

## Introduction

This part of publication (**Electricity and Heat production and distribution in 2014**) follows up separate publications, which have been published up to 2004. It contains the results of processing the enterprise statistical forms EP 10-01 (Annual Report on Electricity and Heat Generation and Distribution) for 2014. The report EP 10-01 monitors electricity and heat generation, as well as further indicators related to the generation and distribution of electricity and heat (particularly output of electricity plants, fuels and energy consumption used for electricity and heat generation, distribution losses, electricity sales to industrial branches and the like). Since 2007 the report has been updated to be better convenient to international statistics (IEA/Eurostat) requests. List of fuels has been extended and fuel consumption for heat generation sold to third parties supplemented. Detailed data of renewables consumption for electricity and heat generation has not been collected by this statistical form, because of they has been collected by Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIT) statistical form. MIT is completely responsible for renewables statistics now.

The reporting units comprise entrepreneurial entities, i.e. business in the area of Production and distribution of electricity (CZ-NACE 351) and Steam and hot water supply (353) with 6 or more employees and business classified under the other CZ-NACE codes with a registered unit generating electricity or heat (power plants, combined heat and power plants, heating plants) with 20 or more employees. This means that above all, industrial enterprises, in addition to electricity, heat generating and distribution enterprises, are reporting units. Each reporting unit presents only one questionnaire depending on its place of business (e.g. the company CEZ in Prague).

The sample of respondents, like in last years, was based on the Business Register run by the Czech Statistical Office (CzSO) by main activity. The resulting list of respondents is not yet fully exhaustive, since it is impossible to find out whether a business entity really carried out the required activity in a given period and we are unable to identify always precisely the auxiliary activity of a reporting unit, too.

We consider those data as preliminary and can be accurated later.