

Tecnoglass Inc.
Form 424B3
August 04, 2016

Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3)
Registration No. 333-205586

TECNOGLASS INC.

Offer to Exchange Warrants to Acquire Ordinary Shares of Tecnoglass Inc. for Ordinary Shares of Tecnoglass Inc.

THE OFFER (AS DEFINED BELOW) AND WITHDRAWAL RIGHTS WILL EXPIRE AT 5:00 P.M., EASTERN TIME, ON SEPTEMBER 8, 2016, UNLESS THE OFFER IS EARLIER WITHDRAWN OR IS EXTENDED.

For a limited period of time, we are offering to each of our warrant holders the opportunity to receive one of our ordinary shares in exchange for every 2.5 of our outstanding warrants tendered by the holder and exchanged pursuant to the offer (the Offer). The Offer is being made to:

All holders of our publicly traded warrants to purchase ordinary shares that were issued in connection with our March 2012 initial public offering of units, referred to as the Public Warrants. The Public Warrants were included in the 4,200,000 units (the Units) issued in our initial public offering, each such Unit consisting of one ordinary share and one warrant to purchase one ordinary share. As of July 26, 2016, 2,525,416 Public Warrants were outstanding. Pursuant to the Offer, we are offering up to an aggregate of 1,010,167 of our ordinary shares in exchange for the Public Warrants.

All holders of our warrants to purchase ordinary shares that were issued in private placements prior to, or simultaneously with, the consummation of our initial business combination, referred to as the Private Warrants. The Public Warrants and Private Warrants are referred to collectively as the Warrants. The Private Warrants were issued (i) simultaneously with the closing of our initial public offering, in a private sale of 4,800,000 warrants to certain of our initial shareholders and Graubard Miller, our counsel, and (ii) simultaneously with the closing of our initial business combination, in a private transaction upon conversion of an outstanding convertible promissory note. As of July 26, 2016, 4,190,745 Private Warrants were outstanding. Pursuant to the Offer, we are offering up to an aggregate of 1,676,298 of our ordinary shares in exchange for the Private Warrants. We anticipate that the holders of the Private Warrants will exchange all of their Private Warrants pursuant to the Offer but there is no assurance of this fact.

Each Warrant holder whose Warrants are exchanged pursuant to the Offer will receive one of our ordinary shares for every 2.5 Warrants tendered by such holder and exchanged. No fractional ordinary shares will be issued pursuant to the Offer. In lieu of issuing fractional shares, we will round down to the nearest whole share based upon the aggregated number of Warrants tendered by the holder.

The Offer is made solely upon the terms and conditions in this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange, and in the related Letter of Transmittal. The Offer will be open until September 8, 2016 at 5:00 p.m., Eastern Time, unless earlier withdrawn or

extended by us (the period during which the Offer is open, giving effect to any withdrawal or extension, is referred to as the Offer Period, and the date and time at which the Offer Period ends is referred to as the Expiration Date). The Offer is not made to those holders who reside in states or other jurisdictions where an offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful. We may withdraw the Offer only if the conditions to the Offer are not satisfied prior to the Expiration Date. Promptly upon any such withdrawal, we will return the tendered Warrants to the holders.

You may tender some or all of your Warrants on these terms. *If you elect to tender Warrants in response to this Offer, please follow the instructions in this document and the related documents, including the Letter of Transmittal.* If you tender Warrants, you may withdraw your tendered Warrants before the Expiration Date and retain them on their current terms, by following the instructions in this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange. If the Offer Period is extended, you may withdraw your tendered Warrants at any time until the Expiration Date, as extended. In addition, tendered Warrants that are not accepted by us for exchange by September 29, 2016, may thereafter be withdrawn by you until such time as the Warrants are accepted by us for exchange.

Warrants not exchanged for our ordinary shares pursuant to the Offer will remain outstanding subject to their current terms, including any such terms allowing us to redeem such Warrants prior to their expiration. We reserve the right to redeem any of the Warrants, as applicable, pursuant to their current terms at any time, including prior to the completion of the Offer.

This Offer forms a part of a registration statement on Form S-4 that we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) regarding the ordinary shares issuable upon exchange of the Warrants pursuant to the Offer.

Our board of directors has approved this Offer. However, neither we nor any of our management, our board of directors, or the information agent or the depositary for the Offer is making any recommendation as to whether holders of Warrants should tender Warrants for exchange in the Offer. Each holder of a Warrant must make its own decision as to whether to exchange some or all of its Warrants.

All questions and requests for additional information should be directed to Morrow Sodali, 470 West Avenue, Stamford, Connecticut 06902, Tel: 800-662-5200, Email: tglswinfo@morrowco.com. You may also request additional copies of this document, the Letter of Transmittal or the Notice of Guaranteed Delivery from the information agent.

We will amend our offering materials, including this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange, to the extent required by applicable securities laws to disclose any material changes to information previously published, sent or given to Warrant holders.

**The securities offered by this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange involve a high degree of risk.
See Risk Factors beginning on page 5.**

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange is August 4, 2016.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>PROSPECTUS SUMMARY</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>RISK FACTORS</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>COMPARATIVE PER SHARE DATA</u>	<u>19</u>
<u>CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>THE OFFER</u>	<u>21</u>
<u>INFORMATION CONCERNING OUR COMPANY</u>	<u>38</u>
<u>MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</u>	<u>51</u>
<u>CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PERSON TRANSACTIONS</u>	<u>60</u>
<u>DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES</u>	<u>63</u>
<u>LEGAL MATTERS</u>	<u>66</u>
<u>EXPERTS</u>	<u>66</u>
<u>WHERE YOU CAN FIND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</u>	<u>66</u>
<u>INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	<u>FS-1</u>

i

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS/OFFER TO EXCHANGE

This Prospectus/Offer to Exchange is a part of the registration statement that we filed on Form S-4 with the Securities and Exchange Commission. You should read this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange, including the detailed information regarding our company, ordinary shares and Warrants, and the financial statements and the notes to those statements that appear elsewhere in this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange and any applicable prospectus supplement.

You should rely only on the information contained in this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange and in any accompanying prospectus supplement. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information different from that contained in this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange. You should not assume that the information in this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange or any prospectus supplement is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of those documents. You should not consider this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange to be an offer or solicitation relating to the securities in any jurisdiction in which such an offer or solicitation relating to the securities is not authorized. Furthermore, you should not consider this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange to be an offer or solicitation relating to the securities if the person making the offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so, or if it is unlawful for you to receive such an offer or solicitation.

Unless the context requires otherwise, in this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange, we use the terms our company, we, us, our, and similar references to refer to Tecnoglass Inc., a Cayman Islands corporation formerly named Andina Acquisition Corporation, and its subsidiaries. References to Tecnoglass Holding are to our wholly owned subsidiary, Tecno Corporation; references to TG are to Tecnoglass Holding's indirect subsidiary, Tecnoglass S.A.; and references to ES are to Tecnoglass Holding's indirect subsidiary, C.I. Energía Solar S.A. E.S. Windows.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary provides a brief overview of the key aspects of the Offer. Because it is only a summary, it does not contain all of the detailed information contained elsewhere in this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange or in the documents included as exhibits to the registration statement that contains this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange. Accordingly, you are urged to carefully review this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange in its entirety (including all documents filed as exhibits to the registration statement that contains this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange, which may be obtained by following the procedures set forth herein in the section entitled "Where You Can Find Additional Information").

Summary of the Offer

Our Company

Tecnoglass Inc., a Cayman Islands exempted company, is a leading manufacturer of hi-spec, architectural glass and windows for the western hemisphere residential and commercial construction industries, operating through our direct and indirect subsidiaries.

Corporate Contact Information

Our principal executive offices are located at Avenida Circunvalar a 100 mts de la Via 40, Barrio Las Flores, Barranquilla, Colombia, and our telephone number at such offices is (57)(5)3734000.

Warrants that qualify for the Offer

Public Warrants

As of July 26, 2016, we had outstanding Public Warrants to purchase an aggregate of 2,525,416 of our ordinary shares. The Public Warrants were included in the 4,200,000 Units issued in our initial public offering, each consisting of one ordinary share and one warrant to purchase one ordinary share. The Units were mandatorily separated into their component parts (one ordinary share and one warrant) effective November 25, 2013. Pursuant to the Offer, we are offering up to an aggregate of 1,010,167 of our ordinary shares in exchange for the Public Warrants.

Private Warrants

As of July 26, 2016, we had outstanding Private Warrants to purchase an aggregate of 4,190,745 of our ordinary shares. The Private Warrants were issued (i) simultaneously with the closing of our initial public offering, in a private sale of 4,800,000 warrants to certain of our initial shareholders and Graubard Miller, our counsel, and (ii) simultaneously with the closing of our initial business combination, in a private transaction upon conversion of an outstanding convertible promissory note. Pursuant to the Offer, we are offering up to an aggregate of 1,676,298 of our ordinary shares in exchange for the Private Warrants. We anticipate that the holders of the Private Warrants will exchange all of their Private Warrants pursuant to the Offer but there is no assurance of this fact.

General Terms of the Warrants

Each Public Warrant is exercisable for one ordinary share at an exercise price of \$8.00 per share. Warrants may be exercised for cash or on cashless basis provided that there is an effective and current registration statement relating to the ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants. We may call the Public Warrants for redemption, at any time while the Warrants are exercisable, upon not less than 30 days prior written notice of

TABLE OF CONTENTS

redemption to each Warrant holder, at \$0.01 per warrant, if and only if the last sale price of our ordinary shares (or the closing bid price of our ordinary shares in the event the ordinary shares are not traded on any specific trading day) equals or exceeds \$14.00 per share, for any 20 trading days within a 30 consecutive trading day period and if, and only if, there is a current registration statement in effect with respect to the ordinary shares underlying the Warrants commencing five business days prior to the 30-day trading period and continuing each day thereafter until the date of redemption. If we call the Warrants for redemption, our management will have the option to require any holder that wishes to exercise its warrant to do so on a cashless basis. The terms of the Private Warrants are identical to the Public Warrants, except that such Private Warrants are exercisable on a cashless basis even if a registration statement covering the ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of such Warrants is not effective and are not redeemable by us, in each case so long as they are still held by the initial purchasers or their affiliates. The Warrants expire on December 20, 2016.

Market Price of Our Ordinary Shares

Our ordinary shares listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market tier of The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC (NASDAQ) under the symbol TGLS, and the Warrants are quoted on the OTC Pink Marketplace under the symbol TGLSW. Our ordinary shares also commenced trading on the Colombia Stock Exchange, the Bolsa de Valores de Colombia, on January 6, 2016 under the symbol TGLSC . The Colombia listing is secondary to Tecnoglass primary listing on NASDAQ. No new shares were issued in connection with the admission to trading on the Bolsa de Valores de Colombia.

See *The Offer Market Price, Dividends and Related Shareholder Matters* beginning on page 29.

The Offer

Each Warrant holder whose Warrants are exchanged pursuant to the Offer will receive one ordinary share for every 2.5 Warrants so exchanged. No fractional ordinary shares will be issued pursuant to the Offer. In lieu of issuing fractional shares, we will round down to the nearest whole share based upon the aggregated number of Warrants tendered by the holder.

Holders of the Warrants tendered for exchange will not have to pay any of the exercise price for the tendered Warrants in order to receive ordinary shares in the exchange.

The shares issued in exchange for the Warrants will be unrestricted and freely transferable, as long as the holder is not an affiliate of ours and was not an affiliate of ours within the three months prior to the proposed transfer of such shares.

This Offer is being made to all Warrant holders except those holders who reside in states or other jurisdictions where an offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful. The purposes of the Offer are to attempt to simplify our corporate structure, reduce the potential dilutive impact of the warrants thereby providing us with

TABLE OF CONTENTS

more flexibility for financing our operations in the future, and to reduce our derivative warrant liability to increase shareholders' equity. Due to the terms of the Warrants, we are required to revalue the warrants quarterly and have recorded significant non-cash derivative losses and gains which are not reflective of our actual operating performance. By eliminating the warrants, we would no longer be required to record these non-cash losses or gains. Additionally, the Offer will allow holders of Warrants the opportunity to participate in our recently announced dividend policy of declaring regular quarterly cash dividends of \$0.125 per share, or \$0.50 per share annually, by exchanging their Warrants for our ordinary shares. See *The Offer - Background and Purpose of the Offer* beginning on page 28.

Offer Period

The Offer will expire on the Expiration Date, which is 5:00 p.m., Eastern Time, on September 8, 2016, unless earlier withdrawn or extended by us. All Warrants tendered for exchange pursuant to the Offer, and all required related paperwork, must be received by the depositary by the Expiration Date, as described in this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange.

If the Offer Period is extended, we will make a public announcement of such extension by no later than 9:00 a.m., Eastern Time, on the next business day following the Expiration Date as in effect immediately prior to such extension.

We may withdraw the Offer only if the conditions of the Offer are not satisfied prior to the Expiration Date.

Promptly upon any such withdrawal, we will return the tendered Warrants. We will announce any intention to withdraw the Offer by disseminating notice by public announcement or otherwise as permitted by applicable law.

See *The Offer - General Terms - Offer Period* on page 22.

Conditions to the Offer

The Offer is subject to customary conditions, including there being no action or proceeding, statute, rule, regulation or order that would challenge or restrict the making or completion of the Offer. We may waive some of the conditions to the Offer. See *The Offer - General Terms - Conditions to the Offer* on page 22.

Withdrawal Rights

If you tender your Warrants and change your mind, you may withdraw your tendered Warrants at any time prior to the Expiration Date, as described in greater detail in the section entitled *The Offer - Withdrawal Rights* beginning on page 27. If the Offer Period is extended, you may withdraw your tendered Warrants at any time until the extended Expiration Date. In addition, tendered Warrants that are not accepted by us for exchange by September 29, 2016 may thereafter be withdrawn by you until such time as the Warrants are accepted by us for exchange.

Participation by Directors, Executive Officers and Affiliates

We anticipate that several of our directors, executive officers and their affiliates will exchange their Private Warrants in accordance with the terms of the Offer. However, they are not required to do so.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Federal and State Regulatory Approvals

Other than compliance with the applicable federal and state securities laws, no federal or state regulatory requirements must be complied with and no federal or state regulatory approvals must be obtained in connection with the Offer.

Absence of Appraisal or Dissenters' Rights

Holders of the Warrants do not have any appraisal or dissenters' rights under applicable law in connection with the Offer.

Tax Consequences of the Offer

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, Warrant holders should not recognize gain or loss on the receipt of ordinary shares in exchange for Warrants pursuant to the Offer. The holder's initial tax basis in the ordinary shares received in the exchange should equal such holder's tax basis in the Warrants tendered in the exchange. The holder's holding period for the ordinary shares received in the exchange should include the holding period for such holder's Warrants tendered in the exchange. See *The Offer - Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences* beginning on page 33.

Depository

The depository for the Offer is:
Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company
17 Battery Place, 8th Floor
New York, New York 10004
Attention: Corporate Actions Department
Facsimile: (212) 616-7610

Additional Information

We recommend that our Warrant holders review the registration statement on Form S-4, of which this prospectus forms a part, including the exhibits, that we have filed with the SEC in connection with the Offer and our other materials that we have filed with the SEC, before making a decision on whether to accept the Offer. All reports and other documents we have filed with the SEC can be accessed electronically on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. If you have any questions about the Offer or need additional copies of this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange, the Letter of Transmittal or Notice of Guaranteed Delivery, you should contact:

470 West Avenue
Stamford CT, 06902
Banks and Brokerage Firms Call: (203) 658-9400
Stockholders Call Toll Free: (800) 662-5200
tglsinfo@morrowco.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

RISK FACTORS

An investment in our securities involves significant risks. Before tendering any Warrants for exchange pursuant to the Offer, you should carefully consider and evaluate all of the information included in this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange or any applicable prospectus supplement, including the risk factors set forth below. Our business, financial position, results of operations or liquidity could be adversely affected by any of these risks. The risks and uncertainties we describe are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business or operations. Any adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations or liquidity could result in a decline in the value of our ordinary shares and other securities and the loss of all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to Our Business Operations

We operate in competitive markets, and our business could suffer if we are unable to adequately address potential downward pricing pressures and other factors that may reduce operating margins.

The principal markets that our subsidiaries, Tecnoglass and ES, serve are highly competitive. Competition is based primarily on the precision and range of achievable tolerances, quality, price and the ability to meet delivery schedules dictated by customers. Our competition comes from companies of various sizes, some of which have greater financial and other resources than we do and some of which have more established brand names in the markets that we serve.

Any of these competitors may foresee the course of market development more accurately than we will, develop products that are superior to ours, have the ability to produce similar products at a lower cost than us or adapt more quickly than we can to new technologies or evolving customer requirements. Increased competition could force us to lower our prices or to offer additional services at a higher cost to us, which could reduce gross profit and net income. Accordingly, we may not be able to adequately address potential downward pricing pressures and other factors, which consequently may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Failure to maintain the performance, reliability and quality standards required by our customers could have a materially negative effect on our financial condition and results of operation.

We manufacture a significant portion of our products based on the specific requirements of our customers. If our products or services have performance, reliability or quality problems, or products are installed with incompatible glazing materials, we may experience additional warranty and service expenses, reduced or canceled orders, diminished pricing power, higher manufacturing or installation costs or delays in the collection of accounts receivable. Additionally, performance, reliability or quality claims from our customers, with or without merit, could result in costly and time-consuming litigation that could require significant time and attention of management and involve significant monetary damages that could negatively affect our financial results.

The volatility of the cost of raw materials used to produce our products could materially adversely affect our results of operations in the future.

The cost of raw materials included in our products, including aluminum extrusion and polyvinyl butyral, are subject to significant fluctuations. A variety of factors over which we have no control, including global demand for aluminum, fluctuations in oil prices, speculation in commodities futures and the creation of new laminates or other products based on new technologies, affect the cost of raw materials which we purchase for the manufacture of our products.

While we may attempt to minimize the risk from severe price fluctuations by entering into aluminum forward contracts to hedge these fluctuations in the purchase price of aluminum extrusion we use in production, substantial, prolonged upward trends in aluminum prices could significantly increase the cost of our aluminum needs and have an adverse effect on our results of operations. If we are not able to pass on significant cost increases to our customers, our results in the future may be negatively affected by a delay between the cost increases and price increases in our products. Accordingly, the price volatility of raw materials could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations in the future.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

We depend on third-party suppliers for our raw materials and any failure of such third-party suppliers in providing raw materials could negatively affect our ability to manufacture our products.

Our ability to offer a wide variety of products to our customers depends on receipt of adequate material supplies from manufacturers and other suppliers. It is possible in the future that our competitors or other suppliers may create products based on new technologies that are not available to us or are more effective than our products at surviving hurricane-force winds and wind-borne debris or that they may have access to products of a similar quality at lower prices. We do not have long-term contracts with the suppliers of our raw materials. Failures of third-party suppliers to provide raw materials to us in the future could have an adverse effect on our operating results or our ability to manufacture our products.

The home building industry and the home repair and remodeling sector are regulated and any increased regulatory restrictions could negatively affect our sales and results of operations.

The home building industry and the home repair and remodeling sector are subject to various local, state and federal statutes, ordinances, rules and regulations concerning zoning, building design and safety, construction, and similar matters, including regulations that impose restrictive zoning and density requirements in order to limit the number of homes that can be built within the boundaries of a particular area. Increased regulatory restrictions could limit demand for new homes and home repair and remodeling products, which could negatively affect our sales and results of operations. We may not be able to satisfy any future regulations, which consequently could have a negative effect on our sales and results of operations.

Changes in building codes could lower the demand for our impact-resistant windows and doors.

The market for our impact-resistant windows and doors depends in large part on our ability to satisfy state and local building codes that require protection from wind-borne debris. If the standards in such building codes are raised, we may not be able to meet such requirements, and demand for our products could decline. Conversely, if the standards in such building codes are lowered or are not enforced in certain areas, demand for impact-resistant products may decrease. If we are unable to satisfy future regulations, including building code standards, it could negatively affect our sales and results of operations. Further, if states and regions that are affected by hurricanes but do not currently have such building codes fail to adopt and enforce hurricane protection building codes, our ability to expand our business in such markets may be limited.

Equipment failures, delays in deliveries and catastrophic loss at any of our manufacturing facilities could lead to production curtailments or shutdowns that prevent us from producing our products.

An interruption in production capabilities at any of our facilities because of equipment failure or other reasons could result in our inability to produce our products, which would reduce our sales and earnings for the affected period. In addition, we generally manufacture our products only after receiving the order from the customer and thus do not hold large inventories. If there is a stoppage in production at our manufacturing facilities, even if only temporarily, or if they experience delays because of events that are beyond our control, delivery times could be severely affected. Any

We depend on third-party suppliers for our raw materials and any failure of such third-party suppliers in providing raw

significant delay in deliveries to our customers could lead to increased returns or cancellations and cause us to lose future sales. Our manufacturing facilities are also subject to the risk of catastrophic loss due to unanticipated events such as fires, explosions or violent weather conditions. If we experience plant shutdowns or periods of reduced production because of equipment failure, delays in deliveries or catastrophic loss, it could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition. Further, we may not have adequate insurance to compensate for all losses that result from any of these events.

Our business involves complex manufacturing processes that may result in costly accidents or other disruptions of our operations in the future.

Our business involves complex manufacturing processes. Some of these processes involve high pressures, temperatures, hot metal and other hazards that present certain safety risks to workers employed at our manufacturing facilities. The potential exists for accidents involving death or serious injury. The potential liability resulting from any such accident, to the extent not covered by insurance, could cause us to incur unexpected cash expenditures, thereby reducing the cash available to operate our business. Such an accident could disrupt operations at any of our facilities, which could adversely affect our ability to deliver products to our customers on a timely basis and to retain our current business.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Our operations are located in Colombia, which may make it more difficult for U.S. investors to understand and predict how changing market conditions will affect our financial results.

Our operations are located in Colombia and, consequently, are subject to the economic, political and tax conditions prevalent in that country. The economic conditions in Colombia are subject to different growth expectations, market weaknesses and business practices than seen in the U.S. market. We may not be able to predict how changing market conditions in Colombia will affect our financial results.

Our net sales and operating profits may be difficult to predict and could fall below our expectations and those of securities analysts and investors, which likely would have an adverse effect on the market price of our securities.

Our net operating revenues and operating results may fall below provided guidance and the expectations of securities analysts or investors in future periods. Our annual net sales and operating results may vary depending on a number of factors, including, but not limited to, fluctuating customer demand, delay or timing of shipments, construction delays or cancellations due to lack of financing for construction projects or market acceptance of new products. Manufacturing or operational difficulties that may arise due to quality control, capacity utilization of our production equipment or staffing requirements may also adversely affect annual net sales and operating results. In addition, competition, including new entrants into Tecnoglass and ES's markets, the introduction of new products by competitors, adoption of improved technologies by competitors and competitive pressures on prices of products and services, could adversely affect our annual net sales and operating results. Finally, our annual net sales and operating results may vary depending on raw material pricing, the potential for disruption of supply and changes in legislation that could have an adverse effect on labor or other costs. Our failure to meet net sales and operating result expectations would likely adversely affect the market price of our securities.

New construction remains below average levels, and repair and remodeling markets are still flat and such market pressures could negatively affect our results of operations.

The glass industry is subject to the cyclical market pressures of the larger new construction and repair and remodeling markets. In turn, these larger markets may be affected by adverse changes in economic conditions such as demographic trends, employment levels and consumer confidence. Any future downturn or any other negative market pressures could negatively affect our results of operations in the future.

We may be adversely affected by disruptions to our manufacturing facilities or disruptions to our customer, supplier or employee base.

Any disruption to our facilities resulting from weather-related events, fire, an act of terrorism or any other cause could damage a significant portion of our inventory, affect our distribution of products and materially impair our ability to distribute products to customers. We could incur significantly higher costs and longer lead times associated with distributing our products to customers during the time that it takes for us to reopen or replace a damaged facility. In addition, if there are disruptions to our customer and supplier base or to our employees caused by weather-related events, acts of terrorism or any other cause, our business could be temporarily adversely affected by higher costs for materials, increased shipping and storage costs, increased labor costs, increased absentee rates and scheduling issues.

Our business involves complex manufacturing processes that may result in costly accidents or other disruptions of o

Any interruption in the production or delivery of our supplies could reduce sales of our products and increase costs.

The nature of our business exposes each of our subsidiaries to product liability and warranty claims that, if adversely determined, could negatively affect our financial condition and results of operations and the confidence of customers in our products.

TG and ES are, from time to time, involved in product liability and product warranty claims relating to the products they manufacture and distribute that, if adversely determined, could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. In addition, they may be exposed to potential claims arising from the conduct of homebuilders and home remodelers and their sub-contractors. We may not be able to maintain insurance on acceptable terms or insurance may not provide adequate protection against potential liabilities in the future. Product liability claims can be expensive to defend and can divert the attention of management and other personnel for significant periods, regardless of the ultimate outcome. Claims of this nature could also have a negative effect on customer confidence in our products and us.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

We are subject to potential exposure to environmental liabilities and are subject to environmental regulation and any such liabilities or regulation may negatively affect our costs and results of operations in the future.

TG and ES are subject to various federal, state and local environmental laws, ordinances and regulations. Although we believe that our facilities are in material compliance with such laws, ordinances and regulations, as owners of real property, TG and ES can be held liable for the investigation or remediation of contamination on such properties, in some circumstances, without regard to whether we knew of or were responsible for such contamination. Remediation may be required in the future because of spills or releases of petroleum products or hazardous substances, the discovery of unknown environmental conditions, or more stringent standards regarding existing residual contamination. Environmental regulatory requirements may become more burdensome, increase our general and administrative costs, and increase the risk that TG and ES incur fines or penalties or be held liable for violations of such regulatory requirements.

Our success depends upon our ability to develop new products and services, integrate acquired products and services and enhance existing products and services through product development initiatives and technological advances; any failure to make such improvements could harm our future business and prospects.

We have continuing programs designed to develop new products and to enhance and improve our existing products. We are expending resources for the development of new products in all aspects of our business, including products that can reach a broader customer base. Some of these new products must be developed due to changes in legislative, regulatory or industry requirements or in competitive technologies that render certain of our existing products obsolete or less competitive. The successful development of our products and product enhancements are subject to numerous risks, both known and unknown, including unanticipated delays, access to significant capital, budget overruns, technical problems and other difficulties that could result in the abandonment or substantial change in the design, development and commercialization of these new products. The events could have a materially adverse effect on our results of operations.

Given the uncertainties inherent with product development and introduction, including lack of market acceptance, we cannot provide assurance that any of our product development efforts will be successful on a timely basis or within budget, if at all. Failure to develop new products and product enhancements on a timely basis or within budget could harm our business and prospects. In addition, we may not be able to achieve the technological advances necessary for us to remain competitive, which could have a materially negative effect on our financial condition.

We are dependent on sales to customers outside Colombia and any failure to make these sales may adversely affect our operating results in the future.

A significant portion of our sales is to customers outside Colombia, including to Panama and the U.S., and we expect sales in foreign markets to continue to represent a significant portion of our net sales. Foreign sales and operations are subject to changes in local government regulations and policies, including those related to tariffs and trade barriers, investments, property ownership rights, taxation, exchange controls and repatriation of earnings. Changes in the relative values of currencies occur from time to time and could affect our operating results. This risk and the other risks inherent in foreign sales and operations could adversely affect our operating results in the future.

The nature of our business exposes each of our subsidiaries to product liability and warranty claims that, if adversely

We are dependent on certain key personnel, the loss of whom could materially affect our financial performance and prospects in the future.

Our continued success depends largely upon the continued services of our senior management and certain key employees. Each member of our senior management teams has substantial experience and expertise in his or her industry and has made significant contributions to our growth and success. We face the risk, however, that members of our senior management may not continue in their current positions and the loss of the services of any of these individuals could cause us to lose customers and reduce our net sales, lead to employee morale problems and the loss of other key employees or cause disruptions to production. In addition, we may be unable to find qualified individuals to replace any senior executive officers who leave the company.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Our results of operations could be significantly affected by foreign currency fluctuations and currency regulations.

About 33% of our revenues are priced and realized in the Colombian peso. Accordingly, we are subject to risks relating to fluctuations in currency exchange rates. In the future, and especially as we further expand our sales in other markets, our customers may increasingly make payments in non-U.S. currencies. Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates could affect our sales, cost of sales and operating margins. In addition, currency devaluation can result in a loss to us if we hold monetary assets in that currency. Hedging foreign currencies can be difficult and costly, especially if the currency is not actively traded. We cannot predict the effect of future exchange rate fluctuations on our operating results.

In addition, we are subject to risks relating to governmental regulation of foreign currency, which may limit our ability to:

transfer funds from or convert currencies in certain countries;
repatriate foreign currency received in excess of local currency requirements; and
repatriate funds held by foreign subsidiaries to the United States at favorable tax rates.

As we continue to increase our operations in foreign countries, there is an increased risk that foreign currency controls may create difficulty in repatriating profits from foreign countries in the form of taxes or other restrictions, which could restrict our cash flow.

We conduct all of our operations through our subsidiaries, and will rely on payments from our subsidiaries to meet all of our obligations and may fail to meet our obligations if our subsidiaries are unable to make payments to us.

We are a holding company and derive substantially all of our operating income from our subsidiaries, ES and TG. All of our assets are held by our subsidiaries, and we rely on the earnings and cash flows of our subsidiaries to meet our debt service obligations or dividend payments. The ability of our subsidiaries to make payments to us will depend on their respective operating results and may be restricted by, among other things, the laws of their jurisdiction of organization (which may limit the amount of funds available for distributions to us), the terms of existing and future indebtedness and other agreements of our subsidiaries, including their credit facilities, and the covenants of any future outstanding indebtedness we or our subsidiaries incur. If our subsidiaries ES and TG are unable to declare dividends, our ability to meet debt service or dividend payments may be impacted. The ability of our subsidiaries in Colombia to declare dividends up to the total amount of their capital is not restricted by current laws, covenants in debt agreements or other agreements.

Risks Related to Operations in Colombia

Economic and political conditions in Colombia may have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our financial condition and results of operations depend significantly on macroeconomic and political conditions prevailing in Colombia. Decreases in the growth rate, periods of negative growth, increases in inflation, changes in law, regulation, policy, or future judicial rulings and interpretations of policies involving exchange controls and other matters such as (but not limited to) currency depreciation, inflation, interest rates, taxation, banking laws and

Our results of operations could be significantly affected by foreign currency fluctuations and currency regulations.

regulations and other political or economic developments in or affecting Colombia may affect the overall business environment and may, in turn, adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations in the future.

Colombia's fiscal deficit and growing public debt could adversely affect the Colombian economy. The Colombian fiscal deficits as a percentage of GDP in the years 2011 through 2015 were 2.2%, 2.4%, 2.3%, 2.4% and 3.4%, respectively.

The Colombian government frequently intervenes in Colombia's economy and from time to time makes significant changes in monetary, fiscal and regulatory policy. Our business and results of operations or financial condition may be adversely affected by changes in government or fiscal policies, and other political, diplomatic, social and economic developments that may affect Colombia. We cannot predict what policies the

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Colombian government will adopt and whether those policies would have a negative effect on the Colombian economy or on our business and financial performance in the future.

We cannot assure you as to whether current stability in the Colombian economy will be sustained. If the condition of the Colombian economy were to deteriorate, we would likely be adversely affected.

The Colombian government and the Central Bank may seek to implement new policies aimed at controlling further fluctuation of the Colombian peso against the U.S. Dollar and fostering domestic price stability. The Central Bank may impose certain mandatory deposit requirements in connection with foreign-currency denominated loans obtained by Colombian residents, including Tecnoglass and ES. Although no mandatory deposit requirement is currently in effect, a mandatory deposit requirement was set at 40% in 2008 after the Colombian peso appreciated against foreign currencies. We cannot predict or control future actions by the Central Bank in respect of such deposit requirements, which may involve the establishment of a different mandatory deposit percentage. The U.S. dollar/Colombian peso exchange rate has shown some instability in recent years. We cannot assure you that measures adopted by the Colombian government and the Central Bank will suffice to control this instability. We cannot predict the effects that such policies will have on the Colombian economy. In addition, we cannot assure you that the Colombian peso will not depreciate relative to other currencies in the future, which could have a materially adverse effect on our financial condition.

Economic instability in Colombia could negatively affect our ability to sell its products.

A significant decline in economic growth of any of Colombia's major trading partners—in particular, the United States, China, Brazil and Venezuela—could have a material adverse effect on each country's balance of trade and economic growth. In addition, a contagion effect, where an entire region or class of investments becomes less attractive to, or subject to outflows of funds by, international investors could negatively affect the Colombian economy.

The 2008 global economic and financial crisis, which began in the U.S. financial system and spread to different economic sectors and countries around the world, had negative effects on the Colombian economy. During 2009, the economies of the United States and most major European countries contracted, which, in turn, affected the Colombian economy. The economic recovery in the U.S. since 2013 has been fragile and at lower rates than in the past recoveries.

Several European Union countries have been obliged to severely reduce their public expenditures due to their high indebtedness, which has severely affected the Eurozone's economic growth. The ability of governments and companies in certain countries, such as Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Spain to repay their debt obligations or remain in the euro currency system remains uncertain. In addition, certain events, such as the outbreak of civil and political unrest in several countries in Africa and the Middle East, including, Libya, Syria, Iraq, and Yemen, might further strain and adversely affect the global economy and the global financial system.

Even though exports from Colombia, principally petroleum and petroleum products, coffee and gold, have grown in recent years, fluctuations in commodity prices pose a significant challenges to their contribution to the country's balance of payments and fiscal revenues. Unemployment continues to be high in Colombia compared to other economies in Latin America. Furthermore, recent political and economic actions in the Latin American region, including actions taken by the Argentine and Venezuelan governments, may negatively affect international investor perception of the region. We cannot assure you that growth achieved over the past decade by the Colombian economy will continue in future periods. The long-term effects of the global economic and financial crisis on the international financial system remain uncertain. In addition, the effect on consumer confidence of any actual or perceived deterioration of household incomes in the Colombian economy may have a material adverse effect on our results of

operations and financial condition.

Colombia has experienced and continues to experience internal security issues that have had or could have a negative effect on the Colombian economy and our financial condition.

Colombia has experienced and continues to experience internal security issues, primarily due to the activities of guerrilla groups such as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (*Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia*), or FARC, paramilitary groups and drug cartels. In remote regions of the country with minimal governmental presence, these groups have exerted influence over the local population

TABLE OF CONTENTS

and funded their activities by protecting, and rendering services to, drug traffickers. Even though the Colombian government's democratic security program has reduced guerilla and criminal activity, particularly in the form of terrorism attacks, homicides, kidnappings and extortion, such activity persists in Colombia, and possible escalation of such activity and the effects associated with them have had and may have in the future a negative effect on the Colombian economy and on us, including our customers, employees, results of operations and financial condition. Our business or financial condition could be adversely affected by rapidly changing economic or social conditions, including the Colombian government's response to current peace negotiations, which may result in legislation that increases our tax burdens or that of other Colombian companies.

Tensions with Venezuela, Ecuador and Nicaragua may affect the Colombian economy and, consequently, our results of operations and financial condition in the future.

Diplomatic relations with Venezuela and Ecuador, two of Colombia's main trading partners, have from time to time been tense and affected by events surrounding the Colombian armed forces combat of the FARC throughout Colombia, particularly on Colombia's borders with Venezuela or Ecuador. In November 2012, the International Court of Justice placed a sizeable area of the Caribbean Sea within Nicaragua's exclusive economic zone. Until then, Colombia had deemed this area as part of its own exclusive economic zone. A worsening of diplomatic relations between Colombia and Nicaragua involving the disputed waters could result in the Nicaraguan government taking measures, or a reaction among the Nicaraguan public, which is detrimental to Colombian-owned interests in that country. Any future deterioration in relations with Venezuela, Ecuador and Nicaragua may result in the closing of borders, the imposition of trade barriers or a breakdown of diplomatic ties, any of which could have a negative effect on Colombia's trade balance, economy and general security situation, which may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Government policies and actions, and judicial decisions, in Colombia could significantly affect the local economy and, as a result, our results of operations and financial condition in the future.

Our results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected by changes in Colombian governmental policies and actions, and judicial decisions, involving a broad range of matters, including interest rates, exchange rates, exchange controls, inflation rates, taxation, banking and pension fund regulations and other political or economic developments affecting Colombia. The Colombian government has historically exercised substantial influence over the economy, and its policies are likely to continue to have a significant effect on Colombian companies, including our subsidiaries. The president of Colombia has considerable power to determine governmental policies and actions relating to the economy, and may adopt policies that negatively affect our subsidiaries. Future governmental policies and actions, or judicial decisions, could adversely affect our results of operations or financial condition.

New or higher taxes resulting from changes in tax regulations or the interpretation thereof in Colombia could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition in the future.

New tax laws and regulations, and uncertainties with respect to future tax policies, pose risks to us. In recent years, Colombian tax authorities have imposed additional taxes in a variety of areas, such as taxes on financial transactions

Tensions with Venezuela, Ecuador and Nicaragua may affect the Colombian economy and, consequently, our results

and taxes to fund Colombia's war against terrorism. Changes in tax-related laws and regulations, and interpretations thereof, can affect tax burdens by increasing tax rates and fees, creating new taxes, limiting tax deductions, and eliminating tax-based incentives and non-taxed income. In addition, tax authorities or courts may interpret tax regulations differently than we do, which could result in tax litigation and associated costs and penalties. On December 26, 2012, the Colombian Congress approved a number of tax reforms that took effect on January 1, 2013.

These changes include, among others, VAT rate consolidation, a reduction in corporate income tax, changes to transfer pricing rules, the creation of a new corporate income tax to pay for health, education and family care issues, modifications to the individual income tax rules, new thin capitalization rules and a reduction of social contributions paid by certain employees. In December 2014, the Colombian Congress approved a number of significant tax reforms that took effect on January 1, 2015. These changes include among others, the creation of a net wealth tax for tax years 2015 through 2017 for both domestic entities and foreign entities that hold any wealth in Colombia, the permanent establishment of the CREE tax created in the 2012 reform to pay for health, education and family care

TABLE OF CONTENTS

programs, a CREE surtax at varying rates for tax years through 2019, and the extension of the financial transactions tax through 2019. The tax reforms are likely to impose a greater tax burden on us in the future and likely decrease profits and net income. Additional details about the 2014 tax reform and its potential effects on our financial statements are further disclosed in the notes to our financial statements appearing elsewhere in this Offer.

Natural disasters in Colombia could disrupt our business and affect our results of operations and financial condition in the future.

Our operations are exposed to natural disasters in Colombia, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tornadoes, tropical storms and hurricanes. Heavy rains in Colombia, attributable in part to the La Niña weather pattern, have resulted in severe flooding and mudslides. La Niña is a recurring weather phenomenon, and it may contribute to flooding, mudslides or other natural disasters on an equal or greater scale in the future. In the event of a natural disaster, our disaster recovery plans may prove to be ineffective, which could have a material adverse effect on its ability to conduct our businesses. In addition, if a significant number of our employees and senior managers were unavailable because of a natural disaster, our ability to conduct our businesses could be compromised. Natural disasters or similar events could also result in substantial volatility in our results of operations for any fiscal quarter or year.

Risks Related to Us and Our Securities

Because we are incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands, you may face difficulties in protecting your interests, and your ability to protect your rights through the U.S. Federal courts may be limited.

We are a company incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands, and substantially all of our assets are located outside the United States. In addition, a majority of our directors and officers are nationals or residents of jurisdictions other than the United States and all or substantial portions of their assets are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for investors to effect service of process within the United States upon our directors or executive officers, or enforce judgments obtained in the United States courts against our directors or officers.

Our corporate affairs are governed by our third amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, the Companies Law (2013 Revision) of the Cayman Islands (as the same may be supplemented or amended from time to time) and the common law of the Cayman Islands. The rights of shareholders to take action against the directors, actions by minority shareholders and the fiduciary responsibilities of our directors to us under Cayman Islands law are largely governed by the common law of the Cayman Islands. The common law of the Cayman Islands is derived in part from comparatively limited judicial precedent in the Cayman Islands as well as from English common law, the decisions of whose courts are of persuasive authority, but are not binding on a court in the Cayman Islands. The rights of our shareholders and the fiduciary responsibilities of our directors under Cayman Islands law are different from what they would be under statutes or judicial precedent in some jurisdictions in the United States. In particular, the Cayman Islands has a different body of securities laws as compared to the United States, and certain states, such as Delaware, may have more fully developed and judicially interpreted bodies of corporate law. In addition, Cayman Islands companies may not have standing to initiate a shareholders derivative action in a Federal court of the United States.

We have been advised by our Cayman Islands legal counsel that the courts of the Cayman Islands are unlikely (i) to recognize or enforce against us judgments of courts of the United States predicated upon the civil liability provisions

of the federal securities laws of the United States or any state; and (ii) in original actions brought in the Cayman Islands, to impose liabilities against us predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States or any state, so far as the liabilities imposed by those provisions are penal in nature. In those circumstances, although there is no statutory enforcement in the Cayman Islands of judgments obtained in the United States, the courts of the Cayman Islands will recognize and enforce a foreign money judgment of a foreign court of competent jurisdiction without retrial on the merits based on the principle that a judgment of a competent foreign court imposes upon the judgment debtor an obligation to pay the sum for which judgment has been given provided certain conditions are met. For such a foreign judgment to be enforced in the Cayman Islands, such judgment must be final and conclusive and for

TABLE OF CONTENTS

a liquidated sum, and must not be in respect of taxes or a fine or penalty, inconsistent with a Cayman Islands judgment in respect of the same matter, impeachable on the grounds of fraud or obtained in a manner, and or be of a kind the enforcement of which is, contrary to natural justice or the public policy of the Cayman Islands (awards of punitive or multiple damages may well be held to be contrary to public policy). A Cayman Islands Court may stay enforcement proceedings if concurrent proceedings are being brought elsewhere.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls, we may be unable to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud, and investor confidence and the market price of our ordinary shares may be adversely affected.

Our financial reporting obligations as a public company will place a significant strain on our management, operational and financial resources, and systems for the near future. The standards required for a public company under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 are significantly more stringent than required of our subsidiaries as privately held companies in Colombia prior to the business combination in December 2013 and the registration of the securities in this prospectus. We may not be able to implement effective internal controls and procedures to detect and prevent errors in our financial reports, file our financial reports on a timely basis in compliance with SEC requirements, or prevent and detect fraud. Our management may not be able to respond adequately to changing regulatory compliance and reporting requirements. If we become an accelerated filer or a large accelerated filer as those terms are defined under Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act) and no longer qualify as an emerging growth company, our auditors will be required to attest to our evaluation of internal controls over financial reporting. If we not able to adequately implement the requirements of Section 404 in a timely manner, we may not be able to assess whether internal controls over financial reporting are effective, which may subject us to adverse regulatory consequences and could harm investor confidence, the market price of our ordinary shares and our ability to raise additional capital.

We carried out an evaluation required by Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2015. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that, because of the material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting described below, our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, were not effective as of December 31, 2015. Notwithstanding the material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015 described below, we believe the consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus are fairly stated in all material respects in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America for each of the periods presented herein.

To address the material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting described below, the Company performed additional manual procedures and analysis and other post-closing procedures in order to prepare the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Offer.

We have identified, as of December 31, 2015, the following material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting:

Entity-Level Controls The Company has not finished the process of establishing the proper design of the Entity Level Controls which support the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting, therefore, certain deficiencies in these controls may not assure the proper control environment for risk and fraud management. Regarding the Information Technology General Controls (ITGCs), we determined the designed controls did not operate effectively

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls, we may be unable to accurately report our financial results

in order to prevent, detect and correct errors or prevent frauds within the Information Technology environment.
Financial Closing and Reporting Process We have not implemented controls over the identification, accounting treatment classification and nature of non-routine, unusual transactions, inclusive of significant related party transactions and for policies related to management evaluation of certain accounting estimates. Specifically we determined several controls deficiencies that resulted in audit adjustments to the company's consolidated financial statements regarding warrant liabilities,

13

TABLE OF CONTENTS

earnout shares, shipping costs, netting of deferred taxes, revenue from related parties, earnings per share calculations, cash flow statement preparation, sale leaseback transactions and the classification of debt instruments. The aforementioned transactions' accounting treatment affected financial statements assertions such as completeness, accuracy, rights and obligations, cutoff and presentation and disclosure related to assets, liabilities, equity, revenues, operating and non-operating income and expense accounts. Regarding the basis for calculating diluted earnings per share, we did not adequately take into account the effect of dilutive earnout shares.

This registration statement does not include an attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by our independent registered public accounting firm pursuant to rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the Company to provide only management's report in this registration statement.

Remediation regarding the Revenue Recognition Material Weakness identified for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

As of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014, management identified some material weakness in our processes regarding Revenue Recognition.

In September of 2015, the Company implemented the required controls and additional procedures in order to improve the processes related to the Percentage of Completion Method, which allowed for a more accurate and reliable information. The Company's remediation actions included:

Assurance of the Percentage of Completion Method completeness by validating the information source (i.e. contract price, initial estimated cost, period actual invoicing, accumulated invoicing, actual cost) contained in our Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP). In addition, validation of changes in contract prices and costs.

Review of the projects' advance with Project Managers and reconciling the costs recorded in our ERP. Monthly comparison between actual costs and amounts recorded in our ERP and information oversight (i.e. accounts receivable, engineering, invoicing and finance) for performing the projects' closing process in our ERP. Once the Percentage of Completion Method is automatically calculated in our ERP, several manual controls were established for validating accuracy, completeness and cutoff.

Disclosures regarding revenue recognition are documented in a checklist approved by the Disclosure Committee. The controls implemented through the remediation plan were validated by our Internal Control staff, as follows:

Comparison between the SAP Percentage of Completion calculation and the spreadsheet results.

Review of project advancement with Project Managers.

Validation of the journal entries approval by our CFO.

New projects' accounting treatment review related to the Percentage of Completion Method.

Project closing review in our ERP.

Monitoring significant changes regarding the Percentage of Completion Method.

Remediation regarding the Entity Level Controls and ITGC's Material Weakness identified for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

Created an internal control department with five experienced members who are now leading the SOX Compliance project and the internal audit procedures. Developed the internal audit plan for strengthening our control activities and therefore our Entity Level Controls.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contracted a co-sourcing with Deloitte for identifying risks and implementing internal controls over financial reporting in order to become SOX compliant. As of December 31, 2015, a total of 256 SOX control were designed. Plan to start performing quarterly SOX control tests beginning in May 2016 in order to ensure that such controls are appropriately designed and effectively operating.

Created a Financial Reporting unit in the United States responsible for the SEC reporting process and implementing SOX controls related to financial reporting.

Trained our international finance and accounting personnel considering relevant topics under USGAAP based on the company's transactions (i.e. revenue recognition, inventories, long-lived assets, financial instruments, deferred taxes, etc.).

Increased management oversight by creating a Disclosure Committee comprised of senior managers with responsibility for responding to issues raised during the financial reporting process and assessing disclosure completeness.

Performed the ERP users roles analysis, segregation of duties and the internal audit of the IT issues. In addition, key account processes such as Percentage of Completion (POC), Financial Instruments Management, depreciation and amortization and foreign exchange calculations were automated. Plan to acquire and implement a software for optimizing the Information Systems Access Management in April 2016. Regarding the Information Technology General Controls (ITGC's), control operating effectiveness testing is planned to be performed quarterly beginning in May, 2016, in order to prevent, detect and correct errors or prevent frauds within the Information Technology environment.

Implemented a reporting channel (i.e. Web Case Management and Hotline) with NAVEX Global for reporting violations to our Code of Ethics. Established an ethics training for our personnel to begin in March 2016; furthermore, we will create a public reporting channel in case of ethical dilemmas so that our Corporate Governance may strengthen.

Financial Closing and Reporting: We performed additional manual procedures and analysis such as validation of sources of information that impact our financial statements, the translation process into US GAAP and other post-closing procedures in order to prepare the consolidated financial statements and disclosures included in this registration statement. In addition, during the fourth quarter of 2015, implemented 34 SOX controls in order to comply with the aforementioned procedures, as follows:

Established formal procedures for appropriately performing the closing related activities, journal entries and accruals. Implemented reconciliation processes for validating intercompany and related party transactions and key balance sheet accounts such as accounts receivable, inventories, property, plant and equipment, payroll, payables and debt. Designed a formal review process for unusual transactions in order to determine the proper accounting treatment and developed procedures that improved the interim and annual financial statements review. Review and update the accounting policies that address the appropriate procedures for significant, non-routine, unusual, or complex events or transactions. Strengthen the process for reconciling and determining the appropriate recording for related party transactions.

The restatement of our historical financial statements has already consumed a significant amount of our time and resources and may have a material adverse effect on our business and stock price.

As described earlier, we have identified certain weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting. These weaknesses have contributed to our having to restate certain of our financial statements. The restatement process was highly time and resource-intensive and involved substantial attention from management and significant legal and accounting costs. Although we have now completed the restatements, we cannot guarantee that we will have no inquiries from the SEC or NASDAQ regarding our restated financial statements or matters relating thereto. Any future inquiries from the SEC as a result of the restatement of our historical financial statements will, regardless of the

The restatement of our historical financial statements has already consumed a significant amount of our time and resources

outcome, likely consume a significant amount of our resources in addition to those resources already consumed in connection with the restatement itself. Further, many companies that have been required to restate their historical financial statements have

TABLE OF CONTENTS

experienced a decline in stock price related thereto. Furthermore, there is no assurance that we won't be required to restate our historical financial statements again in the future. Any such future restatement could have a material adverse effect on our operations and resources.

Our warrants and unit purchase options may be exercised, which would increase the number of shares eligible for future resale in the public market and result in dilution to our shareholders.

Our warrants are currently exercisable. There are warrants outstanding to purchase 6,716,161 ordinary shares. In addition, in connection with our initial public offering, we granted to the underwriters in the initial public offering (and their designees) options to purchase (i) at \$11.00 per unit, an aggregate of 400,000 units, each consisting of one ordinary share and one warrant (exercisable at \$8.00 per share) and (ii) at \$10.00 per unit, an aggregate of 500,000 units, each consisting of one ordinary share and one warrant (exercisable at \$8.00 per share). As of July 26, 2016, 96,532 unit purchase options remained outstanding, which options and warrants, if fully exercised, would result in an additional 193,064 shares to be issued and outstanding. To the extent our outstanding warrants and unit purchase options are exercised, additional ordinary shares will be issued, which will result in dilution to the holders of our ordinary shares and increase the number of shares eligible for resale in the public market. Sales of substantial numbers of such shares in the public market could adversely affect the market price of our ordinary shares.

Our financial results may vary due to fluctuations in our earnings and warrant liabilities.

Our financial results may vary due to fluctuations in our earnings and warrant liabilities. Because our ordinary shares are publicly traded, these fluctuations are expected to increase or decrease significantly based on changes in the price of our ordinary shares. Accordingly, our financial results for any period should not be relied upon as indications of future operating performance.

NASDAQ may delist our ordinary shares from quotation on its exchange. Failure to maintain NASDAQ listing could limit investors' ability to make transactions in our ordinary shares and subject us to additional trading restrictions.

Our ordinary shares are currently listed on NASDAQ. We may not be able to meet the continued listing requirements for our ordinary shares in the future. For instance, due to the financial restatement process described above, we were unable to timely file certain periodic reports with the SEC that resulted in NASDAQ issuing certain notices to us indicating we failed to meet NASDAQ's continued listing requirements and were subject to possible delisting. Although we have since filed all required periodic reports, there is no assurance that we won't fail to meet NASDAQ's continued listing requirements in the future. Failure to meet the continued listing requirements could result in NASDAQ delisting our ordinary shares from trading on its exchange. If this should happen, we could face significant material adverse consequences, including:

- a limited availability of market quotations for our securities;
- a limited amount of news and analyst coverage for us; and
- a decreased ability to issue additional securities or obtain additional financing in the future.

Our warrants and unit purchase options may be exercised, which would increase the number of shares eligible for f

Our warrants were previously listed on NASDAQ but we were unable to meet certain continued listing requirements and NASDAQ delisted the warrants from trading on its exchange.

Risks Relating to Our Warrants and the Offer to Exchange

Our Warrants may be exchanged for ordinary shares pursuant to the Offer, which will increase the number of shares eligible for future resale in the public market and result in dilution to our shareholders.

The exchange of the Warrants will result in the issuance of additional ordinary shares, although there can be no assurance that warrant exchange will be completed or that all of the holders of the Warrants will elect to participate in the Offer. Any Warrants remaining outstanding after the exchange likely will be exercised only if the \$8.00 per share exercise price remains below the market price of our ordinary shares. To the extent such Warrants are exercised, additional ordinary shares will be issued. These issuances of ordinary shares will result in dilution to our shareholders and increase the number of shares eligible for resale in the public market.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The liquidity of the Warrants that are not exchanged will be reduced.

The ability to sell unexchanged Warrants will become more limited and could cease to exist due to the reduction in the amount of the Warrants outstanding upon completion of the Offer. A more limited trading market might adversely affect the liquidity, market price and price volatility of unexchanged Warrants. In addition, there can be no assurance that market makers will continue to make a market in our unexchanged Warrants and, if they do not, then our Warrants may be removed from quotation on the OTC Pink Marketplace. As a result, investors in our Warrants may find it more difficult to dispose of or obtain accurate quotations as to the market value of our Warrants, and the ability of our shareholders to sell our Warrants in the secondary market may be materially limited. If there continues to be a market for our unexchanged Warrants, these securities may trade at a discount to the price at which the securities would trade if the number outstanding were not reduced, depending on the market for similar securities and other factors. However, there can be no assurance that an active market in the unexchanged Warrants will continue to be maintained or as to the prices at which the unexchanged Warrants may be traded.

There is no guarantee that tendering your Warrants in the Offer will put you in a better future economic position.

We can give no assurance as to the market price of our ordinary shares in the future. If you choose to tender some or all of your Warrants in the Offer, future events may cause an increase in the market price of our ordinary shares and Warrants, which may result in a lower value realized by participating in the Offer than you might have realized if you did not exchange your Warrants. Similarly, if you do not tender your Warrants in the Offer, you will continue to bear the risk of ownership of your Warrants after the closing of the Offer, and there can be no assurance that you can sell your Warrants (or exercise them for ordinary shares) in the future at a higher value than would have been obtained by participating in the Offer. You should consult your own individual tax and/or financial advisor for assistance on how this may affect your individual situation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES**

The table below sets forth our ratio of earnings to fixed charges on a historical basis for the periods indicated. The ratios are calculated by dividing earnings by fixed charges. For the purposes of computing the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, earnings consist of pretax income from continuing operations plus fixed charges and amortization of capitalized interest, less interest capitalized. Fixed charges consist of interest expense, interest capitalized and estimated interest within rental expense. The portion of rental expense that is representative of interest is assumed to be one third of the total rental expense. The information set forth in the table should be read in conjunction with the financial information included in this prospectus and Exhibit 12, Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges included herein.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016	Three Months Ended March 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	6.21	7.64	1.62	2.94

We had no shares of preferred stock outstanding for any period presented. As a result, the ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends is the same as the ratio of earnings to fixed charges.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**COMPARATIVE PER SHARE DATA**

The table below sets forth selected historical as-reported and unaudited proforma per share information for Tecnoglass Inc. The as-reported per share information of Tecnoglass Inc. below is derived from the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements as of and for the three month period ended March 31, 2016 and the audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015. The proforma data should be read in conjunction with those financial statements and related notes that are included elsewhere in this Registration Statement and Prospectus.

The unaudited proforma per share information of Tecnoglass Inc. below gives effect to the Warrant Exchange Offer at the exchange ratio of 2.5 warrants for one ordinary share and assumes that all warrants outstanding as of the end of the period are exchanged by warrant holders. As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, there were 6,719,711 warrants (4,190,745 insider warrants and 2,528,966 public warrants) and 6,771,506 warrants (4,190,745 insider warrants and 2,580,761 public warrants) outstanding and the proforma shares outstanding assumes the warrants are exchanged for 2,687,885 ordinary shares (1,676,298 ordinary shares related to insider warrants and 1,011,587 ordinary shares related to public warrants) and 2,708,603 ordinary shares (1,676,298 ordinary shares related to insider warrants and 1,032,305 ordinary shares related to public warrants), respectively, as of the beginning of the period. This proforma assumption affects proforma shares outstanding, proforma weighted-average shares outstanding, and diluted shares outstanding where the assumption is that the dilutive effect of the insider and public warrants is at a ratio of 2.5 warrants per share from the beginning of the period. The proforma per share information for Tecnoglass Inc. also includes an adjustment of (\$5,911) and \$24,901 for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and the year ended December 31, 2015 for the reversal of the current period change in fair value of the warrant liability. This proforma assumption affects proforma net income, proforma earnings per share and proforma diluted earnings per share.

The unaudited proforma book value per share information below does not purport to represent the actual results of operations and financial position or the book value per share which would have occurred had the offer been made or the warrants exchanged during the periods presented, nor to project the future results of operations and financial position or the book value per share for any future date or period which the Company may achieve after the Offer.

	Tecnoglass Inc.	
	Historical	Pro Forma
Net income per share attributable to common stockholders for the three months ended March 31, 2016:		
Basic earnings per share	\$0.51	\$ 0.26
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.47	\$ 0.25
Cash dividends per share for the three months ended March 31, 2016		
Book value per share as of March 31, 2016	\$1.81	\$ 2.49
Net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders for the year ended December 31, 2015:		
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$(0.50)	\$ 0.43
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$(0.50)	\$ 0.41
Cash dividends per share for the year ended December 31, 2015		
Book value per share as of December 31, 2015	\$1.23	\$ 2.17

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Prospectus/Offer to Exchange contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws, with respect to our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and business, and our expectations or beliefs concerning future events. These forward-looking statements can generally be identified by phrases such as expects, anticipates, believes, estimates, intends, plans to, ought, could, will, should, likely forecasts, outlook or other similar words or phrases. There are inherent risks and uncertainties in any forward-looking statements. Although we believe that our expectations are reasonable, we can give no assurance that these expectations will prove to have been correct, and actual results may vary materially. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update, amend or clarify any forward-looking statements to reflect events, new information or otherwise. Some of the important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations are discussed below. All written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us, or persons acting on our behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements.

Among the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially are: competition; business conditions and industry growth; rapidly changing consumer preferences and trends; general economic conditions; large variations in sales volume with significant customers; addition or loss of significant customers; continued compliance with government regulations; loss of key personnel; fluctuations in currency exchange rates; labor practices; product development; management of growth; increases of costs of operations or inability to meet efficiency or cost reduction objectives; timing of orders and deliveries of products; and foreign government regulations and risks of doing business abroad.

You should refer to the Risk Factors section of this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange and to our periodic and current reports filed with the SEC for specific risks which would cause actual results to be significantly different from those expressed or implied by any of our forward-looking statements. It is not possible to identify all of the risks, uncertainties and other factors that may affect future results. In light of these risks and uncertainties, the forward-looking events and circumstances discussed in this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange may not occur and actual results could differ materially from those anticipated or implied in the forward-looking statements. Accordingly, readers of this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements.

For additional information about factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements, please see the reports that we have filed with the SEC as described in this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange in the section entitled *Where You Can Find Additional Information* on page 66.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE OFFER

Participation in the Offer involves a number of risks, including, but not limited to, the risks identified in the section entitled Risk Factors. Warrant holders should carefully consider these risks and are urged to speak with their personal legal, financial, investment and/or tax advisor as necessary before deciding whether or not to participate in the Offer. In addition, we strongly encourage you to read this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange in its entirety, and the publicly-filed information about us, before making a decision regarding the Offer.

General Terms

For a limited period of time, we are offering to holders of our Warrants the opportunity to receive one ordinary share in exchange for every 2.5 Warrants they hold. Holders of the Warrants tendered for exchange will not have to pay any of the exercise price for the tendered Warrants in order to receive ordinary shares in the exchange.

No fractional shares will be issued pursuant to the Offer. In lieu of issuing fractional shares, we will round down to the nearest whole share based upon the aggregated number of Warrants tendered by the holder.

The Offer is subject to the terms and conditions contained in this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange and the Letter of Transmittal.

You may tender some or all of your Warrants on these terms. *If you elect to tender Warrants in response to the Offer, please follow the instructions in this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange and the related documents, including the Letter of Transmittal.*

If you tender Warrants, you may withdraw your tendered Warrants before the Expiration Date and retain them on their current terms, by following the instructions herein. If the Offer Period is extended, you may withdraw your tendered Warrants at any time until the expiration of such extended Offer Period. In addition, Warrants that are not accepted by us for exchange by September 29, 2016 may thereafter be withdrawn by you until such time as the Warrants are accepted by us for exchange.

Corporate Information

We were formed under the name Andina Acquisition Corporation as an exempted company incorporated in the Cayman Islands on September 21, 2011 in order to effect a merger, share exchange, asset acquisition, share purchase, recapitalization, reorganization or other similar business combination with one or more businesses or entities. On

December 20, 2013, we completed the Merger in which Tecnoglass Holding and its indirect, wholly-owned subsidiaries, TG and ES, became our direct and indirect subsidiaries (the Merger). Following the Merger, we changed our name from Andina Acquisition Corporation to Tecnoglass, Inc.

Our principal executive offices are located at Avenida Circunvalar a 100 mts de la Via 40, Barrio Las Flores, Barranquilla, Colombia, and our telephone number at such offices is (57)(5)373-4000, and our web address is www.tecnoglass.com. We do not intend for information contained in our website to be a part of this Prospectus and Offer to Exchange. Our ordinary shares are listed on NASDAQ under the symbol TGLS, and our Warrants are quoted on the OTC Pink Marketplace under the symbol TGLSW. Our ordinary shares also commenced trading on the Colombia Stock Exchange, the Bolsa de Valores de Colombia, on January 6, 2016 under the symbol TGLSC. The Colombia listing is secondary to Tecnoglass primary listing on NASDAQ. No new shares were issued in connection

with the admission to trading on the Bolsa de Valores de Colombia.

Warrants Subject to the Offer

The Public Warrants were included in the 4,200,000 Units issued in our initial public offering, each Unit consisting of one ordinary share and one warrant to purchase one ordinary share. As of July 26, 2016, 2,525,416 Public Warrants were outstanding. Pursuant to the Offer, we are offering up to an aggregate of 1,010,167 of our ordinary shares in exchange for the Public Warrants.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Private Warrants were issued (i) simultaneously with the closing of our initial public offering, in a private sale of 4,800,000 warrants to certain of our initial shareholders and Graubard Miller, our counsel, and (ii) simultaneously with the closing of our initial business combination, in a private transaction upon conversion of an outstanding convertible promissory note. As of July 26, 2016, 4,190,745 Private Warrants were outstanding. Pursuant to the Offer, we are offering up to an aggregate of 1,676,298 of our ordinary shares in exchange for the Private Warrants.

Offer Period

The Offer will expire on the Expiration Date, which is 5:00 p.m., Eastern Time, on September 8, 2016, unless the Offer is earlier withdrawn or extended by us. We expressly reserve the right, in our sole discretion, at any time or from time to time, to extend the period of time during which the Offer is open. There can be no assurance that we will exercise our right to extend the Offer Period. During any extension, all Warrant holders who previously tendered Warrants will have a right to withdraw such previously tendered Warrants until the Expiration Date, as extended. If we extend the Offer Period, we will make a public announcement of such extension by no later than 9:00 a.m., Eastern Time, on the next business day following the Expiration Date as in effect immediately prior to such extension.

We may withdraw the Offer only if the conditions to the Offer are not satisfied prior to the Expiration Date. Promptly upon any such withdrawal, we will return the tendered Warrants. We will announce any intention to withdraw the Offer by disseminating notice by public announcement or otherwise as permitted by applicable law.

At the expiration of the Offer Period, the current terms of the Warrants will continue to apply to any unexchanged Warrants until the Warrants expire by their terms on December 20, 2016.

Partial Exchange Permitted

If you choose to participate in the Offer, you may exchange less than all of your Warrants pursuant to the terms of the Offer. No fractional shares will be issued pursuant to the Offer. In lieu of issuing fractional shares, we will round down to the nearest whole share based upon the aggregated number of Warrants tendered by the holder.

Conditions to the Offer

This Offer is conditioned upon the following:

the registration statement, of which this document is a part, shall have become effective under the Securities Act, and shall not be the subject of any stop order or proceeding seeking a stop order; and no action or proceeding by any government or governmental, regulatory or administrative agency, authority or tribunal or any other person, domestic or foreign, shall have been threatened, instituted or pending before any court, authority, agency or tribunal that directly or indirectly challenges the making of the Offer, the tender of some or all of the Warrants pursuant to the Offer or otherwise relates in any manner to the Offer; and there shall not have been any action threatened, instituted, pending or taken, or approval withheld, or any statute, rule, regulation, judgment, order or injunction threatened, proposed, sought, promulgated, enacted, entered, amended, enforced or deemed to be applicable to the Offer or us, by any court or any authority, agency or tribunal that, in our reasonable judgment, would or might, directly or indirectly, (i) make the acceptance for exchange of, or exchange for, some or all of the Warrants illegal or otherwise restrict or prohibit completion of the Offer, or (ii) delay or restrict our ability, or render us unable, to accept for exchange or exchange some or all of the Warrants.

The registration statement described above was declared effective by the SEC on the date of this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange. If a stop order is being sought or is in effect regarding the registration statement at the Expiration Date, we

may, in our discretion, extend, suspend or cancel the Offer, and will inform Warrant holders of such event. If we extend the Offer Period, we will make a public announcement of such extension and the new Expiration Date by no later than 9:00 a.m., Eastern Time, on the next business day following the Expiration Date as in effect immediately prior to such extension.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

In addition, as to any Warrant holder, the Offer is conditioned upon such Warrant holder desiring to tender Warrants in the Offer delivering to the depository in a timely manner the holder's Warrants to be tendered and any other required paperwork, all in accordance with the applicable procedures described in this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange and set forth in the Letter of Transmittal.

We may withdraw the Offer only if the conditions of the Offer are not satisfied prior to the Expiration Date. Promptly upon any such withdrawal, we will return the tendered Warrants. We will announce any intention to withdraw by disseminating notice by public announcement or otherwise as permitted by applicable law.

No Recommendation; Warrant Holder's Own Decision

None of our company, directors, officers or employees, or the information agent or the depository for the Offer, is making any recommendations to any Warrant holder as to whether to exchange their Warrants. Each Warrant holder must make its own decision as to whether to tender Warrants for exchange pursuant to the Offer.

Procedure for Tendering Warrants for Exchange

Issuance of ordinary shares upon exchange of Warrants pursuant to the Offer and acceptance by us of Warrants for exchange pursuant to the Offer will be made only if Warrants are properly tendered pursuant to the procedures described below and set forth in the Letter of Transmittal. A tender of Warrants pursuant to such procedures, if and when accepted by us, will constitute a binding agreement between the tendering holder of Warrants and us upon the terms and subject to the conditions of the Offer.

Registered Holders of Warrants; Beneficial Owners of Warrants

For purposes of the tender procedures set forth below, the term registered holder means any person in whose name Warrants are registered on our books or who is listed as a participant in a clearing agency's security position listing with respect to the Warrants.

Persons whose Warrants are held through a direct or indirect participant of The Depository Trust Company (DTC), such as a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other financial intermediary, are not considered registered holders of those Warrants, but are beneficial owners. Beneficial owners cannot directly tender Warrants for exchange pursuant to the Offer. Instead, a beneficial owner must instruct its broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other financial intermediary to tender Warrants for exchange on behalf of the beneficial owner. See the section of this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange entitled *The Offer Procedure for Tendering Warrants for Exchange Required Communications by Beneficial Owners* on page 25.

Tendering Warrants Using Letter of Transmittal

A registered holder of Warrants may tender Warrants for exchange using a Letter of Transmittal in the form provided by us with this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange. A Letter of Transmittal is to be used only if (i) Warrant certificates are to be forwarded to the depository with the Letter of Transmittal (or such certificates will be delivered pursuant to a Notice of Guaranteed Delivery as described in the section of this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange entitled *The Offer Procedure for Tendering Warrants for Exchange Guaranteed Delivery Procedures* on page 25); or (ii) delivery of Warrants is to be made by book-entry transfer to the depository's account at DTC pursuant to the procedures set forth in the section of this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange entitled *The Offer Procedure for Tendering*

Warrants for Exchange Tendering Warrants Using Book-Entry Transfer beginning on page 25; provided, however, that in the event of delivery by book-entry transfer, it is not necessary to execute and deliver a Letter of Transmittal if instructions with respect to the tender of such Warrants are transmitted through DTC's Automated Tender Offer Program (ATOP). If you are a registered holder of Warrants, unless you intend to tender those Warrants through ATOP, you should complete, execute and deliver a Letter of Transmittal to indicate the action you desire to take with respect to the Offer.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

In order for Warrants to be properly tendered for exchange pursuant to the Offer using a Letter of Transmittal, the registered holder of the Warrants being tendered must ensure that the depositary receives the following: (i) a properly completed and duly executed Letter of Transmittal, in accordance with the instructions of the Letter of Transmittal (including any required signature guarantees); (ii) the Warrant certificate(s) for the Warrants being tendered by the holder for exchange or, alternatively, delivery of the Warrants by book-entry transfer to the depositary's account at DTC; and (iii) any other documents required by the Letter of Transmittal.

In the Letter of Transmittal, the tendering registered Warrant holder must set forth: (i) its name and address; (ii) the number of Warrants being tendered by the holder for exchange; (iii) the certificate number(s) of the Warrant certificate(s) representing the tendered Warrants, unless the tendered Warrants have been or will be delivered by book-entry transfer; and (iv) certain other information specified in the form of Letter of Transmittal.

In certain cases, all signatures on the Letter of Transmittal must be guaranteed by an Eligible Institution. See the section of this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange entitled *The Offer Procedure for Tendering Warrants for Exchange Signature Guarantees* on page 24.

If the Letter of Transmittal is signed by someone other than the registered holder of the tendered Warrants (for example, if the registered holder has assigned the Warrants to a third-party), or if the ordinary shares to be issued upon exchange of the tendered Warrants are to be issued in a name other than that of the registered holder of the tendered Warrants, the tendered Warrant certificates must be properly endorsed or accompanied by appropriate assignment documents, in either case signed exactly as the name(s) of the registered holder(s) appear on the Warrants, with the signature(s) on the Warrants or assignment documents guaranteed by an Eligible Institution.

Lost or Destroyed Certificates

Warrant holders whose certificate(s) for part or all of their Warrants has been mutilated, lost, stolen, or destroyed should contact the depositary, Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, at (800) 509-5586 for instructions as to obtaining a replacement Warrant certificate(s). The replacement certificate(s) will then be required to be submitted together with the Letter of Transmittal in order for such Warrants to be validly tendered pursuant to the Offer. The holder may also be required to give us a bond as indemnity against any claim that may be made against us with respect to the certificate(s) alleged to have been mutilated, lost, stolen, or destroyed. Warrant holders whose Warrant certificates have been mutilated, lost, stolen, or destroyed should contact the depositary immediately in order to permit timely processing of this documentation. However, there can be no assurances that such mutilated, lost, stolen or destroyed certificates will be replaced prior to the Expiration Date.

Signature Guarantees

In certain cases, all signatures on the Letter of Transmittal must be guaranteed by an Eligible Institution. An Eligible Institution is a bank, broker dealer, credit union, savings association or other entity that is a member in good standing of the Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Program or a bank, broker, dealer, credit union, savings association or other entity which is an eligible guarantor institution, as that term is defined in Rule 17Ad-15 promulgated under the Exchange Act.

Signatures on the Letter of Transmittal need not be guaranteed by an Eligible Institution if (i) the Letter of Transmittal is signed by the registered holder of the Warrants tendered therewith exactly as the name of the registered holder appears on such Warrants and such holder has not completed the box entitled *Special Issuance Instructions* or the box entitled *Special Delivery Instructions* in the Letter of Transmittal; or (ii) such Warrants are tendered for the account of

an Eligible Institution.

In all other cases, an Eligible Institution must guarantee all signatures on the Letter of Transmittal by completing and signing the table in the Letter of Transmittal entitled Guarantee of Signature(s).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Required Communications by Beneficial Owners

Persons whose Warrants are held through a direct or indirect DTC participant, such as a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other financial intermediary, are not considered registered holders of those Warrants, but are beneficial owners, and must instruct the broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other financial intermediary to tender Warrants on their behalf. Your broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other financial intermediary should have provided you with an Instructions Form with this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange. The Instructions Form is also filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. The Instructions Form may be used by you to instruct your broker or other custodian to tender and deliver Warrants on your behalf.

Tendering Warrants Using Book-Entry Transfer

The depositary has established an account for the Warrants at DTC for purposes of the Offer. Any financial institution that is a participant in DTC's system may make book-entry delivery of Warrants by causing DTC to transfer such Warrants into the depositary's account in accordance with ATOP. However, even though delivery of Warrants may be effected through book-entry transfer into the depositary's account at DTC, a properly completed and duly executed Letter of Transmittal (with any required signature guarantees), or an Agent's Message as described in the next paragraph, and any other required documentation, must in any case also be transmitted to and received by the depositary at its address set forth in this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange prior to the Expiration Date, or the guaranteed delivery procedures described in the section of this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange entitled *The Offer Procedure for Tendering Warrants for Exchange Guaranteed Delivery Procedures* must be followed.

DTC participants desiring to tender Warrants for exchange pursuant to the Offer may do so through ATOP, and in that case the participant need not complete, execute and deliver a Letter of Transmittal. DTC participants accepting the Offer may transmit their acceptance to DTC through ATOP. DTC will verify the acceptance and execute a book-entry delivery of the tendered Warrants to the depositary's account at DTC. DTC will then send an Agent's Message to the depositary for acceptance. Delivery of the Agent's Message by DTC will satisfy the terms of the Offer as to execution and delivery of a Letter of Transmittal by the DTC participant identified in the Agent's Message. The term Agent's Message means a message, transmitted by DTC to, and received by, the depositary and forming a part of a Book-Entry Confirmation, which states that DTC has received an express acknowledgment from the participant in DTC tendering the Warrants for exchange that such participant has received and agrees to be bound by the terms of the Letter of Transmittal and that our company may enforce such agreement against the participant. Any DTC participant tendering by book-entry transfer must expressly acknowledge that it has received and agrees to be bound by the Letter of Transmittal and that the Letter of Transmittal may be enforced against it.

Delivery of a Letter of Transmittal or any other required documentation to DTC does not constitute delivery to the depositary. See the section of this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange entitled The Offer Procedure for Tendering Warrants for Exchange Timing and Manner of Deliveries.

Guaranteed Delivery Procedures

If a registered holder of Warrants desires to tender its Warrants for exchange pursuant to the Offer, but (i) the Warrant certificates are not immediately available, (ii) the procedure for book-entry transfer cannot be completed on a timely basis, or (iii) time will not permit all required documents to reach the depositary prior to the Expiration Date, the holder can still tender its Warrants if all the following conditions are met:

the tender is made by or through an Eligible Institution;
the depositary receives by hand, mail, overnight courier or facsimile transmission, prior to the Expiration Date, a properly completed and duly executed Notice of Guaranteed Delivery in the form we have provided with this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange, with signatures guaranteed by an Eligible Institution; and
the certificates for all physically-delivered Warrants in proper form for transfer by delivery, or a confirmation of a book-entry transfer into the depositary's account at DTC of all Warrants delivered electronically, in each case together with a properly completed and duly executed Letter of

25

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Transmittal with any required signature guarantees (or, in the case of a book-entry transfer, an Agent's Message in accordance with ATOP), and any other documents required by the Letter of Transmittal, must be received by the depositary within three Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board quotation days after the date the depositary receives such Notice of Guaranteed Delivery.

In any case where the guaranteed delivery procedure is utilized for the tender of Warrants pursuant to the Offer, the issuance of ordinary shares for those Warrants tendered for exchange pursuant to the Offer and accepted pursuant to the Offer will be made only if the depositary has timely received the applicable foregoing items.

Timing and Manner of Deliveries

UNLESS THE GUARANTEED DELIVERY PROCEDURES DESCRIBED ABOVE ARE FOLLOWED, WARRANTS WILL BE PROPERLY TENDERED ONLY IF, BY THE EXPIRATION DATE, THE DEPOSITARY RECEIVES SUCH WARRANTS AT ITS ADDRESS SET FORTH IN THE SECTION OF THIS PROSPECTUS/OFFER TO EXCHANGE ENTITLED THE OFFER DEPOSITARY ON PAGE 36 OR BY BOOK-ENTRY TRANSFER, TOGETHER WITH A PROPERLY COMPLETED AND DULY EXECUTED LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL OR, IN THE CASE OF WARRANTS DELIVERED BY BOOK-ENTRY TRANSFER, AN AGENT'S MESSAGE.

ALL DELIVERIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFER, INCLUDING ANY LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL AND THE TENDERED WARRANTS, MUST BE MADE TO THE DEPOSITARY. NO DELIVERIES SHOULD BE MADE TO US. ANY DOCUMENTS DELIVERED TO US WILL NOT BE FORWARDED TO THE DEPOSITARY AND THEREFORE WILL NOT BE DEEMED TO BE PROPERLY TENDERED. IN ALL CASES, SUFFICIENT TIME SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO ENSURE TIMELY DELIVERY.

THE METHOD OF DELIVERY OF ALL REQUIRED DOCUMENTS IS AT THE OPTION AND RISK OF THE TENDERING WARRANT HOLDERS. IF DELIVERY IS BY MAIL, WE RECOMMEND REGISTERED MAIL WITH RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED (PROPERLY INSURED). IN ALL CASES, SUFFICIENT TIME SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO ASSURE TIMELY DELIVERY.

Determination of Validity

All questions as to the form of documents and the validity, eligibility (including time of receipt) and acceptance for exchange of any tender of Warrants will be determined by us, in our sole discretion, and our determination will be final and binding. We reserve the absolute right to reject any or all tenders of Warrants that we determine are not in proper form or reject tenders of Warrants that may, in the opinion of our counsel, be unlawful. We also reserve the absolute right to waive any defect or irregularity in any tender of any particular Warrant, whether or not similar defects or irregularities are waived in the case of other tendered Warrants. Neither we nor any other person will be under any duty to give notice of any defect or irregularity in tenders, nor shall any of us or them incur any liability for failure to give any such notice.

Fees and Commissions

Tendering Warrant holders who tender Warrants directly to the depositary will not be obligated to pay any charges or expenses of the depositary or any brokerage commissions. Beneficial owners who hold Warrants through a broker or bank should consult that institution as to whether or not such institution will charge the owner any service fees in connection with tendering Warrants on behalf of the owner pursuant to the Offer.

Transfer Taxes

We will pay all transfer taxes, if any, applicable to the transfer of Warrants to us in the Offer. If transfer taxes are imposed for any other reason, the amount of those transfer taxes, whether imposed on the registered holder or any other persons, will be payable by the tendering holder. Other reasons transfer taxes could be imposed include (i) if our ordinary shares are to be registered or issued in the name of any person other than the person signing the Letter of Transmittal, or (ii) if tendered Warrants are registered in the name of any

TABLE OF CONTENTS

person other than the person signing the Letter of Transmittal. If satisfactory evidence of payment of or exemption from those transfer taxes is not submitted with the Letter of Transmittal, the amount of those transfer taxes will be billed directly to the tendering holder and/or withheld from any payment due with respect to the Warrants tendered by such holder.

Withdrawal Rights

Tenders of Warrants made pursuant to the Offer may be withdrawn at any time prior to the Expiration Date. If the Offer Period is extended, you may withdraw your tendered Warrants at any time until the expiration of such extended Offer Period. After the Offer Period expires, such tenders are irrevocable, provided, however, that Warrants that are not accepted by us for exchange on or prior to September 29, 2016 may thereafter be withdrawn by you until such time as the Warrants are accepted by us for exchange.

To be effective, a written notice of withdrawal must be timely received by the depository at its address identified in this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange. Any notice of withdrawal must specify the name of the person who tendered the Warrants for which tenders are to be withdrawn and the number of Warrants to be withdrawn. If the Warrants to be withdrawn have been delivered to the depository, a signed notice of withdrawal must be submitted prior to release of such Warrants. In addition, such notice must specify the name of the registered holder (if different from that of the tendering Warrant holder) and the certificate numbers shown on the particular certificates evidencing the Warrants to be withdrawn. Withdrawal may not be cancelled, and Warrants for which tenders are withdrawn will thereafter be deemed not validly tendered for purposes of the Offer. However, Warrants for which tenders are withdrawn may be tendered again by following one of the procedures described above in the section entitled *The Offer Procedure for Tendering Warrants for Exchange* beginning on page 23, at any time prior to the Expiration Date.

A beneficial owner of Warrants desiring to withdraw tendered Warrants previously delivered through DTC should contact the DTC participant through which such owner holds its Warrants. In order to withdraw Warrants previously tendered, a DTC participant may, prior to the Expiration Date, withdraw its instruction by (i) withdrawing its acceptance through DTC's Participant Tender Offer Program (PTOP) function, or (ii) delivering to the depository by mail, hand delivery or facsimile transmission, notice of withdrawal of such instruction. The notices of withdrawal must contain the name and number of the DTC participant. A withdrawal of an instruction must be executed by a DTC participant as such DTC participant's name appears on its transmission through the PTOPTOP function to which such withdrawal relates. If the tender being withdrawn was made through ATOP, it may only be withdrawn through PTOPTOP, and not by hard copy delivery of withdrawal instructions. A DTC participant may withdraw a tendered Warrant only if such withdrawal complies with the provisions described in this paragraph.

A holder who tendered its Warrants other than through DTC should send written notice of withdrawal to the depository specifying the name of the Warrant holder who tendered the Warrants being withdrawn. All signatures on a notice of withdrawal must be guaranteed by an Eligible Institution, as described above in the section entitled *The Offer Procedure for Tendering Warrants for Exchange Signature Guarantees* on page 24; provided, however, that signatures on the notice of withdrawal need not be guaranteed if the Warrants being withdrawn are held for the account of an Eligible Institution. Withdrawal of a prior Warrant tender will be effective upon receipt of the notice of withdrawal by the depository. Selection of the method of notification is at the risk of the Warrant holder, and notice of withdrawal must be timely received by the depository.

All questions as to the form and validity (including time of receipt) of any notice of withdrawal will be determined by us, in our sole discretion, which determination shall be final and binding. Neither we nor any other person will be under any duty to give notification of any defect or irregularity in any notice of withdrawal or incur any liability for

failure to give any such notification.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acceptance for Issuance of Shares

Upon the terms and subject to the conditions of the Offer, we will accept for exchange Warrants validly tendered until the Expiration Date, which is 5:00 p.m., Eastern Time, on September 8, 2016, unless earlier withdrawn or extended by us. The ordinary shares to be issued upon exchange of Warrants pursuant to the Offer, along with a certificate representing the balance of any Warrants not exchanged, will be delivered promptly following the Expiration Date. In all cases, Warrants will only be accepted for exchange pursuant to the Offer after timely receipt by the depository of (i) certificates for such Warrants tendered physically, or book-entry delivery of the tendered Warrants, (ii) a properly completed and duly executed Letter of Transmittal, or compliance with ATOP where applicable, (iii) any other documentation required by the Letter of Transmittal, and (iv) any required signature guarantees.

For purposes of the Offer, we will be deemed to have accepted for exchange Warrants that are validly tendered and for which tenders are not withdrawn, unless we give written notice to the Warrant holder of our non-acceptance.

Announcement of Results of the Offer

We will announce the final results of the Offer, including whether all of the conditions to the Offer have been satisfied or waived and whether we will accept the tendered Warrants for exchange, as promptly as practicable following the end of the Offering Period. The announcement will be made by a press release and by amendment to the Schedule TO we file with the SEC in connection with the Offer.

Background and Purpose of the Offer

The purposes of the Offer are to attempt to simplify our corporate structure, reduce the potential dilutive impact of the warrants thereby providing us with more flexibility for financing our operations in the future, and to reduce our derivative warrant liability to increase shareholders equity. Due to the terms of the warrants, we are required to revalue the warrants quarterly and have recorded significant non-cash derivative losses and gains which are not reflective of our actual operating performance. By eliminating the warrants, we would no longer be required to record these non-cash losses or gains. The Warrants that are tendered for exchange pursuant to the Offer will be retired. Additionally, the Offer will allow holders of Warrants the opportunity to participate in our recently announced dividend policy of declaring regular quarterly cash dividends of \$0.125 per share, or \$0.50 per share annually, by exchanging their Warrants for our ordinary shares.

Agreements, Regulatory Requirements and Legal Proceedings

Other than as set forth under the sections entitled *The Offer Interests of Directors, Executive Officers and Others*, *The Offer Transactions and Agreements Concerning Our Securities* and *The Offer Registration under the Exchange Act* beginning on pages 29, 31 and 32, respectively, there are no present or proposed agreements, arrangements, understandings or relationships between us, and any of our directors, executive officers, affiliates or any other person relating, directly or indirectly, to the Offer or to our securities that are the subject of the Offer.

Except for the requirements of applicable federal and state securities laws, we know of no federal or state regulatory requirements to be complied with or federal or state regulatory approvals to be obtained by us in connection with the Offer. There are no antitrust laws applicable to the Offer. The margin requirements under Section 7 of the Exchange Act, and the related regulations thereunder, are inapplicable to the Offer.

There are no pending legal proceedings relating to the Offer.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**Interests of Directors, Executive Officers and Others**

We do not beneficially own any of the Warrants. The following table lists the Warrants beneficially owned by our directors, executive officers and other affiliates or related persons as of July 26, 2016:

Name ⁽¹⁾	Aggregate Number of Warrants Beneficially Owned	Percentage of Warrants Beneficially Owned ⁽²⁾
Jose M. Daes	0 ⁽³⁾	0
Christian T. Daes	0 ⁽³⁾	0
Joaquin F. Fernandez	789,082 ⁽⁴⁾	11.7 %
Martha L. Byorum	110,000	1.6 %
Energy Holding Corporation	789,082	11.7 %

(1) Unless otherwise indicated, the business address of each of the individuals is c/o Tecnoglass Inc., Avenida Circunvalar a 100 mts de la Via 40, Barrio Las Flores, Barranquilla, Colombia.

(2) Determined based on 6,716,161 Warrants, representing 2,525,416 Public Warrants and 4,190,745 Private Warrants outstanding as of July 26, 2016.

(3) Does not include Warrants held by Energy Holding Corporation, in which this person has an indirect ownership interest.

(4) Represents Warrants held by Energy Holding Corporation, of which Mr. Fernandez is a director and may be deemed to share voting and dispositive power over such Warrants.

We anticipate that several of the foregoing individuals and entities will exchange their Warrants in the Offer.

However, there is no assurance that they will. None of such individuals will receive any benefit by virtue of such exchange that is not shared on a pro rata basis with other holders of the same type of Warrants exchanged pursuant to the Offer. Each such individual also has registration rights under the agreement described in the sections of this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange entitled *Certain Relationships and Related Person Transactions* and *Description of Securities* beginning on pages 60 and 63, respectively.

Market Price, Dividends and Related Shareholder Matters**Market Price of Ordinary Shares and Warrants**

Currently, our ordinary shares are listed on NASDAQ under the symbol TGLS, and our warrants are quoted on the OTC Pink Marketplace under the symbol TGLSW.

Our ordinary shares also commenced trading on the Colombia Stock Exchange, the Bolsa de Valores de Colombia, on January 6, 2016 under the symbol TGLSC. The Colombia listing is secondary to Tecnoglass primary listing on NASDAQ. No new shares were issued in connection with the admission to trading on the Bolsa de Valores de Colombia.

Until January 2014, our Warrants were listed on the NASDAQ Capital Market. Prior to the Merger, the trading symbols of our ordinary shares and Warrants were ANDA and ANDAW, respectively. From March 2012 through

November 2013, our units, sold in our IPO and described elsewhere in this Form 10-K, were traded on the NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol ANDAU. However, as a condition to the Merger, we separated the units into their component securities (one ordinary share and one warrant) on a mandatory basis and the units ceased public trading.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The following table sets forth the high and low sales prices for our ordinary shares and Warrants for the periods indicated since our ordinary shares and Warrants commenced trading on May 10, 2012:

Period	Ordinary Shares		Warrants	
	High	Low	High	Low
Fiscal 2016:				
Third Quarter*	\$ 11.49	\$ 10.83	\$ 4.35	\$ 4.00
Second Quarter	\$ 12.49	\$ 10.25	\$ 4.58	\$ 3.30
First Quarter	\$ 14.30	\$ 9.82	\$ 5.95	\$ 3.01
Fiscal 2015:				
Fourth Quarter	\$ 15.59	\$ 13.05	\$ 9.00	\$ 5.02
Third Quarter	\$ 15.95	\$ 12.39	\$ 5.96	\$ 4.27
Second Quarter	\$ 13.74	\$ 8.50	\$ 5.00	\$ 2.05
First Quarter	\$ 10.73	\$ 9.16	\$ 2.75	\$ 2.20
Fiscal 2014:				
Fourth Quarter	\$ 12.00	\$ 9.80	\$ 3.44	\$ 2.10
Third Quarter	\$ 12.29	\$ 10.70	\$ 4.15	\$ 3.06
Second Quarter	\$ 15.00	\$ 10.20	\$ 4.85	\$ 2.20
First Quarter	\$ 11.15	\$ 8.50	\$ 2.95	\$ 1.08

*

Through July 26, 2016

Holders

As of May 31, 2016, there were 320 holders of record of our ordinary shares and 14 holders of record of our Warrants.

Dividends

We have not paid any dividends on our ordinary shares to date. On April 14, 2015, our Board of Directors authorized the payment of regular quarterly dividends to holders of our ordinary shares at a quarterly rate of \$0.125 per share (or \$0.50 per share on an annual basis). The first quarterly dividend payment will be made to shareholders of record 15 days after the end of the Offer.

Source and Amount of Funds

Because this transaction is an offer to holders to exchange their existing Warrants for our ordinary shares, there is no source of funds or other cash consideration being paid by us to, or to us from, those tendering Warrant holders pursuant to the Offer. We estimate that the total amount of cash required to complete the transactions contemplated by the Offer, including the payment of any fees, expenses and other related amounts incurred in connection with the transactions will be approximately \$60,000. We expect to have sufficient funds to complete the transactions contemplated by the Offer and to pay fees, expenses and other related amounts from our cash on hand.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Fees and Expenses

We have retained Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company as depositary and exchange agent in connection with the Offer. We will pay Continental Stock Transfer & Trust reasonable and customary compensation for its services in connection with the Offer will reimburse its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses and will indemnify it against certain liabilities and expenses, including certain liabilities under the U.S. federal securities laws.

We will reimburse brokers, dealers, commercial banks and trust companies and other nominees, upon request, for customary clerical and mailing expenses incurred by them in forwarding offering materials to their customers. Except as set forth above, we will not pay any fees or commissions to any broker, dealer or other person for soliciting tenders of Warrants pursuant to the Offer.

Transactions and Agreements Concerning Our Securities

Other than as set forth below and in the sections of this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange entitled *Certain Relationships and Related Person Transactions* and *Description of Securities* beginning on pages 60 and 63, respectively, and as set forth in our third amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, there are no agreements, arrangements or understandings between our company, or any of our directors or executive officers, and any other person with respect to our securities that are the subject of the Offer.

Agreements Relating to our Initial Public Offering

As described in the section of this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange entitled *Description of Securities* *Registration Rights* beginning on page 65, in connection with our initial public offering, we entered into a registration rights with our initial shareholders with respect to their securities held at the time of our initial public offering.

Agreements Relating to the Merger

At the closing of the Merger, 2,251,853 of the 4,200,000 public shares sold in our IPO were converted to cash at a conversion price of approximately \$10.18 per share, or an aggregate of approximately \$22.9 million of the approximately \$42.7 million held in the trust account. As consideration for the Merger, we issued Energy Holding Corporation, a holding company and sole shareholder of Tecnoglass Holding, of which former shareholders of TG and ES are the sole shareholders, an aggregate of 20,567,141 ordinary shares, or approximately 87% of the outstanding ordinary shares. Pursuant to the agreement and plan of reorganization, we also issued to Energy Holding Corporation an aggregate of 500,000 ordinary shares upon the achievement of specified EBITDA targets in the fiscal year ended

December 31, 2014 and we will issue an additional 1,000,000 ordinary shares based upon the achievement of specified EBITDA targets in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015. Additionally, Energy Holding Corporation has the contractual right to receive an additional 1,500,000 ordinary shares, to be released upon the attainment of specified share price targets or targets based on our EBITDA in the fiscal year ending December 31, 2016.

As described in the section of this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange entitled *Description of Securities* *Registration Rights* beginning on page 65, at the closing of the Merger, we entered into a registration rights with the former shareholders of TG and ES with respect to the shares of our ordinary shares they received in the Merger.

Securities Transactions

Except as set forth in the section of this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange entitled *Certain Relationships and Related Person Transactions* beginning on page 60, neither we, nor any of our directors, executive officers or controlling persons, or any executive officers, directors, managers or partners of any of our controlling persons, has engaged in any transactions in our Warrants in the last 60 days.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Plans

Except as described in the sections of this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange entitled *Risk Factors*, *The Offer*, *Information Concerning Our Company*, *Certain Relationships and Related Person Transactions* and *Description of Securities* beginning on pages 5, 21, 38, 60 and 63, respectively, neither the Company, nor any of its directors, executive officers, or controlling persons, or any executive officers, directors, managers or partners of its controlling persons, has any plans, proposals or negotiations that relate to or would result in:

any extraordinary transaction, such as a merger, reorganization or liquidation, involving us or any of our subsidiaries;
any purchase, sale or transfer of a material amount of assets of us or any of our subsidiaries;
any material change in our present dividend rate or policy, or our indebtedness or capitalization;
any change in our present board of directors or management, including, but not limited to, any plans or proposals to change the number or the term of directors or to fill any existing vacancies on the board or to change any material term of the employment contract of any executive officer;
any other material change in our corporate structure or business;
any class of our equity securities to be delisted from NASDAQ;
any class of our equity securities becoming eligible for termination of registration under section 12(g)(4) of the Exchange Act;
the suspension of our obligation to file reports under Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act;
the acquisition or disposition by any person of our securities; or
any changes in our third amended and restated memorandum and articles of association or other governing instruments or other actions that could impede the acquisition of control of our company.

Registration under the Exchange Act

The Warrants currently are registered under the Exchange Act. This registration may be terminated upon application by us to the SEC if there are fewer than 300 record holders of the Warrants, provided we obtain the consent of the representative of the underwriters for our initial public offering of the Units as required pursuant to the underwriting agreement for such offering. We currently do not intend to deregister the Warrants, if any, that remain outstanding after completion of the Offer. Notwithstanding any termination of the registration of our Warrants, we will continue to be subject to the reporting requirements under the Exchange Act as a result of the continuing registration of our ordinary shares.

Accounting Treatment

The exchange of the Warrants will be accounted for as an ordinary stock issuance. We will record the aggregate par value of the ordinary shares issued in the exchange as a credit to the capital stock account. Offer-related costs, which include advisory, legal, accounting, depository and other professional or consulting fees, will be expensed in the period incurred.

The Company previously classified the Warrants as a liability at fair value as the terms of the warrant agreement are such that the instruments do not meet the criteria for equity treatment (see the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this prospectus). The Exchange Offer does not modify any terms of the warrant agreements or the current accounting treatment for the un-exchanged warrants. For the exchanged warrants, the difference between the actual fair value of the warrant liability as of the date of their exchange and the actual fair value of the ordinary shares issued is recorded as a gain/loss to the income statement.

Absence of Appraisal or Dissenters Rights

Holders of the Warrants do not have any appraisal or dissenters rights under applicable law in connection with the Offer.

32

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

General

The following is the opinion of Graubard Miller our U.S. counsel, regarding the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the receipt of ordinary shares in exchange for the Warrants pursuant to the Offer and the ownership and disposition of the ordinary shares. This description assumes that holders hold the Warrants, and will hold the ordinary shares received upon exchange of the Warrants, as capital assets (generally, property held for investment). This opinion does not address all of the tax consequences that might be relevant to a holder's particular circumstances or to holders that may be subject to special tax rules, such as banks or other financial institutions, insurance companies, real estate investment trusts, regulated investment companies, tax exempt organizations, dealers in securities, traders in securities that elect to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for their securities holdings, persons who hold ordinary shares or Warrants as part of a straddle, hedging transaction, conversion transaction, or other similar integrated transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes, or U.S. holders (as defined below) that have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar.

If a partnership (or any other entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds ordinary shares or Warrants, the tax treatment of the partnership and a partner in such partnership generally will depend on the status of the partner and the nature of the activities of the partnership. A holder that is a partnership, and the partners in such partnerships, should consult its own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of the receipt of ordinary shares in the exchange and the ownership and disposition of ordinary shares received in the exchange.

This opinion does not address the tax consequences arising under the laws of any foreign, state, or local tax jurisdiction. Moreover, except to the extent specifically set forth below, this opinion does not address the U.S. federal estate and gift tax, or alternative minimum tax, or other non-income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of ordinary shares received upon exchange of the Warrants.

This opinion is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), existing and proposed Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder, judicial decisions, published positions of the Internal Revenue Service (the IRS), and other applicable authorities, each as in effect on the date hereof. These authorities are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect, or differing interpretations by the IRS or a court, which could affect the tax consequences described herein. We have not obtained, and have no plans to request, a ruling from the IRS with respect to any of the U.S. federal income tax consequences described below, and as a result, there can be no assurance that the IRS or the courts will agree with any of the conclusions stated in this description.

This opinion is for general information only and is not tax advice. It is not intended to constitute a complete description of all tax consequences for holders relating to the exchange of Warrants for our ordinary shares or relating to the ownership and disposition of our ordinary shares. You are urged to consult with your tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the receipt of ordinary shares in exchange for the Warrants, and of the ownership and disposition of such ordinary shares, applicable in your particular situation, as well as any consequences under the federal estate or gift tax, the federal alternative minimum tax, or under the tax laws of any state, local, foreign, or other taxing jurisdiction.

Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders

Subject to the limitations stated above, the following description addresses certain material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the receipt of ordinary shares in exchange for the Warrants, and of the ownership and disposition of

our ordinary shares, that are expected to apply if you are a U.S. holder of the Warrants or our ordinary shares. For this purpose, you are a U.S. holder if you are:

an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
a corporation (or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any State thereof, including the District of Columbia;

33

TABLE OF CONTENTS

an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or a trust (i) if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more United States persons (as defined in Section 7701(a)(30) of the Code) have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or (ii) that has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

Exchange of Warrants for Ordinary Shares

It is the opinion of Graubard Miller that your exchange of Warrants for our ordinary shares pursuant to the Offer should be treated as a recapitalization pursuant to which (i) you should not recognize any gain or loss on the exchange of Warrants for shares of our ordinary shares, (ii) your aggregate tax basis in the shares received in the exchange should equal your aggregate tax basis in your Warrants surrendered in the exchange, and (iii) your holding period for the shares received in the exchange should include your holding period for the surrendered Warrants. Special tax basis and holding period rules apply to holders that acquired different blocks of Warrants at different prices or at different times. You should consult your tax advisor as to the applicability of these special rules to your particular circumstances.

If you exchange Warrants for our ordinary shares pursuant to the Offer, and if you hold five percent or more of our ordinary shares prior to the exchange, or if you hold Warrants and other securities of ours prior to the exchange with a tax basis of \$1 million or more, you will be required to file with your U.S. federal income tax return for the year in which the exchange occurs a statement setting forth certain information relating to the exchange (including the fair market value, prior to the exchange, of the Warrants transferred in the exchange and your tax basis, prior to the exchange, in our ordinary shares or securities), and to maintain permanent records containing such information.

If you do not tender your Warrants in the Offer, you will not have any U.S. federal income tax consequences from declining to exchange such Warrants for our ordinary shares pursuant to the Offer.

Ownership and Disposition of Ordinary Shares

Distributions of cash or property that we pay on our ordinary shares will constitute dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent paid from our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles) and will be includible in your gross income as ordinary dividend income when actually or constructively received by you. Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits will be treated first as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of your tax basis in our ordinary shares, and thereafter will be treated as capital gain from the sale or exchange of the ordinary shares. If you are a non-corporate U.S. holder, dividends you receive with respect to our ordinary shares are eligible for U.S. federal income taxation at the rates generally applicable to long-term capital gains for individuals, provided you satisfy applicable holding period and other requirements. If you are a corporate U.S. holder, dividends you receive with respect to our ordinary shares will be taxable at regular rates and will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction generally allowed to domestic corporations in respect of dividends received from other domestic corporations.

Upon a sale or other taxable disposition of our ordinary shares, you generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between (i) the amount of cash and the fair market value of any property you receive on the disposition and (ii) your adjusted tax basis for the ordinary shares. The capital gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if you held the ordinary shares more than one year. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Tax on Net Investment Income

A 3.8% Medicare contribution tax will generally apply to all or some portion of the net investment income of a U.S. holder who is an individual with adjusted gross income that exceeds a threshold amount. In the case of individuals, a 3.8% tax is imposed for each taxable year on the lesser of (a) net investment income for the year or (b) the modified adjusted gross income for such year in excess of a threshold amount (\$250,000 if married filing jointly or if considered a surviving spouse for federal income tax purposes, \$125,000 if married filing separately, and \$200,000 in other cases). For these purposes, dividends received with respect to our ordinary shares, and gains or losses realized from the taxable disposition of our ordinary shares, will generally be taken into account in computing your net investment income.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

In general, dividends you receive with respect to our ordinary shares, and amounts you receive with respect to a sale or other disposition of our ordinary shares, are reported to the IRS and to you, unless you are an exempt payee (such as a corporation) and the payment is not subject to backup withholding. Such dividends and other amounts may be subject to backup withholding (at a rate of 28%), and subject to related information reporting with respect to otherwise exempt payees, unless you provide to us (i) your correct taxpayer identification number and certification (on Form W-9) that you are not subject to backup withholding, or (ii) proof that you are an exempt payee. Any amounts withheld from a payment under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a credit against your U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle you to a refund, provided you timely furnish the required information or returns to the IRS.

Tax Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders

Subject to the limitations stated above, the following description addresses certain material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the receipt of ordinary shares in exchange for the Warrants, and of the ownership and disposition of our ordinary shares, that are expected to apply if you are a non-U.S. holder of the Warrants or our ordinary shares. For this purpose, you are a non-U.S. holder if you are an individual, corporation, estate, or trust that is not a U.S. holder as defined above. Special rules may apply to certain non-U.S. holders such as controlled foreign corporations, passive foreign investment companies, individuals present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of disposition (but who are not U.S. residents) or, in certain circumstances, individuals who are former U.S. citizens or residents.

Exchange of Warrants for Ordinary Shares

Your exchange of Warrants for our ordinary shares pursuant to the Offer should have the same tax consequences as described above for U.S. holders. Assuming you are not engaged the conduct of a trade or business within the U.S., you should not be required to make any U.S. federal income tax filings solely on account of the exchange of Warrants for our ordinary shares.

Ownership and Disposition of Ordinary Shares

Dividends (including constructive dividends) paid or deemed paid to a non-U.S. holder in respect to our ordinary shares generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax, unless the dividends are effectively connected with the non-U.S. holder's conduct of a trade or business within the United States (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, are attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base that such holder maintains in the United States).

In addition, a non-U.S. holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on any gain attributable to a sale or other disposition of our ordinary shares unless such gain is effectively connected with its conduct of a trade or business in the United States (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, is attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base that such holder maintains in the United States) or the non-U.S. holder is an individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the of sale or other disposition and certain other conditions are met (in which case, such gain from United States sources generally is subject to tax at a 30% rate or a lower applicable tax treaty rate).

Dividends and gains that are effectively connected with the non-U.S. holder's conduct of a trade or business in the United States (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, are attributable to a permanent establishment or

fixed base in the United States) generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax (but not the Medicare contribution tax) at the same regular U.S. federal income tax rates applicable to a comparable U.S. Holder and, in the case of a non-U.S. holder that is a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, may also be subject to an additional branch profits tax at a 30% rate or a lower applicable tax treaty rate.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

In general, dividends you receive with respect to our ordinary shares, and any U.S. federal withholding tax withheld with respect to those dividends, are reported to the IRS and to you, regardless of whether withholding is reduced or eliminated by an applicable income tax treaty. Copies of this information reporting may also be provided under the provisions of a specific tax treaty, or under the provisions of a tax information

TABLE OF CONTENTS

exchange agreement, to the tax authorities in the country in which you reside or are established. Amounts you receive from of a sale or other disposition of our ordinary shares effected through the U.S. office of any broker (as defined in applicable Treasury regulations) or from a sale or other disposition conducted outside the United States through certain U.S.-related brokers, are also reported to the IRS and to you.

You will generally be exempt from backup withholding on dividends and other amounts you receive with respect to our ordinary shares if you provide a certification (on an applicable IRS Form W-8) or proof of exempt status as described above with respect to U.S. federal income tax withholding. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment will be allowed as a credit against your U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle you to a refund, provided you timely furnish the required information or returns to the IRS.

Foreign Account Reporting and Withholding

A U.S. federal withholding tax of 30% may apply to dividends on, and the gross proceeds of a sale or other disposition of, our ordinary shares, paid to a foreign financial institution (as defined in Section 1471 of the Code), unless such institution enters into an agreement with the U.S. government to collect and verify information regarding holders of accounts maintained by such institution, to report information with respect to U.S. accounts maintained by such institution, and to withhold on certain passthru payments made by such institution. In general, U.S. accounts are depository and custodial accounts maintained by the foreign financial institution, and certain equity and debt interests in such institution, which are held by U.S. persons or U.S. owned foreign entities. A U.S. federal withholding tax of 30% may also apply to dividends and the gross proceeds of a sale or other disposition of our ordinary shares paid to a non-financial foreign entity unless the foreign entity provides the withholding agent either (i) a certification that the foreign entity does not have any substantial U.S. owners or (ii) identifying information for each substantial U.S. owner. A substantial U.S. owner is generally defined as any U.S. person, other than a publicly traded corporation or its affiliates and certain other specified exempt persons, owning more than 10% of the foreign entity. Under certain circumstances, a non-U.S. holder might be eligible for refunds or credits of such taxes.

Depository

The depository and exchange agent for the Offer is:

Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company
17 Battery Place
New York, New York 10004
Attention: Corporate Actions Department
Facsimile: (212) 616-7610

Additional Information; Amendments

We have filed with the SEC a Tender Offer Statement on Schedule TO, of which this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange is a part. We recommend that Warrant holders review the Schedule TO, including the exhibits, and our other materials that have been filed with the SEC before making a decision on whether to accept the Offer.

We will assess whether we are permitted to make the Offer in all jurisdictions. If we determine that we are not legally able to make the Offer in a particular jurisdiction, we will inform Warrant holders of this decision. The Offer is not made to those holders who reside in any jurisdiction where the offer would be unlawful.

Edgar Filing: Tecnoglass Inc. - Form 424B3

Our board of directors recognizes that the decision to accept or reject this Offer is an individual one that should be based on a variety of factors and Warrant holders should consult with personal advisors if they have questions about their financial or tax situation.

We are subject to the information requirements of the Exchange Act and in accordance therewith file and furnish reports and other information with the SEC. All reports and other documents we have filed or furnished with the SEC, including the registration statement on Form S-4 relating to the Offer, or will file or furnish with the SEC in the future, can be accessed electronically on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

If you have any questions regarding the Offer or need assistance, you should contact the information agent for the Offer. You may request additional copies of this document, the Letter of Transmittal or the Notice of Guaranteed Delivery from the information agent. All such questions or requests should be directed to:

470 West Avenue
Stamford CT, 06902
Banks and Brokerage Firms Call: (203) 658-9400
Stockholders Call Toll Free: (800) 662-5200
tglsinfo@morrowco.com

We will amend our offering materials, including this Prospectus/Offer to Exchange, to the extent required by applicable securities laws to disclose any material changes to information previously published, sent or given by us to Warrant holders in connection with the Offer.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INFORMATION CONCERNING OUR COMPANY

Overview

We were originally formed under the name Andina Acquisition Corporation for the purpose of effecting a merger, share exchange, asset acquisition, share purchase, recapitalization, reorganization or other similar business combination with one or more businesses or entities. On March 22, 2012, we consummated our initial public offering, and on December 20, 2013, we consummated our initial business combination, whereby our wholly-owned subsidiary merged with and into Tecnoglass Holding. As a result of this transaction, Tecnoglass Holding and its indirect, wholly-owned subsidiaries, TG and ES, became our direct and indirect subsidiaries. Accordingly, the business of Tecnoglass Holding and its subsidiaries became our business. We are now a holding company operating through our direct and indirect subsidiaries.

The transaction with Tecnoglass Holding was accounted for as a reverse acquisition with Tecnoglass Holding being considered the accounting acquirer in the transaction. For accounting and financial purposes, we were treated as the acquired company, and Tecnoglass Holding was treated as the acquiring company. Accordingly, historical information, including historical financial information and the historical description of our business, for periods and dates prior to December 20, 2013, include information for Tecnoglass Holding and its subsidiaries.

General

We are a leading manufacturer of hi-spec, architectural glass and windows for the western hemisphere residential and commercial construction industries, operating through our direct and indirect subsidiaries. Headquartered in Barranquilla, Colombia, we operate out of a 2.8 million square foot vertically-integrated, state-of-the-art manufacturing complex that provides easy access to the Americas, the Caribbean, and the Pacific.

We sell our products to more than 900 customers in North, Central and South America. The United States accounted for approximately 59% and 51% of our combined revenues in 2015 and 2014, while Colombia accounted for approximately 34% and 41%, and Panama for approximately 3% and 6% of our combined revenues in those years. Our tailored, high-end products are found on some of the world's most distinctive properties, including the El Dorado Airport (Bogota), 50 UN Plaza (New York), Fordham University Law School (New York), Trump Tower (Panama), Brickell City Centre (Miami), and The Woodlands (Houston).

TG. TG is a leading manufacturer of a variety of glass products installed primarily in commercial and residential buildings, including tempered safety, double thermo-acoustic and laminated glass. TG products are installed in hotels, residential buildings, commercial and corporate centers, universities, airports and hospitals in a variety of applications such as floating facades, curtain walls, windows, doors, handrails, interior and bathroom spatial dividers. Approximately 57% of TG products are supplied to ES for installation in various products that ES manufactures, with the balance of TG products being sold to customers throughout North, Central and South America. In 2015, TG established its Solartec plant, to produce low emissivity glass with high thermal insulation specifications using soft coat technology.

TG also produces aluminum products such as profiles, rods, bars, plates and other hardware used in the manufacture of windows. In 2007, TG established its Alutions plant in Barranquilla, Colombia for extrusion, smelting, painting and anodizing processes, and for exporting, importing and marketing aluminum products. The Alutions plant contributes more than 90% of the raw materials needed for production of TG aluminum products.

Glass Magazine ranked TG as the second largest glass fabricator serving the U.S. market in 2013. We believe that it is the leading glass transformation company in Colombia, capturing 40% of the market share in the country.

ES. ES is a leader in the production of high-end windows, with more than 29 years of experience in the glass and aluminum structure assembly market in Colombia. ES designs, manufactures, markets and installs architectural systems for high, medium and low rise construction, glass and aluminum windows and doors, office dividers and interiors, floating facades and commercial display windows.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ES has expanded its U.S. sales outside of the Florida market for windows, into the high-tech market for curtain walls, a product that is in high demand and represents a new trend in architecture, and floating facades. Due to the sophistication of these new products, ES believes that sales of curtain walls will generate higher margins as compared to traditional window frames from walls or floor to ceiling windows. Curtain walls produced by ES are composed of high performance materials that are produced by Alutions, the aluminum smelting plant, and TG with state of the art technology.

Since 2004, we have a strategic commercial relationship with ES Windows LLC (ESW LLC), a Florida-based company partially owned by Christian T. Daes and José M. Daes, who are also our executive officers and directors. ESW LLC is a member of the American Architectural Manufacturers Association, a technical information center for the architecture industry with highest standards. ESW LLC sends project specifications and orders from its clients to ES, and in turn, receives pricing quotes from ES which are conveyed to the client.

In 2014, we established two entities in South Florida, Tecno LLC and Tecno RE, to acquire manufacturing and warehousing facilities, customer lists and exclusive design permits in order to support sales growth in the United States. We will continue to manufacture our products at our facilities in Barranquilla, Colombia while performing select manufacturing and light assembly in the U.S. to enhance client service and create certain cost efficiencies.

In Panama, ES sells products primarily to companies participating in large construction projects in the higher income areas of the city. ES products were supplied in the Soho Plaza, a complex of a shopping mall and two skyscrapers that brought in approximately \$18 million in revenues to the Company since the inception of the contract in 2012.

Competitive Strengths

Vertical Integration

We believe we are unique in vertically integrating the purchase of raw materials, the manufacture of glass and aluminum products and the subsequent production of customized glass and windows for architectural and industrial settings. By vertically integrating these functions, we are able to price our products competitively while maintaining strict quality control measures to guarantee the high quality of our products. Additionally, we benefit from significant advantages in efficiency and time-to-market for new or customized products. This vertically integrated model provides attractive margins with significant operating leverage.

Innovation

We have made significant investments in machinery and equipment in order to utilize the latest technology on our production lines, including a recently completed approximately \$80.2 million capital investment in land, warehouses and state-of-the-art glass making equipment thereby expanding our manufacturing capacity. In August 2014, we entered into a contract to purchase equipment from Magnetron Sputter Vacuum Deposition to produce soft coated low emissivity glass as part of our improvements plan, which started production in the last quarter of 2015. The investment for this project is estimated at \$45 million for the equipment and facilities.

Additionally, we purchased two glass laminating and tempering furnaces that use new technologies to produce tempered glass with no distortion using air cushion technology and to produce curved glass in a broad range of easily modifiable curvatures.

For certain of our products, we offer DuPont Sentryglass® laminated glass interlayers which are recognized as industry-leading laminated glass solutions with five times the resistance strength of other materials available on the market. We also use a laminator and jumbo tempering oven capable of producing extra-large slabs of laminated glass which are sought after in the high-end window market. These investments in machinery and equipment, together with our highly trained labor force, allow us to offer state-of-the-art custom designed products quickly modified to meet customer demands. We also have a staff of specialists dedicated to product design in order to meet customer specifications.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Superior Customer Service

In addition to manufacturing high quality products, our value proposition to our customers is based on industry-leading lead times, on-time delivery and superior after-sale support. Through the coordinated efforts of our sales teams, product specialists, and field service teams, we deliver high quality service to our customers, from the time the initial order is placed through the delivery and installation of our products. By providing an efficient flow of product from order through delivery, our manufacturing processes allow us to deliver made-to-order products consistently on time, which we believe is an important competitive strength.

Management Experience

José Daes, our chief executive officer, and Christian Daes, our chief operating officer, have more than 30 and 20 years of industry experience, respectively. In addition, our executive management teams have worked together for many years at our operating subsidiaries. This long tenure in the industry, and as a team, has enabled our management to build significant relationships with both clients and field level management. We believe that these relationships, coupled with management's strong technical expertise, create a significant competitive advantage.

Location

Our headquarters and principal manufacturing facilities are located in Barranquilla, Colombia, which is strategically located near three major ports in Barranquilla, Cartagena and Santa Marta. These ports, which are only two hours drive from each other, provide us with sea access to all major markets globally.

High Barriers to Entry

Entry into many of the markets that we serve is limited due to the technical certifications required on high specification building projects. Our success is due in large part to the breadth of our product offering and our reputation for delivering high quality, made-to-order architectural glass on time. These factors are required to compete successfully for multimillion dollar projects typical of our business. Given the vertically-integrated nature of our operations, including the aluminum extrusion products provided by Tecnoglass, there is a more limited set of competitors and entry into these markets. In addition, the equipment needed to operate in the glass and window industry is expensive, requiring a significant upfront capital investment.

Competitive pricing

We offer our customers highly competitive prices due to efficiencies realized from vertical integration and low labor costs. These competitive advantages allow us great flexibility in pricing their components to be competitive in a variety of markets.

Strategy

We have identified the following items that we believe are important in advancing our business:

Continued investments in machinery and equipment with state-of-the-art technology

We have made investments of approximately \$142.6 million since 2014, including \$80.2 million in 2015 in state-of-the-art glass making equipment, the installation of new laminating lines, high-volume insulating equipment, a

new aluminum extrusion press with the capacity for an additional one thousand tons per month, a new paint line with the capacity to treat one million pounds of aluminum per month, and a new aluminum foundry.

Development of additional high value products

We have a demonstrated track record of developing new products and will continue to focus on capitalizing on new product opportunities in the future. We constantly identify shifting global trends and growing marketplace needs, and design proposals to meet those needs. A feasibility and tuning program, including testing at specialized laboratories in the U.S., is carried out before marketing a new product. In 2014, we started producing architectural systems that integrate LED lighting allowing the façade of the building to display different colors and patterns.

Additionally, we are in the process of implementing new technologies to produce tempered glass that offers notably more transparency with significantly less distortion than industry standard using air cushion technology, as well as new technology used to produce curved glass in a broad range of easily modifiable curvatures.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Manufacture the highest quality products in the market through a rigorous quality assurance program

Our plants are organized internally by processes, each of which is independently and continually supervised by the Quality Assurance department. The Quality Assurance department maintains rigorous oversight over energy, water, recyclable waste and process optimization indicators, in order to produce high quality sustainable products.

Approximately 30% of all our waste is recycled.

Continued vertical integration provides margin enhancement

We benefit from operating together under a combined facility, providing advantages in meeting customer and market needs and managing costs. By continuing to expand our degree of vertical integration, we can further enhance productivity, create cost efficiencies and increase operating margins.

Leverage strength in Colombia market to further penetrate Latin America

With a strong base in Colombia, we have already successfully expanded into nearby geographies. Our glass products are featured in major construction projects in Argentina, Aruba, Costa Rica, Panama and Puerto Rico. As the construction market throughout Latin America grows, we are positioned to capture new growth in the markets we have currently penetrated, as well as in new high growth countries.

Leverage strength in Florida market to further penetrate U.S.

We believe we have an established and leading presence in the Florida construction market as providers of high value, impact-resistant glass products. ES's hurricane-proof products are certified in compliance with the stringent requirements of hurricane-proof windows in accordance with applicable U.S. regulations. With a quality of product proven by our success and compliance in the impact-resistant market, we have successfully entered the U.S. remodeling and replacement parts market. In addition, we have the opportunity to grow geographically in the U.S., particularly into other coastal markets on the East Coast which are affected by hurricanes, significant temperature fluctuations and other extreme weather.

Maintain fast and reliable delivery to customers due to strategic location

From the Port of Barranquilla, products can be transported to Panama by air in one hour and to Houston and Miami within two hours, within two days by sea to Panama and within four days by sea to Houston and Miami.

Penetrate additional markets

With a strong base in Colombia and Florida, we will seek to expand into further geographies, such as Asia and Europe. We believe the centralized location of the Port of Barranquilla will aid in our expanding into such new markets.

Products

TG manufactures and sells the following products:

Soft Coat Glass manufactured by depositing metal particles on the surface of the glass inside a vacuum chamber. This product offers excellent thermal insulation designed to improve energy efficiency of buildings.

Laminated/Thermo-Laminated Glass produced by bonding two glass sheets with an intermediate film in-between. As a safety feature, this product fractures into small pieces if it breaks.

Thermo-Acoustic Glass manufactured with two or more glass sheets separated by an aluminum or micro-perforated steel profile. This product has a double-seal system that ensures the unit's tightness, buffering noise and improving thermal control. This product serves as an excellent noise barrier, which is used especially in zones close to airports, traffic or wherever there are unpleasant sounds.

Tempered Glass glass subject to a tempering process through elevated temperatures resulting in greater superficial elasticity and resistance than conventional glass.

Silk-Screened Glass special paint is applied to glass using automatic machinery and numerical control which ensures paint homogeneity and an excellent finish.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Curved Glass produced by bending a flat glass sheet over a mold, using an automated heat process, which maintains the glass physical properties.

Digital Print Glass digital printing allows any kind of appearance required by the client, offering versatility to projects.

TG's aluminum products sold through its Alutions brand include bars, plates, profiles, rods and tubes used primarily in the manufacture of architectural glass settings including windows, doors, spatial separators and similar products.

ES manufactures and sells the following products:

Floating facades act as a window screen hanging outside a building and are available in many technical specifications and profiles to define colors, thickness, glass types and finishes, and types of ventilation and design complements.

Windows and Doors line of window and door products defined by the different types of glass finish, such as normal, impact resistant, hurricane-proof, safety, soundproof and thermal. Additionally, they are available in numerous structures, including fixed body, sliding windows, projecting windows, guillotine windows, sliding doors and swinging doors.

Commercial display windows commercial and interior display windows with a broad range of profiles, colors and crystal finishes. Products combine functionality, aesthetics and elegance and are available in a broad range of structures and materials.

Hurricane-proof windows combine heavy-duty aluminum or vinyl frames with special laminated glass to provide protection from hurricane-force winds up to 180 mph and wind-borne debris by maintaining their structural integrity and preventing penetration by impacting objects.

Automatic doors exclusive representative in Colombia of Horton Automatics, a manufacturer of automatic doors including glass window systems.

Bathroom dividers bathroom cubicle division systems, formed by combining glass panels, frames and doors.

Other photovoltaic structures and other components of architectural systems.

Brands and Trademarks

Our brands include Tecnoglass, ES Windows and Alutions. Our registered trademarks include Alutions by Tecnoglass with the accompanying logo and Alutions. Tecnoglass and ES Windows are not registered as trademarks by us.

Sales, Marketing and Customer Service

Sales and marketing

Our sales strategy primarily focuses on attracting and retaining customers by consistently providing exceptional customer service, leading product quality, and competitive pricing. Our customers also value their shorter lead times, knowledge of building code requirements and technical expertise, which collectively generate significant customer loyalty. Our products are marketed using a combination of their internal sales representatives and independent sales

representatives and directly to distributors. Our internal sales representatives receive performance-based compensation based on sales and profitability metrics. We primarily market our products based on product quality, outstanding service, shorter lead times and on-time delivery.

Customer Service

We believe that our ability to provide customers outstanding service quality serves as a strong competitive differentiator. Our customer relationships are established and maintained through the coordinated efforts of our sales and production teams. We employ a team of highly seasoned professionals devoted to addressing customer support with the goal of resolving any issue in a timely manner. In order to promote customer loyalty and employee development, we developed ES Windows University with the primary objectives of training employees to be aware of client and supplier needs and familiarizing them with our strategic goals in order to improve the competitiveness, productivity and quality of all products and services offered.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Working Capital Requirements

Trade accounts receivable is the largest component of working capital, including receivables relating to contractual retention amounts that can be outstanding throughout the project duration for large-scale architectural projects. Our inventory requirements are not significant since our products are made-to-order rather than build-to-stock. As a result, inventory levels follow customer demand for products produced.

Customers

Our customers include architects, building owners, general contractors and glazing subcontractors in the commercial construction market. We have over 900 customers. Of our 100 most representative customers, which represent over 92% of our sales, about 33% are located in North America, 10% in Central America and the Caribbean, and 57% in South America. Excluding revenue from related parties, only one customer accounted for more than 10% or more of our net sales during 2015 or 2014 with 14% of sales during both 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Backlog

We had combined outstanding orders of \$375 million as of December 31, 2015, compared to \$280 million as of December 31, 2014. We do not believe that backlog is indicative of our future results of operations or prospects. Although we seek commitments from customers well in advance of shipment dates, actual confirmed orders are typically not received until close to the required shipment dates.

Materials and Suppliers

Our primary manufacturing materials include glass, ionoplast, polyvinyl butyral, and aluminum and vinyl extrusions. Although in some instances we have agreements with our suppliers, these agreements are generally terminable by us or the supplier counterparties on limited notice. Typically, all of our materials are readily available from a number of sources, and no supplier delays or shortages are anticipated.

We source raw materials and glass necessary to manufacture our products from a variety of domestic and foreign suppliers. For the year ended December 31, 2015, no single supplier accounted for more than 10% of total raw material purchases.

Warranties

We offer product warranties which we believe are competitive for the markets in which our products are sold. The nature and extent of these warranties depend upon the product. Our standard warranties are generally from five to ten years for architectural glass, curtain wall, laminated and tempered glass, window and door products. Warranties are not priced or sold separately and do not provide the customer with services or coverages in addition to the assurance that the product complies with original agreed-upon specifications. In the event of a claim against a product for which we have received a warranty from the supplier, we transfer the claim back to the supplier. The Company evaluated historical information regarding claims for replacements under warranties and concluded that the costs that the Company have incurred in relation to these warranties have not been material.

Certifications

Among our many designations and certifications, Tecnoglass has earned the Miami-Dade County Notice of Acceptance (NOA), one of the most demanding certificates in the industry and a requirement to market hurricane-resistant glass in Florida. Tecnoglass' s products comply with Miami-Dade county' s safety code standards as its laminated anti-hurricane glass resists impact, pressure, water and wind. Tecnoglass is also the only company in Latin America authorized by PPG Industries and Guardian Industries to manufacture floating glass facades.

Our subsidiaries have received a number of other certifications from other national and international standard-setting bodies.

Tecnoglass Certifications include:

NTC-1578
ASTM E774 1997

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ISO 9001: 2008 Certificate of Quality Assurance
ISO 14001: 2004 Certificate of Environmental Management
Safety Glazing Certification Council (SGCC) for tempered and laminated glass: ANZI
Z97 1-2004
International Glass Certification Council (IGCC) for insulated glass: ASTM E774 97
Pittsburgh Plate Glass (PPG) certified supplier
Member of ACOLVISE (Colombia Association of Safety Glass Transformers)
ES Certifications include:

NTC-ISO 9001: 2008 Certificate of Quality Assurance
NTC-ISO 14001: 2004 Certificate of Environmental Management
Member of the American Architectural Manufacturers Association (AAMA)
Complies with Miami-Dade County's stringent safety code regulations for hurricane-proof windows