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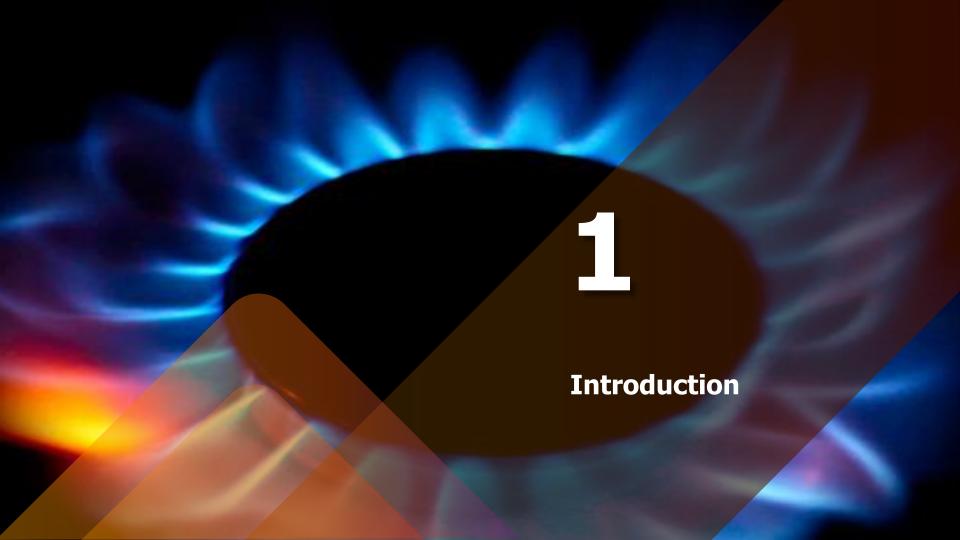
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Fixed Income Investors Presentation







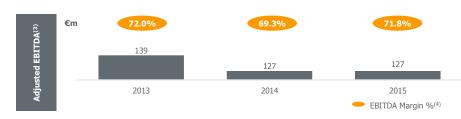
GGND Overview - Leading Natural Gas Infrastructure Player in Portugal

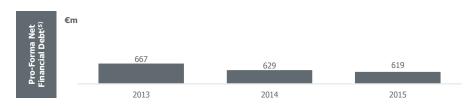
Overview

- GGND holds a stake in 9 of the 11 gas distribution companies in Portugal⁽¹⁾
 - With c.12,000 Km of networks, these nine companies distribute almost 1.4 bcm of gas each year to more than 1mn connection points (CPs) in Portugal
 - Consolidated RAB of €1.1bn⁽²⁾
- Operates in a fully regulated sector with a 3-year regulatory cycle
- Concession based business model with long term operating horizon
 - LDCs operate under 40-year concession contracts signed in 2008
 - AGDUs operate under 20-yr contracts signed between Dec. '07 and Aug. '09
- Operationally independent from Galp as per Portuguese law requirement of unbundling of distribution activities, in line with EU legislation

	distrib gás natu	uição rai ("GGND")	
Lisboagás	100%	100%	Duriensegás
Lusitaniagás	96.84%	100%	Medigás
Setgás	99.93%	100%	Dianagás
Tagusgás	41.33%	100%	Paxgás
D: /	59.50%		

Selected Historical Financials





Source: Galp.

- 5 are Local distribution concessions and 4 are Autonomous gas distribution units, supplied by tank trucks from the LNG terminal and have regional distribution networks to supply customers.
- (2) Excludes Tagusgás, As of 31 December 2014
- (3) EBITDA excluding RNF impact.
- (4) Based on the distribution revenues, calculated as allowed revenues + others.
- Net Financial Debt calculated as: long-term debt, incl. SHL from Galp Gas & Power to GGND (E588m in 2015) and other long-term payables + long-term debt, E18 loans (E58m in 2015) + pension obligations and other liabilities + other financial instruments + LT provisions + ST debt - cash and cash equivalents - LT investment subsidies - LT anticipated costs - LT obtical fiber.



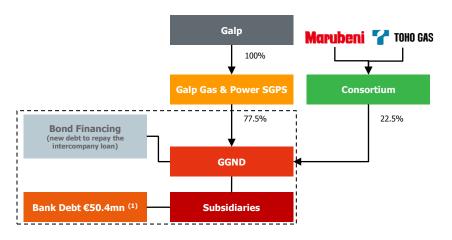
Minority Stake Disposal & Refinancing

- On 28 July 2016, Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A. ("Galp") announced that it had reached an agreement to sell a 22.5% stake in GGND to a consortium led by Marubeni Corporation, also comprising Toho Gas
- The transaction is subject to regulatory approval and completion is expected to take place in the fourth quarter of 2016
- Strong corporate governance with independent director
- Shareholder financing to be replaced by external debt
- Following completion GGND will be deconsolidated
- An "Excellent Business Profile" allows GGND to achieve a BBB- stable outlook from S&P

Current Capital Structure

Galp 100% Galp Gas & Power SGPS 100% Intercompany Debt €568mn (2) GGND Subsidiaries

Expected Capital Structure



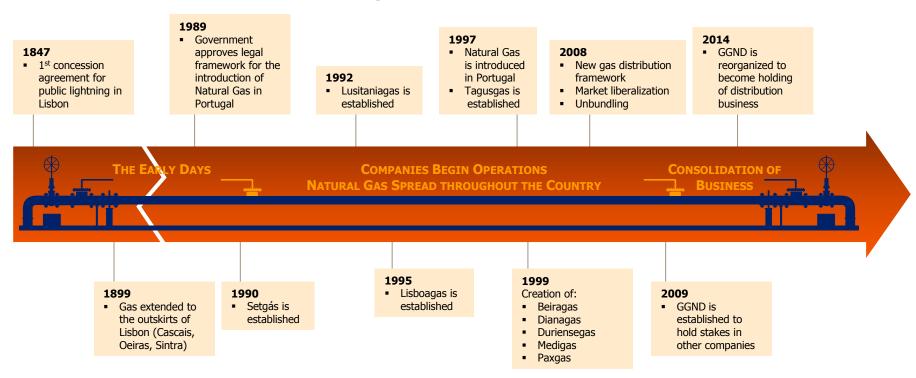
(2) Figure as of June 2016.



⁽¹⁾ Figure as of June 2016. Tagusgás debt not consolidated.



Main Milestones of GGND's History



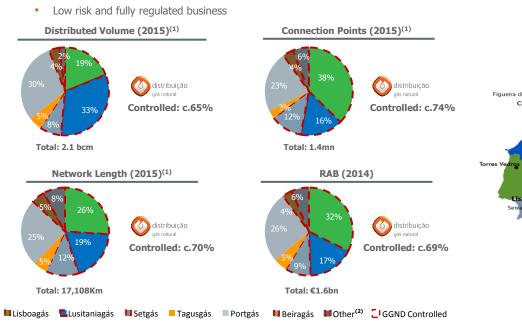
Overview

- A LARGEST GAS INFRASTRUCTURE PLAYER IN PORTUGAL
- B TRANSPARENT AND STABLE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK
- C MODERN INFRASTRUCTURE WITH LOW MAINTENANCE REQUIRED
- D FOCUSED ON OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE
- RESILIENT PROFITABILITY AND PRUDENT FINANCIAL POLICY
- EXPERIENCED MANAGEMENT TEAM WITH STRONG TRACK RECORD



A Largest Gas Infrastructure Player in Portugal

- GGND holds a leading position in the Portuguese gas infrastructure market
- Concession-based business with long term agreements





Lusitaniagás

CPs: 215,736 Network: 3,335Km

Setgás

CPs: 162,945 Network: 2,102Km

CPs: 9,378 Network: 184Km

Duriensegás

Medigás

CPs: 20.727

Dianagás

Network: 262Km

Network: 4,473Km

CPs: 34,71 Network: 8

Paxgás CPs: 6,038 Network: 65Km

Lisboagás
CPs: 525,894

Beiragás
CPs: 51,590
Network: 799

Except for Sonorgás, which Galp does not control.

B Transparent and Stable Regulatory Framework

Regulatory Framework Overview

- GGND operates under a RAB based regulatory model with three-year regulatory periods
- The allowed remuneration is set by ERSE, according to a RAB-based linear regression formula, based on the CAPM method and linked to the evolution of sovereign yields, with a cap and a floor
- The Return on RAB ("RoR") is published ahead of each three-year regulatory period based on CAPM formula and, subsequently, RoR is updated in the course of the regulatory periods according to Portuguese government bonds yield (Approved RoR)
 - In June 2016, ERSE set the RoR for the 2016-2017 period at 6.2%. Floor set at 5.7% and Cap set at 9.3%
 - Next RoR update expected on June 2017
- Stability of remuneration framework supported by current zero deficit status of the Portuguese gas system
- ERSE is the independent body responsible for the regulation of the natural gas and electricity sectors

Allowed Opex⁽¹⁾

- Operators are allowed to recover opex linked to the number of delivery points and gas volume distributed
- The allowed opex are established by ERSE, depending on a efficiency factor set for regulatory period



Portuguese RoR Evolution





Source: ERSE and Factset,

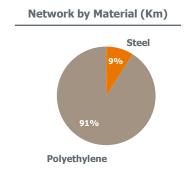


⁽¹⁾ Source: (a) Proveitos Permitidos e Ajustamentos para o Ano Gás 2013-2014 das Empresas Reguladas do Sector do Gás Natural (ERSE, Junho 2013), (b) Proveitos Permitidos e Ajustamentos para o Ano Gás 2015-2015 das Empresas Reguladas do Sector do Gás Natural (ERSE, Junho 2014), and (c) Proveitos Permitidos e Ajustamentos para o Ano Gás 2015-2016 das Empresas Reguladas do Sector do Gás Natural (ERSE, Junho 2014), and (c) Proveitos Permitidos e Ajustamentos para o Ano Gás 2015-2016 das Empresas Reguladas do Sector do Gás Natural (ERSE, Junho 2014), and (c) Proveitos Permitidos e Ajustamentos para o Ano Gás 2015-2016 das Empresas Reguladas do Sector do Gás Natural (ERSE, Junho 2014), and (c) Proveitos Permitidos e Ajustamentos para o Ano Gás 2013-2016 das Empresas Reguladas do Sector do Gás Natural (ERSE, Junho 2014), and (c) Proveitos Permitidos e Ajustamentos para o Ano Gás 2013-2016 das Empresas Reguladas do Sector do Gás Natural (ERSE, Junho 2014), and (c) Proveitos Permitidos e Ajustamentos para o Ano Gás 2015-2016 das Empresas Reguladas do Sector do Gás Natural (ERSE, Junho 2014), and (c) Proveitos Permitidos e Ajustamentos para o Ano Gás 2015-2016 das Empresas Reguladas do Sector do Gás Natural (ERSE, Junho 2014), and (c) Proveitos Permitidos e Ajustamentos para o Ano Gás 2015-2016 das Empresas Reguladas do Sector do Gás Natural (ERSE, Junho 2014), and (c) Proveitos Permitidos e Ajustamentos para o Ano Gás 2015-2016 das Empresas Reguladas do Sector do Gás Natural (ERSE, Junho 2014), and (c) Proveitos Permitidos e Ajustamentos para o Ano Gás 2015-2016 das Empresas Reguladas do Sector do Gás Natural (ERSE, Junho 2014), and (c) Proveitos Permitidos e Ajustamentos para o Ano Gás 2015-2016 das Empresas Reguladas do Sector do Gás Natural (ERSE, Junho 2014), and (c) Proveitos Permitidos e Ajustamentos para o Ano Gás 2015-2016 das Empresas Reguladas do Sector do Gás Natural (ERSE, Junho 2014), and (c) Proveitos Permitidos e Ajustamentos Permitidos e Ajustamentos Permitidos e Ajustamentos Permitidos e Ajustamentos

© Modern Infrastructure with Low Maintenance Opex

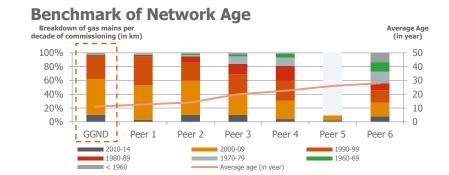
Modern Network

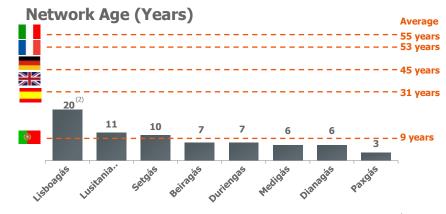
- Modern network, with an overall average age of 9 years
 - Over 90% of the network is low pressure (0.5 4 bars)
 - Network made up of medium and low pressure pipes (pressure from 0.05 to 16 bar)
- Limited investment requirements for maintenance going forward (c.2% of RAB)
- Capacity to deliver sustainable dividends



Source: Galo.

(2) The newer Lisbon network piping.





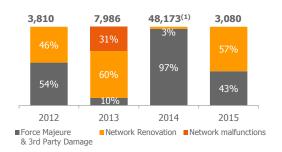


⁽¹⁾ Based on distribution revenues (calculated as allowed revenues + others)

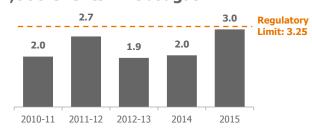
D Commitment to Operational Excellence and Efficiency, Delivering High Standard Service Levels

- Strong focus on safety and interruptions minimization
- Major reasons for interruptions are related with third party damages and renovations
- Network surveillance at core of operations
- Number of leaks at all-time low
 - Effective maintenance and replacement programs in Lisbon have led to historically low number of leaks

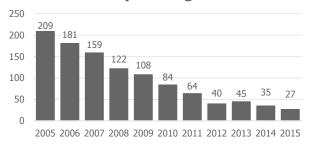
of Interruption and Causes (%)



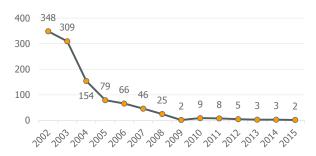
Avg. Number of Interruptions per 1,000 Clients - Lisboagás



of Third Party Damages



of Annual Leaks in Lisbon

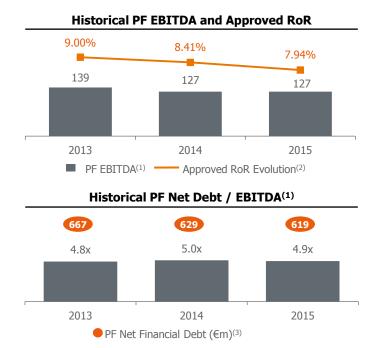


⁽¹⁾ In 2014, of the total 48,173 interruptions, 44,985 were due to flooding in Lisbon. Without this one-off event, interruptions would have been 3,188.



E Resilient Profitability and Prudent Financial Policy

- Excellent business risk profile supported by strong operating track record and a fully regulated framework
- Young asset profile, with an average age of 9 years
- Stable cash flow with efficient capital expenditure
- Financial prudency entrenched in the concession agreements covenants
- Commitment to maintain investment grade capital structure



Source: Galp, ERSE.



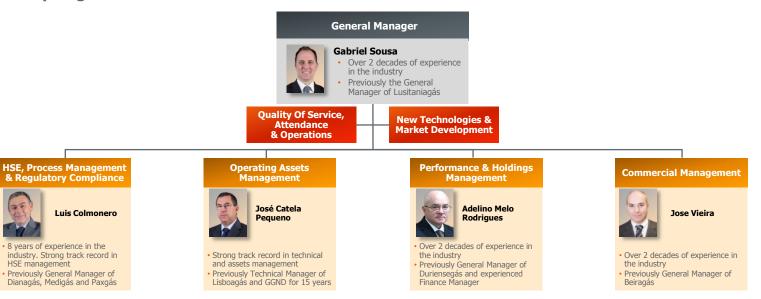
⁽¹⁾ Refers to Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA, excluding RNF impact.

⁽²⁾ Base ROR is published ahead of each regulatory period based on CAPM formula and, subsequently, ROR is updated in the course of the regulatory periods according to Portuguese government bonds yield (Approved ROR). Source: (a) Proveitos Permitidos e Ajustamentos para o Ano Gás 2013-2014 das Empresas Reguladas do Sector do Gás Natural (ERSE, Junho 2014), and (c) Proveitos Permitidos e Ajustamentos para o Ano Gás 2014-2015 das Empresas Reguladas do Sector do Gás Natural (ERSE, Junho 2014), and (c) Proveitos Permitidos e Ajustamentos para o Ano Gás 2015-2016 das Empresas Reguladas do Sector do Gás Natural (ERSE, Junho 2015).

³⁾ Pro-Forma Net Financial Debt presented for illustrative purposes. Calculated based on pro-forma accounts as: long-term debt, incl. SHL from Galp Gas & Power to GGND (€58m in 2015) and other long-term payables + long-term debt, EIB loans (€58m in 2015) + pension obligations and other liabilities + other financial instruments + LT provisions + ST debt – cash and cash equivalents – LT investment subsidies – LT anticipated costs – LT optical fiber.

(F) Experienced Management Team and Efficient Organizational Structure

GGND Group Organizational Chart



Centralized Management Team Across Subsidiaries





GGND within the Portuguese Natural Gas Sector

	Sourcing		Infras	structure		Supply
Gas Value Chain	 By Geography 48.3%: Algeria 25.0%: Nigeria 19.4%: Spain Others: 7.3% By Transportation Mode 36% LNG 64% Pipeline 	Regasification Sines regasification plant	• 4 underground gas storage caverns and 1 surface station in operation in Carriço	High pressure pipeline (> 20 bar) and international gas connections	Distribution • 6 LDCs and 5 AGDUs • Medium-low pressure pipelines (< 20 bar)	Breakdown by End Customer ⁽¹⁾ 83%: Industrial 10%: Commercial & Residential 7%: Electricity Generation
Key Statistics	4.7 bcm p.a.	8 bcm p.a. capacity	0.2 bcm p.a.	1,375 Km	17,108 Km 1.4 m Connection Points ("CPs") 2.1 bcm p.a.	4.7 bcm p.a.
Key Players	galp 🕜 Others	RENM	RENM	RENM	distribuição gás natural	galp o goldenergy gasNatural IBERDROLA COCCSC
Market Type	Liberalised		Reg	ulated		Liberalised

Source: Direção Geral de Energia e Geologia, ERSE 2014, REN 2014, Galp Website, DBCs' statutory accounts, Eurogas Statistical report 2014. (1) Market shares based on volume consumption (2013).

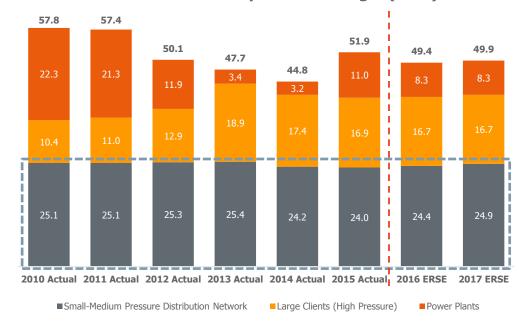


Gas Demand Trends in Portugal

Highlights

- Currently natural gas accounts for around 17% of total primary energy consumption
- Historical gas demand has been driven both by gas-fired power generation and industrial demand as well as by an increase in new connection points for natural gas domestic use
- The demand from the industrial and residential sectors is expected to continue to follow a modest growth, mainly driven by:
 - Expansion of the gas distribution system
 - Fuel switching

Evolution of Natural Gas Consumption in Portugal (TWh)



Source: ERSE.



Key Stakeholders



Entidade Reguladora dos Serviços Energéticos.

(Energy Services Regulatory Authority)

- Independent body responsible for the regulation of the natural gas and electricity sectors, executing its duties in observance of the main energy policy directives established by the Government
- ERSE is responsible for supervising the Public Electricity System's operations and the relationship between SEP (Public Electrical System Service) and SENV (Independent Electrical System) and regulating activities carried out within the SEP's framework, specifically establishing tariffs and prices for electricity and other services provided by REN and by the holders of binding distribution licences
- ERSE approves and supervises the application of the following regulations for both sectors:
 - Regulation on Tariffs
 - Regulation on Commercial Relations
 - Regulation on Access to Networks and Interconnections
 - Regulation of Quality of Service



Redes Energéticas Nacionais

- Listed Portuguese regulated energy sector company, which operates in 2 main business areas:
 - · The transmission of very high voltage electricity and overall technical management of the National Electricity System
 - · The transport of high-pressure natural gas and overall technical management of the National Natural Gas System



Ministry of Economy

- · Under the new Government (26th November 2015) the Energy folder lies under the Ministry of Economy
- · The Portuguese Ministry of Economy is directed by Minister Manuel Caldeira Cabral and has 3 Secretaries of State
 - The Secretary of State of Energy is Jorge Seguro Sanches
- The regulation is not set directly by the Ministry but by ERSE



Regulatory History

Vertically Integrated Monopoly

- Activities started in 1997
- Creation of ERSE
- Until 2006 the consumers did not have the right to choose their supplier

New Scheme Set Up in 2008

- In January 2008, the 11 distribution companies operating in Portugal implemented the required separation of supply and distribution activities for companies with more than 100,000 customers
- The concession contracts between distributors and the Portuguese State were reviewed and new contracts were signed in April 2008, establishing the basis for the current regulation of natural gas distribution in Portugal

Start of the 3rd Regulatory Period

- End of 2nd regulatory period 2010-2013
- Base RoR for the 3rd period at 9%
- Linear regression formula applied, with a cap and a floor, linked to the Portuguese 10-Year bond yields
- Allowed opex indexed to connection points, volume distributed and inflation

1997: Inception

2006

2008

2010

2010 - 2013

2013 - 2016

DLs 30/2006 (February) and 140/2006 (July)

 The Portuguese legal framework was adapted to reflect the guidelines of the EU directive on gas market liberalisation, setting up the principles for the organisation and operation of the Portuguese Natural Gas National System

New Regulatory Framework for Gas Distribution Activities

 A new remuneration scheme for the gas distribution sector in Portugal was defined and set up by ERSE, establishing a RAB based system for the calculation of the allowed remuneration, which was applied for the first time in 2008 at 9% base RoR

Start of the 2nd Regulatory Period

- End of 1st regulatory period 2008 2010
- Base RoR for the 2nd period at 9%

Start of the 4th Regulatory Period

 End of 3rd regulatory period 2013 – 2016



Legal Framework



- Consists mainly of the delivery of gas from the high-pressure transport network to the final customer connection point, by which the distributor receives a regulated income
- This includes the delivery of natural gas through the low and medium pressure networks as well as the construction, maintenance and operation of the regulated infrastructures
- · The distribution activity is conducted under a concession-based public service regime



Concession Agreements

• The current concession contracts between the Portuguese State and the local distribution concessions were signed in April 2008

- These contracts set out the rules applicable to the distribution of natural gas under a 40 year concession period (starting from 1 January 2008)
 - LDCs: Lisboagás, Lusitaniagás, Setgás, Tagusgás, Beiragás and Portgás
 - At contract expiry, if no extension of concession is granted, the owner of the concession will be compensated for the accounting value of the net assets under the concession
- Autonomous gas distribution unit companies operate under 20 year agreements (signed between 2007 and 2009)
 - AGDUs: Duriensegás, Medigás, Dianagás, Paxgás and Sonorgás
- Under these contracts, the Portuguese State guarantees that the concession holder can achieve a financially balanced remuneration of the activities covered by the concession



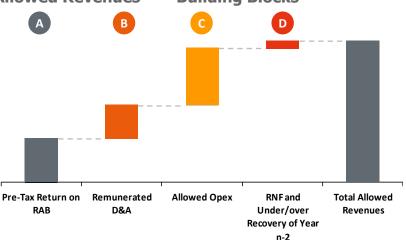
Role of the Distribution Operator

- Operates in coordination with market agents (gas transmission and supply companies, customers and system operator) and allows access to gas suppliers under objective, transparent and non-discriminatory mechanisms
- Responsible for the development and operation of the distribution network, taking into account the applicable legislation and regulatory framework
- All concession activities related to distribution should be exercised according to regular, continuous and efficient levels, adopting the best procedures, means and technologies used in the gas sector



Remuneration Regime

Allowed Revenues⁽¹⁾ – Building Blocks



Allowed Revenues – Calculation Mechanics

- A Pretax Return on RAB
 - Return on RAB = RAB x rate of return (RoR)
 - · RAB evolution is a function of capex invested and depreciation
 - Rate of Return updated yearly based on the evolution of sovereign bond yields
- B Remunerated D&A
 - Operators are allowed to recover the annual depreciation amount for fixed assets
 - Allowed annual depreciation based on annual tax depreciation
- C Allowed Opex
 - · Operators are allowed to recover reasonable opex
 - In July 2010 the regulator included an efficiency factor ("X-factor") in the yearly updated formula for opex remuneration
 - $Opex_t = (Opex_{t-1}) \times (1 + GDP Deflatort-1 X-factor)$
 - The X-factor depends on the number of connection points and gas volume distributed
- D RNF⁽²⁾ and Under/over Recovery of Year n-2

RNF – "Reposição (gradual da) Neutralidade Financeira"

Mechanism to recover the amounts due under the smoothening system to flatten tariffs established in the 1st regulatory period and eliminated in the 2nd regulatory period

Under/over Recovery of Year n-2:

 Regulated gas distribution tariffs are determined each year based on the assumption of certain gas volumes distributed, which can lead to under / over recovery if actual volumes differ. Each year, allowed revenues are adjusted for the over/under recovery in revenues of year n-2

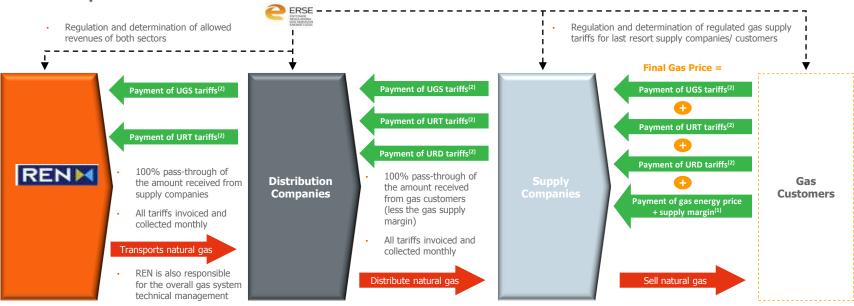


¹⁾ Figures are only illustrative.

RNF ("Reposição (gradual da) Neutralidade Financeira"): In the 1st regulatory period ('08-'10), ERSE established a "smoothening" mechanism for RAB remuneration to flatten tariffs and prevent excessively high tariffs during network build-up. This mechanism was eliminated in the 2nd regulatory period ('10-'13) and during 6 years (ending in gas year 2015-16), the distributor will recover the amounts (including interests capitalisation) due under the smoothening system.

Regulatory Settlement System

Tariff Components



Gas distributors in Portugal bear no collection risk and no volume risk



⁽¹⁾ For gas customers supplied by last resort supply companies the gas energy price and the gas supply margin would be regulated, respectively through the energy tariff and the commercialisation tariff.

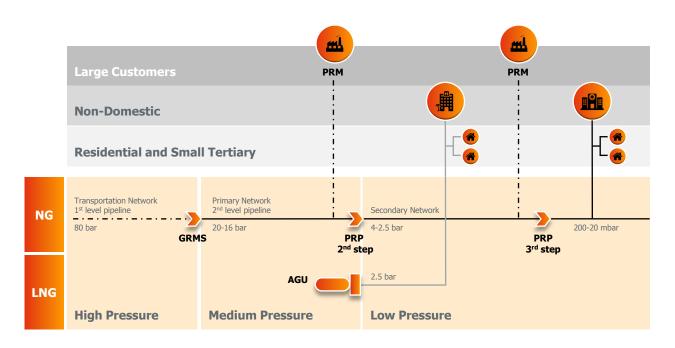
UGS tariffs: Global system utilisation tariffs; URT tariffs: Transport network utilisation tariffs; URD tariffs: Distribution network utilisation tariffs.



GGND's Operational Overview

Gas Distribution Activity Illustrative Scheme

- High pressure network is managed by REN (the Transport Network Operator (TSO)) and consists of pipelines that carry gas throughout the country
- Medium pressure network is owned by Gas Distributions Companies and carry gas from high pressure network to cities, municipalities or industrial clients
- Low pressure network
 (secondary distribution
 network) is the final part of
 the infrastructure
 - Highly branched to allow supply to final customers
 - Owned by Distribution Companies





GGND's Operational Overview

GGND's Managed Infrastructure and Main Activities

GGND Constructs, Manages and Maintains the Following Infrastructures:



Primary System (Secondary Gas Pipeline)

Set of networks in steel, which ensure the gas transport from the main pipeline until the periphery of large cities and industrial areas. Occasionally, major clients are supplied directly. The maximum working pressure varies between 16 and 20 bar



LNG Satellite Stations

Are storage systems (deposits) that allow supply gas grids or main clients (dedicated). Are placed in areas of the Country where there is no natural gas grids. The LNG supply is made by road (tanker trucks)



Regulation and Measurement Stations (RMS)

One set of equipment that enable control of working pressure between primary and secondary system and ensure the monitoring of the gas distribution system



Secondary System (Distribution)

Polyethylene piping is installed in the roadway and sidewalks of urban or industrial areas to ensure natural gas distribution. Working pressure varies between 0.5 and 4 bar; In certain areas of Lisbon urban mesh, gas supply is done at lower pressures, in the order of 22 mbar, according to the gas pressure utilization



Connecting Branch (Home or Industrial)

It's a system section dedicated (also done in a thermoplastic/Polyethylene material) that makes the connection from the distribution system installed on the public road until the client shut-off valve

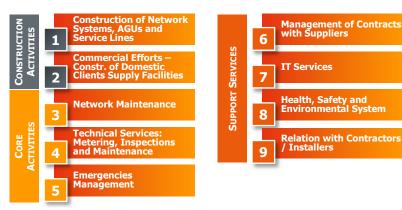


Customer Installations (1)

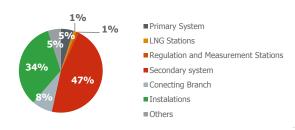
Customer infrastructure starts at client shut-off valve and comprises all the equipment and piping inside the buildings, with the exception of meters, which belong to the distribution company

(1) Customer Installations not managed or maintained by GGND

GGND's Main Activities



Accumulated Investment as of Dec. 2014 (%)

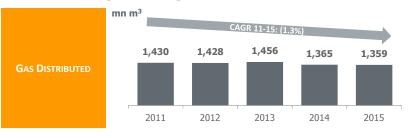






Historical Operating and Financial Performance

Historical Operating Performance





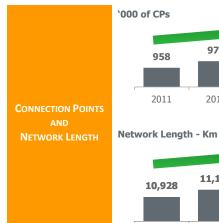
YoY: 1.4%

1,012

1,026

Comments

- Stable performance
- Evolution of gas volumes distributed by GGND in line with the Portuguese market
- Distribution growth in 1H16 due to an increase in the volumes of Lusitaniagas, both in domestic and industrial segments
- The decrease in 2014, resulted from a one-off event, the shut-down of a large industrial client of Lisboagás, that represented c.20% of its volume distributed (and c.6.5% of GGND's volume)





CAGR 11-15: 1.7%

11,402

2013

11,199

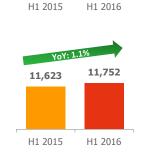
2012

11,689

2015

11,554

2014



- Connection points and network length have been increasing at a low, but steady pace
 - GGND's three main gas distribution companies by CPs as of 2015 were:

Lisboagás: 525,894 CPs

Lusitaniagás: 215,736 CPs

Setgás: 162,945 CPs

■ GGND's three main gas distribution companies by Network Length as of 2015 were:

Lisboagás: 4,473 km

Lusitaniagás: 3,335 km

Setgás: 2,102 km

Source: Galp and companies' statutory accounts.

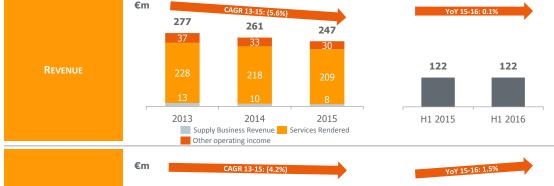


10,928

2011

Historical Operating and Financial Performance

Pro-Forma Historical Financial Performance



Comments

- Revenues decrease as a result of:
 - Decrease in the RoR following decrease in Portuguese bonds yield (6.2% average yield for June 2013 vs. 2.9% for June 2015)
 - Adjustment in income from RNF⁽¹⁾ (accounting recognition only until Dec 31, 2014)
 - Reduction of Supply Business revenue from ongoing liberalization (regulated tariffs will be terminated by Dec 31st, 2017)



- Adjusted EBITDA evolution reflects:
 - Abovementioned decrease in revenues
 - Cost optimization
- Stable and low opex requirements resulting in stable margin year-on-year

Source: Galo

Note: Tagusgás not included in the PF consolidated accounts as GGND holds a stake below 50%. Tagusgás participation taken into account only as financial income item.

(1) RNF ("Reposição (gradual da) Neutralidade Financeira"). In the 1st regulatory period ("08-"10"), ERSE established a "smoothening" mechanism for RAB remuneration to flatten tariffs and prevent excessively high tariffs during network build-up. This mechanism was eliminated in the 2nd regulatory period ("10-"13") and during 6 years (ending in gas year 2015-16), the distributor will recover the amounts (including interests capitalisation) due under the smoothening system.

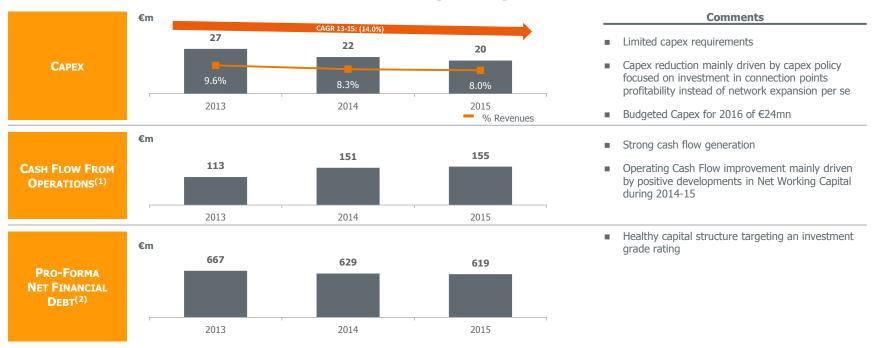
EBITDA excluding RNF impact.

Based on the distribution revenues, calculated as allowed revenues + others.



Historical Operating and Financial Performance

Pro-Forma Historical Financial Performance (Cont'd)



Source: Galp

Pro-Forma Net Financial Debt presented for illustrative purposes. Calculated based on pro-forma accounts as: long-term debt, incl. SHL from Galp Gas & Power to GGND (€58m in 2015) and other long-term payables + long-term debt, EIB loans (€58m in 2015) + pension obligations and other liabilities + other financial instruments + LT provisions + ST debt − cash and cash equivalents − LT investment subsidies − LT anticipated costs − LT optical fiber.



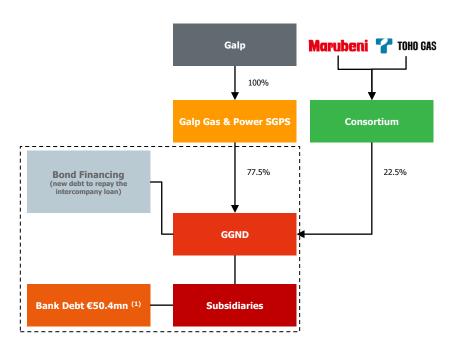
Note: Tagusgás not included in the PF consolidated accounts as GGND holds a stake below 50%. Tagusgás participation taken into account only as financial income item.

⁽¹⁾ Cash Flow from Operations calculated as: EBITDA + Dividends from Associates + Changes in WC + Others (WC Adjustments).



The Proposed Transaction

Expected Capital Structure



- In the context of the partial sale by Galp of a 22.5% stake in GGND, GGND is working on the issuance of new debt to replace the intercompany loan currently in place
- A €1bn EMTN Programme has been established, pursuant to which the new bond will be issued
- GGND will be deconsolidated and insulated from Galp
- · GGND has achieved a preliminary rating of BBB- by S&P
- The existing debt at subsidiaries is expected to remain in place, declining over time with the last maturity in 2020



⁽¹⁾ Figure as of June 2016. Tagusgás debt not consolidated.

The Proposed Transaction

Preliminary Bond Term Sheet

Issuer	Galp Gas Natural Distribuição, SA			
Rating	BBB- by S&P			
Status of the Notes	Senior, unsecured			
Nominal Amount	Benchmark size			
Tenor	7 years			
Denomination	€100K + 100K			
Coupon Period	Annually			
Step-Up	125 bps step-up should apply in case the Rating is downgraded to sub- investment grade rating			
Documentation	Pursuant to the €1,000,000,000 EMTN Programme			
Governing Law	English Law			
Clearing	Interbolsa, Euroclear and/or Clearstream			
Form of the Notes	Dematerialised book-entry (Interbolsa)			
Put Option	 Restructuring event (reducing the consolidated EBITDA to less than 65% and causing a downgrade) Material license change (reducing the consolidated EBITDA to less than 65% and causing a downgrade) Change of control (subject to rating downgrade) 			

Negative Pledge	Yes, capital markets style			
Cross Default	Yes, within the ring-fenced GGND Group			
Restrictive Covenants	 Restricted payments to shareholders not permitted if in lock-up, except for: Any payment made to affiliates in respect of amounts due under any service level agreement in consideration for the services provided under such agreements Any payments made to Galp Energia SGPS or any other affiliate in respect of tax contributions in relation to RETGS ("regime especial de tributação de grupos de sociedades") Arm's length terms Restrictions on Indebtedness No disposals to Affiliates (€10mn threshold) No acquisition from affiliates (€10mn threshold) 			
Lock-up for restricted payments	Lock-up levels DSCR < 2.0x ND to EBITDA > 6.5x			
Events of Default	EoD levels DSCR < 1.5x ND to EBITDA > 7.0x			
Redemption for non-disposal	The notes should be redeemed at 101% (plus accrued interest) in whole, if on or prior to 30 th June 2017, Galp Gas & Power SGPS SA has not completed the sale of at least 22.5% of the Issuer			



The Proposed Transaction

Credit Rating: BBB-; Stable Outlook (S&P)

"The excellent business risk profile is supported by a transparent and predictable regulatory environment, which provides a capacity-based tariff determined through a cost-of-service-based revenue allowance with a three-year cycle. There is a well-established track record (since 2008) of utilities recovering their operating and capital costs as well as debt service obligations under Portugal's Energy Services Regulatory Authority (ERSE) regulatory framework"

"The excellent business risk profile is also supported by GGND's reliability and safety record, in line with its peers, and the ERSE's customer service expectations. Further, the utility's asset profile is relatively young—the bulk of its assets are less than 20 years old. Management has a track record of keeping costs aligned with the expenses allowed by the regulator"

"... but we consider that GGND is sufficiently insulated from the parent to be rated one notch above the group credit profile (GCP)"

"The stable outlook reflects our expectation that the regulatory environment will continue to support stable cash flow, GGND's operating environment remains relatively low risk, and management will continue to manage costs and meet regulatory expectations"

S&P Global Ratings, August 2016



A LARGEST GAS INFRASTRUCTURE PLAYER IN PORTUGAL

B TRANSPARENT AND STABLE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

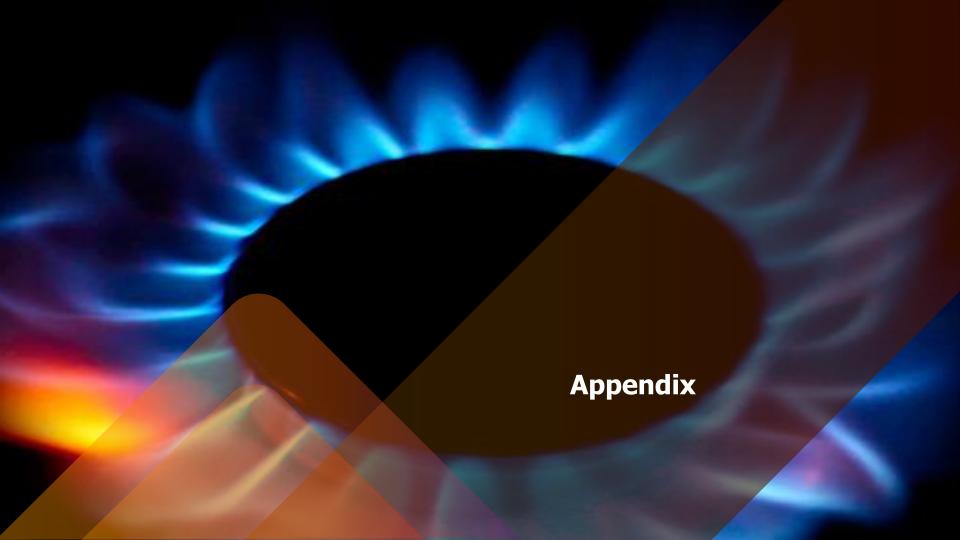
C MODERN INFRASTRUCTURE WITH LOW MAINTENANCE REQUIRED

D FOCUSED ON OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE

EXPERIENCED MANAGEMENT TEAM WITH STRONG TRACK RECORD

RESILIENT PROFITABILITY AND PRUDENT FINANCIAL POLICY

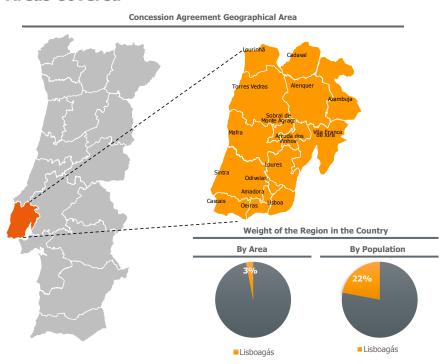






Lisboagás

Areas Covered



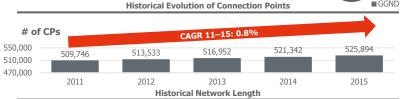
Key Facts

• Lisboagás holds the concession for distribution of Gas in the Lisboa region

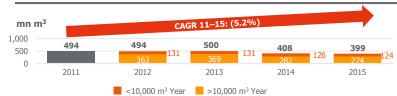
		2013	2014	2015
Total Income	€'000	126,028	117,934	107,566
Adjusted EBITDA	€'000	68,038	61,939	60,642
Capex	€'000	9,565	8,480	6,944

Covers area of 2.2mn inhabitants and 2,800km²







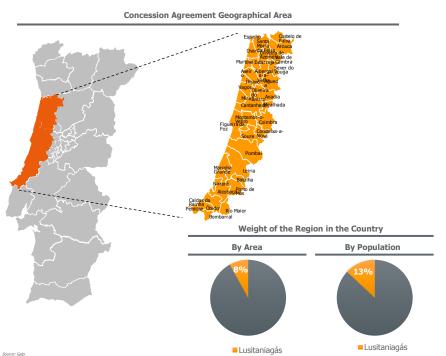


Source: Galp.



Lusitaniagás

Areas Covered



Key Facts

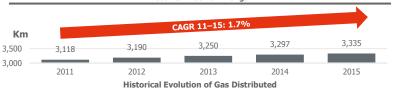
· Lusitaniagás holds the concession for distribution of Gas in the regions of Leiria, Coimbra and Aveiro

	2013	2014	2015	Ownership Structure
€'000	67,205	65,801	66,138	
€'000	33,909	30,714	30,605	3.16%
€'000	6,507	5,894	5,526	■ GGND
	€'000	<i>€'000</i> 67,205 <i>€'000</i> 33,909	<i>€'000</i> 67,205 65,801 <i>€'000</i> 33,909 30,714	<i>€'000</i> 67,205 65,801 66,138 <i>€'000</i> 33,909 30,714 30,605

Covers area of 1.4mn inhabitants and c.7,300 km²







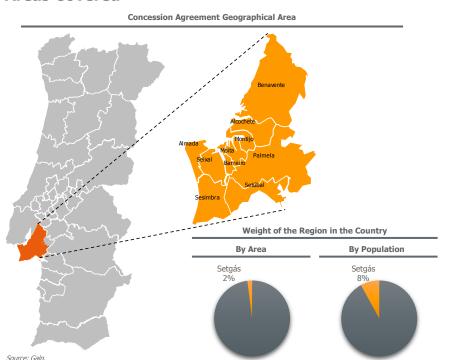


Climars Ann. Control (25.07%). Exhibition 1- Comparable Intringuess de Estudiols, \$5.6.1.2.11%, Lens Chempis, \$575, \$5.4.2.56%, [Climars Ann. Leiris 0, (26.6%), Frames Ann. Control de Salve O, (26.4%), Climars Ann. Leiris 0, (26.5%), Climars Ann. Leiris 0, (26.5%), Climars Ann. Leiris 0, (26.5%), Climars Ann. Control de Salve O, (26.4%), Climars Ann. Control de Control de



Setgás

Areas Covered

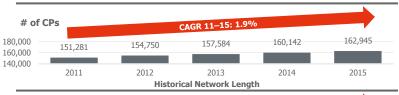


Key Facts











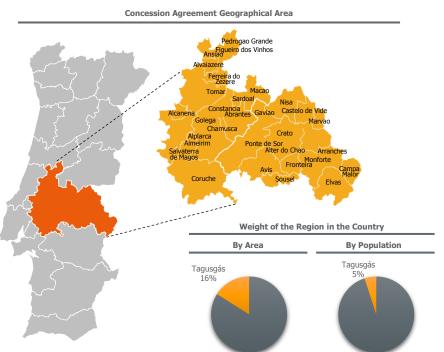


Gasriba SGPS,SA 58,03%; Município Abrantes 0,09%; Município Torres Novas 0,07%; Município Chamusca 0,05%; Município Santarém 0,05%; Município Almeirim 0,04%; Município Cartaxo 0,04%; Município Alcanena 0,04%; Município Coruche 0,04%; Município Tomar 0,04%; Município Entroncamento 0,03%; Município Macao 0,02%; Município Salvaterra Magos 0,02%; Município Ferreira Zêzere 0,02%; Município Gaviao 0,02%; Município Sardoal 0,01%; Município Macao 0,02%; Município Salvaterra Magos 0,02%; Município Ferreira Zêzere 0,02%; Município Gaviao 0,02%; Município Sardoal 0,01%; Município Macao 0,02%; Município Salvaterra Magos 0,02%; Município Ferreira Zêzere 0,02%; Município Gaviao 0,02%; Município Salvaterra Magos 0,02%; Município Ferreira Zêzere 0,02%; Município Gaviao 0,02%; Município Sardoal 0,01%; Município Alpiarça 0,01%; Município Constancia 0,01%; Câmara Mun. Golegã 0,01%. Galp doesn 't control and consolidate this company.

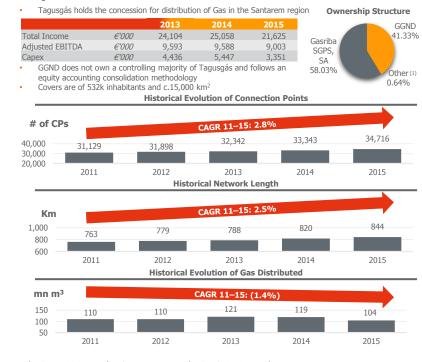


Tagusgás

Areas Covered



Key Facts



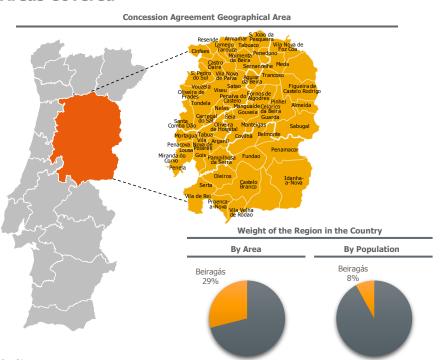
Source: Galp.



Município Abrantes 0,0%; Município Torres Novas 0,07%; Município Chamusca 0,05%; Município Santarém 0,05%; Município Almeirim 0,04%; Município Cartaxo 0,04%; Município Alcanena 0,04%; Município Coruche 0,04%; Município Salvaterra Magos 0,02%; Município Ferreira Zêzere 0,02%; Município Gaviao 0,02%; Município Sardoal 0,01%; Município Vaca ao 0,02%; Município Cartaxo 0,01%; Município Cartaxo 0,02%; Município Cartaxo 0,04%; Município Cartaxo 0,0

Beiragás

Areas Covered



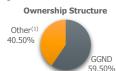
Key Facts

of CPs

• Beiragás holds the concession for distribution of Gas in the internal central region

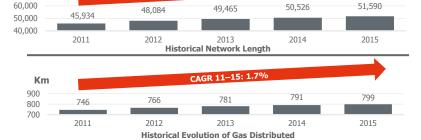
		2013	2014	2015
Total Income	€'000	23,003	21,179	18,536
Adjusted EBITDA(2)	€'000	8,392	8,371	8,189
Capex	€'000	1,836	1,400	1,292

Covers area of 814k inhabitants and c.26,700 km²



Historical Evolution of Connection Points

CAGR 11-15: 2.9%



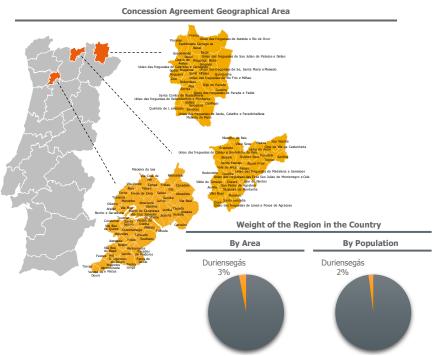


Action David das States Namenado (D.PN), Adminis Stati Carlle on Analys (D.PN), Action Febr F. dis States Control on Analys (D.PN), Action States (D.PN), According to David (D.PN), Ac



Duriensegás

Areas Covered



Source: Galp.

Key Facts

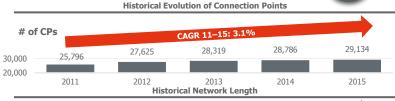
• Duriensegás holds the license for distribution of Gas around the Douro region

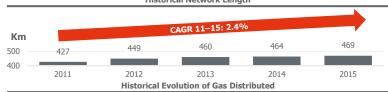
20-year concession from 1st January 2008

		2013	2014	2015
Total Income	€'000	12,538	11,035	10,628
Adjusted EBITDA(1)	€'000	5,038	4,798	5,639
Capex	€'000	1,524	789	636

Covers are of 180k inhabitants and 2,400 km²







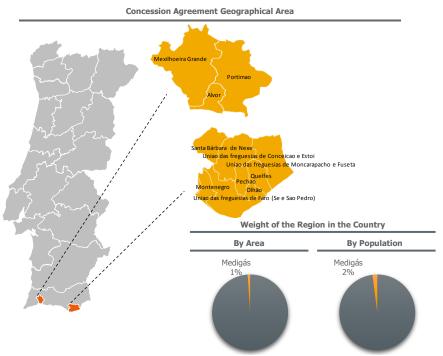




⁽¹⁾ Supply business contribution to total adjusted EBITDA of €191k in 2013, €158k in 2014 and €224k in 2015.

Medigás

Areas Covered



Source: Galp.

(1) Supply business contribution to total adjusted EBITDA of €116k in 2013, €(20)k in 2014 and €100k in 2015.

Key Facts

Medigás holds the concession for distribution of Gas in the regions of Faro, Olhao and Portimao

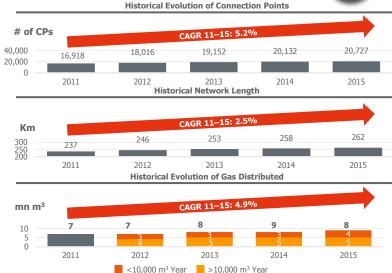
20-year concession from 1st January 2008

		2013	2014	2015
Total Income	€'000	6,709	5,955	5,119
Adjusted EBITDA(1)	€'000	2,547	2,212	2,520
Caney	€'nnn	938	777	516

Ownership Structure

GGND
100%

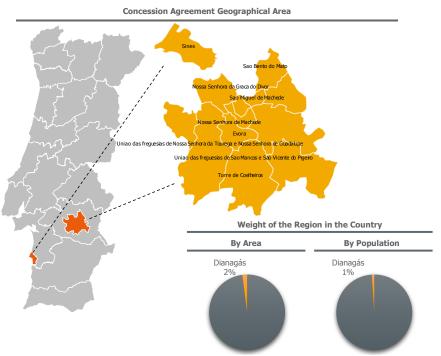
Covers area of 162k inhabitants and c.500km²





Dianagás

Areas Covered



Source: Galp.

Supply business contribution to total adjusted EBITDA of €153k in 2013, €58k in 2014 and €99k in 2015.

Key Facts

Dianagás holds the concession for distribution of Gas in the regions of Evora and Sines

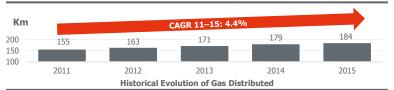
20-year concession from 1st January 2008

,		,			
		2013	2014	2015	
Total Income	€'000	5,022	4,581	4,470	
Adjusted EBITDA(1)	€'000	1,670	1,844	1,860	
Capex	€'000	913	614	774	G

Covers area of 68k inhabitants and c.1,500 km².





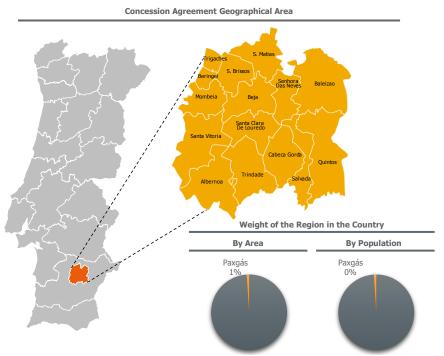






Paxgás

Areas Covered



Source: Galp.

(1) Supply business contribution to total adjusted EBITDA of €35k in 2013, €(19)k in 2014 and €41k in 2015.

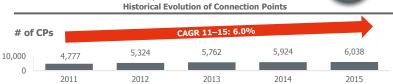
Key Facts

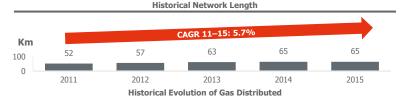
Paxgás holds the concession for distribution of Gas around the Beja region
 20-year concession from 1st January 2008

,		,		
		2013	2014	2015
Total Income	€'000	2,450	1,899	1,713
Adjusted EBITDA(1)	€'000	806	585	864
Capay	<i>c</i> iooo	622	262	121

Covers area of 35k inhabitants and c.1,100 km².













P&L

		Pro-forma Account	S
n	2013	2014	2015
P&L			
Supply Business Revenue	13	10	8
Services Rendered	228	218	209
Other operating income	37	33	30
Total revenues	277	261	247
% growth		(5.8%)	(5.4%)
COGS	(11)	(8)	(5)
Suppliers and external services	(71)	(74)	(71)
Personnel expenses	(19)	(17)	(23)
Other operating costs	(26)	(23)	(21)
Provisions	(1)	(0)	(0)
Reported EBITDA	149	139	127
Adjusted EBITDA (Excluding RNF ⁽¹⁾ impact)	139	127	127
% growth		(8.4%)	0.2%
% margin ⁽²⁾	72.0%	69.3%	71.8%
Depreciation & Amortization	(41)	(41)	(41)
EBIT	108	98	86
% margin	39.1%	37.5%	34.8%
Financial income	0	4	1
Financial income - Tagusgas	2	1	1
Financial expenses	(30)	(27)	(32)
EBT	80	76	56
Income tax	(22)	(22)	(13)
Special contribution on the energy sector	-	(10)	(10)
Net income	58	45	33
Minority interests	(2)	(2)	(2)
Net income to shareholders	56	42	32

Comments

- Net Income impacted by non-recurring items:
 - Special contribution on the energy sector created in 2014 (accounted for in P&L and resulting in an increase in provisions – i.e. non-cash item): €(9.8)mn in 2015 and €(9.6)mn in 2014
 - Minority interests adjustments: €0.3m in 2015, €0.1m in 2014 and €0.4mn in 2013

Source: Galo

Note: Tagusgás not included in the PF consolidated accounts as GGND holds a stake below 50%. Tagusgás participation taken into account only as financial income item.



⁽¹⁾ RNF ("Reposição (gradual da) Neutralidade Financeira"): In the 1st regulatory period ('08-'10), ERSE established a "smoothening" mechanism for RAB remuneration to flatten tariffs and prevent excessively high tariffs during network build-up. This mechanism was eliminated in the 2nd regulatory period ('10-'13) and during 6 years (ending in gas year 2015-16), the distributor will recover the amounts (including interests capitalisation) due under the smoothening system.

⁽²⁾ Based on the distribution revenues, calculated as allowed revenues + others.

Balance Sheet

nance Sheet	Pro-forma Accounts			Statutory Accounts		
nn	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015	
Balance Sheet						
Fixed Assets	1,288	1,249	1,214	1,260	1,214	
Tangible Assets	1	1	1	1	1	
Goodwill	2	2	2	2	2	
Other Intangible Assets	1,173	1,154	1,132	1,154	1,132	
Investment in Subsidiaries	0	0	0	0	0	
Stakes in Associates	12	13	14	13	14	
Other LT receivables	87	67	49	72	49	
Deferred tax assets	14	13	15	18	15	
Current Assets	133	145	140	137	140	
Inventories	1	1	1	1	1	
Clients	20	13	15	13	15	
Other ST receivables	106	119	96	111	96	
Corporate tax receivables	2	0	-	-	-	
Cash and equivalents	4	12	29	12	29	
Total Assets	1,421	1,394	1,354	1,397	1,354	
Equity	318	357	330	319	257	
Capital	90	90	90	90	90	
Reserves	3	3	3	(0)	3	
Supplementary capital	0	0	(0)	0	-	
Coverage reserves	-	(0)	(0)	-	-	
Retained earnings	153	205	187	(13)	115	
Profit/(loss) for the period	56	42	32	191	30	
Minorities	16	18	19	51	19	
Long-term liabilities	921	871	891	864	965	
Long-term debt - Incl. SHL from Galp G&P to GGND and other LT payabl	772	726	760	714	833	
Long-term debt - EIB loans	73	58	43	58	43	
Pension obligations and other liabilities	41	48	50	48	50	
Deferred tax assets	31	27	16	32	16	
Long term provisions	3	13	23	13	23	
Current liabilities	182	166	132	213	132	
Short-term debt - EIB loans	38	44	18	44	18	
Suppliers	14	25	9	25	9	
Other short-term payables	117	80	66	127	66	
Tax payables	12	17	40	18	40	
Total liabilities and equity	1,421	1,394	1,354	1,397	1,354	

Comments

Pro-forma Balance Sheet: Prepared for comparability purposes to eliminate the impact of the acquisition of participations in the operating companies throughout the period. Assumes that current perimeter is in force since Jan. 2013

Statutory Balance Sheet: Evolution impacted by acquisition of participations in different years:

Participation (%)	2013	2014	2015
Lisboagás		100.0%	100.0%
Lusitaniagás		86.3%	96.8%
Setgás		66.9%	99.9%
Tagusgás		41.3%	41.3%
Beiragás		59.5%	59.5%
Duriensegás		100.0%	100.0%
Medigás		100.0%	100.0%
Dianagás		100.0%	100.0%
Paxgás		100.0%	100.0%

- Assumes acquisition of participations completed close to year end, resulting in part of the dividends not being received by GGND
- Acquisition of part of Lusitaniagás and Setgás equity completed in 2015, partially offsetting decrease in pro-forma accounts debt
- Increase in provisions due to extraordinary contribution for the energy sector provisions (accrued but not paid)

2015 pro-forma/statutory figures reconciliation: c.€74mn higher equity and lower debt in the pro-forma accounts due to dividends anticipation and interests paid by operating companies (net of impact from "theoretical" interest paid by GGND):

€mn	2013	2014	2015	Total
Dividends Received	46	32	-	78
Interests Received	23	17	-	40
Interests Paid	(26)	(21)	-	(46)
Income Tax	1	1	-	2
Other		-	0	0
Total	44	29	0	74



Cash Flow

	Pro-forma Accounts			
€mn	2013	2014	2015	
Cash How Statement				
EBIT	108	98	86	
Dividends from associates	-	-	-	
D&A	41	41	41	
Changes in WC	(26)	2	12	
Others	(10)	10	16	
Cash flow from operations	113	151	155	
Capex	(27)	(22)	(20)	
Cash flow from investing	(27)	(22)	(20)	
Net financial expenses	(29)	(22)	(30)	
Taxes	(7)	(19)	(5)	
Dividends paid	-	-	(57)	
Others	1	(0)	(2)	
Total	51	88	42	
To	4	(20)	(47)	
Increase/(decrease) in short-term debts	4	(29)	(47) 21	
Increase/(decrease) in long-term debts	(61)	(52)	==	
(Increase)/decrease in availability	6	(8)	(16)	

Comments

- Impact from Change in Working Capital mainly driven by decrease in accounts receivable due to lower allowed revenues (€12.3mn) and RNF (€11.1mn)
 - Partially offset by decrease in accounts payables

Source: Galp.

Note: Tagusgás not included in the PF consolidated accounts as GGND holds a stake below 50%. Tagusgás participation taken into account only as financial income item.



GGND Capital Structure & Financial Policy



GGND Capital Structure & Financial Policy

Proposed GGND Governance

Key Elements

- **Economic** Rights
- Economic rights proportional to shareholding in GGND
- **Dividend** Distribution **Policy**

Board

• Maximise cash distributions and leverage while maintain investment grade rating

- · Total of 8 directors 5 appointed by Galp

 - 2 appointed by Partner
 - 1 Senior Independent Director appointed by both shareholders. also Vice-Chairman of the Board
- Managing Board
- · Three (or five) Directors from the Board
 - Two (or four) to be appointed by Galp (one being Chairman of the Managing Board)
 - CFO to be appointed by the Partner

- 5 Shareholders **Oualified** Matters⁽¹⁾
- List of matters requiring approval by a qualified majority of 90% of shareholders
- Board Qualified Matters(2)
- · List of matters requiring approval of seven Directors

- **Funding and** Distribution Policy
- Commitment to maintain investment grade rating from S&P
- At least BBB- as a stand-alone credit profile
- Distributions to comply with FFO to Debt ratio above 9% or any other metrics that S&P may use to determine credit rating
- Senior Independent Director approval needed for exceptions

- Shareholders Qualified Matters: any change to the agreed dividend payout ratio / dividend distribution policy; payment or declaration by GGND of any distributions; share capital increase and reduction; remuneration of Managing Board members, consolidation or amalgamation of GGND with another company; winding-up or liquidation of GGND.
- Board Qualified Matters: diversification into new lines of business or shareholdings in new distribution companies; disposal of assets of the Company or of assets or share capital of any of the Subsidiaries; approval of Business Plan and annual Budget; preparation of the annual financial statements for approval at the General Shareholders' Meeting; increase of indebtedness or provision of new security in an aggregate value above the amounts provided for in the Budget; changes to the accounting policies related to the depreciation of the GGND' assets; entering into or changes to contracts with related and non-related parties with an aggregate annual value above 5% of the annual aggregate operating costs of GGND: the consolidation or amalgamation of any of the Subsidiaries with any other company; the winding up or liquidation of any of the Subsidiaries.



GGND Capital Structure & Financial Policy

External Debt Breakdown

€mn		Lisboagás 100%	Lusitaniagás 96.84%	Setgás 99.93%	Tagusgás ⁽¹⁾ 41.33%	Beiragás 59.50%	Duriensegás 100%	Medigás 100%	Dianagás 100%	Paxgás 100%
	Amount	24.6	8.1	4.1	- -	-	-	-	-	-
EIB Loans	Interest Rate	EIB Rate ⁽²⁾	EIB Rate ⁽²⁾	EIB Rate ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Yearly Repayment	6.2	2.3	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount	<u>-</u>	-	-	CGD 22.7	Novo Banco 13.6	-	-	-	-
Other Bank	Base Rate	<u>-</u>	-	-	Euribor 6M	Euribor 6M	-	-	-	-
Loans	Spread	<u>-</u>	-	-	4.00%	0.63%	-	-	-	-
	Yearly Repayment	- I	-	-	Variable	Variable	-	-	-	-

Source: As of June 2016. Note:



⁽¹⁾ Tagusgás not consolidated.

EIB rate historically next to EUR 3M + 0.15%. – of the last 5 years.

Marubeni & Toho Gas Overview



Marubeni & Toho Gas Overview





Consortium Overview

Marubeni Business Description

- · Marubeni is a Japanese conglomerate engaged in a wide range of business activities and with a global presence
- Operates through five business divisions, established in April 2015, following an internal organisational restructuring, namely Food & Consumer Products, Chemical & Forest Products, Energy & Metals, Power Projects & Plant and Transportation & Industrial Machinery
- The Company's network comprises 132 branches and offices in 67 countries across Africa, Asia-Pacific, Europe, the Americas and the Middle East
- Caters to the food materials, textiles, pulp and paper, chemicals, energy, metals and mineral resources, transportation machinery, plants and industrial machinery, finance, logistics and information, real estate development and construction industries
- Listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange since July 1950
- Founded: 1858; Headquartered: Tokyo, Japan; Employees: 38,830 (Mar '15)

Toho Gas Business Description

- Founded in 1922 Toho Gas, with its 2,859 employees, is the third largest city gas provider in Japan supplying city gas mainly in the Aichi, Gifu and Mie Prefectures in the Tokai Area
- The company serves over 2.4 million customers, selling over 3.9 billion m3
- Beside the LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) sales business, its group companies are engaged in:
 - Residential energy business: gas appliances for residential use
 - · Engineering business: design and installation of gas equipment in plants, office buildings and other commercial and industrial facilities
- In addition to its core gas activities, the company is also involved in the leasing and management of real estate properties, designing and construction of residential buildings, offering of data processing/systems engineering, insurance/travel agency, and LNG ship lending services
- Toho Gas has recently appointed Yoshiro Tominari as President and CEO of the company
- Shareholders: i) 41% Financial Institutions, ii) 24% Individuals, iii) 17% Foregin investors, iv) 17% Domestic Companies, V) 1% Tresuary Stock



Additional Materials on Market & Regulatory Framework

Additional Materials on Market & Regulatory Framework

Relationship of Distributors with the Regulator

Overview

Tariffs

 ERSE sets the regulatory framework and determines the access tariffs for distributors and the regulated gas supply tariffs for last resort supply companies / customers

Allowed Revenues ERSE determines the general rules for the calculation of the allowed revenues for each regulatory period

Investments

ERSE and the distribution companies work together to define the required investments for the distribution network

- In the Portuguese gas distribution sector there is no centralised planning for new investments on distribution infrastructures conducted at national level
- Each operator presents every 2-year a rolling 5-year investment plan
 to the Government (through DGEG) that are subject to a Public
 Consultation process conducted by ERSE. Once the investment plan is
 approved by the Minister of Energy, ERSE would hardly dispute its
 inclusion in the RAB
- ERSE compares the actual investments with the figures provided in previous forecasts. Any difference is adjusted in the allowed revenues of the year and the RAB is recalculated including this adjustment
- Currently, there is no incentive mechanism on capex to allow distributors to harness added efficiencies on their investments. There is no price cap mechanism

Cost Allowance ERSE defines the opex efficiency factors and the allowed opex to be recognised when determining the companies' remuneration

Triennial Regulatory Review⁽¹⁾

- ERSE typically issues a Public Consultation (PC) for the revision of Regulatory Codes (Tariffs, Network Access, Commercial Relations and Quality of Service
- ERSE approves and publishes the Regulatory Codes, whose contents are considered in the proposals for the "Regulatory Parameters for the new Regulatory Period" and "Tariff and Allowed Revenues"
- Proposals sent, under confidentiality terms, to the "Conselho Tarifário" for analysis and recommendations, that are presented to ERSE on May 15th

4Q yr n-1

April 15th yr n

May 15th yr n June 15th yr n

^

During the PC, ERSE also requests an analysis from their independent Councils on those proposals: "Conselho Tarifário" (on the Tariffs Code) and "Conselho Consultivo" (on the other Codes)

 On April 15th, ERSE Announces the Proposals for the "Regulatory Parameters for the new Regulatory Period" and "Tariff and Allowed Revenues" for the first Gas Year of the

new Regulatory Period

 On June 15th, ERSE approves and publishes the final decision on Regulatory Parameters, Tariffs and Allowed Revenues (1st Gas Year)

ERSE Reporting Cycle on an Annual Basis

 The operators must provide ERSE with the annual accounts of year (n-1) before June 30th

June yr n

 The operators must provide ERSE with the regulated annual accounts of year (n-1) before October 31st

October yr n

- Operators must provide to ERSE the following:
- Provisional operational information for the following 2 years
- · Forecasted investments for the following 2 years

December yr n

- Forecasted financial information for the current and the 2 following years
- All this information must be provided to ERSE before December 15th

Note: Distributors must provide ERSE with all the information required according with the "Regulamento Tarifário do sector do Gas Natural" Section VI.

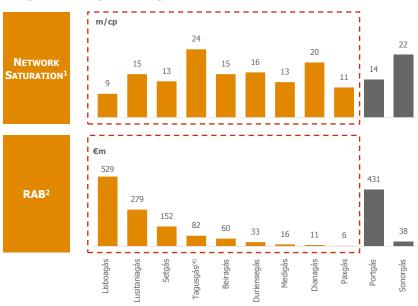
1) Official process, not preventing informal consultation process between the companies and ERSE, where proposals are presented to the Regulator for consideration in the proposals for codes revision.

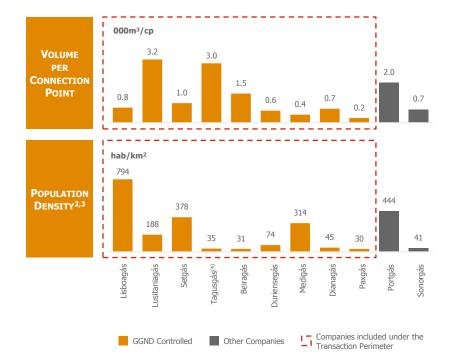


Additional Materials on Market & Regulatory Framework

Portuguese Gas Distribution Overview

Key 2015 Operating Data





Source: ERSE report: "Parametros de Regulacao Para o Periodo dos Anos Gas de 2013 – 2014 a 2015 – 2016".

Note: (*) Autonomous gas distribution units. Data as of 31 December 2015, with exception of Portgás and Sonorgás.

1 Calculated as (network length m/connection points).

2 As of 31 December 2014.

3 Source: INE.

4 GGND holds less than 50% in Tagusgás and as such does not control it.



Glossary



Glossary

Α	Annual				
AGDUs	Autonomous Gas Distribution Units				
bcm	Billion Cubic Metre				
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate				
Capex	Capital Expenditure				
CCGT	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine				
COGS	Cost of Goods Sold				
CPs	Connection Points				
DBCs	Distribution Business Companies				
DL	Decree-Law				
DGEG	Direção-Geral de Energia e Geologia				
DSO	Distribution System Operator				
EDP	Energias de Portugal				
EIB	European Investment Bank				
EMTN	Euro Medium Term Note				
ERSE	Entidade Reguladora dos Serviços Energéticos - Portuguese Regulator for energy services				
Galp	Galp Energia, SGPS, SA				
GGND	Galp Gás Natural Distribuição, S.A.				
GNF	Gas Natural Fenosa				
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards				
Kg	Kilogram				
km	Kilometre				

km²	Square Kilometre				
KWh	Kilo Watt hour				
LDCs	Local Distribution Concessions				
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas				
m	Metre				
mm	Millimetre				
m³	Cubic Metre				
mn	Million				
MW	Mega Watt				
MWh	Mega Watt hour				
Opex	Operating Expenses				
p.a.	Per Annum				
PF	Pro Forma				
RAB	Regulated Asset Base (Total fixed Asset net of subsidies and				
	accumulated depreciation)				
REN	Redes Energéticas Nacionais				
TSO	Transmission System Operator				
UGS	Global System Utilisation Tariffs				
URD	Distribution Network Utilisation Tariffs				
URT	Transport Network Utilisation Tariffs				
VAT	Value Added Tax				
X-Factor	Efficiency Factor				
YR	Year				