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* **IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**

+ **ITA 1/2020 & CM APPL. 40/2020**

PR. COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX (CENTRAL)-3

..... Appellant

Through: Mr. Ajit Sharma, Advocate.

versus

SURESH KUMAR GUPTA

..... Respondent

Through: None.

17

ITA 1000/2019 & CM APPL. 40/2020

PR. COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX (CENTRAL)-3

..... Appellant

Through: Mr. Ajit Sharma, Advocate.

versus

SURESH KUMAR GUPTA

..... Respondent

Through: None.

18

ITA 1018/2019 & CM APPL. 55079/2019

PR. COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX (CENTRAL)-3

..... Appellant

Through: Mr. Ajit Sharma, Advocate.

versus

SURESH KUMAR GUPTA

..... Respondent

Through: None.

19

ITA 1024/2019 & CM APPL. 55466/2019

PR. COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX (CENTRAL)-3

..... Appellant



Through: Mr. Ajit Sharma, Advocate.

versus

SURESH KUMAR GUPTA

..... Respondent

Through: None.

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Date of Decision: 15th July, 2021.

CORAM:

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MANMOHAN

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE NAVIN CHAWLA

J U D G M E N T

MANMOHAN, J: (Oral)

1. The appeals have been heard by way of video conferencing.
2. Registry is directed to list connected appeals being ITA Nos.1000/2019, 1018/2019 and 1024/2019 today itself along with the present appeal.
3. With consent of learned counsel for the appellant, the present appeals are taken up for hearing.
4. It is pertinent to mention that the present appeals have been filed challenging the common order dated 21st December, 2018 passed by ITAT in ITA Nos. 3879/Del/2015, ITA No.3877/Del/2015, ITA No.3880/Del/2015 and ITA No.3878/Del/2015. The relevant portion of the impugned order is reproduced hereinbelow:-

“16. We 1st deal with the appeal of the assessee with respect to the sanction granted by the learned CIT under section 151 of the income tax act. According to the provisions of section 151 which provides as under:



“151.Sanction for issue of notice.- (1) In a case where an assessment under sub-section (3) of section 143 or section 147 has been made for the relevant assessment year, no notice shall be issued under section 148 except by an Assessing Officer, who is below the rank of Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner, unless the Joint Commissioner is satisfied on the reasons recorded by such Assessing Officer that it is a fit case for the issue of such notice:

Provided that, after the expiry of four years from the end of the relevant assessment year, no such notice shall be issued unless the Principal Chief Commissioner or Chief Commissioner or Principal Commissioner or Commissioner is satisfied, on the reasons recorded by the Assessing Officer aforesaid, that it is a fit case for the issue of such notice.

(2) In a case other than a case falling under sub-section (1), no notice shall be issued under section 148 by an Assessing Officer, who is below the rank of Joint Commissioner, after the expiry of four years from the end of the relevant assessment year, unless the Joint Commissioner is satisfied, on the reasons recorded by such Assessing Officer, that it is a fit case for the issue of such notice.

Explanation-For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the Joint Commissioner, the Principal Commissioner or Commissioner or the Principal Chief Commissioner or Chief Commissioner, as the case may be, being satisfied on the reasons recorded by the Assessing Officer about fitness of a case for the issue of notice under section 148, need not issue such notice himself."

17. The relevant extracts of the various assessment year about the assessment are as under:-



period, Section 151(I) applies. The competent authority would then be the Joint Commissioner.

- (ii) *In the same fact situation, in case the notice is sought to be issued under Section 147 and the proviso to Section 147(1) i.e. beyond the extended four-year period, the competent authority for prior approval to the proposal would be the Principal Chief Commissioner, or Chief Commissioner or Principal Commissioner or Commissioner;*
- (iii) *In case the original assessment is completed "other than" i.e. otherwise than under Section 143(3) or during the course of reassessment proceedings, competent authority would be the Joint Commissioner.*

7. The ITAT examined the applicability of Section 292B based upon the decision in S.P.L's Siddhartha Ltd (supra), which rejected the revenue's contention about its application holding that where a jurisdictional infirmity strikes at the root, invalidating the issuance of notice, Section 292B cannot rescue it.

8. The Revenue's argument seems plausible and even logical because the Commissioner or a Chief Commissioner is unarguably ranked higher in authority than a Joint Commissioner. Yet at the same time, this Court has to give effect to plain words of the statute which unambiguously states that the competent authority in such cases is the Joint Commissioner (and not the Chief Commissioner or the Principal Commissioner). The Revenue's submissions that all such cases, are covered under proviso to Section 147(1), the competent authority for prior approval would be four superior officers, renders Section 151 (2) superfluous. If anything the Court is clear that it is not its job to render, in the process of interpretation, an entire provision academic or inoperative. This court is of the opinion that accepting the



Revenue's position would result in that consequence. The Court also invokes the principle enunciated by the Privy Council in Nazir Ahmad v. Emperor AIR 1936 PC 253: that if the statute mandates that something be done in a particular manner, should be in that manner or not at all. In this case, since the original assessment was completed "other than" the eventualities contemplated in Section 151(1), i.e. it was processed under Section 143(1). Thus, clearly Section 151(2) applied.

9. For the above reasons, the Court holds that there is no infirmity in the order of the ITAT. No substantial question of law arises. The appeal is therefore dismissed."

19. Therefore, now the issue is squarely covered in favour of the assessee as for reopening of the assessment as sanction has been taken from the learned CIT instead of joint CIT. Hence, respectfully following the decision of the honourable Delhi High Court, we hold that the order passed by the learned assessing officer are not sustainable. In view of this all four appeals of the assessee are allowed accordingly.

20. As we already allowed the appeal of the assessee on the ground of incorrect sanction obtained by the learned assessing officer holding that the order passed by the learned assessing officer for all these 4 years are not sustainable in law, consequently the appeals of the learned assessing officer are also not sustainable. In view of this, all these 4 appeals of the learned assessing officer are dismissed.

21. Accordingly, appeals of the assessee are allowed and appeals of the learned AO are dismissed."

5. In the appeals, the Principal Commissioner of Income Tax has prayed for framing of the following common substantial questions of law:-

"A. Whether the Hon'ble High Court is justified in law in quashing the notice issued u/s 148 on the ground that the



satisfaction of the CIT as against the satisfaction of the JCIT was recorded before issue of notice u/s 148 of the Act?

B. Whether the Hon'ble Tribunal is justified in ignoring that even before recording of the satisfaction by the CIT, the JCIT had also recorded his satisfaction which is sufficient to comply with the requirement of section 151 for issue of notice u/s 148 of the IT Act in the years involved?"

6. Learned counsel for the appellant states that in the Assessment years, there was no requirement to obtain the consent of the Joint Commissioner as the initial assessments had been done under Section 143(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 [for short 'the Act'] and the notices for Re-assessments had been issued under Section 148 of the Act within a period of four years. He also states that sanctions had been obtained from the Additional Commissioner of Income Tax in all the relevant Assessment years. He points out that the Additional Commissioner of Income Tax is of the same rank as the sanctioning authority, namely, the Joint Commissioner of Income Tax, as mentioned in Section 151 of the Act.

7. However, we find that the argument advanced before us is contrary to the case set up by the appellant before the statutory Authorities below, inasmuch as it was argued before the Commissioner, Income Tax (Appeals) as well as the Income Tax Appellate Authority that though sanction was mandatory in the present cases, it had been granted by the Commissioner of Income Tax and not by the Joint Commissioner of Income Tax. It was not urged before the statutory Authorities below that no sanction was required in the present cases as the initial assessments had been completed under Section 143(1) of the Act and the notices for Re-assessments under Section 148 had been issued within four years period. In fact, even in the appeals



filed before us, the following grounds have been agitated by the appellant:-

A. *Because the Ld. IT AT has failed to consider the specific facts of the assessment year involved in the present appeal. The Ld. IT AT ought to have considered that in this case, assessment order was passed u/s 143(3) of the Act and four years have not expired from the end of the relevant assessment year i.e. A Y 2006-07 at the time of recording the reasons for initiating the proceedings u/s 148. As per the provisions of Section 151 as applicable during the relevant period of time (upto 31.03.2015) the ACIT was competent to issue notice u/s 148 for A Y 2006-07 without any approval from higher authority. However, approval of the Ld. CIT was nevertheless taken before issue of notice u/s 148. Therefore, merely because the approval was erroneously taken from the CIT, the assessment order cannot be rendered invalid.*

B. *Because the Ld. ITAT has failed to consider that the approval or sanction for reopening of assessment was obtained from the Commissioner of Income Tax as per Section 151 (2). However, in this case, since the approval was obtained from the Commissioner of Income Tax, the Ld. IT AT has, overlooking the facts regarding the period from the end of the assessment year to the date of issue of notice, assumed that approval for issue of sanction should have been obtained from the Joint Commissioner of Income Tax and therefore quashed the assessment order relying upon the decision of the jurisdictional High Court in the case of CIT Vs. Soyuz Industrial Resources Ltd. 58 taxmann.com 336.*

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D. *Because the Ld. ITAT has failed to consider that in the present case, there was no lack of satisfaction or exercise of power by the Joint Commissioner.*

8. Since the foundational facts sought to be urged in the present appeals are diametrically opposite to the case set up by the appellant before this



Court and the statutory Authorities below, this Court is of the view that it is not a fit case where appeals should be entertained under Section 260A of the Act. Moreover, if the facts now urged before this Court are true and correct, then the respondents should have brought the said facts to the notice of the statutory Authorities below by filing appropriate applications.

9. Consequently, the present appeals along with pending applications are dismissed.

10. The order be uploaded on the website forthwith. Copy of the order be also forwarded to the learned counsel through e-mail.

MANMOHAN, J

NAVIN CHAWLA, J

JULY 15, 2021

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