Investors Report
First Quarter 2015

Bogotá D.C., 27 May 2015

Index

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

1.1. Natural Gas market in Colombia

Table N° 1 – Natural gas demand in Colombia

Demand (GBTUD)	1Q 15	1Q 14	Var. %
Thermal	339.7	321.8	5.6
Residential – commercial	185.8	184.0	1.0
Industrial – refineries	349.8	402.3	-13.1
Vehicle	98.1	109.1	-10.1
Petrochemical	20.6	22.0	-6.5
Others	24.5	24.8	-1.3
Domestic Demand	**1,018.4**	**1,063.9**	**-4.3**
Export	87.1	177.1	-50.8
Total	**1,105.4**	**1,241.0**	**-10.9**

Source: Concentra

During the first months of 2015, domestic natural gas demand decreased by 5.6%, when compared with the same period in 2014. There are two main reasons for such decrease in local demand. The first one relates to industrial-refineries consumption and the other one, to a decrease in the NGV consumption. Thermal electric consumption experienced an increase of 5.6% mainly due to hydrology conditions during this season. Regarding exports, they have been decreasing since domestic demand and the possibilities of the occurrence of the "El Niño" phenomenon, giving priority to domestic consumption.

1.2. Financial Results summary of TGI 1Q 2015

As of 2015, the company adopted the International Financial Reporting Standards – IFRS, thus complying with the timelines defined by the Superintendence of Public Services and the Colombian Government corresponding to these standards convergence. The issuance date of the first comparative financial statements under IFRS will be 31 December 2015; hence this report presents preliminary figures and may be subject to change.

For further information regarding the main specific impacts of implementing IFRS in TGI, please refer to annex No.9 of this report.

Table Nº 2 – TGI Selected indicators

	1Q 15	1Q 14	Var %
Operating revenue – USD Thousands	109,992	112,478	-2.2%
Operating profit - USD Thousands	69,303	81,054	-14.5%
EBITDA YTD - USD Thousands	94,832	94,921	-0.1%
Net Profit - USD million	-1,066	49,934	-102.1%
Transported volume - Mm cfd	469.4	469.1	0.1%
Firm Contracted capacity - Mm cfd	669.0	646.0	3.6%
Latest international credit ratings:			
S&P – Sep. 14:	BBB-, Stable		
Fitch – Oct. 14:	BBB-, Stable		
Moody's – Abr. 14:	Baa3, Stable		

- Operational income during the first quarter 2015, presents a slight decrease of 2.2 % compared to the same period of the previous year, mainly attributed to lower income on occasional charges, due to the new regulation on this matter, and lower income from AO&M charges, due to the higher exchange rate submitted at the end of 1Q 2015.
- Comparing the previous quarter to closing of March 2015, operational income decreased by 14.5%; this decrease is explained mainly by the increase on depreciations of property, plant and equipment during first quarter of 2015 compared to the same period of the previous year, as well as to equity tax expenses.

- Net income fell by USD 51 million, because in the first quarter 2015 increased expenses in foreign exchange rate difference[1], hedging valuation and income tax[2].

1.3. Highlights

- In compliance with Law 1314 of 2009, and regulatory decree 2784 of December 2012, the company initiated a convergence process from Colombian Accounting Norms to International Financial Reporting Standards – IFRS. Since the company is part of group 1, the period of mandatory transition began on 1 January 2014 and the first comparative balance sheets under IFRS will be as of 31 December 2015.
- Currently, the Regulatory Commission of Energy and Gas -CREG (as per its acronym in Spanish), is reviewing the WACC compensation scheme. It is estimated that the definite compensation scheme will be approved during 2015.
- The company is currently under a merger process with IELAH, a special purpose vehicle (SPV) where Rohatyn Group (previously Citi Venture Capital – CVCI) held 31.92% of TGI, acquired by EEB in July 2014. Completion of this process is expected to happen by the end 2015.
- Board of Director’s approval of the Cusiana – Apiay – Ocoa expansion project, to startup operations on two new natural gas compression units (Paratebueno, Apiay), with capex of USD 48 million.
- During the year, TGI’s average transported volume through its infrastructure reached 469.4 Mmcfd, and maintained a 47.8% market share closing first quarter 2015.
- In order to align future capacity needs to its clients, with the projects that the company currently is structuring, TGI submitted its the main clients, three significant expansion infrastructure projects, such as: i) Cusiana – Vasconia Phase IV (100 and 150 Mmcfd); ii) Bi-directionality Ballena – Barrancabermeja (45, 100 and 150 Mmcfd) and Mariquita - Gualanday (12.6 Mmcfd) with an estimated total Capex of USD 430 million. Based on this information, the interested clients will present their capacity requirements for each of these projects and then TGI will review its financial close.

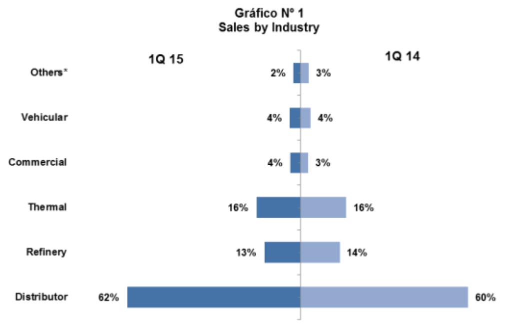
2. COMMERCIAL PERFORMANCE

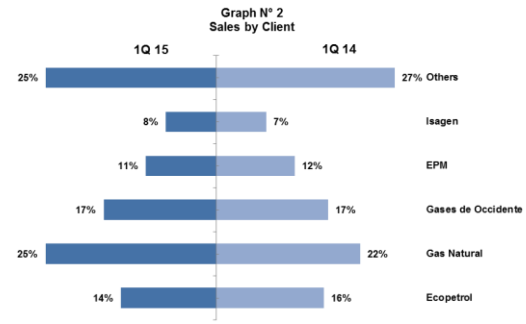
2.1. Sales per sector

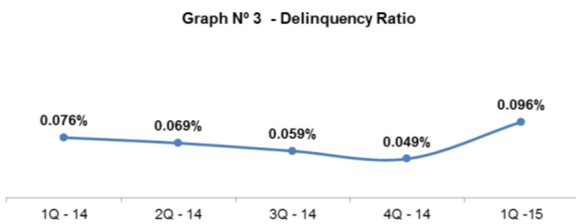
Historically the first months of the year present low consumptions. However, the distribution sector, which includes household consumption, continues being the major source of revenue for the company, with a participation of 62%. The thermal sector reduced its participation in the total company’s revenue from 14% to 13%, this reduction is explained because the average thermal generation of 1Q 2015 reached 50.7 Mmcfd, while for the same period in 2014 it reached an average of 58 Mmcfd due to the announcements of occurrence of the “El Niño” phenomenon.

Main clients’ sales participation did not present relevant changes during the period, thus, Gas Natural, Gases de Occidente, Ecopetrol, EPM and Isagen remain TGI‘s main clients, reaching a participation of 75% as regards operational revenues of the company.

[1] The exchange rate difference was originates due to the effect of a higher devaluation during 2015 (7.7%) in comparison with the devaluation of the 1Q 2014 (3.2%)
[2] The income tax has increased in the first quarter of 2015 versus the same period of the previous year due to the increase in the deferred tax provision.







Portfolio management conducted the first months of the year, enabled to reach a past due ratio of 0.096% on billing revenues during the past 12 months. It reveals a marginal increase of the ratio compared to the same period of the previous year, even though in general terms it continues to be significantly small, without affecting company's cash flow.

2.2. Contractual Structure

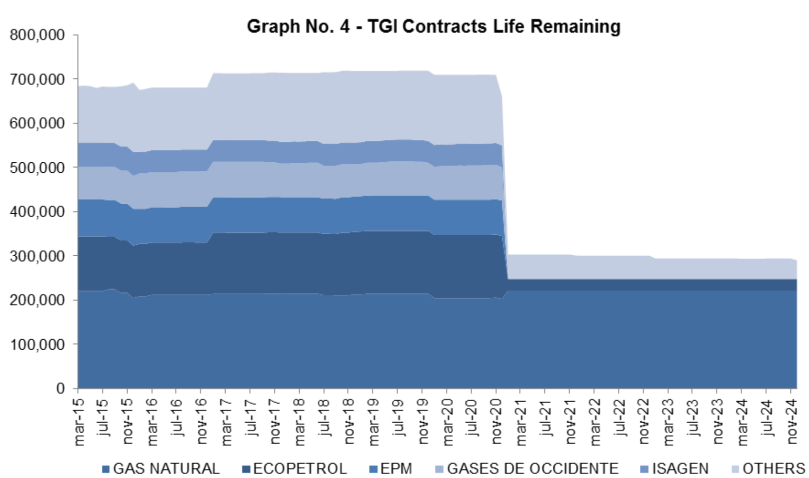
Main sectors served by TGI have a stable average consumption with no seasonal variations. 100% of the contracts are standing and in firm on combined charges where 87% are fixed and 13% variable.

Ending the first quarter, the company's total in firm contracts hiring capacity reached 669 Mmcfd, representing 94% of its available capacity.

Table N° 3 – Contractual structure

Type of contract	1Q 15			1Q 14		
	No	Contracted Capacity Mm cfd	Average remaining (Average years)	No	Contracted Capacity Mm cfd	Average remaining (Average years)
Firms (1)	957	669	8.2	98	646	8.0

Footnotes in annex 6



On the first quarter 2015, 32 contracts expired; however, the market served through these contracts where renewed with other contractors or served through other contracts of the same dispatchers. On the other hand, currently there are 957 in firm contracts for natural gas transportation of which, 237 correspond to transport contracts of the expansion projects proposed by the company (Project Cusiana - Apiay 108 contracts and Project Cusiana Vasconia Phase III, 129 Contracts).

It is worth recalling that the increase in the number on contracts compared to the same period of the previous year can be explained by the regulatory changes that affect the company (Resolution CREG 089-2013), according to which the cliente must hire per each stretch of the system and with a standard capacity in each of these trenches.

3. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

3.1. Financial results

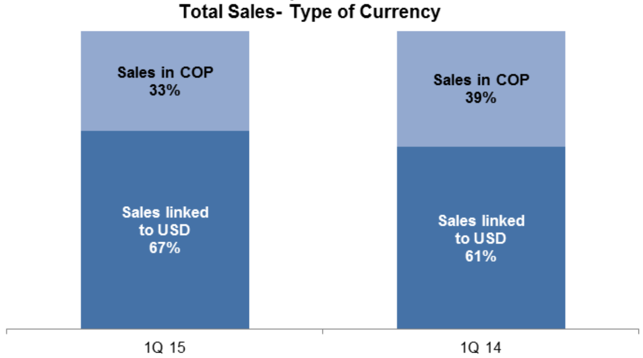
At the end of the first quarter of 2015, 87% of TGI's natural gas transport service income derived from fixed charges of in firm contracts; 1% of the income is attributed to non-regulated revenues; thus, 12% of the remaining revenues could eventually become affected by demand fluctuations.

Table N° 4 - Revenues Structure

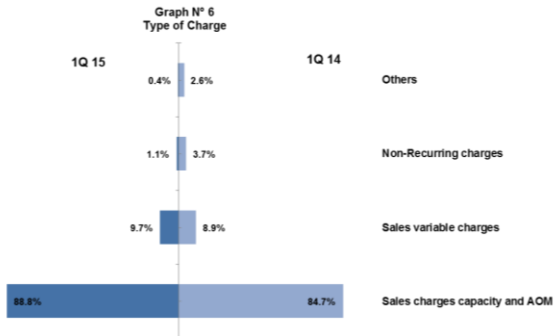
	USD Thousands		Variation		Participation	
	1Q 15	1Q 14	USD	%	1Q 15	1Q 14
Operating Revenue	109,992	112,478	(2.5)	-2.2%		
By currency						
Sales linked to USD (1)	73,257	68,852	4.4	6.4%	67%	61%
Sales in COP (1)	36,735	43,627	(6.9)	-15.8%	33%	39%
By type of charge						
Sales charges capacity and AO&M (2)	97,643	95,318	2.3	2.4%	88.8%	84.7%
Sales variable charges (3)	10,681	10,012	0.7	6.7%	9.7%	8.9%
Non - Recurring charges (4)	1,229	4,183	(3.0)	-70.6%	1.1%	3.7%
Others (5)	439	2,965	(2.5)	-85.2%	0.4%	2.6%

Footnotes in annex 6

Graph No. 5
Total Sales- Type of Currency



The current tariff scheme remunerates capital investments and it is indexed to the US dollar. Sales indexed to dollar increased 6.4% in relation to the same period of the previous year and represent 67% of TGI's total sales. Meanwhile sales in COP show a 15.8% reduction compared to the first three months of 2015 due to the devaluation of the Colombia peso.



In relation to the composition per type of charge, sales corresponding to charges per capacity and AOM that represented 84.7% on 1Q 2014, reached 88.8% of company's total sales during 1Q 2015. This participation increase is explained by the adjustment applied to the Medium Term Maximum Capacity – CMMP (as per its acronym in Spanish) of the TGI system in the Cusiana Apiay Ocoa trench, allowing an increase of in firm contracting capacity. Likewise, the expansion in the capacity of the Cusiana-Apiay trench, which grew from 29.6 Mmcfd to 33 Mmcfd as of January 2015, contributed positively to the company's operational revenues.

It is worth to highlight that the 2.2% decrease in operating revenue compared with the same period of the last year, was due to the decrease in sales related to occasional charges and AO&M Charges. According with Resolution CREG 089 and 204 of 2013 and Resolution CREG 089 of 2014, a restriction was placed to nominate gas above the energy and the firm contracted volume, which was previously possible, in that order dispatchers of the National Transport System (SNT - as per its acronym in Spanish) nominating amounts above their contracted capacity, generating additional revenue for the carrier (occasional revenue). However, with the new regulations it will only be possible to trade the volume surplus through the primary market and through natural gas market administrator (Gestor del Mercado), acting as a "clearing house" and will manage transactions. This generated a USD 3 million variation, ending the first quarter of 2015 in USD 1.22 million.

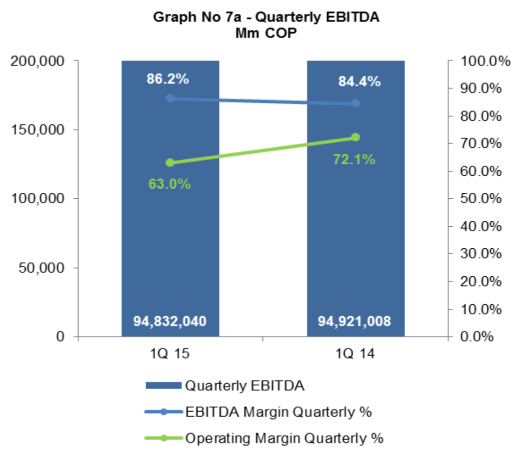
Additionally, lower income on AO&M charges were presented, despite the fact that are higher a 11.9% in their original currency (Colombian pesos), but expressed in dollars is a decrease due to the higher foreign exchange rate difference at the end of Q1 to the 2014-2015.

Table N° 5 – Financial Results 1Q 2015

	USD Thousands		Var	
	1Q 15	1Q 14	USD	%
Operating Revenue	**109,992.0**	**112,478.4**	**-2,486**	**-2.2**
Operating costs and expenses	40,329.0	32,259.7	8,069	25.0
Others Revenues/(Expenses)	360.2	-835.4	1,196	-143.1
Operating Profit	**69,302.8**	**81,054.1**	**-11,751**	**-14.5**
Operating Margin %	**63.0%**	**72.1%**		
Profit/(Loss) Non Operational Net	-14,760.6	-7,545.8	-7,215	95.6
Foreign Exchange	-19,051.5	-5,267.1	-13,784	261.7
Income Tax	-36,556.6	-18,306.7	-18,250	99.7
Net Profit	**-1,065.8**	**49,934.5**	**-51,000**	**-102.1**
EBITDA YTD	**94,832.0**	**94,921.0**	**-89**	**-0.1**
EBITDA Margin%	**86.2%**	**84.4%**		

Footnotes in annex 6

The capacity increase due the coming on stream of the adjustment of the system's Medium Term Maximum Capacity (CMMP) of the Cusiana Apiay Ocoa trench brought an increase of in firm contracted capacity with the client. Likewise, the continuing growth of transported volumes has produced sales increase from capacity charges and variable charges for the first three months of 2015.



Finally, operational revenues presented a decrease of 2.2% compared to the same period of the previous year mainly due to the impact on the reduction of AO&M, due to the foreign exchange rate difference effect, reduction of the non-recurring revenues operational income, effect of the regulation modification and other revenues.

On the other hand, total costs and expenses presented together an increase of 25% mainly explained by: i) increase depreciations of Property, Plant and Equipment ii) larger equity tax expense (US$7.05 MM).

Nonetheless, without taking into account the depreciation effect or equity tax, during the first quarter of 2015, savings on costs of gas fuel for compressors, minor maintenances, energy, fixed line telephone consumption and environmental management issues, staff and administrative expenses, were made.

Therefore, the operational profit in the first quarter of 2015 decreased 14.5% compared to the same period of the previous year.

In relation to the non-operational items, net non-operational loss increased 95.6%, which in turn produced a negative impact on the final results of the period. The accounts with the highest impacts during this period were foreign exchange rate and the valorization of hedging operations. The foreign exchange rate difference presented a expense increase of USD 13.7 million, closing the first quarter of 2015 at USD 19 million. Likewise, while during the first quarter of 2014 the valorization of hedging operations in the company resulting in valorization revenue amounting to USD 5.88 million, for this quarter it shows an expense of USD 0.52 million. It is important to highlight that such booking has only accounting effects and does not correspond to cash expenditures.

Similarly, the deferred tax provision increase in the first quarter of 2015, led to the total income tax closed at USD 36.5 million, 18.2 million higher than the recorded during the first quarter of 2014.

As a result of the foregoing, the net income closing the first quarter of 2015 presents a decrease of USD 51 million compared to the net income of the same period of 2014, finishing this year with a loss of US$1.07 million[3].
Lastly, EBITDA for the first three months of 2015 amounted to USD 94.8 million, slightly lower than that of the same period in 2014, resulting in less 0.1%, equivalent to USD 88 thousand. This decrease was produced together by AO&M expenses and administrative costs, which decreased by USD 2.39 million, very similar to the decrease reflected by the operational income, which decreased by USD 2.48 million.

3.2. Debt indicator

Table Nº 6- Debt Indicators

	1Q 15	2014*	Unit		
Net Debt (1) / EBITDA LTM (2) OM: < 4,8	1.59	1.77	Times		
EBITDA LTM (2) / Interest UDM (3) OM: > 1,7	6.55	6.72	Times		
Debt structure	Amount		Currency	Coupon (%)	Maturity
Senior – International bonds (4)	750		USD Mm	5.700%	20-mar-2022
Subordinated (5)	370		USD Mm	6.125%	21-dec-2022

Footnotes in annex 6 | * As of December, 2014

[3] For further details of the income statement, review annex 7.

Table Nº 7 - Indicators Detail

	USD Thousands	
	1Q 15	2014*
EBITDA LTM	370,856	372,141
Total debt	866,851	866,747
Cash and cash equivalents	275,375	207,114
Net debt	591,476	659,633
Interest Expenses LTM (1)	56,609	55,387

Footnotes in annex 6 | * As of December, 2014

The company continues complying with the net leverage indicator established in the *indenture* of the bond issued on 2012, expiring on 2022, which suggests a lower ratio 4.8x; nonetheless, it is important to mention that the *covenant* associated to this indicator is currently suspended since the bond TGI 2022 has investment grade, granted by three risk rating agencies monitoring the latter. The coupon reduction obtained with the debt management operation on international bonds during 2012 and the year-to-date EBITDA growth have enabled full compliance with these measures.

The company´s net debt reflects a significant reduction of 10%, compared to 2014, due to the important cash flow generated by the company.

4. OPERATIONAL PERFFORMANCE

TGI continues to lead the natural gas transport market with 47.8% market share. During the first quarter 2015 the company´s transported volume grew 0.07% in relation to the first quarter of the previous year. The rise of 8.9% on transported volume by other operators in the transport market should be noted, reflecting an increase in the demand for natural gas throughout the country.

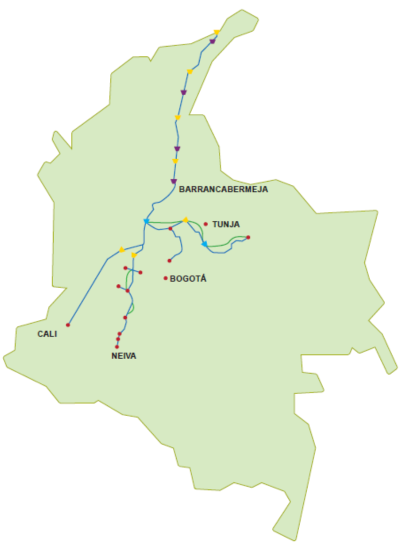


Table Nº 8 – Volume by carrier – Mm cfd

	1Q 15	Part. %	1Q 14	Part. %
TGI	469.4	47.7	469.1	48.2
Promigas	358.2	36.4	359.4	37.0
Others*	156.8	15.9	143.9	14.8
Total	**984.4**	**100.0**	**972.3**	**100.0**

Source: Concentra.Inteligencia en Energía
*Industries directly linked to transport

Table Nº 9 - Selected operational indicators

	1Q 15	1Q 14	Var %
Total capacity – mm cfd (1)	733.8	730.3	0.5
Transported volume – mm cfd (2)	469.4	469.1	0.1
Firm contracted capacity – mm cfd (3)	669.0	646.0	3.6
Load factor - % (4)	61.9	61.5	0.7
Availability - % (5)	100.0	100.0	0.0
Losses - % (6)*	0	0	
Gas pipeline length – Km	3,957.0	3,957.0	
Pipeline length – Mi	2,459.0	2,459.0	

Footnotesannex 6

Closing the first quarter of 2015, the increase in the capacity to enter into in firm contracts is explained by the company´s commercial results while searching at the same time for new contracts. Similarly, the system´s expansion and the operational improvement of the system have contributed to the increase of transported capacity. Lastly, system's losses remain below the maximum level of 1% approved by the regulator.

Table Nº 10 – TGI Total capacity by section

By Section – Mmcfd	Transport Capacity	Transported Volume Average	Average capacity contracted firm
Ballena – Barrancabermeja	260.0	79.5	250.5
Mariquita – Gualanday	15.0	15.2	7.8
Gualanday – Neiva	11.0	9.5	8.8
Cusiana – Porvenir	392.0	323.6	379.7
Cusiana – Apiay	33.0	29.0	31.5
Apiay – Usme	17.8	9.7	17.1
Morichal – Yopal	5.0	2.8	1.5
TOTAL	**733.8**	**469.4**	**697.0**

5. CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

Table Nº 11 - Capex

	USD Million	
	1Q 15	1Q 14
Investment (1)	14.5	11.9
Maintenance (2)	0.2	0.4

Footnotes in annex 6

Cusiana Phase III:

The Cusiana Phase III project is to enhance the capacity of the pipeline compression in the stretch Cusiana vasconia, through the provision and operational startup of three new natural gas compression units (in the existing compression substations Miraflores, Puente Guillermo and Vasconia. The project will increase capacity by 20 Mmcfd and entails an investment of approximately US$32 million. It is estimated that the operational start-up will occur during fourth quarter 2015. As of today the project progress is at **15.15%.**

Cusiana – Apiay Ocoa:

The project will increase the pipeline's transportation capacity of Cusiana – Apiay in 32 Mmcfd and the stretch Apiay –Ocoa in 7 Mmcfd, and allows supplying the natural gas demand of clients to thermal generation, residential distribution and industrial consumption. The total investment is about USD 48 million. The coming on stream is expected to be on the first half of 2017.

6. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Legal Notice and Clarifications

This document contains words such as "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "estimate" and others which meaning is similar. Any historic information, including, but without limiting to that referring to the Company's financial situation, its business strategy, its plans and management objectives, relates to forecasts.

Forecasts in this report were made under assumptions related to the economic, competitive, regulatory and operational environment of the business and took into account risks beyond the Company's control. Forecasts are uncertain and they may not materialize. One may also expect that unexpected events or circumstances occur. As a result of the foregoing, actual results may differ significantly from forecasts herein contained. Accordingly, forecasts in this report must not be considered as true facts. Potential investors must not take forecasts or assumptions in this report, neither should they base their investment decisions upon them.

The Company expressly waives any obligation or commitment to distribute updates or reviews of any of the forecasts herein contained.

Company's past performance may not be considered as a pattern for future performance.

Clarifications to the report

- Only for information purposes, we have converted some of the figures in this report to their equivalent in USD, using the market representative rate (TRM – for its Spanish acronym) at the end of the period as listed by the Colombian Financial Superintendence. Capex is converted into TRM at the end of the period. Exchange rates used in such conversion, are as follows:
  - TRM al 31 de Marzo de 2014: 1,965.32
  - TRM al 31 de Marzo de 2015: 2,576.05
- In the figures, a comma is used (,) to separate thousand and a full stop (.) is used to separate decimals.
- EBITDA is not an acknowledged indicator under accounting standards in Colombia or the United States, and may show some difficulties as an analytical tool. Therefore, it should not be taken into account in an isolated manner as a company cash flow indicator.
- EBITDA for the period was calculated taking operational profit (or loss), plus amortization of intangibles and depreciation of fixed assets for said period.

Annex 2: Link to Consolidated Financial Statements 1Q 2015:

http://www.grupoenergiadebogota.com/inversionistas/estados-financieros

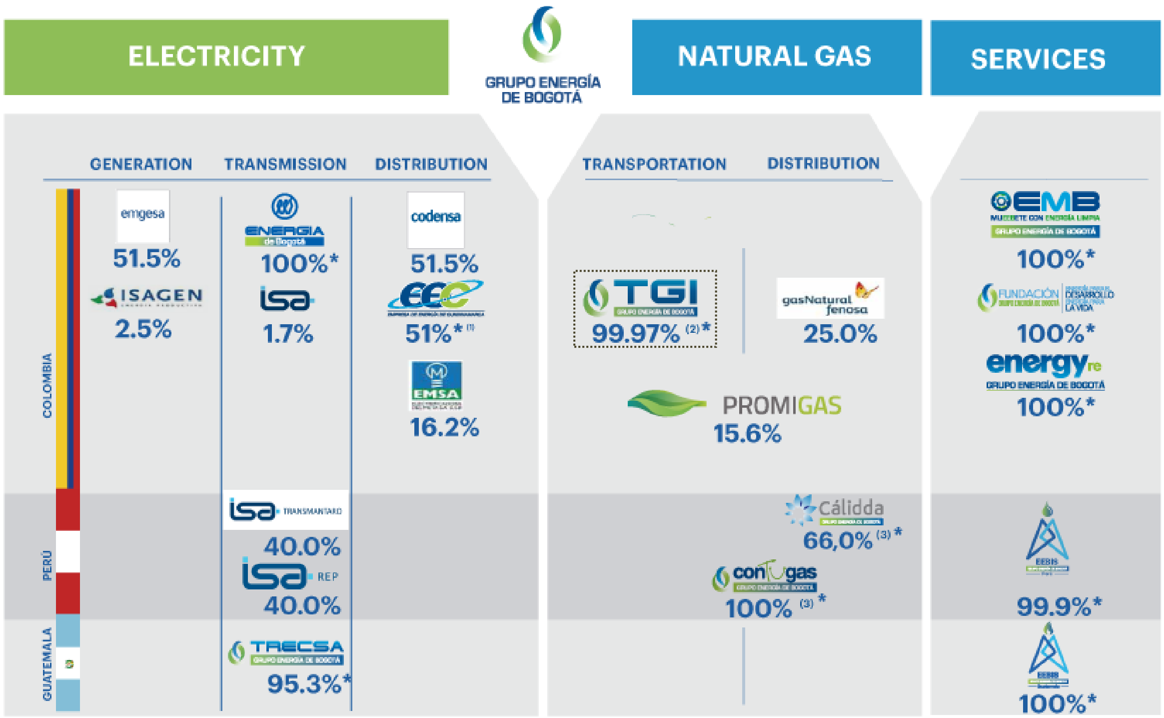
Annex 3: Outlook of Holding Company – EEB

- EEB is an integrated company in the energy sector with operations in Colombia, Peru and Guatemala;
- The Company was founded in 1896 and controlled by the District of Bogota – 76.2%. Due to the fact that EEB's share is listed in the Colombian public market, it abides by international standards of corporate governance.
- EEB has in place an expansion strategy focused on transport and distribution of electric power in Colombia and other countries within the American region.
- EEB participates in the entire power value chain and in almost the entire value chain for natural gas; it does not participate in E&P activities for this hydrocarbon.
- Grupo EB is among the most important corporate debt issuers in international capital markets. In October 2007, EEB and TGI conducted a corporate bond issuance in the 144A market, which amounted to US$ 1.36 billion In

2012, TGI conducted a debt management operation to reduce coupon rate by 380 bps and extend debt term by five additional years.

- As of 2009, EEB's share is traded in the Colombian stock market

Anexo 4: Panorámica de TGI



- TGI is a key player in EEB's growth strategy, it is the largest natural gas transport company in Colombia and operates a natural monopoly in a sector with high growth potential and which development is of special interest to the National Government. TGI is the only natural gas transport in Colombia connecting main supply sources - Guajira and Cusiana – with main consumption centers.
- TGI is subject to regulations from the Ministry of Mines and Energy and CREG. CREG defines the maximum rates that TGI may charge its uses based on financial viability and economic efficiency principles. The rate scheme is designed so investor may receive adequate return on investment and recover cooperation and maintenance costs. Part of the rate the provides the return on investments is expressed in the COP/US$ exchange rate, providing the company with natural hedging vis-à-vis its obligations in foreign currency.
- Almost all company sales are supported in in-firm and long-term contracts entered into with sound companies operating in Colombia.
- In 2013, TGI completed the most ambitious expansion plan of natural gas infrastructure in Colombia: the enhancement of the Guajira and Cusiana gas pipelines, which cost amounted to US$650 million.
- TGI has a stock of 36% in the Peruvian company ConTUgas – the remaining 64% is property of EEB-. This company has been awarded the concession to build the natural gas transport and distribution network in the south of Peru – Ica department, estimated cost amounted to US$ 346 million. ConTUgas began full commercial operation of the project on 30 April 2014.

Annex 5: Terms and Definitions

- ANH: Agencia Nacional de Hidrocarburos, National Hydrocarbons Agency. Colombian entity responsible of defining hydrocarbon related policies.
- BR: Banco de la República. Colombian Central Bank, responsible for monetary and exchange rate policies in the country.
- Bln or bln: Billion of US$. Factor 10^9

- BOMT: Build, Operate, Maintain and Transfer Contract.
- COP / COP: Colombian pesos.
- CREG: Comisión de Regulación de Energía y Gas de Colombia – Colombian Energy and Gas Regulatory Commission. State owned agency in charge of regulating electric power and natural gas household utilities in Colombia.
- Cuota de Fomento – Development Quota: Relates to resources Ecogas collected from users to carry out new natural gas infrastructure projects.
- DANE: Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística. National Administrative Department of Statistics. Is the entity in charge of planning, surveying, processing, analyzing and disclosing official statistics in Colombia.
- DNP: Departamento Nacional de Planeación – National Planning Department. Entity in charge of Economic Planning in the country.
- EEB: Empresa de Energía de Bogotá. Holding shareholder of TGI.
- GNV: Gas natural vehicular – Vehicle natural gas.
- GPC: Giga cubic feet. Factor 109
- IED: Foreign direct investment.
- IPC: Colombian consumer price index.
- Km: Kilometers
- MEM: Peruvian Ministry of Energy and Mines.
- Mi: US miles.
- Mm/mm: million
- Mlm / Mlm: trillion
- PBS: Basic points, equivalent to 0.01%
- Pcd or pcd: cubic feet per day.
- SF: Superintendencia Financiera. Financial Superintendence. State agency in charge of regulation, oversight and control of the Colombian financial sector.
- TGI: Transportadora de Gas del Internacional
- Tpc / tpc: Tera cubic feet. Factor 1012
- TRM: Tasa representativa del mercado – Market Representative Rate; is an average of prices in which peso-dollar transactions are traded, calculated on a daily basis by the SF.
- R/P: Reserves production ratio
- UDM: Last twelve months
- UPME: State entity in charge of planning in the mines and energy sectors in Colombia.
- USD: US$

Annex 6: Footnotes to Tables

Footnote delinquent portfolio index table

(1) Delinquent index is calculated measuring in arrears portfolio – exceeding thirty days – on amounts invoiced in the past twelve months.

Return

Footnotes Table Nº 3: Contractual structure

(1) Contractual modality ensuring maximum volume of transported gas during a specific period of time. Remuneration of this type of contract may be per capacity and/or variable.

Return

Footnotes table Nº 4: Revenue structure

(1) Regulation for gas transport in Colombia divides the rate to users, one part acknowledges investments and the other administration, operation and maintenance costs and expenses - AOM. The portion acknowledging investments is expressed in US$ it's adjusted annually with IPP "Capital Equipment" from the USA and payable in COP at the TRM at the end of each month. Portion acknowledged by AOM is defined in pesos and expressed annually with Colombian IPC.

(2) Capacity charges or fixed charges make carrier maintain an available transport capacity in the event the client so requires. On the other hand, the client commits to paying such capacity irrespective of the volume transported.

(3) Variable charges make carrier maintain an available capacity in the event the client so requires. However, and contrary to the foregoing, the client only pays what was transported but at a higher rate. In general terms, TGI clients maintain contracting schemes combining fixed and variable charges.

(4) Occasional charges are the result of a scheme that does not generate an obligation in firm for the carrier. In other words, carrier has the right to interrupt when, for example, it deems fit to service in firm contracts.

(5) Additional services render by the company, such as new connections or odorization.

Return

Footnotes table Nº 6: Debt indicators

(1) According to the international notes contract, company's net debt only takes into account TGI senior debt less cash value and temporary investments.

(2) The sum of operational profit, amortizations, depreciations and reserves.

(3) Interests incurred derived from TGI's financial debt.

(4) The value of notes issued by TGI Internacional and endorses by TGI.

(5) Corresponds to intercompany loans between TGI with EEB.

Return

Footnotes tabla Nº 7: Indicators detail

(1) The net financial expenses are net of revenues from the treasury and the coupons received by Opposite Swaps contracted.

Return

Footnotes table Nº 9: Operational indicators in Colombia

(1) Nominal system transport capacity.

(2) Average of actual volume transported.

(3) A contracting modality binding TGI to maintain a determined volume available in its transport capacity when the client so requires.

(4) It is the percentage usage of the gas pipeline and it is obtained as the ratio between nomination and transport capacity.

(5) Is the actual gas transport capacity in a specific period vis-à-vis nominal capacity.

(6) It is the difference between gas volumes received less gas delivered taking into account changes in inventories. It is measured in percentage terms as regards the volume received from clients. CREG acknowledges through its rates maximum losses of 1%.

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Footnotes table Nº 11: Capex

(1) Corresponds to those investments aimed at increasing the company's transport capacity.

(2) Correspond to those investments aimed at maintaining the adequate status of company assets to allow normal working thereof and maintain transport capacity at its current levels.

Return

Anexo 7: Estado de Resultados y EBITDA Trimestral

Table N° 13 – Detailed Financial Results

	USD		Var	
	1Q 15	1Q 14	USD	%
Operating Revenues	**109,991,964**	**112,478,385**	**(2,486,421)**	**-2.2**
Costs of Sales	**27,571,887**	**26,883,366**	**688,521**	**2.6**
Operating and maintenance	10,380,692	12,348,617	(1,967,925)	-15.9
Provisions, depreciation and amortization	17,191,194	14,534,749	2,656,446	18.3
Gross Profit	**82,420,077**	**85,595,019**	**(3,174,942)**	**-3.7**
Operating and Admin. Expenses	**12,757,092**	**5,376,344**	**7,380,748**	**137.3**
Personnel and general services	4,779,231	5,208,760	(429,529)	-8.2
Provisions, depreciation and amortization	923,951	167,584	756,367	451.3
Equity tax	7,053,909	-	7,053,909	
Other Revenues	122,356	834,369	(712,013)	-85.3
Other Expenses	482,509	(1,019)	483,527	-47472.1
Operating Profit	**69,302,832**	**81,054,063**	**(11,751,231)**	**-14.5**
Non-operating revenues	**2,327,747**	**8,879,415**	**(6,551,668)**	**-73.8**
Financial (1)	2,327,747	2,998,672	(670,924)	-22.4
Permanent Investments Valuation	-	-	-	
Hedging Valuation (2)	-	5,880,743	(5,880,743)	-100.0
Non-operating expenses	**17,088,322**	**16,425,201**	**663,121**	**4.0**
Financial (3)	16,559,562	16,425,201	134,361	0.8
Permanent Investments Valuation	-	-	-	
Hedging Valuation (2)	528,761	-	528,761	
Net Foreign Exchange (4)	**-19,051,527**	**-5,267,096**	**-13,784,431**	**261.7**
Profit before income tax	**35,490,731**	**68,241,181**	**(32,750,451)**	**-48.0**
Income tax	36,556,558	18,306,700	18,249,858	99.7
Net Profit	**(1,065,827)**	**49,934,481**	**(51,000,309)**	**-102.1**

(1) Includes financial yields for temporary investments.

(2) Reflects the valuation of hedging contracted by the company to reduce risk of paying the capital of debt in foreign currency.

(3) Financial expenses related to company's debt.

(4) Reflects the impact of the devaluation/revaluation on the conversion to USD of assets and liabilities of the company in colombian pesos.

Table Nº 14 – EBITDA Quaterly Breakdown

USD	1Q - 15	1Q – 14
Revenues.	109,991,964	112,478,385
(-)Operating and maintenance exp.	9,456,741	12,181,033
(-)Personnel and general expenses[4].	5,074,00	5,376,344
EBITDA	**94,832,040**	**94,921,008**
EBITDA Margin %	**86.2%**	**84.4%**

[4] Those expenses do not include equity tax

Annex 8: Financial Information of TGI's Main Clients

Company	Overview	Main clients served
Ecopetrol	▪ Largest gas producer in Colombia. ▪ Integrated Company of the hydrocarbon sector ▪ Publicly traded company controlled by the Colombian government ▪ It is part of the Group of 40 of the world's largest oil companies. ▪ Shares listed on the public market in Colombia, New York and Toronto Stock ▪ Ratings: Foreign: Baa2 (Moodys) / BBB(Fitch) / BBB(S&P) ; AAA local ▪ Firm contract for 7 years	▪ Refineries ▪ Thermal generators ▪ Trading
gasNatural Colombia	▪ Main gas distributor in Colombia ▪ Controlled by Spanish Gas Natural Fenosa; EEB holds 25% of the company's shares. ▪ Ratings: AAA local ▪ Firm contract for 11 years	▪ Residential (1) ▪ Small businesses. ▪ Industries ▪ Natural Gas for Vehicles ▪ 2.7 Million users
Gases de Occidente energía natural	▪ Gas distributor in the Southwest region of Colombia ▪ Private company controlled by Promigas ▪ Provides its services to more than 900,000 users. ▪ Ratings: AAA local ▪ Firm contract for 7 years	▪ Residential (1) ▪ Industries ▪ Natural Gas for Vehicles ▪ 937K users
epm	▪ Main electricity generator in Colombia and gas distributor in the Northwest region of the country ▪ Integrated company with interests in electricity and natural gas. ▪ Ratings: Foreign: Baa3 (Moodys) / BBB(Fitch) / BBB- (S&P) ; AAA local. ▪ Firm contract for 7 years	▪ Residential (1) ▪ Thermal generation ▪ 877K users
ISAGEN energía productiva	▪ Third electricity generator in Colombia ▪ 57% controlled by the Colombian government ▪ Ratings: Foreign: Baa3 (Moodys) / BBB- (Fitch); AA+/BB+ local ▪ Firm contract for 7 years	▪ Thermal generation ▪ Trading

Source: Company information.
(1) Residential users refer to the number of residencies served, not the population, which would be approximately five times larger.

Annex 9: Main Implementation IFRS Impacts

- Transportadora de Gas Internacional S.A. ESP -TGI-, filial of Grupo Energia de Bogotá, in accordance with the provisions of the 1314 Act of 2009 and the regulatory decree 2784 of December 2012, started the convergence process of the Colombian GAAP to the International Financial Reporting Standards - IFRS.
- Given that the company belongs to group 1, the mandatory transition period began on January 1, 2014 and the issuance date of the first comparative financial statements under IFRS will be December 31, 2015.
- During the years 2013 and 2014, TGI carried out activities regarding the preparation and adaptation of the resources needed to advance the process of convergence to IFRS in accordance with legal requirements.
- TGI, with technical support from their accounting advisors, determined that the effects that such changes will have on the financial statements.

Description	IFRS/IAS Applied	Main Impact	Financial impact	Complexity of implementation
Deferred income tax	IAS 12	The deferred tax calculation was made under the balance method obtaining temporary differences.	●	●
Property, plant and equipment	IAS 16	TGI took the value of technical appraisal as attributed cost. BOMT Contract (Mariquita - Cali), and some inventories are included in PPE.	●	●
Functional Currency	IAS 21	Accourding to analysis, the functional currency is the American dollar (USD).	●	●
Intangible asset	IAS 38	Intangible assets (servitudes), with an indefinite useful life are not amortized but the entity shall assess at the end of each reporting period if there is any indication of impairment in accordance with the IAS 36.	◕	◕
Equity	IFRS 1	The adjustments are recorded against equity in first-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards.	◕	◕
Provision	IAS 37	TGI includes provisions for environmental licenses, employee benefits, and legal processes.	◑	◑
Long term employee Benefits	IAS 19	The difference between preferential rate and market rate of Loans to employees is registered as expense.	◔	◑
Financial obligation	IAS 39	The costs of issuing bonds are amortized over time.	◔	◑

● High Impact ○ Lower Impact