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use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights may limit how you use the material. American software and services company Palantir Technologies Inc. Company
typePublicTraded asNasdaq: PLTR (Class A)Nasdaq-100 componentS&P 100 componentIndustrySoftwareFounded2003; 22 years ago (2003)FoundersPeter ThielStephen Cohen (president) Products
Palantir Gotham Palantir Foundry Palantir Foundry Palantir Apollo Revenue US$2.87 billion (2024)Operating income US$462 million (2024)Number of employees3,936 (2024)Websitepalantir.comFootnotes / references[1][2] Palantir Technologies Inc. is an
American publicly-traded company that specializes in software platforms[3] for big data analytics. Headquartered in Denver, Colorado, it was founded by Peter Thiel,[4] Stephen Cohen,[5] Joe Lonsdale,[6] and Alex Karp[7] in 2003. The company has four main projects: Palantir Gotham, Palantir Foundry, Palantir Apollo, and Palantir AIP. Palantir
Gotham is an intelligence and defense tool used by militaries and counter-terrorism analysts. Its customers have included the United States Department of Defense [8] Their software as a service (SaaS) is one of five offerings authorized for Mission Critical National Security Systems (IL5[9]) by the
U.S. Department of Defense [10][11] Palantir Foundry has been used for data integration and analysis by corporate clients such as Morgan Stanley, Merck KGaA, Airbus, Wejo, Lilium, PG&E and Fiat Chrysler Automobiles.[12] Palantir Apollo is a platform to facilitate continuous integration/continuous delivery (CI/CD) across all environments.[13][14]
Palantir's original clients were federal agencies of the USIC. It has since expanded its customer base to serve both international as well as state and local governments, and also to private companies.[15][16] Founder and chairman Peter Thiel Though usually listed as having been founded in 2004, SEC filings state Palantir's official incorporation to be
in May 2003 by Peter Thiel (co-founder of PayPal), who named the start-up after the "seeing stone" in Tolkien's legendarium.[15] Thiel saw Palantir as a "mission-oriented company" which could apply software similar to PayPal), who named the start-up after the "seeing stone" in Tolkien's legendarium.[15] Thiel saw Palantir as a "mission-oriented company" which could apply software similar to PayPal), who named the start-up after the "seeing stone" in Tolkien's legendarium.[15] Thiel saw Palantir as a "mission-oriented company" which could apply software similar to PayPal), who named the start-up after the "seeing stone" in Tolkien's legendarium.[15] Thiel saw Palantir as a "mission-oriented company" which could apply software similar to PayPal).
of a prototype by PayPal engineer Nathan Gettings and Stanford University students Joe Lonsdale and Stephen Cohen. That same year, Thiel hired Alex Karp, a former colleague of his from Stanford Law School, as chief executive officer.[18] Headquartered in Palo Alto, California, the company initially struggled to find investors. According to Karp,
Sequoia Capital chairman Michael Moritz doodled through an entire meeting, and a Kleiner Perkins executive lectured the founders about the inevitable failure of their company. [19] The only early investments were $2 million from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's venture capital arm In-Q-Tel, and $30 million from Thiel himself and his venture
capital firm, Founders Fund.[10][11][20][21][22] Palantir developed its technology by computer scientists and analysts from intelligence agencies over three years, through pilots facilitated by In-Q-Tel.[23][10] The company stated computers alone using artificial intelligence could not defeat an adaptive adversary. Instead, Palantir proposed using
human analysts to explore data from many sources, called intelligence augmentation.[24] In April 2010, Palantir announced a partnership with Thomson Reuters to sell the Palantir Metropolis product as "QA Studio" (a quantitative analysis tool).[25] On June 18, 2010, Vice President Joe Biden and Office of Management and Budget Director Peter
Orszag held a press conference at the White House announcing the success of fighting fraud in the stimulus by the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board (RATB). Biden credited the success to the software, Palantir, being deployed by the federal government. [26] He announced that the capability will be deployed at other government.
agencies, starting with Medicare and Medicaid. [27][28][29][30] Estimates were $250 million in revenues in 2011. [31] "[As of 2013] the U.S. spy agencies also employed Palantir to connect databases across departments. Before this, most of the databases used by the CIA and FBI were siloed, forcing users to search each database individually. Now
everything is linked together using Palantir." — TechCrunch in January 2015[32] A document leaked to TechCrunch revealed that Palantir's clients as of 2013 included at least twelve groups within the U.S. government, including the CIA, the DHS, the NSA, the FBI, the CDC, the Marine Corps, the Air Force, the Special Operations Command, the
United States Military Academy, the Joint Improvised-Threat Defeat Organization and Allies, the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. However, at the time, the United States Army continued to use its own data analysis tool.[32] Also, according to TechCrunch, the U.S. spy
agencies such as the CIA and FBI were linked for the first time with Palantir software, as their databases had previously been siloed. [32] In September 2013, Palantir disclosed over $196 million in funding according to a U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission filing. [33][34] It was estimated that the company would likely close almost $1 billion in
contracts in 2014.[35] CEO Alex Karp announced in 2013 that the company would not be pursuing an IPO, as going public would make "running a company began a round of financing, raising around $450 million from private funders. This raised the company's value to $9 billion, according
to Forbes, with the magazine further explaining that the valuation made Palantir "among Silicon Valley's most valuable private technology companies." [36] In December 2014, Forbes reported that Palantir was looking to raise $400 million in an additional round of financing, after the company filed paperwork with the Securities and Exchange
Commission the month before. The report was based on research by VC Experts. If completed, Forbes stated Palantir's funding could reach a total of $1.2 billion.[36] As of December 2014, the company continued to have diverse private funders, Ken Langone and Stanley Druckenmiller, In-Q-Tel of the CIA,[37] Tiger Global Management, and Founders
Fund, which is a venture firm operated by Peter Thiel, the chairman of Palantir.[36] The company was valued at $15 billion in November 2014.[38] In June 2015, BuzzFeed reported the company was raising up to $500 million in November 2014.[38] In June 2015, BuzzFeed reported the company was valued at $15 billion in November 2014.[38] In June 2015, BuzzFeed reported the company was raising up to $500 million in November 2014.[38] In June 2015, BuzzFeed reported the company was raising up to $500 million in November 2014.[38] In June 2015, BuzzFeed reported the company was raising up to $500 million in November 2014.[38] In June 2015, BuzzFeed reported the company was raising up to $500 million in November 2014.[38] In June 2015, BuzzFeed reported the company was raising up to $500 million in November 2014.[38] In June 2015, BuzzFeed reported the company was raising up to $500 million in November 2014.[38] In June 2015, BuzzFeed reported the company was raising up to $500 million in November 2014.[38] In June 2015, BuzzFeed reported the company was raising up to $500 million in November 2014.[38] In June 2015, BuzzFeed reported the company was raising up to $500 million in November 2014.[38] In June 2015, BuzzFeed reported the company was raising up to $500 million in November 2014.[38] In June 2015, BuzzFeed reported the company was raising up to $500 million in November 2014.[38] In June 2015, BuzzFeed reported the company was raising up to $500 million in November 2014.[38] In June 2015, BuzzFeed reported the company was raising up to $500 million in November 2014.[38] In June 2015, BuzzFeed reported the company was raising up to $500 million in November 2014.[38] In June 2015, BuzzFeed reported the company was raising up to $500 million in November 2014.[38] In June 2015, BuzzFeed reported the company was raising up to $500 million in November 2014.[38] In June 2015, BuzzFeed reported the company was raising up to $500 million in November 2014.[38] In June 2015, BuzzFeed reported the company was raising up to $
still valued at $20 billion.[40] In February 2016, Palantir bought Kimono Labs, a startup which makes it easy to collect information from public facing websites.[41] In August 2016, Palantir is one of four large technology firms[43] to start working with the NHS on supporting COVID-19 efforts
through the provision of software from Palantir Foundry [44] and by April 2020, several countries had used Palantir's technology to track and contain the Contagion. [45] Palantir Technology to track and contain the contagion. [45] Palantir Technology to track and contain the contagion.
In December 2020, Palantir was awarded a $44.4 million contract by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, boosting its shares by about 21%.[47] The company was valued at $9 billion in early 2014, with Forbes stating that the valuation made Palantir "among Silicon Valley's most valuable private technology companies".[36] In January 2015, the
company was valued at $15 billion after an undisclosed round of funding with $50 million in November 2014.[48] This valuation rose to $20 billion in late 2015 as the company closed an $880 million round of funding with $50 million in November 2014.[49] In 2018, Morgan Stanley valued the company at $6 billion.[50] On October 18, 2018, The Wall Street Journal reported that Palanting
was considering an IPO in the first half of 2019 following a $41 billion valuation.[51] In July 2020, it was revealed the company had filed for an IPO.[52] It ultimately went public on the New York Stock Exchange through a direct public offering on September 30, 2020 under the ticker symbol "PLTR".[53] On September 6, 2024, S&P Global announced
that the company would be added to the S&P 500 index. Palantir's share price rose 14% the next trading day.[54] On November 14 2024 Palantir Technologies Inc. announced its transfer of stock listing from the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) to the Nasdaq Global Select Market, effective November 26, 2024. The company's Class A Common
Stock will continue to trade under the ticker symbol "PLTR."[55] The company has invested over $400 million into nearly two dozen special-purpose acquisition company (SPAC) targets according to investment bank RBC Capital Markets, while bringing alongside those companies as customers.[56] Released in 2008, Palantir Gotham is Palantir's
used as a predictive policing system, which has elicited some controversy over racism in their AI analytics.[58] Palantir Foundry is a software platform offered for use in the health sector by its use within the National Covid Cohort Collaborative, a secure enclave of Electronic
Health Records from across the United States that produced hundreds of scientific manuscripts and won the NIH/FASEB Dataworks Grand Prize. Foundry was also used by the Center NHS England in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic in England to analyze the operation of the vaccination program. A campaign was started against the company in
June 2021 by Foxglove, a tech-justice nonprofit, because "Their background has generally been in contracts where people are harmed, not healed." Clive Lewis MP, supporting the campaign said Palantir had an "appalling track record." [59] As of 2022, Foundry was also used for the administration of the UK Homes for Ukraine program. [60] to give
caseworkers employed by local authorities access to data held by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, some of which is supplied by the UK Home Office. In November 2023, NHS England awarded a 7-year contract to Palantir for a federated data platform to access data from different systems through a single system, worth
£330 million, criticized by the British Medical Association, Doctors Association UK and cybersecurity professionals.[61][62][63] In 2024, picketing by medical professionals outside NHS England HQ demanding cancellation of the deal occurred.[64] Palantir Apollo is a continuous delivery system that manages and deploys Palantir Gotham and Foundry
[65] Apollo orchestrates updates to configurations and software in the Foundry and Gotham platforms using a micro-service architecture. The company has been involved in a number of business and consumer products, designing in part or in whole. For example, in 2014, they premiered Insightics, which according to the Wall Street Journal "extracts
customer spending and demographic information from merchants' credit-card records." It was created in tandem with credit processing company First Data. [66] In April 2023, the company launched Artificial Intelligence Platform (AIP) which integrates large language models into privately operated networks. The company demonstrated its use in
war, where a military operator could deploy operations and receive responses via an AI chatbot.[67][68] Citing potential risks of generative artificial intelligence, CEO Karp said that the product would not let the AI independently carry out targeting operations, but would require human oversight.[69][70] Commercial companies have also used AIP
across many domains. Applications include infrastructure planning, network analysis, and resource allocation.[71][72] AIP lets users create LLMs called "agents" through a GUI interface. Agents can interact with a digital representation of a company's business known as an ontology. This lets the models access an organization's documents and other
external resources. Users can define output schemas and test cases to validate AI-generated responses. AIP comes with a library of templates that can be extended by clients. [73] Palantir also offers five-day boot camps to onboard prospective customers. [74] Palantir hosts an annual AIPCon conference featuring demos from existing customers. [72]
Palantir's TITAN (Tactical Intelligence Targeting Access Node) is a truck that is advertised as a mobile ground station for AI applications. After being prototyped with IRAD funds, the project is now developed in partnership with Anduril Industries, Northrop Grumman, and other contractors. The company claims that TITAN can improve customers'
ability to conduct long-range precision strikes.[75] Palantir is under contract to deliver 10 units to the U.S. Army.[76] MetaConstellation has been used
by customers including the United States Northern Command.[77] Skykit is a portable toolbox that supports intelligence operations in adverse environments. Palantir offers "Skykit Backpack" and "Skyk
a quadcopter supporting computer vision applications. Skykit can also connect to the MetaConstellation satellite network. [78] In 2023, various sources reported that the Ukrainian military has begun receiving Skykit units. [79][80] Palantir Metropolis (formerly known as Palantir Finance) was [81][82] software for data integration, information
management and quantitative analytics. The software connects to commercial, proprietary and public data sets and discovers trends, relationships and anomalies, including predictive analytics. [83][84] Aided by 120 "forward-deployed engineers" of Palantir during 2009, Peter Cavicchia III of JPMorgan used Metropolis to monitor employee
communications and alert the insider threat team when an employee showed any signs of potential disgruntlement: the insider alert team would further scrutinize the employee and possibly conduct physical surveillance after hours with bank security personnel.[83][84] The Metropolis team used emails, download activity, browser histories, and GPS
locations from JPMorgan owned smartphones and their transcripts of digitally recorded phone conversations to search, aggregate, sort, and analyze this information with Frank Bisignano who had become the CEO of First Data
Corporation.[83] Palantir Metropolis was succeeded by Palantir Foundry.[85] See also: Information Warfare MonitorFounded as a defense contractor, Palantir has since expanded to the private sector. These activities now provide a large fraction of the company's revenue.
Q2 2024, although the company serves foreign customers as well. Example applications include telecommunications and infrastructure planning.[86] Sales by business (2023)[87] Business Sales in billion $ share Government 1.2 54.9% Commercial 1.0 45.1% Palantir Metropolis was used by hedge funds, banks, and financial services firms.[10][11][88]
[94] Palantir's software was used by the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board to detect and investigate fraud and abuse in the American Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board to detect and investigate fraud and abuse in the American Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board to detect and investigate fraud and abuse in the American Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board to detect and investigate fraud and abuse in the American Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board to detect and investigate fraud and abuse in the American Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board to detect and investigate fraud and abuse in the American Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board to detect and investigate fraud and abuse in the American Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board to detect and investigate fraud and abuse in the American Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board to detect and investigate fraud and abuse in the American Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board to detect and investigate fraud and abuse in the American Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board to detect and investigate fraud and abuse in the American Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board to detect and investigate fraud and abuse in the American Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board to detect and investigate fraud and abuse in the American Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board to detect and investigate fraud and abuse in the American Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board to detect and investigate fraud and abuse in the American Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board to detect and investigate fraud and abuse in the American Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board to detect and investigate fraud and abuse in the American Recovery Board to detect and an abuse in the American Recovery Board to detect and an abuse in the American Recovery Board to detect and an abuse Board to detect and abuse Board to detect and abuse Board to detect and ab
receiving stimulus funds.[clarification needed][29] Other clients as of 2019 included Polaris Project,[95] the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children,[32] the National Institutes of Health,[96] Team Rubicon,[97] and the United Nations World Food Programme.[98] In October 2020, Palantir
began helping the federal government set up a system that will track the manufacture, distribution and administration of COVID-19 vaccines across the country.[99] Palantir Gotham is used by counter-terrorism analysts at offices in the United States Intelligence Community and United States Department of Defense, fraud investigators at the
Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board, and cyber analysts at Information Warfare Monitor (responsible for the GhostNet and the Shadow Network investigators at the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board, a former US federal agency which operated from 2009 to 2015. Other clients as
of 2013 included DHS, NSA, FBI, the Marine Corps, the Air Force, Special Operations Command, West Point, the Joint IED Defeat Organization and Allies. However, at the time the United States Army continued to use its own data analysis tool.[32] Also, according to TechCrunch, "The U.S. spy agencies also employed Palantir to connect databases
across departments. Before this, most of the databases used by the CIA and FBI were siloed, forcing users to search each database individually. Now everything is linked together using Palantir."[32] U.S. military intelligence used the Palantir product to improve their ability to predict locations of improvised explosive devices in its war in Afghanistantic.
A small number of practitioners reported it to be more useful than the United States Army's Program of Record, the Distributed Common Ground System (DCGS-A). California Congressman Duncan D. Hunter complained of United States Department of Defense obstacles to its wider use in 2012.[100] Palantir has also been reported to be working with
various U.S. police departments, for example accepting a contract in 2013 to help the Northern California Regional Intelligence Center build a controversial license plates database for California. [101] In 2012 New Orleans Police Department partnered with Palantir to create a predictive policing program. [102] In 2014, US Immigration and Customs
Enforcement (ICE) awarded Palantir a $41 million contract to build and maintain a new intelligence system called Investigative Case Management (ICM) to track personal and criminal records of legal am illegal immigrants. This application has originally been conceived by ICE's office of Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), allowing its users
access to intelligence platforms maintained by other federal and private law enforcement entities. The system reached its "final operation capacity" under the Trump administration in September 2017.[103] Palantir took over the Pentagon's Project Maven continue developing AI unmanned drones used for
bombings and intelligence.[104] In 2024, Palantir emerged as a "Trump trade" for further enforcing the law on illegal immigrants and profiting on federal spending for national Health Service. In 2020, it was awarded an emergency non-competitive
contract to mine COVID-19 patient data and consolidate government databases to help ministers and officials respond to the pandemic. The contract without competition was heavily criticised, prompting the NHS to pledge an open and
transparent procurement process for any future data contract.[106][107][108] The firm was encouraged by Liam Fox "to expand their software business" in Britain.[109] It was said to be "critical to the success of the vaccination and PPE programmes," but its involvement in the NHS was controversial among civil liberties groups.[110] Conservative
MP David Davis called for a judicial review into the sharing of patient data with Palantir.[111] The procurement of a £480m Federated Data Platform by NHS England, launched in January 2023 has been described as a 'must win' for Palantir.[112] The procurement has been described as a 'must win' for Palantir.[113] The procurement of a £480m Federated Data Platform by NHS England, launched in January 2023 has been described as a 'must win' for Palantir.[110] The procurement of a £480m Federated Data Platform by NHS England, launched in January 2023 has been described as a 'must win' for Palantir.[111] The procurement of a £480m Federated Data Platform by NHS England, launched in January 2023 has been described as a 'must win' for Palantir.[111] The procurement of a £480m Federated Data Platform by NHS England, launched in January 2023 has been described as a 'must win' for Palantir.[111] The procurement of a £480m Federated Data Platform by NHS England, launched in January 2023 has been described as a 'must win' for Palantir.[111] The procurement of a £480m Federated Data Platform by NHS England, launched in January 2023 has been described as a 'must win' for Palantir.[111] The procurement of a £480m Federated Data Platform by NHS England (not pla
have a competitive advantage as it "already has its feet under the table in NHS England" and benefits from a short procurement window.[113] In April 2023, Conservative MP David Davis publicly expressed his concern over the
procurement process, stating that it could become a "battle royale". Davis is one of a dozen MPs pressing the government over privacy concerns with the use of data. Labour peer and former Health Minister Philip Hunt voiced his concern about Palantir's use of data, stating "The current NHS and current government doesn't have a good track record
of getting the details right, and the procurement shows no sign of going better." [115] In April 2023, it was also reported that eleven NHS trusts had paused or suspended use of the Palantir Foundry software. A spokesperson for the Department of Health and Social Care stated that this was due to "operational issues".[115] In January 2023 Palantir's
founder, Peter Thiel, called Britain's affection for the NHS "Stockholm Syndrome" during a speech to the Oxford Union, going on to say that the NHS "makes people sick". A Palantir spokesman clarified that Thiel was "speaking as a private individual" and his comments "do not in any way reflect the views of Palantir".[116] In March 2023 it was
revealed that NHS hospitals had been 'ordered' to share patient data with Palantir, prompting genocide, privacy and security practices, and "buying way in".[62][117] Campaign groups including the Doctors' Association UK, National Pensioners' Convention, and Just Treatment.
subsequently threatened legal action over NHS England's procurement of the FDP contract citing concerns over the use of patient data.[118] NHS England's former artificial intelligence chief, Indra Joshi, was recruited by Palantir in 2022. The company said they were planning to increase their team in the UK by 250.[119] Palantir's UK head, Louis
Moseley, grandson of the late British Union of Fascists leader Oswald Mosley, [120] was quoted internally as saying that Palantir's strategy for entry into the British health industry was to "Buy our way in" by acquiring smaller rival companies with existing relationships with the NHS in order to "take a lot of ground and take down a lot of political
resistance." [121] In November 2023, NHS England awarded Palantir a £330 million contract to create and manage the Federated Data Platform. [122] In April 2024, medical professionals picketed on the entrance of NHS England HQ demanding end of contract with Palantir over contracts with IDF. [64] The Danish POL-INTEL predictive policing
project has been operational since 2017 and is based on the Gotham system. According to the AP the Danish system to build a so-called heat map identifying areas with higher crime rates." The Gotham system to build a so-called heat map identifying areas with higher crime rates." The Gotham system to build a so-called heat map identifying areas with higher crime rates."
Gotham to screen passengers and vehicles for control. Known inputs are prefiled freight documents, passenger lists, the national Currency Exchange database (tracks all cross-border currency exchanges), the Norwegian Welfare Administrations employer- and employee-registry, the Norwegian stock holder registry and 30 public databases from
InfoTorg. InfoTorg provides access to more than 30 databases, including the Norwegian DMV vehicle registry, various credit databases etc. These databases are supplemented by the Norwegian DMV vehicle registry, various credit databases etc.
The system is also augmented by data from public sources such as social media.[123] Karp claims to have been the first CEO of a large U.S. company to visit Ukraine after the 2022 Russian invasion.[124] Palantir's technology has since been used close to the front lines.[125] It is used to shorten the "kill chain" in Russo-Ukrainian War.[126] According
to a December 2022 report by The Times, Palantir's AI has allowed Ukraine to increase the accuracy, speed, and deadliness of its artillery strikes.[127] Ukraine's prosecutor general's office also plans to use Palantir's software to help document alleged Russian war crimes.[128] The London office of Palantir was the target of demonstrations by pro-
Palestine protesters in December 2023 after it was awarded a large contract to manage NHS data. The protesters accused Palantir of being "complicit" in war crimes during the 2023 Israel-Hamas war because it provides the Israel Defence Force (IDF) with intelligence and surveillance services, including a form of predictive policing.[70] In January
2024, Palantir agreed to a strategic partnership with the IDF under which it will provide the IDF with services to assist its "war-related missions".[129] Karp has been emphatic in his public support for Israel. He has frequently criticized what he calls the inaction of other tech leaders. His position has prompted several employees to leave Palantir.
[130] In 2024, Irish politician and former employee of Palantir, Eoin Hayes was suspended by his party, the Social Democrats, after he was found to have misled the party about when he disposed of his shares in the company. Hayes had worked for Palantir between 2015 and 2017 but denied having any role relating to any military contracts. [131] The
Social Democrats have been some of the most vocal critics of the Israeli invasion of the Gaza Strip and Hayes has been accused by a rival politician of "profiting from genocide".[132] Palantir Gotham was used by cyber analysts at Information Warfare Monitor, a Canadian public-private venture which operated from 2003 to 2012. Palantir was used by
the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to verify if Iran was in compliance with the 2015 agreement. [37] On February 8, 2021, Palantir and IBM announced a new partnership that would use IBM's hybrid cloud Pak for Data, is
expected to simplify the process of building and deploying AI-integrated applications with IBM Watson. It will help businesses/users interpret and use large datasets without needing a strong technical background. Palantir for IBM Cloud Pak for Data will be available for general use in March 2021.[133] On March 5, 2021, Palantir announced its
partnership with Amazon AWS. Palantir's ERP Suite was optimized to run on Amazon Web Services. The ERP suite was used by BP.[134] On Aug 8, 2024, Palantir stock jumped more than 10% for the day.[135]
[136] Palantir took a stake in Babylon Health in June 2021. Ali Parsa told the Financial Times that "nobody" has brought some of the tech that Palantir owns "into the realm of biology and health care".[59] in sued Palantir owns "into the realm of biology and health care".[59] in sued Palantir owns "into the realm of biology and health care".[59] in sued Palantir owns "into the realm of biology and health care".[59] in sued Palantir owns "into the realm of biology and health care".[59] in sued Palantir owns "into the realm of biology and health care".[59] in sued Palantir owns "into the realm of biology and health care".[59] in sued Palantir owns "into the realm of biology and health care".[59] in sued Palantir owns "into the realm of biology and health care".[59] in sued Palantir owns "into the realm of biology and health care".[59] in sued Palantir owns "into the realm of biology and health care".[59] in sued Palantir owns "into the realm of biology and health care".[59] in sued Palantir owns "into the realm of biology and health care".[59] in sued Palantir owns "into the realm of biology and health care".[59] in sued Palantir owns "into the realm of biology and health care".[59] in sued Palantir owns "into the realm of biology and health care".[59] in sued Palantir owns "into the realm of biology and health care".[59] in sued Palantir owns "into the realm of biology and health care".[59] in sued Palantir owns "into the realm of biology and health care".[59] in sued Palantir owns "into the realm of biology and health care".[59] in sued Palantir owns "into the realm of biology and health care".[59] in sued Palantir owns "into the realm of biology and health care".[59] in sued Palantir owns "into the realm of biology and health care".[59] in sued Palantir owns "into the realm of biology and health care".[59] in sued Palantir owns "into the realm of biology and health care".[59] in sued Palantir owns "into the realm of biology and health care".[59] in sued Palantir owns "into the realm of biology and health care"
director of business development, used a private eye company as the cutout for obtaining i2's code. i2 settled out of court for $10 million in 2011.[83] In 2010, Hunton & Williams LLP allegedly asked Berico Technologies, Palantir, and HBGary Federal to draft a response plan to "the WikiLeaks Threat." In early 2011 Anonymous publicly released
HBGary-internal documents, including the plan. The plan proposed that Palantir software would "serve as the foundation for all the data collection, integration, analysis, and production efforts."[137] The plan also included slides, allegedly authored by HBGary CEO Aaron Barr, which suggested "[spreading] disinformation" and "disrupting" Glenn
Greenwald's support for WikiLeaks.[138] Palantir CEO Alex Karp ended all ties to HBGary and issued a statement apologizing to "progressive organizations ... and Greenwald ... for any involvement that we may have had in these matters." Palantir placed an employee on leave pending a review by a third-party law firm. The employee was later
reinstated.[137] On September 26, 2016, the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs of the U.S. Department of Labor filed a lawsuit against Asian job applicants on the basis of their race.[139] According to the lawsuit, the company "routinely eliminated" Asian applicants during the
hiring process, even when they were "as qualified as white applicants" for the same jobs.[140] Palantir settled the suit in April 2017 for $1.7 million while not admitting wrongdoing.[141] During questioning in front of the Digital, Culture, Media and Sport Select Committee, Christopher Wylie, the former research director of Cambridge Analytica, said
that several meetings had taken place between Palantir and Cambridge Analytica, and that Alexander Nix, the chief executive of SCL, had facilitated their use of Aleksandr Kogan's data which had been obtained from his app "thisisyourdigitallife" by mining personal surveys. Kogan later established Global Science Research to share the data with
Cambridge Analytica and others. Wylie confirmed that both employees from Cambridge Analytica and Palantir used Kogan's Global Science Research and harvested Facebook data together in the same offices.[142][143] Palantir has come under criticism due to its partnership developing software for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Palantir has responded that its software is not used to facilitate deportations. In a statement provided to the New York Times, [144] the firm implied that because its contract was with HSI, a division of ICE focused on investigating criminal activities, it played no role in deportations. However, documents obtained by The Intercept[103] show that this isoftware is not used to facilitate deportations.
not the case. According to these documents, Palantir's ICM software is considered 'mission critical' to ICE. Other groups critical of Palantir include the Brennan Center for Justice,[148] In one internal ICE report[149] Mijente
acquired, it was revealed that Palantir's software was critical in an operation to arrest the parents of children residing illegally. On September 28, 2020, Amnesty International released a report criticizing Palantir's rights record were being
scrutinized for contributing to human rights violations of asylum-seekers and migrants.[150][151] In 2025, Palantir was reported to be working closely with US Immigration and Customs Enforcement to enable mass deportation in support of the Trump administration.[152] The COVID-19 pandemic prompted tech companies to respond to growing
demand for citizen information from governments in order to conduct contact tracing and to analyze patient data collection practices. Palantir, had been contracted to partake in pandemic data collection practices. Palantir and to analyze patient data collection practices. Palantir and to analyze patient data collection companies, such as Palantir, had been contracted to partake in pandemic data collection practices.
of Health and Human Services to track the spread of the coronavirus, has attracted criticism from American lawmakers. [154] Palantir's participation in COVID-19 response projects re-ignited debates over its controversial involvement in tracking illegal immigrants, especially its alleged effects on digital inequality and potential restrictions on online
freedoms. Critics allege that confidential data acquired by HHS could be exploited by other federal agencies in unregulated and potentially harmful ways. [154] Alternative proposals request greater transparency in the process to determine whether any of the data aggregated would be shared with the US Immigration and Customs Enforcement to
single out illegal immigrants.[154] Main article: Project Maven After protests from its employees, Google chose not to renew its contract with the Pentagon to work on Project Maven, a secret artificial intelligence program aimed at the unmanned operation of aerial vehicles. Palantir then took over the project. Critics warned that the technology could
lead to autonomous weapons that decide who to strike without human input.[104] Jamie Fly, former Radio Free Europe president and CEO, serves as senior counselor to the CEO.[155] Matthew Turpin, former director for China at the White House National Security Council and senior advisor for China to the Secretary of Commerce during the first
Trump administration, serves as senior advisor.[156][157] As of December 2024[update], the board of directors of Palantir Alexander Moore, co-founder and president of Palantir Peter Thiel,
co-founder of PayPal, Palantir and Founders Fund Lauren Friedman Stat, former Fractional Chief Administration Officer at Friendly Force Eric Woersching, former general partner at Initialized Capital The largest shareholders of Palantir in early 2024 were:[87] Shareholder name Percentage The Vanguard Group 9.4% Peter Thiel 7.2% BlackRock
 4.7% SOMPO Holdings 3.9% Alex Karp[159] 2.5% Renaissance Technologies 2.1% State Street Corporation 1.9% Geode Capital Management 1.4% Jane Street Capital 1.1% Eaton Vance 1.1% D. E. Shaw & Co. 1.0% Others 66.2% For the fiscal year 2023, Palantir reported earnings of US$2.10 million, with an annual revenue of US$2.2 billion, an
increase of 16.8% over the previous fiscal cycle. Year Revenue(US$ ml.) Net income(US$ ml.) Net income(US$ ml.) Total assets(US$ ml.) Employees 2018 595 -598 -2019 743 -588 3,735 2,391 2020[160] 1,993 -1,166 2,691 2,439 2021[161] 1,542 -520 3,247 2,920 2022[162] 1,906 -374 3,461 3,838 2023[163] 2,225 210 4,522 3,735 Government by algorithm ^{\circ} "US$ ml.)
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that authorizes a cloud service provider (CSP) to store and process some of the DoD's most sensitive data. The IL5 certification indicates that a CSP has the level of controls, protocols, and technologies to securely handle Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) that is deemed to be mission critical. The security controls required for IL5 certification
are among the strictest in the cloud services industry. [...]* Impact Level 5 (IL5) is for DoD CUI and National Security Systems (NSS) a b c d Gorman, Siobhan (September 4, 2009). "How Team of Geeks Cracked Spy Trade". The Wall Street Journal. Archived from the original on April 16, 2019. Retrieved August 8, 2017. a b c "A Tech Fix For
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Photograph: Alexander Nolting/Getty ImagesBritta Eder's list of phone contacts is full of people the German state considers to be criminals. As a defense lawyer in Hamburg, her client list includes anti-fascists, people who campaign against nuclear power, and members of the PKK, a banned militant Kurdish nationalist organization. For her clients' sake, she's used to being cautious on the phone. "When I talk on the phone I always think, maybe I'm not alone," she says. That self-consciousness even extends to phone calls with her mother. But when Hamburg passed new legislation in 2019 allowing police to use data analytics software built by the CIA-backed company Palantir, she feared she could be pulled further into the big data dragnet. A feature of Palantir's Gotham platform allows police to map networks of phone contacts, placing people like Eder—who are connected to alleged criminals but are not criminals themselves—effectively under surveillance. "I thought, this is the next step in police trying to get more possibilities to observe people without any concrete evidence linking them to a crime," Eder says. So she decided to become one of 11 claimants trying to get the Hamburg law annulled. Yesterday, they succeeded. A top German court ruled the Hamburg law annulled to be used by police, and it warned against the inclusion of data belonging to bystanders, such as witnesses or lawyers like Eder. The ruling said that the Hamburg law, and a similar law in Hesse, "allow police, with just one click, to create comprehensive profiles of persons, groups, and circles," without differentiating between suspected criminals and people who are connected to them. The decision did not ban Palantir's Gotham tool but limited the way police can use it. "Eder's risk of being flagged or having her data processed by Palantir will now be dramatically reduced," says Bijan Moini, head of legal of the Berlin-based Society for Civil Rights (GFF), which brought the case to court. Although Palantir was not the ruling's target, the decision still dealt a blow to the 19-year-old company's police ambitions in Europe's biggest market. Cofounded by billionaire Peter Thiel, who remains the chairman, Palantir helps police clients connect disparate databases and pull huge amounts of people's data into an accessible well of information. But the guidance issued by Germany's court can influence similar decisions across the rest of the European Union, says Sebastian Golla, assistant professor for criminology at Ruhr University Bochum, who wrote the complaint against Hamburg's Palantir law. "I think this will have a bigger impact than just in Germany." During the court proceedings, the head of the Hessian State Criminal Police argued in favor of the way they wanted to use Palantir by citing the successes of the software, known locally as "Hessendata." In December, police were able to find a suspect implicated in Germany's attempted coup (when a far-right group was arrested for plotting to violently overthrow the government) because Hessendata was able to connect a phone number flagged through phone tapping with a number once submitted in connection to a noncriminal traffic accident. That example did not persuade the court that people who are not suspected criminals should be exposed to this software. Almost all these types of systems collect information about innocent people within their databases, says Andrew Guthrie Ferguson, professor of law at Washington College of Law and author of the book The Rise of Big Data Policing. "The linkages are broad and deep and create a web of associational suspicion. That's their power and their danger. Any country trying to build data-driven surveillance systems is going to run into the over-collection problem." The court decision in Germany affects Hamburg, which was about to start using Palantir and now cannot use the company's software until it rewrites its rules governing the platform under strict conditions but must rewrite its local legislation by September.In other states not directly implicated in the decision, political pressure is growing to cut ties with the company. "The system must NOT be used in Bavaria," Horst Arnold, a member of Social Democratic Party, said on Twitter. "We would like to point out again that constitutions should not blindly resort to error-prone technologies made by questionable IT companies," said Green MPs Misbah Khan and Konstantin von Notz. Palantir, which reached annual profitability for the first time this week, is struggling to replicate its US successes in Europe, including Germany, have fallen behind the United States in their willingness and ability to implement enterprise software systems that challenge existing habits and modes of operation," Alex Karp, Palantir's CEO, said in a letter to shareholders in November 2022. Despite this, Palantir says it is happy with the court decision. "We welcome the German Federal Constitutional Court's efforts to provide clarity on the circumstances and ways in which police authorities can process their lawfully collected data to help keep people safe," says Paula Cipierre, head of privacy and public policy in Palantir's Berlin office. "Thanks to its high configurability, Palantir works. "The state has to make clear what parts of the operating system or what functions they want to use in advance," says Golla. This will also drag Palantir's police features out into the open—because police forces will have to publish legislation detailing what they are before they use them. For Eder, the ruling is a victory, not just for herself but also for the privacy

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of her clients. She has clients who have been linked to groups like the PKK, "but I also have a lot of just normal people who have a criminal case one time in their life," she says.

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