MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PUBLIC CREDIT

GROUNDS TO REQUEST A CALL

One. Article 6 of Law 1118 of 2006 establishes that the legal acts, contracts, and actions necessary to administer and develop Ecopetrol S.A.'s corporate purpose are governed by private law, regardless of the percentage of state participation in its share capital. Accordingly, the calls, meetings, and operation of the General Shareholders' Meeting are subject to the provisions of the Commercial Code, Law 1118 of 2006, the Bylaws, and the company's internal corporate governance regulations.

Two. Paragraph 2 of Article 181 of the Commercial Code states that the General Shareholders' Meeting shall meet on an extraordinary basis when called by the directors, the Statutory Auditor, or the official entity that exercises permanent control over the company, as appropriate. This provision grants the legal representative of the company the authority to issue a call to the highest corporate body without prior authorization from the Board of Directors or any other corporate body.

Three. Article 182 of the Commercial Code provides that those authorized to issue a call under Article 181 must also do so when requested by a number of associates representing ten percent or more of the share capital (the percentage established by Article 6 of Law 2069 of 2020). Consequently, when the Nation, which holds more than 80% of the outstanding voting shares, makes the request, the call constitutes a legal duty for the legal representative.

Four. Article 182 of the Commercial Code also provides that the call notice for an extraordinary meeting must specify the matters to be deliberated and decided upon; therefore, it must include the agenda to be discussed at the corresponding meeting.

Five. Article 183 of the Commercial Code provides that companies subject to inspection and oversight must notify the corresponding Superintendence of the date, time, and place of the meeting so that said authority may designate a delegate if it deems it appropriate.

Six. Article 423 of the Commercial Code provides that an extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting shall be held when the company's unforeseen or urgent needs so require, upon the call of the Board of Directors, the legal representative, or the tax auditor.

Seven. Articles 181, 182, and 423 of the Commercial Code form a harmonized regime under which the legal representative has the authority to issue a call for an extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting. The exercise of this authority becomes a duty when requested by shareholders representing at least ten percent of the share capital.

Eight. Article 15 of the Bylaws grants the General Shareholders' Meeting, among other duties, the authority to appoint and remove members of the Board of Directors, to study and approve amendments to the Bylaws, to adopt its own regulations, and to approve the Succession Policy for the members of the Board of Directors. Accordingly, the matters in this request fall within the competence of the highest corporate body.

Nine. Article 17 of the Bylaws provides that an extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting may be called, when the company's unforeseen or urgent needs so require, by the CEO, the Board of Directors, or the Statutory Auditor. The same provision requires that the call indicate the meeting's agenda, date, time, and place. It also establishes that the call must be issued fifteen (15) calendar days in advance, orders its publication on Ecopetrol's website and in a newspaper with nationwide circulation (in physical or digital form), and requires that the matters to be addressed at the Meeting be specified.

Ten. Articles 2 and 3 of the Internal Regulations of the General Shareholders' Meeting distinguish between ordinary and extraordinary meetings, providing that the latter must be called and held in accordance with the law and the Bylaws, and establishing that the shareholders shall deliberate and decide on the matters included in the agenda.

Eleven. Article 4 of the Internal Regulations of the General Shareholders' Meeting of Ecopetrol expressly recognizes that extraordinary meetings may be called by the CEO, the Board of Directors, or the Statutory Auditor, that the call must be issued fifteen (15) calendar days in advance, and must be published on Ecopetrol's website and in a newspaper with nationwide circulation (in physical or digital form)

Twelve. Article 4 also establishes a measure for the publication of a reminder on the Sunday prior to the meeting and for the disclosure, at least three calendar days in advance, of the agenda and the proposals to be submitted for consideration at the meeting. The sole paragraph of that provision also provides that when the election of members of the Board of Directors is on the agenda, the profiles of the nominees and their respective letters of acceptance must be published once compliance with the applicable legal and statutory conditions has been verified.

Thirteen. The Board of Directors is Ecopetrol S.A.'s administrative body and, in accordance with the Bylaws, is composed of nine principal members, without alternates, elected by the General Shareholders' Meeting.

Fourteen. On May 12, 2026, Mr. Juan Gonzalo Castaño Valderrama submitted his resignation from his position as a non-independent member of the Board of Directors, which became effective at the end of the session held on that same date.

Fifteen. Subsequently, through communications dated July 23, 2026, Ms. Ángela María Robledo Gómez and Ms. Lilia Tatiana Roa Avendaño expressed their willingness to resign from their positions as independent and non-independent members, respectively, of the Board of Directors, effective July 31, 2026.

Sixteen. As a result of the aforementioned resignations, three of the nine seats on the Board of Directors were vacant as of July 31, 2026, leaving the body with only six sitting members.

Seventeen. Ecopetrol reported that the Board of Directors may continue to deliberate and validly adopt decisions with the remaining members, but expressly recognized that this is "without prejudice to the fact that the General Shareholders' Meeting is called to reconstitute this body in accordance with the law, the Bylaws, the Succession Policy, and other applicable regulations."

Eighteen. Through communication dated August 4, 2026, Ecopetrol S.A. informed the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit that the resignations of Dr. Ángela María Robledo Gómez and Dr. Lilia Tatiana Roa Avendaño had already been registered with the Bogotá Chamber of Commerce and expressly stated that it was appropriate to call an extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting to fill the vacancies on the Board of Directors.

Nineteen. In the same communication, Ecopetrol S.A. requested that the Ministry report whether it required the company to carry out activities related to the nomination procedures for the seventh, eighth, and ninth lines. It sent the corporate forms applicable to the candidates and indicated that, once the complete slate was received, the Board of Directors, through the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee, would conduct the corresponding verification procedures.

Twenty. The requirement of a minimum quorum to deliberate and decide does not eliminate the legal obligation to fill the vacancies on the Board of Directors. Although the legal capacity to hold sessions is a minimum condition of operation, it does not equate to the full integration of the body, nor does it, by itself, guarantee the presence in the administrative body of all the profiles, experiences, competencies, independence criteria, and diversity elements provided for a Board composed of nine members.

Twenty-one. The resulting vacancies affect the collective structure defined for the Board of Directors, which, when operating in full, must have at least five independent members, including three women and a financial expert, as well as other profiles and individuals with the experience provided for in the bylaws, the succession policy, and the competency matrix.

Twenty-two. One of the resignations presented was that of Ms. Ángela María Robledo Gómez, who served as Chairperson of the Board of Directors. This circumstance forced the body, at its meeting on July 23, 2026, to appoint a new Chairperson and Vice Chairperson and to reorganize its support committees.

Twenty-three. Additionally, Ecopetrol reported that Mr. Ricardo Roa Barragán would be at the head of the company until July 30, 2026, and that, as of July 31, Mr. Juan Carlos Hurtado Parra would assume the role of Acting CEO until a new selection process is completed and the position is filled in accordance with the Succession Policy in force.

Twenty-four. Appointing an Acting CEO guarantees the immediate continuity of the administration but is only a temporary solution. In accordance with Ecopetrol S.A.'s CEO Succession Policy, it is the responsibility of the Board of Directors to advance, in a timely manner, the process of selecting and appointing the CEO to ensure that the person elected meets the applicable profile and requirements.

Twenty-five. The concurrence of three vacancies on the Board of Directors and the CEO's resignation constitutes an exceptional transitional situation at the company's highest levels of management and administration, necessitating immediate measures to restore its full institutional capacity.

Twenty-six. Given the relevance and permanence of the decisions inherent in the CEO's succession policy, it is in the public interest that the selection of the new CEO be carried out by a fully integrated Board of Directors, in which the structure, diversity, legitimacy, and collective competencies provided for in Ecopetrol's corporate governance system concur.

Twenty-seven. In accordance with Article 197 of the Commercial Code, the restructuring of the Board of Directors must be carried out through a new and comprehensive election process for its nine members, applying the electoral quotient system, rather than through the isolated provision for the three vacant lines, unless these are filled unanimously.

Twenty-eight. The new comprehensive election will restore the full structure of the Board of Directors, strengthen its collective capacity, and ensure that the CEO's succession and other decisions aligned with the company's new stage are adopted with greater plurality, technical soundness, and institutional legitimacy.

Twenty-nine. Paragraph 1 of Article 187 of the Commercial Code grants the General Shareholders' Meeting the duty to study and approve amendments to the bylaws, a competence it may exercise at both ordinary and extraordinary meetings, provided that the matter has been duly included on the agenda.

Thirty. Under the previous legal provision, paragraphs c), k), and l) of Article 15 of the Bylaws grant the General Shareholders' Meeting the authority to appoint and remove members of the Board of Directors, adopt measures required in the company's best interests, and study and approve amendments to the Bylaws.

Thirty-one. Article 17 of the Bylaws requires that the call for an extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting specify the matters to be addressed, while Article 425 of the Commercial Code, as a general rule, provides that an extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting may not adopt decisions on matters not included in the agenda. Therefore, the proposed amendment to the Bylaws must be specified in the call notice in an express, autonomous, and sufficiently determined manner.

Thirty-two. Article 20 of the Bylaws currently provides that the Board of Directors shall be composed of nine (9) principal members, without alternates, elected by the General Shareholders' Meeting through the electoral quotient system for institutional periods of four (4) years. It further provides that elected members may not be replaced by partial elections without holding a new election by the same system, unless the vacancies are filled unanimously.

Thirty-three. Article 20 also requires that the slates submitted for consideration by the General Shareholders' Meeting include at least three current members of the Board of Directors, excluding candidates from the lines corresponding to the hydrocarbon-producing departments operated by Ecopetrol and from the minority shareholders.

Thirty-four. Articles 198 and 199 of the Commercial Code establish a mandatory regime allowing for the removal of directors at any time. Directors may be removed at any time by the competent body, and any clauses establishing or tending to establish their irremovability shall be deemed unwritten, a rule that Article 199 expressly extends to members of boards of directors.

Thirty-five. Article 436 of the Commercial Code reiterates, in the case of corporations, that the members of the Board of Directors may be freely re-elected or removed by the General Shareholders' Meeting. In turn, Article 425 confirms the breadth of this authority by allowing directors to be removed even at an extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting. These provisions reveal an unequivocal legislative choice:

to prevent the term of office, the articles of association, or the mechanisms governing the body's composition from creating stability or irremovability that could be asserted against the General Shareholders’ Meeting.

Thirty-six. The statutory requirement to include, in every slate, at least three current members of the Board of Directors -without considering the candidates of the eighth and ninth lines- imposes a mandatory permanence quota in favor of those who already hold the position and restricts in advance the power of the shareholders to form the slates and to freely decide on the structure of the administrative body. This limitation does not stem from a mandatory legal mandate and, without sufficient justification, reduces the scope of competence that Articles 187 and 198 of the Commercial Code recognize to the General Shareholders' Meeting to appoint and remove the members of the Board of Directors.

Thirty-seven. This requirement prioritizes the continued service of certain individual members over a comprehensive assessment of the company’s needs and may prevent the Board of Directors from being constituted exclusively on the basis of objective criteria of suitability, independence, experience, diversity, and alignment with Ecopetrol’s strategic challenges. In the current circumstances, characterized by three vacancies and the need to advance the succession process for the company’s CEO, maintaining this restriction would unjustifiably hinder the full reconstitution of the Board, limit the General Shareholders' Meeting’s ability to make decisions, and could require certain members to remain in office even when the shareholders consider a different renewal of the Board necessary to protect the corporate interest.

Thirty-eight. The requirement to include at least three current members makes the composition and validity of the slates dependent on a specified number of serving members agreeing to stand for re-election. Thus, a decision that falls exclusively within the shareholders’ authority is contingent on the individual will of the directors themselves, who could prevent or materially hinder the submission of a complete slate by refusing to accept their nominations. This dependence creates an unjustified risk of obstruction of the electoral process, which is particularly serious in situations involving resignations, vacancies, or the unavailability of current members, and is incompatible with the need to ensure that the General Shareholders' Meeting can exercise its authority to constitute the Board of Directors effectively and in a timely manner.

Thirty-nine. This elimination is fully consistent with the provisions of applicable law concerning the *ad nutum* removal of directors. The provisions of the Commercial Code are intended to prevent their irremovability and to allow their appointment, election, or removal at any time by the competent corporate bodies. The amendment does not create a new power to renew the Board, but rather refines the wording of the Bylaws to make it consistent with an authority that the law already imperatively confers on the General Shareholders’ Meeting.

Forty. The electoral quotient system provided for in Article 197 of the Commercial Code protects the proportional representation of shareholders in each election of the Board as a whole, but does not protect the continued tenure of individuals elected in a previous election. The legal guarantee rests on the procedure for constituting the Board and on shareholder participation, not on the continued tenure of individual directors.

Forty-one. The institutional term of office provided for in the Bylaws governs the functioning of the Board of Directors for a specified period, but does not confer on its members a subjective right to remain in office until the expiration of that term, to be nominated again, or to be required to be included on future slates. To interpret the term otherwise would disregard the *ad nutum* removal provided for in Articles 198, 199, and 436 of the Commercial Code.

Forty-two. The amendment proposes replacing the obligation with a guideline under which efforts will be made to maintain at least three current members. This provision preserves continuity as a legally relevant consideration, but prevents it from operating as a condition for the constitution or validity of a slate, as a limitation on the General Shareholders' Meeting's electoral authority, or as an impediment to the full renewal of the Board.

Forty-three. Institutional continuity can be preserved through the institutional term of office, the documentation of decisions, the orderly transfer of information, the functioning of the committees, the continuity of the management team, management systems, and the application of the Competencies Matrix. There is no legal need to make the stability of Ecopetrol S.A. contingent on a mandatory requirement that a specified number of directors remain in office.

Forty-four. Paragraph three of Article 20 of the Bylaws establishes a special procedure for the selection of the candidate for the seventh line on the slate submitted by the Nation, under which the candidate must first be elected by vote of the employees of Ecopetrol S.A., meet the applicable legal, statutory, and corporate requirements, and subsequently be included in the slate submitted to the General Shareholders' Meeting for consideration.

Forty-five. When, during the same institutional term of office of the Board of Directors, a new election of the Board as a whole must be held pursuant to the electoral quotient system, it is not necessary to automatically repeat the nomination and voting process for the employees if there is already a person who was validly elected for that term, continues to meet the applicable requirements, accepts the nomination again, and is available to serve in the position. Maintaining the previously obtained result preserves the decision adopted by the employees and avoids repeating a procedure that has already fulfilled its purpose.

Forty-six. In view of the foregoing, the amendment will allow the Nation to again include on its slate the employee elected under the procedure provided for in the third paragraph for the current institutional term of office on the seventh line, without repeating the nomination and voting process, provided that the employee continues to meet the applicable requirements, accepts the nomination, and is available to serve in the position.

Forty-seven. The foregoing rule is exceptional and limited in scope: it does not grant the Nation discretion to select a different person for the seventh line, does not replace the decision previously adopted by the employees, does not relieve the candidate of the obligation to meet the applicable requirements, and applies only when the conditions expressly set forth in the amendment are satisfied. If such conditions have not been satisfied, the ordinary regime provided for in the third paragraph of Article 20 shall apply.

Forty-eight. The amendment does not modify the special procedures applicable to the eighth and ninth lines. Accordingly, the nomination of the candidate by the departments where hydrocarbons exploited by Ecopetrol are produced, and the designation of the candidate by the minority shareholders, shall continue to be governed in full by the rules, authorities, time periods, and subsidiary mechanisms provided for in the fourth paragraph of Article 20 of the Bylaws.

Forty-nine. Maintaining the procedures applicable to the eighth and ninth lines ensures that the new election of the Board as a whole does not alter or replace the nomination authority granted to the departments where hydrocarbons exploited by Ecopetrol S.A. are produced or to the minority shareholders entitled to nominate, nor does it modify the independence and profile requirements applicable to the persons nominated for those lines.

Fifty. The amendment does not affect the composition of the Board of Directors with nine principal members, the electoral quotient system, the institutional terms of office, the maximum tenure limit, the majority of independent directors, the minimum participation of women, the presence of at least one financial expert, the special mechanisms applicable to the seventh, eighth, and ninth lines, or the individual and collective requirements provided for in the law, the Bylaws, the Competencies Matrix, and the applicable internal regulations.

Fifty-one. The current Succession Policy reproduces the requirement to include at least three current members of the Board of Directors on the slates, both as part of the composition requirements and in the rules governing staggered renewal and the procedure for submitting candidacies. Consequently, approval of the amendment to Article 20 requires that the Succession Policy and the other internal corporate governance instruments be harmonized with the new statutory regime.

Fifty-two. The Succession Policy implements and supplements the Bylaws and cannot, as a mandatory requirement, retain a rule that the amended Bylaws have converted into a guideline.

Fifty-three. The instruction addressed to the Board of Directors to harmonize the Succession Policy and other internal instruments with the amended Article 20 constitutes a decision of the General Shareholders' Meeting, exercising its authority over the rules governing the composition of the Board of Directors and the approval of the Succession Policy. Consequently, the instruction shall be binding on the Board of Directors, including the Board elected at the meeting, which shall prepare and submit the corresponding amendments to the General Shareholders' Meeting for consideration and directly adopt those adjustments that fall within its authority.

Fifty-four. The formal harmonization of the Succession Policy is a subsequent measure to update the governing framework and should not prevent the immediate application of the amended Article 20. Accordingly, pending approval of the updated text of the Succession Policy, it shall be interpreted and applied in accordance with the Bylaws in force, without requiring that the slates submitted to the General Shareholders' Meeting for consideration include a minimum number of current members.

Fifty-five. In accordance with Article 158 of the Commercial Code, amendments to the Bylaws take effect among the shareholders as of the time they are approved in accordance with the Bylaws, without prejudice to their subsequent formalization by means of a public deed and registration with the

Commercial Registry for purposes of their effect against third parties. Accordingly, once the amendment has been approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting, it may serve as the basis for subsequent corporate decisions adopted during the same meeting.

Fifty-six. To ensure transparency in deliberations and the legal autonomy of each decision, the proposed amendment to the Bylaws shall be submitted for consideration and vote before the harmonization instruction, any applicable waiver, and the election of the Board as a whole, with a separate record in the minutes of the proposal presented, the deliberations held, and the outcome of the vote.

Fifty-seven. Section 3.3.1 of the Succession Policy sets forth the procedure for electing members of the Board of Directors and includes, among other actions, the submission of complete slates, the preparation of information on each nominee, the review of their experience, education, background, independence, availability, and other applicable conditions, requests for clarification or additional information, the submission of objections, and the publication of profiles and letters of acceptance.

Fifty-eight. The foregoing actions are preparatory, instrumental, and supportive in nature, as their purpose is to provide shareholders with information and other relevant considerations for their decision. Accordingly, they do not replace the authority of the General Shareholders' Meeting to elect the members of the Board of Directors, nor do they confer on Ecopetrol S.A.'s governing bodies, committees, or internal departments or units any autonomous authority to prevent, suspend, or condition the timely exercise of that authority.

Fifty-nine. The Succession Policy itself expressly recognizes the General Shareholders' Meeting's authority to waive, for a specific electoral process, the completion of procedural steps assigned to Ecopetrol S.A. and the Board of Directors, including the preparation and delivery of information on the nominees and the internal review and verification of the candidacies.

Sixty. Any such waiver shall be exceptional and shall be submitted to the General Shareholders' Meeting for consideration only if, within the timetable established for the call, the responsible bodies, committees, or departments are unable to complete in a timely manner any procedural step that may be waived. The waiver authority provided for in the Succession Policy confirms that the internal steps covered by the Policy are not non-waivable when the General Shareholders' Meeting expressly decides to waive them for a specific electoral process. Accordingly, failure to complete such steps cannot, in itself, constitute a definitive impediment to conducting the election, provided that the waiver is approved within the limits established by the Succession Policy, applicable law, and the Bylaws.

Sixty-one. For purposes of the requested call, the agenda must establish a clear and distinct sequence among the amendment to the Bylaws, the harmonization of the Succession Policy, any applicable waiver, and the election of the Board as a whole, so that each decision has its own legal basis, scope, and vote.

Sixty-two. The circumstances described constitute supervening, unforeseen, and urgent needs of the company, within the meaning of Article 423 of the Commercial Code and Article 17 of the Bylaws, and justify the call for an extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting.

Sixty-three. The requested call constitutes a necessary, proportional, and coherent measure consistent with the corporate interest, aimed at restoring the structure of the Board of Directors in a timely manner, strengthening institutional continuity, advancing the succession of the company's CEO with full safeguards, and providing Ecopetrol S.A. with a Board of Directors capable of addressing the company's strategic, financial, operational, energy, environmental, and corporate-governance challenges.

Sincerely,

[Autograph signature]

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