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

+ **W.P.(C) 5631/2021 & CM APPL. 17539/2021**

RELIGARE ENTERPRISES LIMITED..... Petitioner

Through **Mr. Ajay Vohra, Sr. Advocate with
Mr. Rohit Jain and Mr. Aniket D.
Agrawal, Advocates**

versus

**NATIONAL FACELESS ASSESSMENT CENTRE DELHI
(EARLIER NATIONAL EASSESSMENT
CENTRE DELHI) & ANR. Respondents**

Through **Mr. Puneet Rai, Sr. Standing Counsel
for respondents**

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Date of Decision: 29th 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 petition has been heard by way of video conferencing.
2. Present writ petition has been filed challenging the Assessment Order dated 24th May 2021 passed by the Respondent No.1 under section 143(3) read with section 144B for Assessment Year [AY] 2018-19, notice of demand issued under section 156 as well as notice for initiation of penalty proceeding under section 270A of the Act and all proceedings initiated pursuant thereto.
3. Learned senior counsel for the Petitioner states that the Respondent No.1 issued show cause notice requiring the Petitioner to show-cause by

23:59 hours on 25th April 2021 as to why assessment should not be completed as per draft assessment order. He further states that considering that the issues were numerous and factual, the Petitioner in response to the show-cause notice-cum-draft assessment order, made specific request for personal hearing under the specific tab/ column ‘VC’ in terms of Section 144B(7)(vii)-(ix) of the Act on the e-filing portal to make oral submissions providing necessary explanation and clarifications which was neither granted, nor rejected by Respondent No. 1.

4. He points out that the Respondent disposed of the detailed legal and factual objections submitted by the Petitioner in a mechanical manner and denied the request for personal hearing without specifying any reason, thereby resulting in blatant violation of the statutory provisions of Section 143(3) and 144B of the Income Tax Act, 1961 [the Act] and principles of natural justice.

5. Per contra, Mr. Puneet Rai, learned senior standing counsel for respondents submits that the expression used in clause (vii) of sub-Section (7) of Section 144B of the Act is ‘may’ and not ‘shall’ and, therefore, there is no vested right in the petitioner to claim a personal hearing.

6. Having heard learned counsel for the parties, this Court is of the view that Section 144B (7) provides for an opportunity of personal hearing, if requested, by the assessee. The relevant portions of Section 144B (7) and Section 144B (9) are reproduced hereinbelow:

“144B. Faceless assessment –

(1) xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx

(7) For the purposes of faceless assessment—

 xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx

(vii) in a case where a variation is proposed in the draft assessment order or final draft assessment order or revised draft assessment order, and an opportunity is provided to the assessee by serving a notice calling upon him to show-cause as to why the assessment should not be completed as per the such draft or final draft or revised draft assessment order, the assessee or his authorised representative, as the case may be, may request for personal hearing so as to make his oral submissions or present his case before the income-tax authority in any unit;

(viii) the Chief Commissioner or the Director General, in charge of the Regional Faceless Assessment Centre, under which the concerned unit is set up, may approve the request for personal hearing referred to in clause (vii) if he is of the opinion that the request is covered by the circumstances referred to in sub-clause (h) of clause (xii);

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(xii) the Principal Chief Commissioner or the Principal Director General, in charge of the National Faceless Assessment Centre shall, with the prior approval of the Board, lay down the standards, procedures and processes for effective functioning of the National Faceless Assessment Centre, Regional Faceless Assessment Centres and the unit set up, in an automated and mechanised environment, including format, mode, procedure and processes in respect of the following, namely: —

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(h) circumstances in which personal hearing referred to clause (viii) shall be approved;....

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(9) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act, assessment made under sub-section (3) of section 143 or under section 144 in the cases referred to in sub-section (2) [other than the cases transferred under sub-section (8)], on or after the 1st day of April, 2021, shall be non est if such assessment is not made in accordance with the procedure laid down under this section.”

7. The learned predecessor Division Bench in *Sanjay Aggarwal Vs. National Faceless Assessment Centre, Delhi, W.P.(C) 5741/2021, dated 02nd June, 2021* while interpreting the aforesaid Section has held as under:-

“11.4. A careful perusal of clause (vii) of Section 144B (7) would show that liberty has been given to the assessee, if his/her income is varied, to seek a personal hearing in the matter. Therefore, the usage of the word ‘may’, to our minds, cannot absolve the respondent/revenue from the obligation cast upon it, to consider the request made for grant of personal hearing. Besides this, under sub-clause (h) of Section 144B (7)(xii) read with Section 144B(7) (viii), the respondent/revenue has been given the power to frame standards, procedures and processes for approving the request made for according personal hearing to an assessee who makes a request qua the same.

11.5. In several matters, we have asked the counsels for the revenue as to, whether any standards, procedures and processes have been framed for dealing with such requests. The response, which we have got from the standing counsels including Mr. Chandra, is that, to the best of their knowledge, no such standards, procedures as also processes have been framed, as yet.

Conclusion:

12. Therefore, in our view, given the aforesaid facts and circumstances, it was incumbent upon the respondent/revenue to accord a personal hearing to the petitioner. As noted above, several requests had been made for personal hearing by the petitioner, none of which were dealt with by the respondent/revenue.

12.1. The net impact of this infraction would be that, the impugned orders will have to be set aside. It is ordered accordingly.”

8. Since in the present case no hearing had been granted before passing the impugned assessment order, there is a violation of principles of natural

justice as well as mandatory procedure prescribed in “Faceless Assessment Scheme” and stipulated in Section 144B of the Act.

9. Consequently, the impugned assessment order dated 24th May 2021, demand notice as well as notice for initiation of penalty proceeding and all proceedings initiated pursuant thereto for the assessment year 2018-19 are set aside and the matter is remanded back to the Assessing Officer, who shall grant an opportunity of hearing to the petitioner by way of Video Conferencing and thereafter pass a reasoned order in accordance with law. With the aforesaid directions, the present writ petition and pending application stand disposed of.

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 29, 2021

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