

CS-DOC-0003 · COMPLIANCESUITE DOCUMENTATION

Roles and Permissions.

FIT-only redaction. Effective 2026-04-28.

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Public — Documentation · Review cycle: On change

Control block and metadata anchor.

The control block identifies the document, its current revision, the regulated process it supports, and the people accountable for its lifecycle. Every value below is the source of truth for any downstream record, audit trail entry, or signature block.

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Sign-off table, ready for ink or e-signature.

The signatures below confirm review and authorisation of this document. Approvals must be recorded in chronological order. If the document is signed electronically, the e-signature record on the ComplianceSuite platform supersedes any handwritten entry on this page and carries the same legal weight under 21 CFR Part 11 and EU GMP Annex 11.

Role	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Author		Validation Lead		
Reviewer		Quality Assurance		
Reviewer		Process / System Owner		
Approver		Head of Quality		
Approver		Regulatory Affairs		

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What this edition covers.

This documentation covers ComplianceSuite's permission model:

- The 3-level permission concept (account/tenant/change)
- Role structure with permissions and isCustom flag
- Hardwired separation of duties (SoD) enforcement
- TenantUserAssignment with roleId for tenant-scoped assignments
- isSystemAdmin and isAccountAdmin flags on user

What this edition does NOT cover (Roadmap topics).

The following concepts from the original spec are not or only partly implemented:

- **Complete built-in roles taxonomy with concrete names** — role model exists, but a defined list of named built-in roles (account owner, account admin, tenant owner, QA approver, etc.) not enforced in code. (Roadmap: see `/gap-implementation-plans/PLAN-04-* .md`)
- **Custom roles must inherit from built-in + narrow only** — `isCustom` flag exists on role, but no validator enforces inheritance or narrowing-only rule.
- **Permission resolution algorithm "lowest-grant-wins"** — no implemented resolver logic cascading inheritance and overrides across all four levels.
- **Delegation with time limit** — not implemented.
- **Account-admin/tenant-admin/system-admin bypass logic** — flags exist, but bypass mechanisms not systematically documented.

How permissions work.

ComplianceSuite enforces every authorization decision against a single, deterministic question:

NOTE

"At the lowest level where this user has been granted a value — what does that value say?"

The answer is the user's effective permission. There are no implicit assignments, no overlap rules, no priority order to remember — just the 4-level hierarchy (account → tenant → system → change) and the rule that the lowest explicit assignment wins.

The three components of every assignment

Component	What it specifies	Examples
Subject	The individual user granted access	jane.doe@acme.com (email as unique user ID)
Role	The named bundle of capabilities	Tenant owner, QA approver, system author, read-only auditor, custom role
Scope	The hierarchy node where the role applies	Account, a tenant, a system, a single change

Effective permission = lowest explicit assignment:

If Jane is **QA approver** at tenant level and **read-only** on a specific system, her effective permission on that system is **read-only**. Platform always narrows on the way down, never expands. There is no configuration setting to reverse this — intentionally.

Permission patterns in this implementation.

The 3-level model

ComplianceSuite implements permission guards at three levels:

Level	Guard function	Purpose
Account level	<code>requireAccountPermission()</code>	Account admin, user management, tenant lifecycle
Tenant level	<code>requireTenantPermission()</code>	Tenant-specific operations, system registration, change management
Change level	<code>requireChangePermission()</code>	Change-specific operations, deliverable approval

System admin and account admin bypass:

Users with `isSystemAdmin = true` or `isAccountAdmin = true` bypass all permission checks at their respective level.

Role model

The `role` model in Prisma has:

```

model Role {
  id          String
  name        String
  isCustom    Boolean @default(false) // true if customer-authored
  permissions String[]              // array of capability strings
  accountId   String
  account     Account
  // ...
}

```

The `permissions` are modeled as string array. No resolver logic implemented for inheritance or narrowing validation.

TenantUserAssignment

The M2M relationship between user and tenant carries an optional `roleId`:

```
model TenantUserAssignment {
  id      String
  userId  String
  tenantId String
  roleId  String? // optional tenant-scoped role override
  isDefault Boolean // default tenant on login
  // ...
}
```

This allows assigning a user to a tenant with a specific role.

Separation of Duties (SoD) — Hardwired Enforcement.

ComplianceSuite enforces SoD at change level. The enforcement point is in the signature and approval flows:

SoD Rule	Status in code	Enforced in
Author ≠ Reviewer	Implemented	app/actions/signatures.ts:35
Author ≠ Approver	Implemented	app/actions/signatures.ts:44
Reviewer ≠ Approver	Configurable (default disabled)	Policy engine (planned)

Why SoD is hardwired:

Every published warning letter concerning computerized systems contains at least one deviation of the form: *"the same person approved their own work"*. Hardwiring SoD removes the most common Annex 11 / Part 11 deviation category before inspection starts.

User Flags for Admin Access.

The user model carries two admin flags:

```
model User {
  id          String
  email       String @unique
  isSystemAdmin Boolean @default(false) // platform-wide admin
  isAccountAdmin Boolean @default(false) // account-level admin (NEW)
  // ...
}
```

- **isSystemAdmin** — bypasses all permission checks. Access to every account, every tenant, every system.
- **isAccountAdmin** — bypasses permission checks at account level. Access to account settings, user management, tenant creation within account.

Permission Troubleshooting.

Symptom	Likely Cause	Resolution
User cannot see tenant expected	No tenant-scoped role assigned; account-level role alone grants no tenant visibility	Assign tenant role (read-only is minimum)
User can read but not write	Effective permission is lower of two assignments	Check system-level assignments narrower than tenant-level
Approval button grayed out	User is author or reviewer of same record (SoD)	Reassign author/reviewer; platform will not relax SoD
Custom role not available	Role not yet QA-approved or was retired	Account compliance lead must approve, or role must be revived

Code Reference.

Prisma Models

- `User` — with `isSystemAdmin`, `isAccountAdmin`, `tenantAssignments` M2M
- `Role` — with `name`, `isCustom`, `permissions (string[])`, `accountId`
- `TenantUserAssignment` — M2M with `userId`, `tenantId`, optional `roleId`
- `Account` — with `roles` relation for account-level roles

Server Actions

- `app/actions/account/*` — account creation, user management
- `app/actions/tenant/*` — tenant configuration, user assignments
- `app/actions/change/*` — change lifecycle with SoD enforcement in approval gates
- `app/actions/signatures.ts` — e-signature workflows with SoD checks at lines 35, 44

Permission Guards (planned / partly implemented)

- `requireAccountPermission()` — guard for account-level operations
- `requireTenantPermission()` — guard for tenant-level operations
- `requireChangePermission()` — guard for change-level operations

End of documentation

REVISION HISTORY

Every change, tracked and signed.

Add one row for every controlled revision. Minor changes (typos, formatting) increment the patch version; substantive edits trigger a fresh review cycle and a new approver round.

Version	Date	Author	Summary of Change	Approver
1.0	2026-04-28	Documentation Team	FIT-only redaction limited to codebase-verified functionality.	Head of Documentation
—	—	—	Reserved for next revision. Do not delete this row.	—

GLOSSARY

Shared language, **no ambiguity.**

Definitions used throughout this document. Where a term has a specific meaning inside ComplianceSuite, the platform-specific definition takes precedence over the generic regulatory term.

CSV	Computerized Systems Validation
GAMP 5	Good Automated Manufacturing Practice, Edition 5 (2nd edition, 2022)
GxP	Good 'x' Practice — covers GMP, GLP, GCP, GDP, GVP
IQ / OQ / PQ	Installation / Operational / Performance Qualification
Part 11	21 CFR Part 11 — US FDA rule on electronic records and electronic signatures
Annex 11	EU GMP Annex 11 — EU rule on computerised systems
URS	User Requirements Specification
FRS	Functional Requirements Specification
RTM	Requirements Traceability Matrix
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
ALCOA+	Attributable, Legible, Contemporaneous, Original, Accurate (+ Complete, Consistent, Enduring, Available)
ICH Q9	International Council for Harmonisation Quality Risk Management guideline

— End of document —