



Palantir Technologies Inc. Exempt Solicitation in Support of Proposal 5

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The proponents urge all Palantir stockholders to **vote FOR Proposal 5** at Palantir's annual shareholder meeting to be held on June 3, 2026. The proposal asks the Company to publish a report with the results of a Human Rights Impact Assessment (HRIA), examining actual and potential human rights impacts associated with the use of Palantir's products and services.

Support for this proposal is warranted and in the best interest of shareholders because:

- 1. Palantir's software has been linked to severe actual and potential human rights impacts.**
- 2. Palantir does not appear to be complying with its international obligations of human rights due diligence as stated in its own Human Rights Policy.**
- 3. Palantir's lack of transparency around its human rights due diligence poses significant reputational, legal, regulatory, and operational risks for the Company and its shareholders.**
- 4. A Human Rights Impact Assessment can help Palantir comply with its human rights due diligence obligations and mitigate material risk.**



Rationale

1. Palantir's software has been linked to severe actual and potential human rights impacts.

Palantir's technology has been utilized by governmental and nongovernmental agencies to analyze massive amounts of personal data, enabling individuals to be tracked on numerous datapoints and authorities to merge the data and monitor people with unprecedented precision. Additionally, Palantir was recently solicited to merge data on Americans from multiple agencies into a centralized system,¹ creating a de facto surveillance infrastructure with significant profiling, security, legal, human rights, and data integrity risks.²

Palantir's software has been connected to violations of human rights, including the rights to security of person; privacy; freedom of movement; freedom of expression; non-discrimination; peaceful assembly; and due process. Instance of misuse of Palantir's software include the following examples:

Palantir Software Used in US Immigration Crackdown

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and other US agencies use Palantir's artificial intelligence (AI) to combine social media activity with other private data to track and target migrants for detention and deportation, and to revoke people's immigration status.³ Palantir's ImmigrationOS uses "personal data that DOGE has siphoned from federal agencies,"⁴ violating the United States' responsibility to protect the human rights of refugees, asylum-seekers, and migrants.⁵ Palantir's software is used in the immigration crackdown in at least the following ways:

1. Palantir's Enhanced Leads Identification and Targeting for Enforcement (ELITE) system is used in immigration enforcement operations for "identifying and prioritizing high-value targets through advanced analytics."⁶ The ELITE system ingests Medicaid data and other information from government databases to generate dossiers and leads on individuals ICE believes can be deported.⁷ ELITE also generates an "address confidence score" as an indicator of the potential location of the targeted individual and is used by ICE to find "target rich" locations to help officers reach their deportation quotas.⁸
2. The Investigative Case Management platform (ICM) is the core case management tool utilized by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) for immigration enforcement operations.⁹ ICM allows agencies to perform investigative research, in effect, to build cases against individuals. Through incorporating data from a wide array of governmental

¹ <https://www.nytimes.com/2025/05/30/technology/trump-palantir-data-americans.html>

² <https://www.npr.org/2025/06/29/nx-s1-5409608/citizenship-trump-privacy-voting-database>

³ [https://www.washingtonpost.com/technology/2025/12/03/palantir-immigration-ice/;](https://www.washingtonpost.com/technology/2025/12/03/palantir-immigration-ice/)

[https://www.npr.org/2025/05/01/nx-s1-5372776/palantir-tech-contracts-trump;](https://www.npr.org/2025/05/01/nx-s1-5372776/palantir-tech-contracts-trump) [https://www.aclu.org/news/privacy-technology/palantir-deportation-roundup;](https://www.aclu.org/news/privacy-technology/palantir-deportation-roundup) <https://www.eff.org/deeplinks/2026/04/palantir-has-human-rights-policy-its-ice-work-tells-different-story>

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https://static1.squarespace.com/static/62c3198c117dd661bd99eb3a/t/682f27817f8ce231daa5c949/1747920769727/FINAL_TRUMP+2.0+DHS+FIRST+100+DAYS+BRIEF-compressed.pdf

⁵ <https://www.aclu.org/news/privacy-technology/surveillance-human-rights>

⁶ <https://www.aclu.org/news/privacy-technology/palantir-deportation-roundup>

⁷ <https://fortune.com/2026/01/26/ice-allegedly-uses-palantir-tool-tracking-medicare-data/>

⁸ <https://www.aclu.org/news/privacy-technology/palantir-deportation-roundup>

⁹ <https://www.404media.co/inside-a-powerful-database-ice-uses-to-identify-and-deport-people/>

databases, it can return detailed, personal information on individuals, including their schooling, family relationships, biometric traits, and phone records.¹⁰

3. The Immigration Operating System (ImmigrationOS), is an augmented form of ICM, and is used to monitor and track immigrants.¹¹ It has been used by DHS to streamline the prioritization of individuals to target for immigration enforcement; to monitor and track self-deportations; and to minimize inefficiencies in the deportation process through providing logistical support (something ICE calls “immigration lifecycle management”).¹² ImmigrationOS is intended “to knit together multiple data sources, including health and benefits records, into a single operating picture for immigration enforcement.”¹³
4. Palantir’s software has also been used by ICE to process and summarize tips that it receives.¹⁴ The software utilizes generative AI to summarize, categorize, and translate tips (when non-English tips are received).¹⁵

Palantir Software Used for Collecting Health Data

The Department of Health and Human Services, several of its agencies,¹⁶ and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention use Palantir software, raising concerns about privacy and health data being used to locate undocumented people.¹⁷

A detailed investigation into the use of Medicaid data by ICE shows Palantir’s ELITE is being used to mine Medicaid data to help target immigrants in immigration enforcement operations.¹⁸ According to the report, a California federal judge ruled that ICE can access certain Medicaid data and use it for law enforcement purposes, despite opposition rooted in the Privacy Act, the Social Security Act, and HIPAA protections.¹⁹

Though NYC Health + Hospitals just recently dropped its contract with Palantir in March 2026,²⁰ until then, the contract allowed Palantir to use protected health information (PHI) for “purposes other than research,” as long as it was “de-identified.”²¹ Civil liberties groups have sharply warned against the dangers of not sufficiently making PHI unidentifiable.²²

In the UK, Palantir’s contract with the National Health Service (NHS) has prompted widespread backlash, particularly around the push for health bodies to adopt the Federated Data Platform

¹⁰ <https://www.aclu.org/news/privacy-technology/palantir-deportation-roundup>

¹¹ <https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/blog/ice-immigrationos-palantir-ai-track-immigrants/>

¹² <https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/blog/ice-immigrationos-palantir-ai-track-immigrants/>;

<https://www.aclu.org/news/privacy-technology/palantir-deportation-roundup>

¹³ <https://www.msn.com/en-us/health/other/ice-taps-palantir-to-mine-medicaid-data-and-hunt-deportation-targets/ar-AA1V6DVE>

¹⁴ <https://www.wired.com/story/ice-is-using-palantirs-ai-tools-to-sort-through-tips/>

¹⁵ <https://www.aclu.org/news/privacy-technology/palantir-deportation-roundup>

¹⁶ <https://www.hhs.gov/about/agencies/hhs-agencies-and-offices/index.html>

¹⁷ <https://www.nytimes.com/2025/06/06/health/cdc-data-privacy-palantir.html>

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/10/21/magazine/palantir-alex-karp.html>

¹⁸ <https://www.msn.com/en-us/health/other/ice-taps-palantir-to-mine-medicaid-data-and-hunt-deportation-targets/ar-AA1V6DVE>

¹⁹ <https://www.msn.com/en-us/health/other/ice-taps-palantir-to-mine-medicaid-data-and-hunt-deportation-targets/ar-AA1V6DVE>

²⁰ <https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2026/mar/26/new-york-hospitals-palantir-ai>

²¹ <https://stateofsurveillance.org/news/palantir-nyc-hospitals-health-data-ice-deportation-2026/>

²² <https://stateofsurveillance.org/news/palantir-nyc-hospitals-health-data-ice-deportation-2026/>;

<https://afsc.org/newsroom/facing-public-outrage-nyc-hospital-ceo-announces-palantir-contract-will-not-be-renewed>

(FDP).²³ According to a report by Medact, the interoperability of Palantir's different platforms could lead to the UK government using the FDP for "data driven abuses of state power."²⁴ More recently, in May 2026, a leaked internal NHS briefing showed that the agency would allow unlimited access of identifiable patient information to non-NHS staff, apparently in a move to allow Palantir access to the sensitive data.²⁵

Palantir Software Used for Predictive Policing

Despite criticism and lawsuits that Palantir's predictive policing programs violate presumption of innocence, non-discrimination, and privacy, they are still in use.²⁶ Because of its nature, predictive policing is susceptible to institutional racial and income bias.²⁷

Police in the US and across Europe continue to use Palantir's predictive policing software. Over 300 cities in California have had access to Gotham through the Northern California Regional Intelligence Center, which is run through DHS - enabling local police departments to request sensitive data.²⁸

In England, Palantir established a "'real-time data-sharing network' that includes the personal details of victims, children and witnesses" as well as "union membership, sexual orientation and race."²⁹ And, in Germany, three out of sixteen of the country's federal states are already using Gotham, which has been reported to enable predictive policing.³⁰ Privacy and civil rights advocates are concerned about the potential for innocent people to be flagged.³¹

2. Palantir does not appear to be complying with its international obligations of human rights due diligence as stated in its own Human Rights Policy.

HRDD International Obligations and the Importance of HRIAs

The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) states that companies should take all reasonable steps to ensure their products and services are not used to violate human rights.³² The UNGPs specify businesses should conduct ongoing human rights due diligence (HRDD), of which HRIAs are a key tool,³³ to "identify, prevent, mitigate and account for ... adverse human rights impacts from their activities or as a result of their business relationships."³⁴ Similarly,

²³ <https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2026/mar/12/palantirs-nhs-england-contract-opens-door-to-government-abuse-of-power-health-bosses-told>; <https://www.medact.org/2026/resources/briefings/briefing-palantir-fdp/#procurement>; <https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2026/apr/23/thousands-call-on-uk-ministers-to-cut-ties-with-us-tech-giant-palantir>

²⁴ <https://www.medact.org/2026/resources/briefings/briefing-palantir-fdp/#procurement>

²⁵ <https://www.theguardian.com/society/2026/may/11/palantir-access-nhs-england-patient-data>

²⁶ <https://www.techpolicy.press/politicians-move-to-limit-predictive-policing-after-years-of-controversial-failures/>; https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Entscheidungen/EN/2023/02/rs20230216_1bvr154719en.html; <https://file.lacounty.gov/SDSInter/bos/supdocs/185799.pdf>

²⁷ <https://journals.law.harvard.edu/crcl/minority-report-why-we-should-question-predictive-policing/>

²⁸ <https://www.vice.com/en/article/300-californian-cities-secretly-have-access-to-palantir/>;

<https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2021/nov/07/lapd-predictive-policing-surveillance-reform>

²⁹ <https://libertyinvestigates.org.uk/articles/uk-police-working-with-controversial-tech-giant-palantir-on-real-time-surveillance-network/>

³⁰ <https://www.dw.com/en/german-police-expands-use-of-palantir-surveillance-software/a-73497117>

³¹ <https://www.dw.com/en/german-police-expands-use-of-palantir-surveillance-software/a-73497117>

³² https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/publications/guidingprinciplesbusinessshr_en.pdf

³³ https://www.humanrights.dk/files/media/document/A%20HRIA%20of%20Digital%20Activities%20-%20Introduction_ENG_accessible.pdf

³⁴ https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/publications/guidingprinciplesbusinessshr_en.pdf

the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct requires that businesses “carry out human rights due diligence as appropriate to their size, the nature and context of operations and the severity of the risks of adverse human rights impacts.”³⁵ Moreover, HRDD expectations are heightened when the companies have business activities in conflict-affected and high-risk areas (CAHRAs).³⁶

The UNGPs state that “[i]n order to gauge human rights risks, business enterprises should identify and assess any actual or potential adverse human rights impacts with which they may be involved either through their own activities or as a result of their business relationships,” as well as track and communicate on the effectiveness of their human rights due diligence.³⁷ Importantly, human rights due diligence should involve meaningful consultation with affected or potentially affected groups.

An HRIA is a standardized tool to help companies meet their human rights responsibilities under the UNGPs. HRIAs help companies to identify, understand, assess, and address adverse human rights impacts of company operations. HRIA findings allow investors to evaluate companies’ human rights due diligence approach and assess a company’s progress over time.³⁸ Robust HRIA processes can strengthen stakeholder engagement, build trust, enable access to remedy for rights-holders, and mitigate material risk to the company.

Inadequacy of Palantir’s HRDD Processes

Palantir’s current disclosures appear inadequate in complying with its international obligations regarding HRDD.

Palantir’s Human Rights Policy states: “We have affirmed the right of all people to protection under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) through our work over the last twenty years, and in this document we seek to share our founding commitment to respect privacy, civil liberties, and other fundamental rights wherever we work.”³⁹

The Policy continues:

“Palantir acknowledges its corporate responsibility to endeavor to protect human rights and supports the principles outlined in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (the “UDHR”), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the human rights guidance set forth in the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

As most relevant to Palantir’s business, we particularly support the global fundamental rights to security (UDHR Article 3), privacy (UDHR Article 12), and

³⁵ https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2023/06/oecd-guidelines-for-multinational-enterprises-on-responsible-business-conduct_a0b49990/81f92357-en.pdf p 25

³⁶ <https://www.undp.org/publications/heightened-human-rights-due-diligence-business-conflict-affected-contexts-guide>

³⁷ https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/publications/guidingprinciplesbusinessshr_en.pdf UNGP Principle 18, p 19

³⁸ <https://www.humanrights.dk/tools/human-rights-impact-assessment-guidance-toolbox/introduction-human-rights-impact-assessment>

³⁹

https://www.palantir.com/assets/xrfr7uokpv1b/29IHCTisO8v2pofVMrxtnX/7e91f4f393074f69ae047d01eaeababce/Palantir_Human_Rights_Policy.pdf p. 1

entitlement to rights and freedoms without distinction (UDHR Article 2), and we embrace our responsibility to uphold these values in our work.”⁴⁰

Critically, Palantir’s Human Rights Policy falls short of international standards in some key areas, including:

- It does not accord with the UNGPs’ expectation to respect human rights (it says “to endeavor to protect human rights”) (UNGP 11);⁴¹
- It does not reference the requirement of heightened human rights due diligence in cases of armed conflict or widespread violence;⁴²
- It lacks a commitment to abide by the stronger standards when national and international law either differ or are in conflict;⁴³
- It suggests there are “legal, ethical, and privacy” reasons that could limit the company in fulfilling its human rights responsibilities;
- It fails to acknowledge the company’s responsibility to use its leverage over rights-violating customers to prevent or mitigate adverse human rights impacts (UNGP 19);⁴⁴
- It does not explain how it carries out meaningful consultation with affected or potentially affected groups or individuals (UNGPs, 18, 20).⁴⁵

Moreover, Palantir claims to have a human rights due diligence process, but it does not publish its Human Rights Due Diligence Risk Review Framework. This leaves investors and other stakeholders unable to meaningfully verify the Company's processes and their effectiveness.

3. Palantir’s lack of transparency around its human rights due diligence poses significant reputational, legal, regulatory, and operational risks for the Company and its shareholders.

Palantir does not disclose whether it conducts HRIAs, without which stakeholders cannot be assured Palantir’s products and services are not violating human rights. Actual connections to human rights violations can create reputational, legal, regulatory, and operational risks for the Company. Furthermore, even perceived connections to human rights violations can cause significant reputational damage.

Legal

There is a growing trend of technology companies being held responsible for impacts related to how their products are used by customers. In recent years, there have been thousands of lawsuits against technology companies citing the negative impacts on users - particularly minors⁴⁶- and landmark victories at Meta⁴⁷ and YouTube/Google⁴⁸ for harms suffered by their users. There is ongoing litigation against technology companies for the negative impacts on their users,⁴⁹ highlighting the significant legal risk these companies face.

⁴⁰

https://www.palantir.com/assets/xrfr7uokpv1b/29IHCTisO8v2pofVMrxtnX/7e91f4f393074f69ae047d01eaeabace/Palantir_Human_Rights_Policy.pdf p. 1

⁴¹ https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/publications/guidingprinciplesbusinesshr_en.pdf

⁴² <https://www.undp.org/publications/heightened-human-rights-due-diligence-business-conflict-affected-contexts-guide>

⁴³ https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/publications/hr.puB.12.2_en.pdf

⁴⁴ https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/publications/guidingprinciplesbusinesshr_en.pdf

⁴⁵ https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/publications/guidingprinciplesbusinesshr_en.pdf

⁴⁶ <https://edition.cnn.com/2026/03/26/tech/social-media-trial-outcome-tech-giants>

⁴⁷ <https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2026-03-24/new-mexico-social-media-harms-lawsuit-375-million-verdict>

⁴⁸ <https://www.nytimes.com/2026/03/25/technology/social-media-trial-verdict.html>

⁴⁹ <https://techjusticelaw.org/cases/>

Furthermore, a February 2026 decision from the US Supreme Court held that US contractors do not benefit from immunity from suit by virtue of their being contractors of the US government.⁵⁰

Reputational

In February 2026, the New York City Comptroller requested Palantir commission an independent third-party human rights risk assessment related to Palantir's work with DHS, including ICE, citing "the potential for elevated enterprise risk with implications for long-term- shareholder value."⁵¹

Also, in February, Michael Burry stated that the value of Palantir's stock is 66% lower than the price at which it is trading. Burry cited overstated margins, spending, and high expectations relative to revenue⁵² creating financial risk for shareholders that could be exacerbated by lack of sufficient HRDD and transparency.

More recently, ABP, the Netherlands' largest pension fund, divested from Palantir,⁵³ and public pensions funds in California, Maine, New Jersey, New York, and Oregon are facing significant pressure from beneficiaries to similarly divest.⁵⁴

In May 2026, Germany's Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution rejected Palantir's contract bid, and instead awarded French company, ChapsVision, a contract to analyze data.⁵⁵ This followed an April 2026 statement by German military cyber defense chief, Thomas Daum, that the country's armed forces do not plan to award contracts to Palantir, adding that "it is simply inconceivable at the moment to grant industry staff access to the national database."⁵⁶

In addition, there has been increasing grassroots activity against the company for its software's alleged facilitation of human rights abuses, increasing reputational risk and the long-term value of the company.⁵⁷ In April 2026, over 150 faith leaders and religious organizations - which included Catholic, Christian, Jewish, Islamic, Hindu, Interfaith, and Buddhist representatives - signed a letter "urging Palantir to assess and address the human rights impacts of its technology."⁵⁸

Given the Company's longstanding contentions that media reporting on its products and services is inaccurate,⁵⁹ the requested HRIA could also help dispel any inaccurate reporting, thereby reducing reputational damage.

⁵⁰ https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/25pdf/24-758_2dp3.pdf

⁵¹ <https://comptroller.nyc.gov/reports/letter-to-palantir-technologies-requesting-third-party-human-rights-risk-assessment/>

⁵² <https://www.businessinsider.com/big-short-michael-burry-palantir-stock-price-outlook-2026-2>

⁵³ <https://nltimes.nl/2026/04/02/largest-dutch-pension-fund-cuts-ties-controversial-tech-firm-palantir>

⁵⁴ <https://readsludge.com/2026/03/31/these-state-pension-funds-invest-in-palantir/>

⁵⁵ <https://cybernews.com/tech/germany-palantir-alternative/>

⁵⁶ <https://cybernews.com/tech/germany-palantir-alternative/>

⁵⁷ <https://thehill.com/policy/technology/5813636-palantir-controversy-immigration-democrats/>

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2025/sep/04/coventry-council-review-palantir-contract-protests-israel-defense-forces-link> <https://www.medact.org/2026/resources/briefings/briefing-palantir-fdp/>

<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2026/mar/26/new-york-hospitals-palantir-ai> <https://act.nnu.org/sign/palantir-out-of-hospitals/>

⁵⁸ https://www.change.org/p/urge-palantir-to-assess-and-disclose-human-rights-impacts?utm_medium=custom_url&utm_source=share_petition&recruited_by_id=d89f91c0-3927-11f1-905e-8713c68334bc

⁵⁹ <https://blog.palantir.com/correcting-the-record-response-to-the-ef-january-15-2026-report-on-palantir-4b3a12536cd2;> [https://blog.palantir.com/correcting-the-record-responses-to-the-may-30-2025-new-york-times-article-on-palantir-55b60ae107da;](https://blog.palantir.com/correcting-the-record-responses-to-the-may-30-2025-new-york-times-article-on-palantir-55b60ae107da) <https://blog.palantir.com/correcting-the-record-on-palantir-in-australia-e1d4184c0777>

4. A Human Rights Impact Assessment can help Palantir comply with its human rights due diligence obligations and mitigate material risk.

In requesting that the Board of Directors publish the results of an HRIA, the proponents are asking the company to comply with its own corporate human rights policy. Both the UNGPs and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct require HRDD processes such as the Human Rights Impact Assessment requested in the proposal.

An HRIA would provide investors with information on how Palantir is implementing its human rights policies and its mitigation and remediation procedures when its products are being used to violate human rights.

Note About Confidentiality Clauses

In its statement in opposition to the shareholder proposal, Palantir states “we will legally be unable to conduct a HRIA on a specific body of work, such as our work with ICE. We have binding confidentiality requirements that would prohibit getting into the level of requested detail necessary for a HRIA. Further, our customers, especially those in the public domain, dictate our ability to describe our work. In the U.S. government space, much of our work is also governed by classification laws, meaning that not only is the work confidential, but there are also civil and criminal punitive liabilities for divulging information around it.”

Palantir’s contention is unfounded.

Transparency is a foundational requirement of HRDD that accords with international law, with the UNGPs specifically stating “business enterprises should be prepared to communicate this externally, particularly when concerns are raised by or on behalf of affected stakeholders.” (UNGP 21).⁶⁰

Confidentiality clauses do not excuse a company from its HRDD obligations under the UNGPs or the OECD framework. In line with the UNGPs and its Interpretive Guide, companies may modify how they disclose relevant information, so long as it is related to “legitimate requirements of commercial confidentiality,” but this does not excuse them from conducting and publishing an HRIA.⁶¹

Furthermore, HRIAs do not require companies to disclose operational secrets – they require a company to investigate human rights impacts, and to report on as much as it can. The fact that a company may want to withhold some information does not give it carte blanche to refuse any investigation at all. Public reporting can focus on things like categories of risk, governance measures, mitigation steps, and so on; excluding commercially sensitive information is possible. The OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct (Q47) offers some helpful guidelines on how to communicate when there is some information that may be confidential.⁶²

⁶⁰ https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/publications/guidingprinciplesbusinesshr_en.pdf

⁶¹ https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Publications/HR.PUB.12.2_En.pdf

⁶² https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2018/02/oecd-due-diligence-guidance-for-responsible-business-conduct_c669bd57/15f5f4b3-en.pdf

Conclusion

For shareholders, the inquiry into a company's management of material risks does not end by looking at a company's policies and commitments; investors need to see that these policies and commitments are operationalized in a manner that ensures the respect of human rights. Indeed, this is reflected in the international human rights framework, which requires companies to identify, prevent, mitigate, and account for adverse human rights impacts they may be connected to, as well as to transparently communicate such information.

Palantir's level of transparency is wholly inadequate. For a company, like Palantir, who is facing severe reputational risk, it behooves the company to provide more disclosure to its investors and the public at large. The requested HRIA would allow Palantir to transparently identify and address actual and potential adverse human rights impacts it is connected to, thereby mitigating material risk.

For the aforementioned reasons, we urge all Palantir shareholders to vote FOR proposal # 5.