

GDPR Principles Governing Personal Data Processing

The six principles governing the processing of personal data under Article 5(1) of the GDPR are:

1. Lawfulness, fairness, and transparency.
2. Purpose limitation, which means that:
 - a. an organization should only collect personal data for specified, explicit, and legitimate purposes; and
 - b. should not process the personal data in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes, except under limited circumstances.
3. Data minimization, which means that personal data should be:
 - a. adequate;
 - b. relevant; and
 - c. limited to what is necessary for the purpose of processing.
4. Accuracy, which means that personal data must be:
 - a. accurate and kept up-to-date; and
 - b. corrected or deleted without delay when inaccurate.
5. Storage limitation, which requires that the organization keep personal data in identifiable form only for as long as necessary to fulfil the purposes the organization collected it for, subject to limited exceptions.
6. Integrity and confidentiality, which requires that the organization secure personal data by appropriate technical and organizational measures against unauthorized or unlawful processing, and against accidental loss, destruction, or damage.

Article 5 of the GDPR requires a data controller to both:

Comply with the six principles when processing personal data (Article 5(1), GDPR).
Demonstrate compliance with all six of the principles (Article 5(2), GDPR).