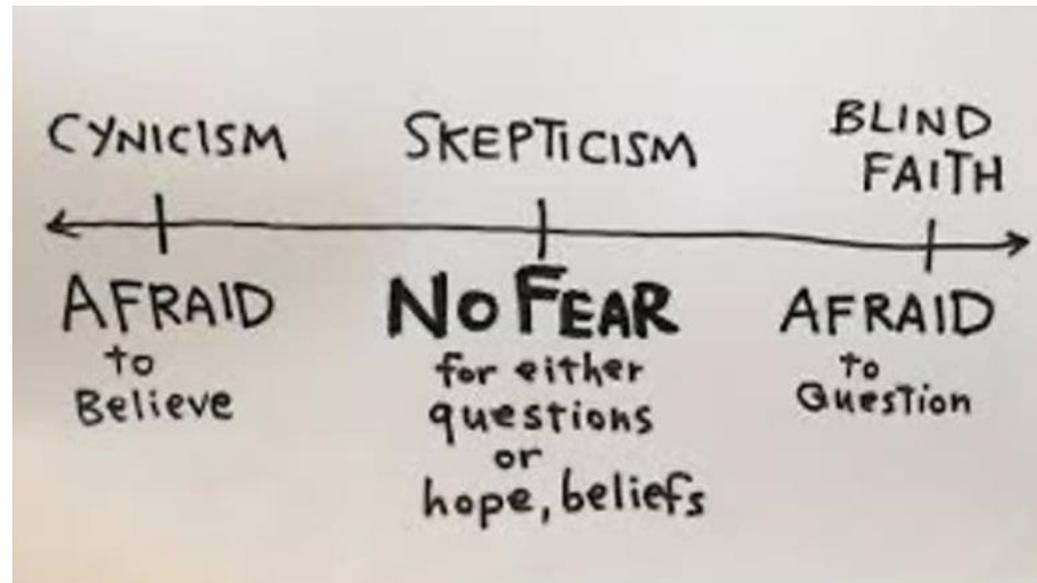
INTERNAL AUDITORS ARE  
PROFESSIONAL DOUBTERS



FACTS

# WHAT IS SKEPTICISM

DOUBT AS TO THE TRUTH OF SOMETHING



## WHAT IS SKEPTICISM



**STANDING WATCH!!**

## NEED FOR SKEPTICISM



**There has never been a greater  
need for skepticism  
in our work and life than  
*Right now!***

# NEED FOR SKEPTICISM



Misinformation and disinformation is **Number 1** risk globally

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## NEED FOR SKEPTICISM

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**Artificial Intelligence (IA),  
Social Networks,  
Neuroscience**



**Creativity, critical thinking,  
emotional intelligence and  
Problem-solving**



**THERE IS A NEED TO ENHANCE  
OUR SKEPTICISM AND  
EXERT INDEPENDENT  
AND CRITICAL THINKING**

**SKILLS UNLIKELY  
TO BE REPLACED BY AI**

# NEED FOR SKEPTICISM



**DOMAIN III:** ETHICS AND PROFESSIONALISM.

**PRINCIPLE 4:** EXERCISE DUE PROFESSIONAL CARE.

**STANDARD 4.3** PROFESSIONAL SKEPTICISM.

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# SKEPTICISM IN INTERNAL AUDITORS

**FOUNDATIONAL SKILL**  
FOR INTERNAL AUDITORS



INVOLVES **CRITICAL ASSESSMENT**  
OF AUDIT EVIDENCE

ATTITUDE THAT INCLUDES  
**A QUESTIONING MIND**

KEY DRIVER TO AUDIT QUALITY

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# ENHANCING SKEPTICISM

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## CULTIVATE A QUESTIONING MINDSET

**ALWAYS QUESTION**



**BE INQUISITIVE**

**ANALYSE ALTERNATIVE EXPLANATIONS**

**SEEK THE UNDERLYING REASONS  
AND MOTIVATIONS**

**DEPLOY ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS**

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# ENHANCING SKEPTICISM

## DEVELOP ANALYTICAL SKILLS

**BREAK DOWN OF  
COMPLEX INFORMATION  
INTO SMALLER PARTS**



**ANALYSE EACH PART  
THOROUGHLY**



**CRITICAL THINKING**

**USE OF DATA ANALYTICS TOOLS  
TO EXAMINE LARGE DATASHEETS**



**IDENTIFICATION OF PATTERNS,  
ANOMALIES AND TRENDS**

# ENHANCING SKEPTICISM

## DEVELOP ANALYTICAL SKILLS

DECISION MATRIX

ROUND ROBIN BRAINSTORMING

ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS

DECISION TREES

BRAINSTORMING

PARETO ANALYSIS

MIND MAPPING



S.C.A.M.P.E.R.

FIVE WHYs TECHNIQUE

## PROBLEM-SOLVING TOOLS

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# ENHANCING SKEPTICISM

## MAINTAINING OBJECTIVITY

**INDEPENDENCE**



**JUDGEMENTS NOT INFLUENCED**



**AVOID BIAS**



**AWARE OF YOUR OWN BIAS AND  
TRY TO MITIGATE THEM**

# ENHANCING SKEPTICISM

## CONTINUOUS LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT





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# ENHANCING SKEPTICISM

## USE OF TECHNOLOGY

**LEVERAGE TECHNOLOGY AND AUDIT TOOLS**



**TO ASSIST IN IDENTIFYING INCONSISTENCIES  
AND ANOMALIES IN DATA**



**CONTINUOUS MONITORING SYSTEMS**



**PROVIDE *REAL-TIME* DATA AND ALERTS**

# ENHANCING SKEPTICISM

## UNDERSTAND THE BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

**INDUSTRY KNOWLEDGE**



**KNOWING COMMON RISKS,  
CHALLENGES AND PRACTICES**



**IDENTIFICATION OF  
UNUSUAL PATTERNS AND RED FLAGS**



**STAY UPDATED**



**KEEP ABREAST OF LATEST DEVELOPMENTS,  
REGULATIONS AND TRENDS IN THE INDUSTRY**



**TO IDENTIFY UNUSUAL PATTERNS OR RED FLAGS**

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# ENHANCING SKEPTICISM

## DOCUMENT AND REFLECT

REFLECTION



LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PAST



KEEP DETAILED RECORDS



AUDIT PROCESSES, FINDINGS  
AND RATIONALE  
BEHIND YOUR DECISIONS

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# METACOGNITION

*“THINKING ABOUT THINKING”*

CONCEPT WAS DEVELOPED IN ANCIENT GREEK  
WITH PLATO AND SOCRATES



REQUIRES QUESTIONING ONESELF,  
ACKNOWLEDGING IGNORANCE  
AND EMBRACING DISCOMFORT

REFLECTING AND REGULATING  
ONE'S OWN COGNITIVE PROCESS

FOSTERS CRITICAL THINKING TO MAKE REASONED  
JUDGEMENTS

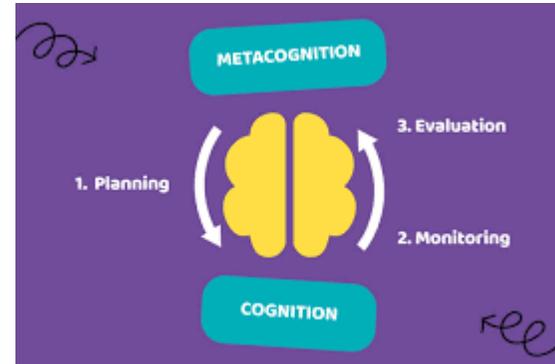
# METACOGNITION

TWO MAIN COMPONENTS:



## METACOGNITIVE KNOWLEDGE:

UNDERSTANDING HOW YOU THINK AND LEARN



## METACOGNITIVE REGULATION:

THE ABILITY TO MONITOR, EVALUATE AND ADJUST YOUR THOUGHT PROCESS IN REAL TIME

# TRAINING OF METACOGNITIVE SKILLS

## 1 SELF-QUESTIONING BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER AN AUDIT:

### Before starting an audit:

- What assumptions do I already have about this process or company?
- Where are my blind spots?

### During the audit:

- Am I relying too much on previous audits or experiences?
- Have I challenged management's explanations sufficiently?

### After the audit:

- What mistakes did I make?
- How would I approach this differently next time?



# TRAINING OF METACOGNITIVE SKILLS



## 2 WRITE DOWN KEY REFLECTIONS AFTER EVERY ENGAGEMENT:

- This practice builds self-awareness and continuous improvement.



## 3 USING THE “THINK ALOUD” TECHNIQUE:

- Auditors can practice verbalizing their thought process to uncover biases and gaps in logic.

# TRAINING OF METACOGNITIVE SKILLS

4

## ENGAGING IN SCENARIO BASED TRAINING:

- Auditors should simulate real-world challenges and analyze their thought process.



5

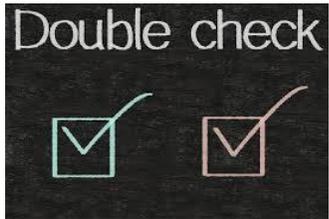
## SEEKING PER FEEDBACK AND MONITORSHIP:

- Encouraging team-based critical reviews can help auditors see their blind spots.
- By engaging in discussion, auditors strengthen their metacognitive awareness.



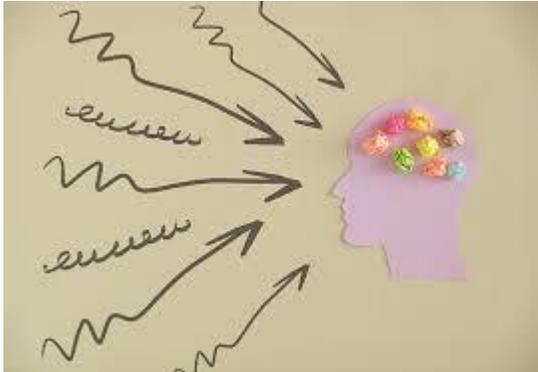
# TRAINING OF METACOGNITIVE SKILLS

## 6 PRACTICING THE “DOUBLE-CHECK RULE” BEFORE REPORTING FINDINGS:



- Before finalizing audit conclusions, auditors should step back and verify their reasoning.
- This reduces errors and ensures more objective audit reports.

# CONCLUSIONS



- ❑ Metacognition, critical thinking, and skepticism are interconnected and vital for effective auditing.
- ❑ Auditors who master these skills enhance decision-making, risk assessment, and fraud detection.
- ❑ Good auditors detect risks. Great auditors reflect on their thinking.
- ❑ Metacognition helps auditors become more skeptical, analytical, and objective.
- ❑ The more auditors practice reflection, questioning, and feedback, the sharper their judgment will become.

## CONCLUSIONS



***“Great auditors don’t just find the right answers;  
they ask the right questions.”***

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5/23/2025

THE END

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