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

+ W.P.(C) 17544/2024 & CM APPL. 74712/2024

HERIKA NARANG

.....Petitioner

Through: Mr. Ved Jain, Mr. Nischay Kantoor,
Ms. Soniya Dodeja, Advocates.

versus

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX CENTRAL
CIRCLE 28 DELHI & ORS.

.....Respondents

Through: Mr. Anurag Ojha, SSC; Mr. V.K.
Saksena, JSC; Ms. Hemlata Rawat,
JSC with Mr. Dipak Raj, Mr. Subham
Kr., Advocates.

CORAM:

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE VIBHU BAKHRU

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TEJAS KARIA

ORDER

26.03.2025

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1. The petitioner has filed the present petition, *inter alia*, impugning notice dated 30.08.2024 [hereafter **the impugned notice**] issued under Section 148 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 [hereafter **the Act**] in respect of assessment years (AY) 2016-17.

2. The impugned notice is clearly beyond the period as stipulated under Section 149(1) of the Act. However, it is the Revenue's case that the impugned notice has been issued within the stipulated time by virtue of the *non-obstante* clause under Section 150 of the Act. The Revenue claims that the impugned notice is premised on the 'findings and directions' as embodied in the decision of the Supreme Court in *Principal Commissioner of Income-tax, Central-3 v. Abhisar Buildwell (P.) Ltd.: (2024) 2 SCC 433*. In the said decision, the Supreme Court had held that in certain cases, the assessing officer (AO) could exercise its powers under Section 147/148 of



the Act, even in cases which are related to a search conducted under Section 132 of the Act or a requisition made under Section 132A of the Act. The Revenue construes the said decision as constituting a finding or a direction for issuing such notices in respect of cases such as that of the assessee's.

3. The question whether the decision in the case of ***Principal Commissioner of Income-tax, Central-3 v. Abhisar Buildwell (P.) Ltd.*** (*supra*) constitutes a finding and/or a direction for issuance of notices under Section 148 of the Act in cases, which are otherwise beyond the period as stipulated under Section 149 of the Act is no longer *res integra*. This Court in the case of ***ARN Infrastructures India Ltd. v. Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax Central Circle-28 Delhi & Ors.: Neutral Citation No.:2024:DHC:7423-DB*** had rejected a similar contention. The relevant extract of the said decision is set out below:

“38. It is pertinent to note that a reference to Sections 147 and 148 of the Act in *Abhisar Buildwell* firstly appears in paragraph 33 of the report and where the Supreme Court observed that in cases where a search does not result in any incriminating material being found, the only remedy that would be available to the Revenue would be to resort to reassessment.

39. However, the Supreme Court caveated that observation by observing that the initiation of reassessment would be “.....subject to fulfilment of the conditions mentioned in Sections 147/148, as in such a situation, the Revenue cannot be left with no remedy”. This sentiment came to be reiterated with the Supreme Court observing that the power of the Revenue to initiate reassessment must be saved failing which it would be left with no remedy. It was thereafter observed in paragraph 36.4 of the report that



insofar as completed or unabated assessments were concerned, they could be reopened by the AO by invocation of Sections 147/148 of the Act, subject to the fulfillment of the conditions “.....as envisaged/mentioned under Sections 147/148 of the Act and those powers are saved”.

40. It thus becomes apparent that the liberty which the Supreme Court accorded and the limited right inhering in the Revenue to initiate reassessment was subject to that power being otherwise compliant with the Chapter pertaining to reassessment as contained in the Act. The observations of the Supreme Court cannot possibly be read or construed as a carte blanche enabling the respondents to overcome and override the restrictions that otherwise appear in Section 149 of the Act. The observations of the Supreme Court in *Abhisar Buildwell* were thus intended to merely convey that the annulment of the search assessments would not deprive or denude the Revenue of its power to reassess and which independently existed. However, the Supreme Court being mindful of the statutory prescriptions, which otherwise imbue the commencement of reassessment, qualified that observation by providing that such an action would have to be in accordance with law. This note of caution appears at more than one place in that judgment and is apparent from the Supreme Court observing that the power to reassess would be subject to the fulfilment of the conditions mentioned in Sections 147 and 148 of the Act.”

4. Plainly, the controversy involved in this petition is covered by the decision of this court in *ARN Infrastructures India Ltd. v. Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax Cental Circle-28 Delhi & Ors.* (*supra*). The contention that the time period as stipulated under Section 149 of the Act is not applicable, in the given facts, is erroneous and thus rejected.



5. The petition is, accordingly, allowed and the impugned notice is set aside. Pending application stands also disposed of.

VIBHU BAKHRU, J

TEJAS KARIA, J

MARCH 26, 2025
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[Click here to check corrigendum, if any](#)