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Subject description Download Publication date TNGST ACT 2017 (with amendments) Tamil Nadu products and services Tax Act 2017 - Updated with Amendment Acts. - 1 ° until January 2021. 18.03.2021 Gazette Notification No.539 date of entry into force of Tamil Nadu Goods and Services Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 2020 (Tamil Nadu Act No.29 of 2020) - Beni and tax services - Notifications under the Act Tamil Nadu Goods and services tax in 2017 - GO (Ms) No.190, CT & R (B1), 12.23.2020 Gazette Notifications under the Act Tamil Nadu goods and services Tax - Notifications under the Act Tamil Nadu goods and services Tax in 2017 - GO (Ms) No.169, CT & R (B1), 11.16.2020 Gazette Notification No.430 law No.29 of 2020 - Tamil Nadu Goods and Services Tax (second amendment) Act, 2020, 10.19.2020 Gazette notification No.357 Goods and services tax - date of entry into force of Tamil Nadu Goods and services tax (Amendment) Act, 2020 - Goods and services tax - Notifications under the Act Tamil Nadu Goods and services tax in 2017 - GO (Ms) No .132, CT & R (B1), 09.02.2020 Gazette Notification No.480 goods and services tax - the date of entry into force of Tamil Nadu goods and services tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 the goods and services tax - Notifications under the Tamil Nadu tax Act products and services tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 - also an order to modify the Tamil Nadu Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017. 12.17.2019 Gazette Notification No.33 Goods and Services Tax - Notification No.13, CT & R (B1), 29.01.2019 01.29.2019 Gazette Notification No.17 TN act 3 of 2019 - Tamil Nadu Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) act, 2019. 01.14.2019 Gazette Notification No.326 Goods and Services tax - Notifications under the Tamil Nadu Goods and services tax - Notifications under the Act 2017 - (G.O. (Ms) No.123, CT and R (B1), 12.09.2018) 13.09.2018 Gazette No. Notification 202 goods and services tax - Notifications under the Act Tamil Nadu goods and services tax, 2017 - (GO (Ms) No.59, CT & R (B1), dated.29.06.2017 Gazette Notification No.189 (TNGST aCT, 2017) Tamil Nadu Goods and services tax, 2017 - (GO (Ms) No.55, CT & R (B1), dated.28.06.2017) 28/06 / 2017 Gazette Notification No.189 (TNGST aCT, 2017) Tamil Nadu products and services Tax act 2017 23.06.2017 This article is about the constitutional amendment act. For GST (tax), see Goods and Services Tax (India). The Constitution of India. Citation [101 Å ° Amendment] Territorial extentIndiaEnactedà byLok SabhaPassed8 August 2016Enactedà byRajya SabhaPassed3 August 2016Assentedà a8 September 2016Commenced1 July 2017Legislative historyBill introduced in the Constitution SabhaThe Lok (one hundred twenty-Second Amendment) Bill, 2014Bill citationBill n ° 192 2014Bill published on 19 December 2014Introduced by Arun Jaitley Committee report Report Select Committee of the State: force officially known as the Constitution (one hundred and First amendment) Act 2016, this change has introduced a national tax services and goods (GST) in India from 1 July 2017. [1] It 'was introduced as the one hundred and twenty seconds of the Indian Constitution amendment Bill, the goods and Services tax (GST) is a value added tax (VAT) proposed to be a comprehensive indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the Indian And state governments. It turns to be complete for most twelfth Appendishi A II A III A IV A V AmendmentsList Å ¢ 1 to 2 to 3 to 4 to 5 to 6 to 7 to 8 to 9 to 10 to 11 to 12 to 13 to 14 to 15 to 16 to 17 to 18 to 19 to 20 to 21 to 22 to 23 to 24 to 25 A 26 to 27 to 28 to 29 to 30 to 31 Å ¢ 32 Å ¢ 33 Å ¢ 34 ¢ 35 ¢ 36 Å ¢ 37 Å ¢ 38 Å ¢ 39 to 40 to 41 to 42 to 43 to 44 to 45 Å ¢ 46 Å ¢ 47 Å ¢ 48 at 49 Å ¢ 50 to 51 to 52 to 53 to 54 to 55 to 56 to 57 to 58 to 59 to 60 Ã ¢ 61 to 62 to 63 to 68 to 65 to 68 At 70 to 71 to 72 Ã ¢ 73 to 74 to 75 to 76 to 77 to 78 to 79 to 98 to 99 to 100 to 101 to 102 to 103 to 104 Related topics Union Status list Structure List Concurrent LIS Basic T Doctrine Uniform DC VTE A power trade union committee was established by the Vajpayee administration to simplify the GST model to be adopted and developing the back-end infrastructure requests that would be necessary for its implementation. [2] [3] In his budget speech on 28 February 2006, Fr. Chidambaram, the Minister of Finance announced the date scheduled for the implementation of the GST to be April 1, 2010 and formed another Minister State Power Committee Finance to design the Road Map. The Committee Finance The Road Map. The Committee Finance The Road Map. T not only applied indirect taxes From the central, but also in the United States, the responsibility to prepare a design and Road Map for the implementation of the GST was assigned to the empowered committee of the Ministers of State Finance (EC). In April 2008, the CE presented a report, entitled "A map map and the road to Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India" containing general recommendations on the structure and design of GST. In response to the report, the Revenue Department has made some suggestions to be used for the design and structure of the GST bill design proposal. Based on input by Indonesian government and united, the CE has published its first debate with goods and tax services in India on November 10, 2009 with the aim of generating a debate and to obtain input from all interested parties. A dual GST model has been accepted by the center. According to this GST model they have two components that is to say. The central GST to be collected and perceived by the center and the GST state to be collected and collected by the respective states. Duty Central excise duty, vAT status, entertainment fee, taxes on lotteries, bets and gambling and entry fee (not levied by institutions Local) would have subsumed within GST. Other taxes that will be included with GST are ocrootes, entry fee and luxury fee making a single indirect tax to India. [4] In order to further hold the relative GST work, a joint work group composed of officers from Central as well as state government was established. This was further trified in three work subgroups to work separately on the right projects required for GST, process / forms to be followed under GST and EN the development of the development of the computer systems needed for the Goods and Services Tax was established under the presidency of Dr. Shruti Negi. Negi. History On March 29, 2017, CGST, IGST, UTGST and SGST compensation law approved in Loksabha [5] The Constitution (one hundred and twenty-second amendment) Bill 2014 was introduced into the Lok Sabha by the Minister of Finance Arun Jaitley on December 19, 2014, and approved by the Chamber on 6 May 2015. In the Rajya Sabha, the bill was subjected to a narrow committee on May 14, 2015. The restricted committee of Rajya Sabha presented his report on the bill was approved by Lok Sabha on 8 August 2016. [6] The bill, after the ratification by States, assent received by the President Pranab Mukherjee on 8 September 2016, [7] [8] and was notified in the Gazette of India on the same date. [9] Ratifies the law was approved in accordance with the provisions referred to in Article 368 of the Constitution, and was ratified by more than half of state legislatures, as required pursuant to clause (2) of this article. On August 12, 2016, Assam became the first state to ratify the bill, when the legislatures Status that ratifies the modification are listed below: [11] Assam (12 August 2016) [12] Bihar (August 16) [13] [14] Tharkhand (August 17) [15] Chhattisgarh (22 August) [16] from Himachal Pradesh (22 August) [17] Gujarat (August 23) [18] Delhi (August 24) [20] Madaya Pradesh (August 24) [21] Haryana (29 August 30) [22] Haryana (20 August 30) [23] Mizoram (August 23) [18] Delhi (August 24) [19] Madhya Pradesh (August 24) [20] Nagaland (August 26) [21] Haryana (20 August 30) [22] Mizoram (August 27) [23] Mizoram (August 28) [23] Mizoram (August 28) [23] Mizoram (August 28) [24] Sikkim (August 29) [25] Telangana (30 August 30) [25] Telangana (30 August 30) [26] Mizoram (August 30) [27] Mizoram (August 30) [28] Mizoram (August 3 September) [28] Puducherry (2 September 2) [30] Pradesh (September 2) [31] Pradesh (September 3) [32] Meghalaya (September 3) [33] Punjab (September 3) [33] Punjab (September 3) [34] Tripura (September 3) [35] Uttarakhand (2 May 2017) [36] Pradesh (May 16) [37] Tamil Nadu (19 June) [38] Bengal (August 8) [39] Karnataka (June 19 June 19 Jun 16) [40] Kerala (June 21) [41] Manipur (June 5) [42] Jammu and Kashmir (5 July) [43] [44] See Also Tax (Products and Services Tax (Malaysia) Goods and Services Tax (Malaysia) Goods and Services Tax (New Zealand) Products and Tax Services (Singapore) Notes References ^ "Phase set for GST Rollout on 1 July". 16 January 2017. ^ AB "GST BILL: as the advanced tax reform over the years", The Indian Express, 11 August 2015 ^ "Race For Cotta GST President of the UP Commission", Business Standard 2015 ^ "Goods & Tax Service - Important things to know ". 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Other useful links: Locking policy · Guide: I was blocked You can view and copy the source of this page: == background == {{Constitution of India}} An authorized union committee was established by [[third Vajpayee Aministration]] To simplify the GST model to be adopted and developing the required back-end infrastructure that would be necessary for its implementation. {{CITATION | URL = http: //indianexpress.com / article / Business / Economy / GST-Bill-How-the-Tax-reform over the years | Work = [[Indian Express]] | DATE = 11 August 2015}} {{Quote | URL = http: //www.business-standard.com/article/economy policy/race-for-gst- committee-president-hot-up-115032301068 1.html | Title = Race for the President GST Hots Up Committee | Work = [[Standard Business]] | DATE = 2015}} In his budget speech on 28 February 2006, [[P. Chidambaram]], Finance Minister, announced the destination date for the implementation of the GST to be 1 April 2010 and constituted another Committee responsible for state finance ministers to design the road map. The Committee presented its report to the government in April 2008 and issued its first discussion discussion The GST in India in 2009. Since the proposal for reform involved / restructuring not only indirect taxes applied by the Central, but also in the United States, the responsibility to prepare a design and Road Map for The implementation of the GST was assigned to the empowered committee of state finance ministers (EC). In April 2008, the CE presented a report, entitled "A map map and the road to Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India" containing general recommendations on the structure and design of GST. In response to the report, the Revenue Department has made some suggestions to be used for the design and structure of the GST bill design proposal. Based on input by Indonesian government and united, the CE has published its first debate with goods and tax services in India on November 10, 2009 with the aim of generating a debate and to obtain input from all interested parties. A dual GST module for the country was proposed by the EC. This Dual GST module for the country was proposed by the center and the GST state to be collected and collected by the respective states. Duty Central excise duty, additional excise duty, tax service, and additional excise duty, tax service, and additional excise duty, VAT status, entertainment fee, taxes on lotteries, bets and gambling and entry fee (not levied by institutions Local) would have subsumed within GST. Other taxes that will be included with GST are ocrootes, entry fee and luxury fee making a single indirect tax in India { Web Cite | URL = http:. //Www.mysharebazaar.com/traders-Blog/ Merci-Service-Tax-GST-India-Important things to know' | work = mysharebazaar.com/traders-Blog/ Merci-Service-Tax-GST-India-Important things to know | work = mysharebazaar.com/traders-Blog/ Merci-Service-Tax-GST-India officers from Central as well as state government was established. This was further trified in three work subgroups to work separately on the right projects required for GST, process / forms to be followed under GST and EN the development of the infrastructure necessary for the proper functioning of the GST proposed. Furthermore, a group of empowered for the development of the computer systems needed for the Goods and Services Tax regime was established under the presidency of Dr. Shruti Negi. Return to a hundred and first amendment of the Indian Constitution. Extract from " "

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