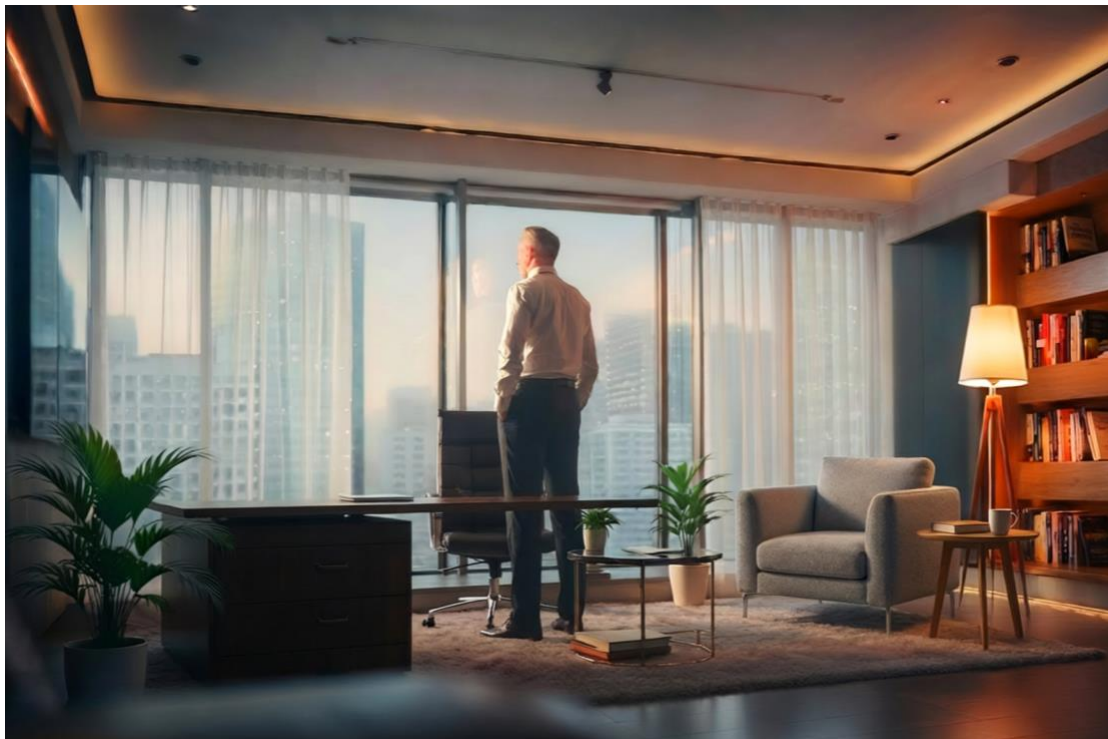


The Illusion of Knowing

Why data and AI will never deliver the certainty we crave — and the mathematics that proves it.

By Reinout Schotman



The real risk is not what we don't know — but failing to recognise when knowing ends.

Core Insight

Every board today runs on an illusion: that with enough data and powerful enough AI, uncertainty will vanish. Mathematics says otherwise. There is an information-theoretic to what can ever be known — and beyond it lies not truth, but the perfect illusion of it.

The Illusion of Knowing

We are building an empire of data. Every click, every purchase, every heartbeat becomes a signal in an expanding ocean of information. And yet, somewhere beneath the surface of this empire lies a mathematical wall — silent, invisible, absolute.

It has a name: the Cramér–Rao lower bound (CRLB)—an information-theoretic limit on how precise any unbiased estimate can be, given the information in the data. Its close cousins—the Bayesian CRLB (van Trees), the misspecified CRLB, and the Godambe (sandwich) bound—make the same point under less-than-ideal conditions: even with priors, imperfect models, or estimating equations, precision remains capped. Together they remind us that more records do not guarantee more information; beyond a point, judgment must carry the decision.

This is not theory. Nor is this an opinion. It is mathematics — as unforgiving as gravity.

Math Box: the Cramér-Rao Lower Bound

For any unbiased estimator $\hat{\theta}$ of a parameter θ ,

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) \geq \frac{1}{I(\theta)}$$

Here $I(\theta)$ is the Fisher information—the data’s information density about θ . With N i.i.d. observations, $I_N(\theta) = N I_1(\theta)$: precision improves only insofar as extra samples add new, independent, information-rich signal. When information is weak (noise, confounding, poor identifiability), the bound remains high; no algorithm can beat it by design.

Implication: volume \neq information; the certainty ceiling lowers only with information.

The Unbreakable Boundary

Data is not the same as information. Information is the part of data that moves when reality moves. The rest is noise, no matter how perfectly stored.

The **Fisher Information** measures that movement — how sensitive our data really is to the truth. When that sensitivity is low, the CRLB on knowledge rises. In plain terms: some things cannot be known precisely, no matter how large the dataset or how powerful the model.

That limit is not technological; it is structural. It sits in the mathematics of inference like the speed of light sits in physics: a ceiling on certainty itself.

The modern faith in Big Data and AI pretends that this ceiling does not exist. It does. And everything we build now presses harder against it.

The Great Reversal

What began as a quest for knowledge has become its opposite. We no longer ask *what is true?* — we ask *what is computable?* We no longer explore uncertainty — we smooth it until it disappears from view.

This is the quiet collapse of curiosity. Our systems grow ever larger, but the information they contain does not. We have created machines that can simulate understanding faster than we can notice the absence of it.

The danger is not that AI will become conscious. The danger is that *we* will stop being conscious — lulled by the coherence of answers that could never, even in theory, contain the truth we seek.

The Moneyball Myth

Two decades ago, *Moneyball* taught managers to believe that numbers would save them. They remember the spreadsheets, not the insight. Billy Beane did not win because he had more data; he won because he asked a different question. He changed the *design* of information.

Today, the lesson is forgotten. We build data architectures a thousand times larger and think they will think for us. But the mathematical wall remains. It is the same wall that stopped every statistician since Cramér and Rao. It is the edge of knowing itself.

The Consequence

When boards demand certainty from systems that cannot supply it, they cross from governance into superstition. Dashboards glow, models hum, forecasts multiply — and the true signal stays buried beneath the limit of information. We mistake computation for comprehension, precision for truth, scale for wisdom.

And then we decide — confidently, blindly — inside the cage of the possible.

The Inescapable Fact

No matter how vast the data, no matter how powerful the AI, the CRLB remains. It is not a problem to be solved, nor a bottleneck to be optimised away. It is a physical property of inference. A universe of data still obeys it.

If that sounds abstract, consider what it means in practice.

The License Mirage

A European software vendor with an indirect sales model showed years of growth. Its largest distributor, under pressure, kept “taking position” in licenses, so dashboards celebrated bookings while activations and reorder cadence told a quieter story. Only late did the board see the backlog of unactivated licenses: deposits in the channel were mistaken for demand. The numbers weren’t lying; they were speaking the dialect of sell-in.

Coda — The Act Beyond Knowing

Leadership begins not with belief in data, but with recognition of this wall. Beyond it, we are alone with judgment, responsibility, and imagination. Those are not weaknesses; they are the last human advantages.

But what does that mean — *in practice*?

It means that boards must return to the one discipline no machine can imitate: human deep thought. Not analysis — but awareness. Not prediction — but judgment. The deliberate act of asking: *What does this information not tell us? What could still be true even if the data says otherwise?*

Judgment is not guesswork. It is the trained ability to decide under limits — to choose when evidence ends and commitment must begin.

Human deep thought is not reflection *after* data; it is reflection before it — the courage to define the question that no dataset yet contains, and the self-awareness to know what the question itself reveals about us.

And imagination — the most neglected executive faculty — is the power to see beyond what can be measured, to conceive of futures that no model can extrapolate. In the space where certainty fails, imagination becomes a form of governance.

Boards that master these three disciplines — judgment, human deep thought, imagination — will not fear the mathematical limit. They will use it as a mirror: a reminder that leadership is not prediction but creation.

The New Responsibility

In the age of AI, governance is no longer about steering through information — it is about recognising the boundary of what information can reveal.

The role of the board is not to eliminate uncertainty, but to understand its shape. Beyond that understanding, decisions are no longer empirical; they are acts of creation made in awareness of their limits. An organisation that sees this

boundary clearly will not confuse simulation with truth, nor mistake precision for understanding. What remains is not a new ethics, but a new literacy — a fluency in limits: the ability to read uncertainty as part of reality, not as a defect to be removed.

In that literacy, data regains its meaning: not as proof, but as conversation with the unknown.

Endnote

This is not doomsaying. It is the arithmetic of reality. The limit exists whether we acknowledge it or not. The only choice left to intelligent governance is whether to act within awareness of it — or to continue building systems that promise certainty they cannot, even in principle, deliver.

Beyond that limit, leadership remains — not as philosophy, but as practice. To govern in a world that cannot be fully known is not a failure of data, but the natural condition of decision. What distinguishes great boards is not how much they know, but how consciously they act amid what cannot be known.

That awareness — quiet, disciplined, unafraid — is the new form of advantage.

Axioma

When certainty ends, leadership begins — not as belief, but as deliberate awareness.

About Outdoor Connect

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