

GHG Emissions						
	Unit	2019	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Total emissions by GHG <sup>(1)</sup></b>						
<b>Total GHG emissions</b>	<b>tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	<b>13.642.001</b>	<b>12.455.075</b>	<b>12.459.912</b>	<b>12.609.083</b>	<b>12.677.105</b>
Total CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	11.750.577	10.700.948	10.900.352	11.156.415	11.274.296
Total CH <sub>4</sub> emissions <sup>(2)</sup>	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	1.856.840	1.721.143	1.525.332	1.420.618	1.371.465
Total N <sub>2</sub> O emissions <sup>(2)</sup>	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	34.584	32.984	34.227	32.050	31.344
<b>Total GHG emissions by scope</b>						
<b>Scope 1</b>	<b>tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	<b>12.985.973</b>	<b>11.872.054</b>	<b>11.960.859</b>	<b>11.868.593</b>	<b>11.817.213</b>
Combustion	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	8.719.734	8.129.563	8.337.077	8.345.769	8.308.256
Fugitive	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	242.553	184.151	111.137	114.190	91.283
Mobile	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	53	286	246	153	127
Flaring	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	1.197.874	942.512	976.262	870.254	906.514
Venting	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	2.825.760	2.615.542	2.536.138	2.538.227	2.511.033
<b>Scope 2 <sup>(3,4)</sup></b>	<b>tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	<b>656.028</b>	<b>583.022</b>	<b>499.052</b>	<b>740.490</b>	<b>859.892</b>
Market-based	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	656.028	583.022	499.052	740.490	859.892
Location-based	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	377.169	299.879	304.580	534.308	704.342
<b>Scope 3 <sup>(5)</sup></b>	<b>tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	<b>143.717.415</b>	<b>140.912.781</b>	<b>150.914.463</b>	<b>155.060.112</b>	<b>151.117.258</b>
Category 11 - Use of sold products	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	134.123.150	131.756.864	140.785.917	146.055.905	142.056.821
Category 1 - Purchased goods and services	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	7.608.166	7.703.577	8.667.008	7.878.693	7.984.322
Other categories	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	1.986.099	1.452.340	1.461.538	1.125.514	1.076.114
<b>Total GHG emissions by business</b>						
<b>Upstream GHG emissions</b>	<b>tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	<b>8.154.413</b>	<b>7.526.443</b>	<b>7.186.107</b>	<b>6.984.077</b>	<b>7.029.552</b>
Scope 1	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	7.499.395	6.944.025	6.687.894	6.246.251	6.173.291
Scope 2	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	655.018	582.418	498.212	737.827	856.261
Methane - scope 1	tCH <sub>4</sub>	64.230	59.418	52.252	48.297	46.577
Methane - scope 2	tCH <sub>4</sub>	62	28	233	424	330
Carbon intensity	kgCO <sub>2</sub> e/BOE <sup>(6)</sup>	35,51	37,09	35,47	33,57	34,66
<b>Downstream GHG emissions</b>	<b>tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	<b>5.487.588</b>	<b>4.928.633</b>	<b>5.273.805</b>	<b>5.625.006</b>	<b>5.647.553</b>
Scope 1	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	5.486.578	4.928.029	5.272.965	5.622.342	5.643.922
Scope 2	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	1.009	604	840	2.664	3.631
Methane - scope 1	tCH <sub>4</sub>	2.023	2.024	1.991	2.015	2.074
Methane - scope 2	tCH <sub>4</sub>	-	-	-	-	-
Carbon intensity	kgCO <sub>2</sub> e/BOE <sup>(6)</sup>	40,24	38,17	40,41	36,80	37,29

## Notas

General note:

Ecopetrol's Scope 1, 2, and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory is structured under an operational control approach, including Cartagena refinery. The report is consolidated from information provided by operational areas, and projections are made based on the average of the current year for some emissions sources that do not have complete activity data as of December 2024. Ecopetrol seeks to continue improving its processes and systems to ensure this report has as much real information as possible.

(1). Total scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions.

(2). GHG emissions were calculated using global warming potential (GWP) factors from the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2014) on a 100-year time horizon.

(3). Scope 2 emissions only include electricity imports because Ecopetrol does not purchase any other types of energy, such as steam, heating, or cooling.

(4). Scope 2 emissions are reported using market-based method, which includes emissions generated by electricity imports from both the National Interconnected System (SIN, from its Spanish acronym) and local generation centers. While Ecopetrol calculates scope 2 emissions by location-based method, which is estimated using the SIN emission factor for all electricity purchases, it is decided to report by market-based method because it provides a higher result and better describes the operational reality. It should be highlighted that electricity purchase from local suppliers is favored for reasons such as: facilities location in areas with deficient national electrification, low reliability of the system, or in some cases due to the use of gas in the decarbonisation plan framework.

(5). Since 2021, Ecopetrol has estimated its Scope 3 emissions inventory for each GHG Protocol category that applies to the business. Over the entire historical series, categories 11 and 1 have contributed to more than 99% of total Scope 3 emissions.

(6). Upstream carbon intensity is calculated by dividing scopes 1 and 2 emissions generated in the segment by net production, which includes crude oil, gas, and whites, expressed in terms of barrels of oil equivalent (BOE). Downstream carbon intensity is calculated by dividing scopes 1 and 2 emissions generated in the segment by the annual input streams (load) to Barrancabermeja and Cartagena refineries, expressed in terms of barrels of oil equivalent (BOE). Both intensities are calculated under operational control approach.