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Recent disclosures suggest that many governments apply indiscriminate mass surveillance technologies that allow them to capture and store a massive amount of communications data belonging to citizens and non-citizens alike. This article argues that traditional liberal critiques of government surveillance that center on an individual right to privacy cannot completely capture the Mar 2016 Titus Stahl. Endace says it manufactures technology that allows its clients to “monitor, intercept and capture 100% of traffic on networks.” The Auckland-based company’s motto is “power to see all” and its logo is an eye. Today, Endace presents itself publicly as focused on providing technology that helps companies and governments keep their networks secure. The total capacity of the order would enable GCHQ to monitor a massive amount of data “the equivalent of being able to download 3,750 high-definition movies every minute, or 2.5 billion average-sized emails an hour.” “We fear that the more that these surveillance tools are sold [to Moroccan agencies], the more we will see human rights abuses, especially in relation to freedom of expression and information.” Evidence shows that mass surveillance erodes intellectual freedom and damages the social fabric of affected societies; it also opens the door to flawed and illegal profiling of individuals. Mass surveillance has also been shown to not prevent terrorist attacks. Evidence shows that even the possibility of being under surveillance changes the way people think and act, causing them to avoid writing or talking about sensitive or controversial subjects “discussions that are necessary for the functioning of a free society. Beyond this “self-censorship”, the mass monitoring of citizens’ communications