

In case, anyone **sold the car but did not transfer the RC (Registration Certificate)** to the buyer's name, and now the buyer is refusing to pay **challans (traffic fines)**, vehicle seller is still legally considered the **registered owner** of the vehicle. Here's the legal position and actions vehicle seller can take:

Legal Position (As per Indian Motor Vehicles Act)

- The **registered owner** of a vehicle is held **liable for all legal violations**, including traffic challans, accidents, and criminal use of the vehicle.
 - Until the RC is officially transferred by RTO, **you are responsible** in the eyes of the law.
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What Vehicle Seller Do Now

1. File a Legal Notice to Buyer

Send a legal notice to the buyer demanding:

- Immediate payment of all pending challans.
- Completion of RC transfer within a specific time (e.g., 7 days).
- Informing them that failing this, seller will file a police complaint and approach the court.

2. File a Complaint at the Local Police Station

- If the buyer does not cooperate even after the notice, then:
- File a complaint/FIR at the police station for cheating or misuse of the vehicle and refusal to transfer ownership.
- IPC Section 420 (cheating) can be used against the buyer.

3. Inform the RTO Immediately

Submit **Form 29 & Form 30** to the RTO along with:

- Copy of the sale agreement.
- ID/address proof of buyer (if available).
- A covering letter stating the buyer is refusing RC transfer and has unpaid challans.

This may help **mitigate your liability**.

4. Civil Suit for Recovery

If seller had a written sale agreement, he can file a **civil suit to recover the Challan** if he is forced to pay it due to being the registered owner.

Precaution for Future:

Always do **RC transfer at the time of sale**. Give delivery only after the buyer signs the transfer forms and submits to RTO.
