Transferring a repository

In this article

You can transfer repositories to other users or organization accounts.

About repository transfers 🔗

When you transfer a repository to a new owner, they can immediately administer the repository's contents, issues, pull requests, releases, projects (classic), and settings. You can also change the repository name while transferring a repository. For more information, see "Renaming a repository."

Prerequisites for repository transfers:

- When you transfer a repository that you own to another personal account, the new owner will receive a confirmation email.
- To transfer a repository that you own to an organization, you must have permission to create a repository in the target organization.
- The target account must not have a repository with the same name, or a fork in the same network.
- The original owner of the repository is added as a collaborator on the transferred repository. Other collaborators to the transferred repository remain intact.
- Single repositories forked from a private upstream network cannot be transferred.

What's transferred with a repository? 🔗

When you transfer a repository, its issues, pull requests, wiki, stars, and watchers are also transferred. If the transferred repository contains webhooks, services, secrets, or deploy keys, they will remain associated after the transfer is complete. Git information about commits, including contributions, is preserved. In addition:

- If the transferred repository is a fork, then it remains associated with the upstream repository.

- If the transferred repository has any forks, then those forks will remain associated with the repository after the transfer is complete.

- If the transferred repository uses Git Large File Storage, all Git LFS objects are automatically moved. This transfer occurs in the background, so if you have a large number of Git LFS objects or if the Git LFS objects themselves are large, it may take some time for the transfer to occur.

- When a repository is transferred between two personal accounts, issue assignments are left intact. When you transfer a repository from a personal account to an organization, issues assigned to members in the organization remain intact, and all

other issue assignees are cleared. Only owners in the organization are allowed to create new issue assignments. When you transfer a repository from an organization to a personal account, only issues assigned to the repository's owner are kept, and all other issue assignees are removed.

- If the transferred repository contains a GitHub Pages site, then links to the Git repository on the Web and through Git activity are redirected. However, we don't redirect GitHub Pages associated with the repository.

- All links to the previous repository location are automatically redirected to the new location. When you use `git clone`, `git fetch`, or `git push` on a transferred repository, these commands will redirect to the new repository location or URL. However, to avoid confusion, we strongly recommend updating any existing local clones to point to the new repository URL. You can do this by using `git remote` on the command line:

  ```
  git remote set-url origin NEW_URL
  ```

  > **Warning**: If you create a new repository or fork at the previous repository location, the redirects to the transferred repository will be deactivated. They can be reactivated by renaming or deleting the new repository or fork.

- When you transfer a repository from an organization to a personal account, the repository's read-only collaborators will not be transferred. This is because collaborators can't have read-only access to repositories owned by a personal account. For more information about repository permission levels, see "[Permission levels for a personal account repository](#)" and "[Repository roles for an organization](#)."

- Packages associated with the repository may be transferred, or may lose their link to the repository, depending on the registry they belong to. For more information, see "[About permissions for GitHub Packages](#)."

For more information, see "[Managing remote repositories](#)."
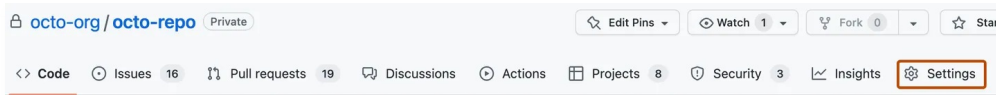
Repository transfers and organizations 🔗

To transfer repositories to an organization, you must have repository creation permissions in the receiving organization. If organization owners have disabled repository creation by organization members, only organization owners can transfer repositories out of or into the organization.

Once a repository is transferred to an organization, the organization's default repository permission settings and default membership privileges will apply to the transferred repository.

Transferring a repository owned by your personal account 🔗

You can transfer your repository to any personal account that accepts your repository transfer. When a repository is transferred between two personal accounts, the original repository owner and collaborators are automatically added as collaborators to the new repository.

1. On your GitHub Enterprise Server instance, navigate to the main page of the repository.

2. Under your repository name, click ⚙ **Settings**. If you cannot see the "Settings" tab, select the ••• dropdown menu, then click **Settings**.
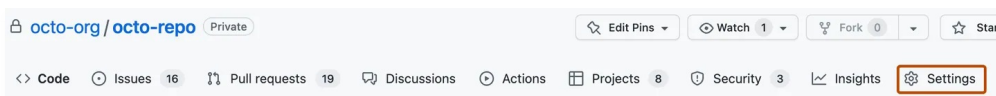
3 At the bottom of the page, in the "Danger Zone" section, click **Transfer**.

4 Read the information about transferring a repository, then, under "New owner", choose how to specify the new owner.

  - To choose one of your organizations, select **Select one of my organizations**.

    - Select the dropdown menu and click an organization.
    - Optionally, in the "Repository name" field, type a new name for the repository.

      > **Note:** You must be an owner of the target organization to rename the repository.

  - To specify an organization or username, select **Specify an organization or username**, then type the organization name or the new owner's username.

5 Read the warnings about potential loss of features depending on the new owner's GitHub subscription.

6 Following **Type REPOSITORY NAME to confirm**, type the name of the repository you'd like to transfer, then click **I understand, transfer this repository**.

Transferring a repository owned by your organization 🔗

If you have owner permissions in an organization or admin permissions to one of its repositories, you can transfer a repository owned by your organization to your personal account or to another organization.

1 Sign into your personal account that has admin or owner permissions in the organization that owns the repository.

2 On your GitHub Enterprise Server instance, navigate to the main page of the repository.

3 Under your repository name, click ⚙ **Settings**. If you cannot see the "Settings" tab, select the ··· dropdown menu, then click **Settings**.

4 At the bottom of the page, in the "Danger Zone" section, click **Transfer**.

5 Read the information about transferring a repository, then, under "New owner", choose how to specify the new owner.

  - To choose one of your organizations, select **Select one of my organizations**.

    - Select the dropdown menu and click an organization.
    - Optionally, in the "Repository name" field, type a new name for the repository.

> **Note:** You must be an owner of the target organization to rename the repository.

- To specify an organization or username, select **Specify an organization or username**, then type the organization name or the new owner's username.

6. Read the warnings about potential loss of features depending on the new owner's GitHub subscription.

7. Following **Type REPOSITORY NAME to confirm**, type the name of the repository you'd like to transfer, then click **I understand, transfer this repository**.