AMNAYA

Errors, biases and corrective action

A prospective failure register, independent challenge and a timed response to material findings.

REFERENCE 07 | Version 1.0 | 5 November 2026
Parametric planning reference. All default quantities, budgets, prices and chart data are illustrative. They are not project performance, approved spending, adopted policy or an investment offer.

These are anticipated failure modes, not an incident history. Score severity (S), likelihood (L) and difficulty of detection (D) from 1-5; risk priority number = S x L x D. Illustrative triage begins at 50. Severity 5 safety/legal concerns override a low score.

ID / failure mode	S / L / D	RPN	Review day
E01 / Selection bias	4 / 3 / 3	36	21
E02 / Confirmation & anchoring	4 / 3 / 3	36	21
E03 / Optimism & planning fallacy	4 / 4 / 3	48	35
E04 / Survivorship & denominator drift	4 / 3 / 4	48	70
E05 / Instrumentation & unit error	4 / 3 / 2	24	49
E06 / False positives & selective testing	4 / 3 / 4	48	84
E07 / Territorial stereotyping	4 / 3 / 3	36	35
E08 / Double-counted risk	4 / 4 / 3	48	42
E09 / Outdated or misapplied policy	5 / 3 / 3	45	56
E10 / Conflict, unsafe action or inflated claims	5 / 3 / 3	45	100

Interpretation

Scores rank attention within one reviewed context; they are not calibrated probabilities, a regulatory safety rating or a licence to operate. Re-score with evidence after controls and record the residual-risk acceptance owner.

Failure modes and controls

E01 / Selection bias

Failure: Only enthusiastic customers or convenient suppliers are sampled.
Control: Quota each segment; keep refusals and negative cases; disclose how recruitment limits inference.

E02 / Confirmation & anchoring

Failure: The preferred concept determines which evidence is kept.
Control: Record three falsifiable hypotheses before interviewing; retain two disconfirming explanations and an independent challenger.

E03 / Optimism & planning fallacy

Failure: Costs, approvals and dependencies are estimated from the best case.
Control: Use comparable quotes and low/base/stress assumptions; expose unresolved approvals as a hold, not a shorter timetable.

E04 / Survivorship & denominator drift

Failure: Failed, rejected or missing cases disappear from the result.
Control: Retain all evaluation-unit IDs; reconcile completed, rejected, missing and excluded units to the declared denominator.

E05 / Instrumentation & unit error

Failure: Hours become days, currencies mix, or duplicate records create a false signal.
Control: Reconcile ten test cases end to end; version units and time zones; freeze the baseline before monitoring.

Failure modes and controls

E06 / False positives & selective testing

Failure: Repeated tests or changing chart rules create a persuasive accident.
Control: Declare the analysis first; label exploratory results; document all tests and require fresh retest evidence.

E07 / Territorial stereotyping

Failure: A country average is treated as a fact about a particular counterparty or person.
Control: Describe the actual legal, site, cash-flow and contract exposure; use dated country evidence only at its proper level.

E08 / Double-counted risk

Failure: One expected loss is charged in delay, contingency, insurance and funding premia.
Control: Assign each cost a distinct loss mechanism and period; deduct only evidenced recovery; reconcile the pricing bridge.

E09 / Outdated or misapplied policy

Failure: A proposed rule, wrong jurisdiction or expired licence is treated as permission.
Control: Check issuing body, commencement, local adoption, entity/site/product scope, version and renewal date; retain review evidence.

E10 / Conflict, unsafe action or inflated claims

Failure: Commercial pressure overrides a safety/legal hold or an unverified result is presented as achieved.
Control: Declare conflicts; stop critical exposure; require an authorised independent review and evidence for every public claim.

Response clock / proposed defaults

Immediately: stop critical exposure, protect people and preserve evidence. Within 24 hours: log event, scope, owner and containment. Within 48 hours: review root cause, affected data and corrective plan. Within 5 calendar days: verify action using fresh evidence; otherwise retain the hold and escalate. Statutory reporting duties may require a different or faster clock and take precedence.

Close only on evidence

Incident ID, occurrence/discovery times, impact, containment, cause and alternatives, action owner, due date, retest method/results, independent reviewer, residual risk and approval. Correlation or a chart signal alone does not prove cause.

Open the error and bias register