Why are we as feminists standing against the corporate power recently led by *Palantir Technologies*?



Defending commons is a feminist cause.

We the WMW as representative of an anti-imperialist, anti-racist grassroots feminism, defend the commons against transnational corporations. **The commons include not only physical resources like our lands, water, and seeds, but also knowledge of experience, relationships, and care work.** From a feminist perspective, the concept of the commons is expanded to include all processes that enable the reproduction of life.



In this sense, data is also a common: it is collectively produced, arises from social interactions, and often involves forms of labor that are invisible. Women's care work and everyday life practices are fundamental components of data production. Companies appropriate and privatize this collective production. They collect and process data, and by using it in collaboration with governments, they create new mechanisms of control. Communities are stripped of control over the information they produce, and this information is placed at the service of the instruments of power.

Today, data has become a battleground just as critical as land, water, and seeds. Transnational corporations are establishing a new regime of accumulation by controlling not only natural resources but also the digital traces of social life.





What we are facing today is also a new form of state architecture: a form of power intertwined with technology and based on algorithmic supremacy. In this structure, which could be termed the *"technostate"*, technology is transforming into a strategic power element that ensures the sovereignty and security of states. As the relationships between the state, corporations, and citizens are being redefined, the role of corporations is expanding.

Today, companies like Palantir are becoming a direct component of organized violence. By providing data infrastructure across a wide range of fields from military operations to border control, and from policing to intelligence, they transform the way violence is carried out. As a result, violence becomes more precise, more constant, and more invisible; it takes on not only physical forms but also algorithmic and predictive ones.



From a feminist perspective, this transformation is extremely critical. Because violence no longer operates solely during moments of crisis but is embedded within everyday life.

The surveillance of migrants, the labeling of poor neighborhoods as "risks," and the categorization of communities through data are all digital extensions of organized violence. And these processes affect women, LGBT+ individuals, migrants, and precarious workers the most. For this reason, defending the commons is not merely an economic struggle; it is also a political resistance against this expanding regime of violence. Unless data is reimagined as a common, communities' control over their own lives will weaken, and mechanisms of violence will become even more entrenched.

Companies like Palantir Technologies are not merely technical actors engaged in data analysis. They are structures that transform the ways in which organized violence is carried out, strengthen the alliance between the state and capital, and constrict shared living spaces.



A feminist commons perspective, however, proposes an alternative political horizon that centers life, care, and collective existence in opposition to this process.