Bogotá D.C., November 2008

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CLARIFICATIONS TO THE REPORT

- Figures in COP were converted into USD using the TRM rate at the end of the period published by the S.F. September 2007 figures were converted into USD using a TRM of COP 2,023.19 per 1 USD; September 2008 figures were converted into USD using a TRM of COP 2,174.62 per 1 USD.
- In the figures submitted, a comma (,) is used to separate thousands and a point (.) to separate decimals.
- EBITDA is not an acknowledged indicator under Colombian or US accounting standards and may show some difficulties as an analytical tool. Therefore, it must not be taken on its own as an indicator of the company´s cash generation.

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RELEVANT FACTS

- GDP growth during 1Q and 2Q 2008 was 4.5% and 3.5%, respectively. These levels were below those between 2006 and 2007 as a result of a more restrictive monetary policy.
- September's inflation for Colombia closed at 7.57%. The latest survey issued by the Central Bank points out that agents expect inflation to end at around 7.00% by the end of 2008.
- The Central Bank reduced the mandatory cash position for credit institutions. Earlier this year it had raise this requirement to reduce the monetary impact of usd dollar acquisitions.
- The World Bank's Doing Business Report 2009 concluded that Colombia is among the 10 countries that have made the most significant advances in the business environment. Today, Colombia is ranked 53 (among 181 countries) compared to last year position, when it ranked 66.
- A study undertaken by NATURGAS (association of entities that operate in the natural gas sector) concluded that Colombia has enough reserves to service natural gas demand until 2018.
- As of September 2008, around 58% of TGI's revenues were indexed to the Usd. By regulation, part of the transportation tariff is linked to the usd which provides TGI with a natural hedge for its dollar denominated debt.

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COLOMBIA AND THE CRISIS.

- The downturn of the economy during 2008 is mainly a result of a more restricted monetary policy. BR began increasing its intervention rate in May of 2006 in order to contain inflationary pressures. Its interest rate has been raised 400 basis points up to date. As a result, credit growth rates went down from 40% during the first months of 2007 to around 20% in August of this year.
- The international financial crisis led the Government to re-forecast its growth objectives for 2008 and 2009. They expect the economy to grow by around 4% in 2008 (compared to 5% in the previous forecast) and 3.5%in to 2009. Forecasts from the IMF foresee the same behavior.
- The Colombian financial sector has a low exposure to the international financial crisis, mainly due to the following:

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- (i) Colombian regulations adhere strictly to the Basel recommendations. In fact, the system's total solvency ratio is above 14%, 6 percentage points above Basel reference;
- (ii) All financial institutions that are recipients of public savings are subject to state regulations and are overseen by the S.F.;
- (iii) As a result of the 1998 – 1999 financial crisis, the country strengthen is control mechanisms to protect public savings and state intervention in the financial sector. Furthermore, Fogafin, a state fund aimed at guarantying public savings and who also is empowered to capitalize financial entities, has reserves that amount to approx. USD 2.8 billion;
- (iv) Most of the sector's funding relies on local sources; 0.012% of liabilities in the financial systems are foreign currency denominated.
- (v) The importance of foreign financial institutions in the local market is relatively low (22% of the total portfolio in August 2008) and;
- (vi) Investments of commercial financial institutions in securities issued by foreign entities, as of July 2008, were 0.23% of the total portfolio investments. This exposure, in mandatory pension funds is close to 10%, but only 1% is directly linked to the US subprime market.

- Between September and the beginning of November, the financial system's overnight rate fluctuated around 10% and reported low volatility.
- The impact for Colombia could become evident through the external and fiscal accounts by the following mechanisms:
  - (i) Reduction in the volume and value of exports, mainly to Venezuela and the US;
  - (ii) Capital outflows;
  - (iii) Reduction of foreign investment.
  - (iv) Decrease of remittances from Colombians who live abroad;
  - (v) Decrease in tax collection due to the fall of oil prices and a decreased in economic growth.
- Nevertheless, Colombia has mechanisms and political tools in place that may help mitigate the foregoing impacts:
  - (i) The level of international reserves increased very rapidly as of 2003, from USD 11 billion in that year to approx. USD 23 billion in June 2008.
  - (ii) The majority of foreign investment in Colombia is direct investment and not portfolio based. Between January and June 2008, the flow of foreign direct investment amounted to USD 5.4 billion, while portfolio investment decreased in approx. USD 200 million.
  - (iii) A significant portion of foreign investment is destined to the mining and hydrocarbons sectors (56% of the total from January to June 2008) and it is quite unlikely for this type of investment to experience a drastic decrease. Despite of the fact of lower international prices, current levels (and even lower ones) make projects still attractive and, in addition, a good portion of such investment is concentrated in the exploration of hydrocarbons, which is subject to contractual investment obligations;
  - (iv) 72% of public debt is pesos denominated and the Government has pre-financed a significant portion of its 2009 needs. According to the Ministry of Finance, foreign financing needs for 2009, which amount to US$2.411 million, are guaranteed with multilateral banks.
  - (i) Crude production is increasing (14% as of September 2008 compared to the same month during the previous year) and the peso is devaluating, which mitigates the fiscal impact of lower crude prices.
  - (ii) Colombia will be oil sufficient until 2017 as a result of high exploration activity registered in the past six years. In other words, this sector will continue to be a foreign currency generator, for at least, another nine years.
  - (iii) B.R. has space to reduce its intervention rate. Reducing rates is feasible as inflation and expectations of future behavior are easing in the past months. Last August, the aggregated inflation reached a maximum of 7.87%, its highest level in the past seven years. However, this trend changed in September, where aggregated inflation increased by 7.57%, due to better prices in the local foods market and to the fall of international prices of some commodities. According to the latest survey carried out

by B.R., the market expects 2008 to close at a level of 7.0% and slightly above 5% in 2009.

MARKET INFORMATION

Demand for natural gas – Mm cfd

	2007 Final	2007 Jan- Sep	2008 Jan - Sep	Var %
Total	**731**	**731**	**772**	**5.6**

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

Demand analysis by sectors shows some difficulties as UPME, the entity in charge of planning the sector, decided this year to introduce changes in the way it quantifies demand by sectors. UPME is adjusting historical series and we hope that by the next report, we can have comparable data.

UPME changes do not impact the aggregate demand, and therefore, the 5.5% growth figure in total consumption of natural gas is reliable. During the same period, electricity demand grew by 1.7%.

Fuel Prices
Cop $/Mm BTU (1)

ACPM	Regular Gas	GNV
43.771,9	63.181,1	36.341,5

Source: UPME; ECOPETROL.
Own calculations.
(1) Average prices at the end of September 2008.

Price for natural gas continues as one of the most competitive in Colombia´s energy basket, which is its main growth driver.

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OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

Selected operational indicators

	2007 Final	2007 Jan - Sep (1)	2008 Jan – Sep	Unit	Var %
Total capacity (2)	443	443	443	Mmpcd	0.0
Transported volume (3)	369	364	378	Mmpcd	3.8
Contracted capacity (4)	390	389	427	Mmpcd	9.8
Use factor (5)	65.6	64.6	66.6	%	3.1
Availability (6)	99.40	99.02	99.1	%	0.1
Losses (7)	0.75	0.75	0.13	%	(82.7)
Length of the gas pipelines	3,702	3,702	3,702	Km	0.0
Length of the gas pipelines	2,314	2,314	2,314	Ml	0.0

Source: TGI
Note: Volume and losses data as of September 2008 are provisional and may change in the future based on consolidated balance sheets.
(1) Figures for 2007 reflect TGI operations between March 3erd and September 30th. TGI took control of Ecogas assets, rights and contracts in March 3erd 2007.
(2) It's the system's nominal transport capacity at the end of each period.
(3) Average of real transported volume during a specific period.
(4) It is the firm contracted capacity. Firm contracts demand that TGI maintain a specific volume of its transport capacity at customer's request.
(5) It is the pipeline's usage percentage and it is obtained as the ration between nomination and transport capacity.
(6) It is the real transportation capacity of the system in relation to the nominal capacity.
(7) It is the difference between the volumes of gas received less the volume of gas delivered taking into account changes in inventory. It is measured as a percentage of the volume of the volume of gas received by customers. CREG acknowledges, as part of the rate structure, 1% as maximum transferrable losses to customers.

Just as in recent periods, contracted capacity grows at a faster pace than transported volume. This trend is explained because some TGI customers are guaranteeing their transport capacity to meet the growth perspective of their markets.

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Reduced transported volume compared to national growth demand is explained by the reduction in thermal gas consumption due to climate reasons that will be explained in greater detail below.

Direct maintenance and operation in addition to the Metrological Assurance Plan, including the acquisition of measuring equipment and the adoption of procedures based on international standards, are some of the measures that have helped guarantee the reduction of losses at levels well below those acknowledged by the tariff regulator (1%).

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COMMERCIAL PERFORMANCE

Demand of TGI by sectors – Mm cfd

	2007 Final	2007 Jan - Sep	2008 Jan - Sep	Var %
Thermal	24	24	16	-32.8%
Distributors (1)	244	241	258	7.1%
Industrial	98	97	100	3.4%
Own consumption (2)	3	3	4	27.7%
Total	369	364	378	3.7%

Source: TGI
(1) Includes sectors household, commercial and vehicles.
(2) Refers to consumptions by compressor units.

Distribution is TGI's most dynamic market segment as a result of the construction boom and the expansion of GNV consumption. DANE confirmed that during 1Q 2008, constructed area in Colombia grew by 17% compared to the same period of the previous year. Also, GNV conversion rate continues to grow and by June 2008, Colombia reached 269,753 vehicles converted. Today, Colombia is the eighth country with the higher number of vehicles using GNV.

Gas demand in the thermal sector shows a significant reduction due to the increase of rainfall levels during 2008. As of September 2007, thermal production reached 610,3 GWh compared with 523,7 GWh in the same period of 2008.

Contractual structure

	2007 Sep			2008 Sep		
	No	Volume Mm cfd	Remaining life average years	No	Volume Mm cfd	Remaining life average years
Firm (1)	61	389	5.84	64	427	5.31
Interruptible (2)	1	7.9	3.60	1	7.9	2.6
Other (3)	1		0.25	1		0.33

(1) Contracts where TGI S.A ESP commits to transport a maximum guaranteed volume of gas during a specific period of time.
(2) Contract where transportation services foresee and allow for interruption by any of the parts, at any time, without any sort of compensation, from the part interrupting service.
(3) Promigas agreement for embedded pipelines.

One hundred percent (100%) of the growth in the volume contracted is in firm contracts, which has a positive impact on the stability of the company's future revenues. As of September 2008, 76% of firm contracts are capacity related with revenues not dependent on the transported volume.

Around 79% of the additional contracted volume relates to customers in the distribution sector. By regulation, distributors must always guarantee the supply that their regulated customers, so they need to look for assurance to service them.

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FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Revenue structure– COP Mm

	2007 Final (1)	2007 Jan - Sep (2)	Part. %	2008 Jan - Sep	Part. %
Total sales	423,151	313,324	100.0	335,882	100.0
USD expressed sales (3)	257,370	191,512	61.1	195,084	58.1
COP sales (3)	165,780	121,812	38.9	140,797	41.9
Capacity charges sales (4)	306,084	227,552	72.6	256,894	76.4
Variable charges sales (5)	65,330	47,222	15.1	49,515	14.7
Non-recurring charges sales(6)	44,729	33,825	10.8	21,160	6.4
Other revenues (7)	7,008	4,725	1.5	8,313	2.5

(1) TGI took control of Ecogas' assets, rights and contracts in March 3erd 2007; therefore TGI's 2007 figures were annualized. The annualization was calculated dividing the figures into 304 (days elapsed between March 3erd 2007 and December 31st 2007) and multiplying the result by 365 (total days in a year).
(2) 2007 results reflect TGI´s operation between March 3erd and September 30th. TGI took control of Ecogas' assets, rights and contracts in March 3erd 2007. In order to compare the results with those of 2008, they were divided by 120 days (days elapsed between March 3 and June 30, 2007) and multiplied by 274 (days elapsed between January 1st and September 30th 2007).
(3) Regulation in Colombia divides transportation tariffs to customers as a follows: a part acknowledging investments and another acknowledging expenses and administration, operation and maintenance costs (AOM). The part acknowledging investments is indexed to the USD and it is adjusted annually by the IPP "Capital Equipment" from the USA and it is paid in pesos at the TRM of the end of each month. The part that acknowledges AOM it is defined in pesos and indexed annually with the Colombian IPC.
(4) Capacity charges or fixed charges demand that the transporter maintains a transport capacity available upon customer's request. In turn, the customer commits to paying such capacity irrespective of the transported volume.
(5) Variable charges make transporter maintain an available capacity when so required by the customer. Nonetheless, and different to the previous scheme, customer only pays the actual transported volume at a higher rate. Generally, TGI customers contract schemes that combine fixed and variable charges.
(6) Occasional charges correspond to a scheme that does not generate an obligation to the transporter. In other words, transporter has the right to interrupt them, for example, when it becomes necessary to service in firm contracts.
(7) Additional services provided by the company, such as new connections or odorization.

During the period under analysis, operating revenue grew at a higher rate compare to the transported volume (7.2% vs. 3.7%). As previously explained, TGI recorded an increase of almost 10% on its in firm contracts, and in general, two thirds of this type of contracts generate revenues that are not related to the volume transported (capacity charges). In the Colombian market, capacity charges make sense due to the following: (i) it's a mechanism to assure transported capacity in the event of an increasing demand; (ii) it helps manage peak demand, and; (iii) it ensures compliance with regulatory obligations with respect to regulated customers.

Decrease of sales share expressed in USD with respect to total revenues is a result of the appreciation of the peso. Despite this, absolute revenues expressed in USD grow during the period under analysis and its ratio to financial obligations in dollars is 1.15 times.

Selected financial indicators

	Mm COP	Mm COP			Mm USD	
	2007 Final (1)	2007 Jan- Sep (2)	2008 Jan - Sep	Var %	2007 Jan – Sep	2008 Jan- Sep
Sales	423,151	313,324	335,882	7.20	154.9	154.5
Operating income	250,382	196,606	208,851	6.23	97.2	96.0
Operating margin	59.8%	62.7%	62.2%	(0.91)	67.2%	62.2%
EBITDA (3)	341,973	264,527	278,662	5.34	130.7	128.1
EBITDA margin	80.8%	84.4%	83.0	(1.73)	84.4%	83.0%
Net income	348,179	381,284	(124,342)	(132.61)	188.5	(57.2)

(1) TGI's 2007 figures were annualized. The annualization method was calculated dividing the 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 results reflect TGI´s operation between March 3erd and September 30th. TGI took control of Ecogas' assets, rights and contracts in March 3erd 2007. In order to compare the results with those of 2008, they were divided by 120 days (days elapsed between March 3 and June 30, 2007) and multiplied by 274 (days elapsed between January 1st and September 30th 2007).
(3) EBITDA for a specific period is the sum of operating income, amortizations, depreciations and provisions.

During the analyzed period, EBITDA increases, although at a slower pace than sales (5.34 vs. 7.20). The foregoing is the result of greater operational costs due to delays in the execution of operation and maintenance works in 2007. Maintenance and operational works, which started execution during 3Q 2008, will be through 2009.

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The negative net income is a consequence of the valuation of the Usd denominated debt with a higher peso / dollar exchange rate. Is an accounting effect that doesn´t have an impact in company´s cash generation.

Operating results

	Mm COP	Mm COP			Mm USD	
	2007 Final (1)	2007 Jan- Sep (2)	2008 Jan - Sep	Var %	2007 Jan - Sep	2008 Jan – Sep
Operating revenue	**423,151**	313,324	335,882	7.20	154.9	154.5
Sales	423,151	313,324	335,882	7.20	154.9	154.5
Operating costs	**141,816**	**96,958**	**108,233**	**11.63**	**47.9**	**49.8**
Operation and maintenance	59,854	35,521	42,653	20.08	17.6	19.06
Provisions, depreciations and amortizations	81,962	61,437	65,580	6.74	30.4	30.2
Gross margin	**281,336**	**216,367**	**227,649**	**5.21**	**106.9**	**104.7**
Administrative and operating expenses	**30,954**	**19,761**	**18,798**	**(4.87)**	**9.8**	**8.6**
Personnel and general services	25,089	13,276	14,567	9.72	6.6	6.7
Provisions, depreciations and amortizations	5,865	6,484	4,231	(34.74)	3.2	1.9
Operating income	**250,382**	**196,606**	**208,851**	**6.23**	**97.2**	**96.0**

(1) TGI's 2007 figures were annualized. The annualization method was calculated dividing the 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 results reflect TGI´s operation between March 3erd and September 30th. TGI took control of Ecogas' assets, rights and contracts in March 3erd 2007. In order to compare the results with those of 2008, they were divided by 120 days (days elapsed between March 3 and June 30, 2007) and multiplied by 274 (days elapsed between January 1st and September 30th 2007).

TGI has achieved cost efficiencies by carrying out direct operation and maintenance of its own pipelines. The company began direct operation of its system in November 2007 and direct maintenance on April 1st 2008.

Nevertheless, higher operational costs in the period under analysis are explained by the following facts: (i) a reclassification of an indirect tax (Industry & Trade); (ii) higher work executions in its system that were not carried out in 2007 as it was the year when TGI began operations, and (iii) an increase consumption of fuel gas in its own compressors due to greater transported volumes.

Increase in personnel expenses and general services are explained by the growth observed in the operations payroll in 2008, with 60 new recruits for the direct operation and maintenance of its gas pipelines. Travel expenses also increased as a result of the concessions awarded in Peru and the interaction of TGI officials with home office (EEB).

Non-operating results

	Mm COP	Mm COP			Mm USD	
	2007 Final (1)	2007 Jan - Sep (2)	2008 Jan - Sep	Var %	2007 Jan – Sep	2008 Jan - Sep
Operating income	**250,382**	196,606	208,851	6.23	97.2	96.0
Non-operating income	**330,780**	341,130	(158,837)	(314.77)	168.6	(73.0)
Non-operating expenses	**207,249**	127,597	146,821	15.07	63.1	67.5
Income before income tax	**373,913**	400,698	(96.808)	124.16	198.1	(44.5)
Income tax	25,734	19,414	27.534	41.83	9.6	12.7
Net income	**348,178**	381,284	(124,342)	(132.61)	188.5	(57.2)

(1) TGI's 2007 figures were annualized. The annualization method was calculated dividing the 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 results reflect TGI´s operation between March 3erd and September 30th. TGI took control of Ecogas' assets, rights and contracts in March 3erd 2007. In order to compare the results with those of 2008, they were divided by 120 days (days elapsed between March 3 and June 30, 2007) and multiplied by 274 (days elapsed between January 1st and September 30th 2007).

As explained before, the negative non-operating income is an accounting result that reflects the effect of the devaluation of the peso in the valuation of the dollar denominated debt. The dollar denominated debt of TGI's amounts to USD 1,120 mm and the devaluation or revaluation of the peso has an important accounting impact. Between December 2007 and September 2008, the Cop devaluated by almost 17%. To offset this accounting impact, TGI's shareholders approved this year the creation of a reserve for an amount of Cop 245,692 mm against 2007 net income result.

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The increase in non-operating expenses is a consequence of the following aspects: (i) different interest rates between the current debt and the bridge loan in force until October 2007. The average financial cost of the bridge loan amounted to approximately 7% and the current debt rate is 9.25%; and, (ii) higher financial costs due to the devaluation of the Cop against de dollar. Annual dollar coupons for senior and subordinated debt amount to approx. USD 104 mm and the Cop devaluation increased its local currency cost.

Debt indicators

	2007 Final	2008 September	Unit	Rate	Expiration
Net debt (1) **/ EBITDA** (2) **OM: < 4,8**	4.09	4.02	Times	N/A	N/A
EBITDA (2) **/Interest expenses** (3) **OM: > 1,7**	2.01	1.81	Times	N/A	N/A
Debt structure					
Senior (4) S&P: BB (25-07-07) F.R.: BB (25-07-07)	0	750	MM USD	9.50%	03-Oct-2017
Subordinated (5)	0	370	MM USD	8.75%	10-Oct-2017

(1) As per covenants expressed in the Notes contract, the company's net debt only takes into account senior TGI debt less the cash value and temporary investments.
(2) EBITDA refers to the value generated by TGI on its operation as of July 1 2007 to June 30, 2008.
(3) Financial expense refers to interests on TGI's financial debt paid and accounted for as of July 1 2007 until June 30, 2008.
(4) Corresponds to the value of notes issued by TGI International and guaranteed by TGI.
(5) Corresponds to the intercompany debt between EEB and TGI

The leverage indicator improves due to a higher Ebitda and the growth in cash and temporary investments, which in turn reduces the value of the net debt.

The lower interest coverage ratio reflects, mainly, the greater cost of the debt due to the substitution of the bridge loan for long term notes.

Capex

Mm COP	Mm COP			Mm USD	
2007 Final (1)	2007 Jan - Sep	2008 Jan – Sep	Var %	2007 Jan - Sep	2008 Jan - Sep
6,077	2,485	14,834	497	1,2	6,8

(1) 2007 figures reflect TGI's operation between March 3 and December 31, 2007. TGI took control of Ecogas' asset rights and contracts in March 3, 2007.

Capex investments in 2008 are represented, mainly, in the termination of capacity enhancement works on the Hato Nuevo compression station and the installation of two new compressor units in Noream and Vasconia. The latter are back-up units aimed at increasing TGI´s transport system reliability, which also ensures compliance with contracted capacity.

Capex for 2008 also includes the construction of a detour to overcome a geotechnical problem and new connections in the Mariquita-Cali and Belleza-Cogua pipelines.

Balance Sheet

	Mm COP	Mm COP			Mm USD	
	2007 Final	2007 Sep	2008 Sep	Var %	2007 Sep	2008 Sep
Current assets	212,865	159,659	306,321	91.86	78.9	140.9
Fixed assets	3,208,925	3,256,740	3,175,619	(2.49)	1,609.7	1,460.3
Total assets	3,421,790	3,416,399	3,481,940	1.92	1,688.6	1,601.2
Current liabilities	66,564	2,335,565	94,060	(95.97)	1,154.4	43.3
Long term liabilities	2,290,533	11,123	2,447,529	21904.22	5.5	1,125.5
Total liabilities	2,357,097	2,346,688	2,541,589	8.31	1,159.9	1,168.8
Shareholder's equity	1,064,693	1,069,711	940,351	(12.09)	528.7	432.4

Current assets variation reflects, mainly, the growth in the company's cash generation.

The increase in cumulative depreciations and amortizations explain the reduction on fixed assets.

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During 1Q 2008, a change in the liability structure is observed when compared to 2007, as most current liabilities went to the long term liability line item, as a result of the re-structuring of the company´s debt.

Networth decreases as a result of cumulative losses during the first nine months of 2008 explained by the accounting effect of the devaluation of the Cop.

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Annex 1: Legal Notice

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 operating 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 2: TECHNICAL AND REGULATORY TERMS

- ANH: Agencia Nacional de Hidrocarburos. Colombian entity in charge of administering and promoting the appropriate use of hydrocarbons.
- AOM: Administrative, operation and maintenance expenses and costs.
- Bln or bln: Billion in USA. Factor 10^9
- BR: Banco de la República. Colombia's Central Bank; responsible for the country's monetary and exchange policy.
- BTU: British Thermal Unit.
- BOMT: Build, Operate, Maintain and Transfer Contract. A contract to develop natural gas pipelines, whereby a third party commits to building, operating, maintaining and transferring the pipeline.
- COP: Colombian Peso.
- CFD o Cfd: cubic feet per day.
- 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: Refers to resources collected by Ecogas from users to build 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. Entity in charge of the country's economic planning.
- EEB: Empresa de Energía de Bogotá. TGI's major shareholder.
- GNV: Natural Gas for vehicles.
- IPC: Colombian Consumer Price Index.
- KM: Kilometers.
- Mm: million.
- Minminas: Ministerio de Minas y Energía – Ministry of Mines and Energy. State entity in charge of preparing mining and energy policies for Colombia.
- Ml: US miles.
- PIB: Producto Interno Bruto – Gross Domestic Product - GDP.
- Pbs: Basic points.
- SF: Superintendencia Financiera – Financial Superintendence. State entity in charge of regulating, overseeing and controlling the Colombian financial sector.
- TGI: Transportadora de Gas del Interior.
- TRM: Market Representative Exchange Rate; it is an average of the transactions carried out in peso–dollar, and it is calculated daily by the SF.
- R/P: Reserves production ratio. Calculates the duration of reserves given the production level at a given time.
- SSPD: Household Public Utility Superintendence. State agency in charge of controlling, inspecting and overseeing household utility companies.
- UPME: State agency responsible for planning Colombia's mining and energy sectors.
- USD: US dollars.

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