Bogotá D.C., July 2008

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CLARIFICATIONS TO THE REPORT

- Figures expressed in COP were converted into USD using the TRM at the close of the period, as officially made public by the Colombian Financial Superintendence (S.F.). For the 1Q 2007, the TRM used was COP 2,190.30 per 1 USD; and for 1Q 2008, the TRM used was COP 1,821.60 per 1 USD.
- TGI took control of Ecogas assets, rights and contracts on March 3rd 2007 and hence, first quarter figures for 2007 reflect the company's operation between March 3 and March 31. To be able to compare them with 1Q figures of 2008, the figures were divided by 29 days (days elapsed between March 3 and March 31, 2007) and the result was multiplied by 90 days (days elapsed between January 1 and March 31, 2007).
- EBITDA is not a recognized indicator under Colombian and US accounting standards and may pose some difficulties as an analytical tool. Therefore, it should not be taken on its own as an indicator of the company's cash generation.
- Figures in this report use a comma (,) to separate thousands and a point (.) to separate decimals.

RELEVANT FACTS

- The annualized GDP growth for 1Q 2008 was 4.1%. This result is significantly lower when compared to that of the same period in 2007 (9.1%), but is consistent with B.R.'s objective of reducing economic growth to inhibit inflationary pressures. Growth expectations continue a positive trend, which is reflected in the results of the survey carried out by the central bank in April, evidencing the fact that agents foresee growth GDP growth ranging from 5.6% and 6.7% by year end.
- Colombia has experienced a steady increase in inflation and by June, annual inflation reached 7.18%, driven mainly by food prices. Although this result exceeds the cap set by the Colombian central bank (4.5%), there seem to be acceptable levels of trust on the measures adopted by the central bank aimed at containing inflation. B.R.'s June survey on inflationary expectations revealed that agents believe that by year-end, CPI will increase to around 6%.

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- During 1Q 2008, and when compared with the same period in 2007, foreign direct investment grew 52.67%, which represented an increase of USD 1,086 mm; showing a high level of trust in the country's business environment and prospects.

- By the end of 2007, TGI took on the challenge of directly operating the gas pipeline system. This was complemented with the decision taken at the beginning of the year, consisting on, directly carrying out maintenance activities on the gas pipeline system. The aforementioned decision seeks to increase cash generation and to provide the required expertise to develop its expansion plan and to be regarded as a service provider company.

- In a decisive step in TGI's internationalization strategy, last April, Peruvian PROINVERSIÓN awarded a concession contract for the construction and operation of a natural gas distribution system in the ICA department of Peru to a consortium entered into between EEB and TGI. This relates to the construction of a main network and a distribution network of approximately 280 km that will service more or less 50 thousand users with an estimated investment of USD 200 mm.

INFORMATION BY SECTORS

Natural gas demand - Mmpcd

	2007 Final	1Q 2007	1Q 2008	Var %
Thermal	157	240	129	(46.3)
Residential - commercial	163	164	162	(1.2)
Industrial (1)	324	278	342	23.0
Vehicle (GNV)	74	74	80	8.1
Petrochemical	13	13	14	7.7
Total	**731**	**769**	**727**	**(5.5)**

Source: UPME; provisional data.
(1) Refinery demand is included in the industrial sector.

According to UPME's preliminary figures, during the analysis period, natural gas demand decreased by 5.5%, explained mainly by the evolution of the thermoelectric sector. In fact, consumption in this sector in 2007 was above its historic average, due to the El Niño phenomenon. In contrast, 2008 is marked by La Niña phenomenon, evidencing an increase in rainfall, which has reduced thermal generation and has favored hydro generation. In fact, thermal generation decreased from 2,132.8 GWh during 1Q in 2007 to 1,359.4 GWh in the same period in 2008.

Household consumption remains stable during the analysis period and in order to understand this behavior, we must take into account Holy Week celebration, which fell on different quarters in 2007 and 2008. During the former, it was celebrated during the 2Q, whilst in 2008 the same celebration took place during the 1Q. Holy Week is a holiday period where household gas demand usually decreases.

The noteworthy sectors in terms of growth were the industrial and GNV sectors with growth rates reaching almost 4 times GDP's growth rates. The demand in these sectors was driven by an increased production in the industrial and mining sectors, the increase in liquid fuels prices and a greater number of vehicles converted into natural gas (13,000 additional cars during 1Q in 2008).

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OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

Selected operational indicators

	2007 Final	1Q 2007(1)	1Q 2008	Unit	Var %
Total capacity (2)	443	399	443	Mmpcd	11.0
Transported volume (3)	369	369	372	Mmpcd	0.81
Contracted capacity (4)	390	341	424	Mmpcd	24.3
Used factor (5)	65.6	73.0	66.2	%	(9.3)
Availability (6)	99.40	99.68	99.99	%	0.3
Losses (7)	0.75	0.57	0.37	%	35.1
Extension of pipelines	3,702	3,702	3,702	Km	0.0
Extension of pipelines	2,314	2,314	2,314	MI	0.0

Source: TGI

(1) 1Q figures in 2007 reflect TGI's operation between March 3 and 31 of that year. TGI took control of Ecogas' asset rights and contracts on March 3 2007.
(2) It is the nominal transport capacity of the system at the end of each period.
(3) Average of actual transported volume in a determined period.
(4) It is the contracted transport capacity in firm contract. In firm contracting binds TGI to maintain a determined available volume of its transport capacity when the customer so requires.
(5) It is the pipeline usage percentage and it is obtained as the ratio between nomination and transport capacity.
(6) Gas transport actual capacity in a determined period in relation to nominal capacity, measured en percentages.
(7) It is the difference between gas volume received less gas delivered, taking into account changes in inventories. It is measured as percentages in relation t the volume received by customers. CREG acknowledges in the rate structure a 1% as maximum transferred losses to customers.

The increase in transported volume of 0.81%, equivalent to 3 Mmpcd, is mainly the result of a greater demand in the industrial sector.

During the analysis period, contracted capacity almost doubled when compared with the system's nominal increased capacity. This is the result of changes in clients contracting behavior, when faced with foreseen increases in gas demand; they want to ensure a greater transport capacity.

Losses continue a downward trend as a result of the "Plan de Aseguramiento Metrológico" – "Metrological Assurance Plan", which allowed greater accuracy in TGI's measurement system.

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COMMERCIAL PERFORMANCE

Volume per transporter – Mmpcd

	1Q 2007 (1)	Part. %	1Q 2008	Part. %
TGI	369	48.0	372	51.2
Promigas	360	46.8	274	37.8
Other	41	5.3	80	11.0
Total	**769**	**100.0**	**726**	**100.0**

Source: TGI
(1) Corresponds to transported volume between March 3 and 31 March, 2007.

At the end of 1Q 2008, TGI increased its market share within the natural gas transport sector in Colombia, mobilizing 51.2% of the gas transported volume in the country. This translates into a market share increase of over 3 percentage points when compared to 2007.

TGI natural gas demand - Mmpcd

	1Q 2007	1Q 2008	Var %
Thermal	58	13	(77.6)
Distributors (1)	234	250	6.8
Industrial	74	106	43.2
Own consumption	3	3	17.5
Total	**369**	**372**	**0.8**

Source: TGI
(1) Includes household, commercial and vehicle sectors

Although during the analysis period the national natural gas demand decreased by 5.5%, TGI's transported volume increased by 0.81%. This was due to the fact that in TGI's customer structure, the thermal-electrical sector has a lower relative weigh and the market it services has greater economic activity and greater number of vehicles converted into natural gas.

Contractual Structure

	1Q 2007 (1)			1Q 2008		
	No	Volume Mmpcd	Remaining life (average in years)	No	Volume Mmpcd	Remaining life (average in years)
Firms (2)	61	341	6.34	59	424	5.57
Interrupted (3)	1	7.9	4.08	1	7.9	3.08
Others (4)	1		0.16	1		0.08

(1) 2007 1Q figures correspond to TGI's operation between March 3 and 31. TGI took control of Ecogas' asset rights and contract in March 3, 2007.
(2) Contracts where TGI S.A ESP commits to transporting a maximum guaranteed volume of gas during a determined period of time. Remuneration thereof may be fixed and/or variable.
(3) Contract whereby transportation services foresee and allow for interruptions by any of the Parties, for any reason or cause without giving rise to any type of compensation by the party interrupting service.
(4) Promigas agreement for embedded pipelines.

As mentioned earlier, gas demand growth perspectives impacted the significant increase experienced in firm contracting (around 83 Mmpcd). Most of the new contracting was made by TGI customers by means of addendums to existing contracts and thus increasing the firm contracting capacity and reducing useful life of contracts.

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FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Revenue Structure – COP mm

	2007 Final (1)	1Q 2007 (2)	Part. %	1Q 2008	Part. %
Total sales	423,151	102,547	100.0	108,468	100.0
Indexed sales to USD (3)	257,370	63,616	62.0	63,723	58.6
Sales in COP (3)	165,780	38,931	38.0	44,745	41.3
Capacity charges sale (4)	306,084	68,686	67.0	80,448	74.2
Variable charges sale (5)	65,330	15,970	15.6	15,824	14.6
Non - recurring charges sale (6)	44,729	15,222	14.8	9,904	9.1
Other revenue (7)	7,008	2,669	2.6	2,292	2.1

(1) TGI's 2007 figures were annualized. This method was calculated by dividing figures into 304 (days elapsed between March 3, 2007 and December 31, 2007) and multiplying the result by 365 (total days in a year), TGI took control of Ecogas' asset rights and contracts on March 3, 2007.
(2) 2007 1Q figures reflect TGI's operation between March 3 and March 31. TGI took control of Ecogas' asset rights and contract on March 3, 2007. To make these comparable to those in the 1Q in 2008, these were "divided into quarters" by dividing the result into 29 days (days elapsed between 3 and 31 March 2007) and multiplying by 90 days (days elapsed between January 1 and March 31 2007).
(3) Gas transport regulation in Colombia divides the rate to users into one part that acknowledges operation, administration and maintenance costs and expenses – AOM. The portion acknowledging investments is indexed to USD and it's adjusted annually USA IPP (Capital Teams" and is payable at TRM at rate at the end of each month. AOM portion acknowledged is defined in COP and annually indexed at the Colombian CPI rate.
(4) Capacity or fixed charges bind the transporter into maintaining an available transport capacity the customer requires; and hence, the customer commits to paying such capacity irrespective of the transported volume.
(5) Variable charges bind the transporter into maintaining an available capacity when the customer requires. However, an different to the aforementioned scheme, the customer only pays the transported volume even though the rate is higher. Generally, TGI customers maintain contracting schemes combining fixed and variable charges.
(6) Occasional charges relate to a scheme that does not bind the transporter. In other words, the transporter has the right to interrupt, when, for example, it becomes necessary to service contract in firm.
(7) Additional services rendered by the company relate to new connections or odorization.

TGI total sales increase in the analysis period was 5.77% mainly as a result of its contracted capacity (24.3%) and to a lesser extent to the transported volume (0.81%).

Sales indexed to USD maintained their value in COP and increased their value in USD as a result of a significant revaluation (16.83% in the analysis period).

Capacity charges sales increase in the analysis period by 33.2% and by the end of the 1Q 2008 represented 74.2% of total sales. In other words, approximately ¾ of TGI sales do not depend on the company's transported volume and are guaranteed by long term contracts.

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Selected financial indicators - COP mm

	Mm COP	Mm COP			Mm USD	
	2007 Final (1)	1Q 2007 (2)	1Q 2008	Var %	1Q 2007	1Q 2008
Sales	423,151	102,547	108,468	5.7	46.8	59.6
Operating income	250,382	70,520	69,377	(1.6)	32.2	38.1
Operating margin	59.8%	68.7%	63.9%	(7.0)	68.7%	63.9%
EBITDA (3)	341,973	93,247	92,560	(0.7)	42.6	50.8
EBITDA margin	73.5%	90.9%	85.3%	(6.2)	90.93%	85.33%
Net income	348,179	253,483	240,873	(5.0)	115.7	132.2

(1) TGI's 2007 figures were annualized. This method was calculated by dividing figures into 304 (days elapsed between March 3, 2007 and December 31, 2007) and multiplying the result by 365 (total days in a year).

(2) 2007 1Q figures reflect TGI's operation between March 3 and March 31. TGI took control of Ecogas' asset rights and contracts on March 3, 2007. To make these comparable to those in the 1Q in 2008, these were "divided into quarters" by dividing the result into 29 days (days elapsed between 3 and 31 March 2007) and multiplying by 90 days (days elapsed between January 1 and March 31 2007).

(3) EBITDA for a period is determined as the summ of operational revenue, amortizations, depreciations and provisions.

During the analysis period, Ebitda decreased by almost 1% due to a decrease in operating income of around 1.6%.

Operating costs increased in 2008 with respect to the "quarterized" value in 2007, mainly due to the fact that Ecogas assumed the costs of some contracts in force well beyond the financial closing of March 3, 2007. This was the case of the rights of way maintenance and calibration contracts. Furthermore, in October last year, TGI decided to directly operate its pipeline network, which implied an increase in payroll associated with operational activities.

Administration expenses increase is related to the decision of modifying the amortization period for some pre-operating expenses (notary expenses, taxes on financial transactions, government's investment bank commission, among others). The amortization period for these expenses went from 30 to 5 years.

Lastly, net profits decreased by 5.3%, mainly as a result of greater operational expenses resulting from an increase in the cost of debt in 2008. In fact, in 2008, the cost of TGI's debt was 9.25% compared to approximately 7% for the same period during the previous year. The above was the result of substituting a bridge loan.

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Operating results – COP mm

	Mm COP	Mm COP			Mm USD	
	2007 Final (1)	1Q 2007 (2)	1Q 2008	Var %	1Q 2007	1Q 2008
Operating revenue	**423,151**	**102,547**	**108,468**	**5.7**	**46.8**	**59.5**
Sales	423,151	102,547	108,468	5.7	46.8	59.5
Operating costs	**141,816**	**28,061**	**33,311**	**18.7**	**12.8**	**18.3**
Operation and maintenance	59,854	7,526	8,749	16.3	3.4	4.8
Depreciations and amortizations	81,962	20,536	20,870	(1.6)	9.4	11.5
Other costs	0	0	3,692	n.a.	0	2.0
Gross margin	**281,336**	**74,486**	**75,157**	**(0.9)**	**34.0**	**41.3**
Administrative and operating expenses	**30,954**	**3,996**	**5,870**	**45.7**	**1.8**	**3.2**
Personnel and general services	25,089	1,775	3,603	103.0	0.8	2.0
Provisions, depreciations and amortizations	5,865	2,191	2,177	(0.6)	1.0	1.2
Operating income	**250,382**	**70,520**	**69,377**	**(1.6)**	**32.2**	**38.1**

(1) TGI's 2007 figures were annualized. This method was calculated by dividing figures into 304 (days elapsed between March 3, 2007 and December 31, 2007) and multiplying the result by 365 (total days in a year).
(2) 2007 1Q figures reflect TGI's operation between March 3 and March 31. TGI took control of Ecogas' asset rights and contracts on March 3, 2007. To make these comparable to those in the 1Q in 2008, these were "divided into quarters" by dividing the result into 29 days (days elapsed between 3 and 31 March 2007) and multiplying by 90 days (days elapsed between January 1 and March 31 2007).
(3) Capacity or fixed charges bind the transporter into maintaining an available transport capacity the customer requires; and hence, the customer commits to paying such capacity irrespective of the transported volume.
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(5) Occasional charges relate to a scheme that does not bind the transporter. In other words, the transporter has the right to interrupt, when, for example, it becomes necessary to service contract in firm.
(6) Additional services rendered by the company relate to new connections or odorization.

Non-operating results – COP mm

	Mm COP	Mm COP			Mm USD	
	2007 Final (1)	1Q 2007 (2)	1Q 2008	Var %	1Q 2007	1Q 2008
Operating income	**250,382**	**70,520**	**69,377**	**(1.6)**	**32.2**	**38.1**
Non operating income	**330,780**	**221,186**	**226,818**	**2.5**	**101.0**	**124.5**
Non operating expenses (3)	**207,249**	**38,223**	**48,634**	**27.2**	**17.5**	**26.7**
Income before income tax	**373,913**	**253,483**	**247,560**	**(2.3)**	**115.7**	**135.9**
Income tax	25,734	0	6,687	n.a.	0.00	3.7
Net income	**348,178**	**253,483**	**240,873**	**(5.0)**	**115.7**	**132.2**

(1) TGI's 2007 figures were annualized. This method was calculated by dividing figures into 304 (days elapsed between March 3, 2007 and December 31, 2007) and multiplying the result by 365 (total days in a year).
(2) 2007 1Q figures reflect TGI's operation between March 3 and March 31. TGI took control of Ecogas' asset rights and contracts on March 3, 2007. To make these comparable to those in the 1Q in 2008, these were "divided into quarters" by dividing the result into 29 days (days elapsed between 3 and 31 March 2007) and multiplying by 90 days (days elapsed between January 1 and March 31 2007).
(3) To "quarterized" debt interests for the 1Q in 2007, different disbursement dates of the bridge loan were taken into account.

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Debt indicators

	2007 Final	1Q 2008	Unit	Rate	Expiration
Net debt (1) / EBITDA (2) **OM: < 4,8**	4.09	3.62	Times	N/A	N/A
EBITDA (2) /Interest expenses (3) **OM: > 1,7**	2.01	1.92	Times	N/A	N/A
Debt structure					
Senior (4) S&P: BB (25-07-07) F.R.: BB (25-07-07)	750	750	MM USD	9.50%	03-Oct-2017
Subordinate (5)	370	370	MM USD	8.75%	10-Oct-2017

(1) Pursuant to the covenants appearing in the Notes contract, company's net debt only takes into account TGI senior debt less the cash value and temporary investments.
(2) EBITDA values correspond to that generated by TGI in its operation from April 1, 2007 and March 31, 2008.
(3) Financial expense correspond to net debt annualized interests with interests rates, which were finally restructured to long term.
(4) Corresponds to the value of the notes issued by TGI International and guaranteed by TGI.
(5) Corresponds to the inter-company loan, between EEB and TGI.

The leverage indicator improves due to a fall of almost COP200 in TRM. In addition, company's EBITDA between April 1, 2007 and March 30, 2008 grew with respect to that calculated in December 2007, by approximately USD 2.94 million.

Capex

Mm COP	Mm COP			Mm USD	
2007 Final	1Q 2007 (1)	1Q 2008	Var %	1Q 2007	1Q 2008
6,077	0	6,166	n.a.	0	3.4

(1) 2007 1Q figures relate to TGI operation between March 3 and March 31. TGI took control of Ecogas' asset rights and contracts on March 3, 2007.

Investment Capex reached COP 6,166 mm during 1Q 2008, as a result of the new compressor unit in Hato Nuevo station, located in the Ballena pipeline – Barranca, which increase its power but not its transport capacity. This decision was taken to be able to transport gas at a lower pressure, thus enabling gas exports from La Guajira to Venezuela on behalf of Chevron. The investment was carried out under a new agreement executed with this company, whereby TGI makes the investment and Chevron pays a monthly rate.

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Balance sheet

	Mm COP	Mm COP			Mm USD	
	2007 Final	1Q 2007	1Q 2008	%	1Q 2007	1Q 2008
Current assets	212,865	89,520	223,368	149.5	40.9	122,6
Noncurrent assets	3,208,925	3,292,609	3,201,532	(2.8)	1,503.3	1757,5
Total assets	3,421,790	3,382,129	3,424,900	1.3	1,544.1	1,880.2
Current liabilities	66,564	2,525,002	69,127	(97.3)	1,152.8	37.9
Long term liabilities	2,290,533	12,352	2,050,206	16,498.2	5.6	1,125.5
Total liabilities	2,357,097	2,537,354	2,119,336	(16.5)	1,158.5	1,163.5
Shareholder´s equity	1,064,693	844,775	1,305,566	54.5	385.7	716.7

Current assets at the end of 1Q 2008, increased by COP 133,848 mm, equivalent to 149.52%, when compared to the same period in 2007, as a result of greater cash value and temporary investments.

A change in the liability structure is observed during 1Q 2008 when compared to 2007, as the largest proportion of current liabilities were changed to long term liabilities, as a result of the financial debt restructuring scheme.

Shareholder´s equity was increased significantly, by going from COP 460,791 mm, equivalent to 54.55%, between 1Q 2007 and the same period in 2008, due to greater accrued profit.

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This document contains projections and estimates, using words such as "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "estimate," and others having a similar meaning. Any information different from the historical data included in this submittal, including but without limitation, that relative to the Company's financial situation, its business strategy, plans, and objectives from Management for future operations (including the development of plans and objectives relative to Company products and services), corresponds to projections. Such projections involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that may cause the Company's results, performance or actual achievements to be materially different from the results, performance or future achievements that are expressed or implicit in the projections. Such projections are based on numerous assumptions concerning the Company's present and future business strategies, and the environment in which the Company will operate in the future. These estimates pertain only to the date of this submittal. The Company expressly declares itself to be exempt from any obligation or commitment to distribute updates or reviews of any projection contained in this submittal, so as to reflect any change to the Company's expectations regarding them or any change in the events, conditions or circumstances on which these projections may be based.

Financial projections and other estimates included in this report are made under assumptions and considerations inherent in uncertainties regarding the economic, competitive, regulatory and operational environment of the business, as well as the conditions and risks that are beyond the Company's control. Financial projections are inevitably speculative, and one or several of the assumptions under which such projections and other estimates contained in this report are made, can be expected to be invalid. Furthermore, unexpected events or circumstances may be expected to occur. Actual results may vary from the financial projections and the variations may be materially adverse. Consequently, this report must not be deemed as a registration by the Company or by any other party, which indicates that the financial projections shall be achieved. Potential investors must not rely on projections and estimates herein contained, and neither should they base their investment decisions on them.

The company's past performance cannot be considered a guide for its future performance.

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Annex 1: TECHNICAL AND REGULATORY TERMS

- ANH: Agencia Nacional de Hidrocarburos (National Hydrocarbon Agency). Colombian agency responsible for defining the hydrocarbon policy and for managing hydrocarbon resources.
- BR: Banco de la República: Colombia's Central Bank; responsible for the country's monetary and exchange policy
- Bln or bln: US billion. 109 Factor
- BOMT: Build, Operate, Maintain, and Transfer Contract. Contract for development of natural gas pipelines, whereby a third party commits to build, operate, maintain, and transfer a gas pipeline
- COP: Colombian Pesos
- CREG: Comisión de Regulación de Energía y Gas de Colombia (Colombia's Energy and Gas Regulating Commission). Colombia's state agency in charge of regulating electric power and natural gas residential public utility services
- Cuota de Fomento – Development Quota: Corresponds to resources ECOGAS collected from its users to carry out new natural gas infrastructure projects.
- DANE: Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (National Administrative Statistics Department). Agency responsible for planning, collecting, processing, analyzing, and disseminating official statistics in Colombia
- DNP: Departamento Nacional de Planeación (National Planning Department). Agency responsible for Colombia's economic planning
- EEB: Empresa de Energía de Bogotá. Bogota's Power Utility Company. TGI's major shareholder
- GNV: Natural gas for vehicles.
- IPC-CPI- Colombian Consumer Price Index.
- KM: Kilometer
- Lb: Pounds
- MM: million.
- MME: Ministry of Mines and Energy. State entity in charge of regulating mining and power policies in Colombia.
- Ml: US miles.
- PIB - GDP: Gross Nacional Product.
- Pcd o pcd: cubic feed per day.
- SF: Financial Superintendence. State entity in charge of regulating, overseeing and controlling the Colombian financial sector.
- TGI: Transportadora de Gas del Interior.
- Tpc o tpc: Tera cubic feet. Factor 1012
- TRM: Representative Market Exchange Rate; price average of Dollar - Peso transactions, calculated on a daily basis by the SPF.
- R/P: Reserves / Production Ratio. Estimates the duration of reserves based on production at a specific moment in time.
- SSPD: Household Public Utility Superintendence. State entity in charge of overseeing and controlling household public utility services.
- UPME: State agency responsible for planning Colombia's mines and energy sectors.
- USD: Dollars of the United States of America.

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