Access permissions on GitHub

In this article

With roles, you can control who has access to your accounts and resources on GitHub Enterprise Server and the level of access each person has.

About access permissions on GitHub ⎘

To perform any actions on GitHub, such as creating a pull request in a repository or changing an organization's billing settings, a person must have sufficient access to the relevant account or resource. This access is controlled by permissions. A permission is the ability to perform a specific action. For example, the ability to delete an issue is a permission. A role is a set of permissions you can assign to individuals or teams.

Roles work differently for different types of accounts. For more information about accounts, see "[Types of GitHub accounts](#)."

Personal accounts ⎘

A repository owned by a personal account has two permission levels: the *repository owner* and *collaborators*. For more information, see "[Permission levels for a personal account repository](#)."

Organization accounts ⎘

Organization members can have *owner* or *member* roles. Owners have complete administrative access to your organization. Member is the default role for everyone else. You can manage access permissions for multiple members at a time with teams. For more information, see:

- "[Roles in an organization](#)"
- "[Project (classic) permissions for an organization](#)"
- "[Repository roles for an organization](#)"
- "[About teams](#)"

Enterprise accounts ⎘

Enterprise owners have ultimate power over the enterprise account and can take every action in the enterprise account. *Billing managers* can manage your enterprise account's

billing settings. Members and outside collaborators of organizations owned by your enterprise account are automatically members of the enterprise account, although they have no access to the enterprise account itself or its settings. For more information, see "[Roles in an enterprise](#)."

Further reading

- "[Types of GitHub accounts](#)"