



Forecasting Spain Daily Electricity Generation (REE) January 2026

- Capstone Forecasting Project
- Time Series Analysis
- Top-7 generation technologies | Daily forecasts + uncertainty
- Team: Spanish Forecasters

Team & Contributions.

- Enrique Ruiz:
 - Data preparation (CSV → clean panel dataset)
 - Forecasting pipeline implementation (train/val/test split)
 - Problem description (what we want to predict and why it matters)
 - Results interpretation
- Mireia Montoya:
 - Models (Baseline, AutoARIMA, MLForecast, NeuralForecast)
 - Evaluation and model selection (metrics + plots)
 - Final forecasts export (Jan 2026 CSV/Parquet)
 - Data exploration and insights

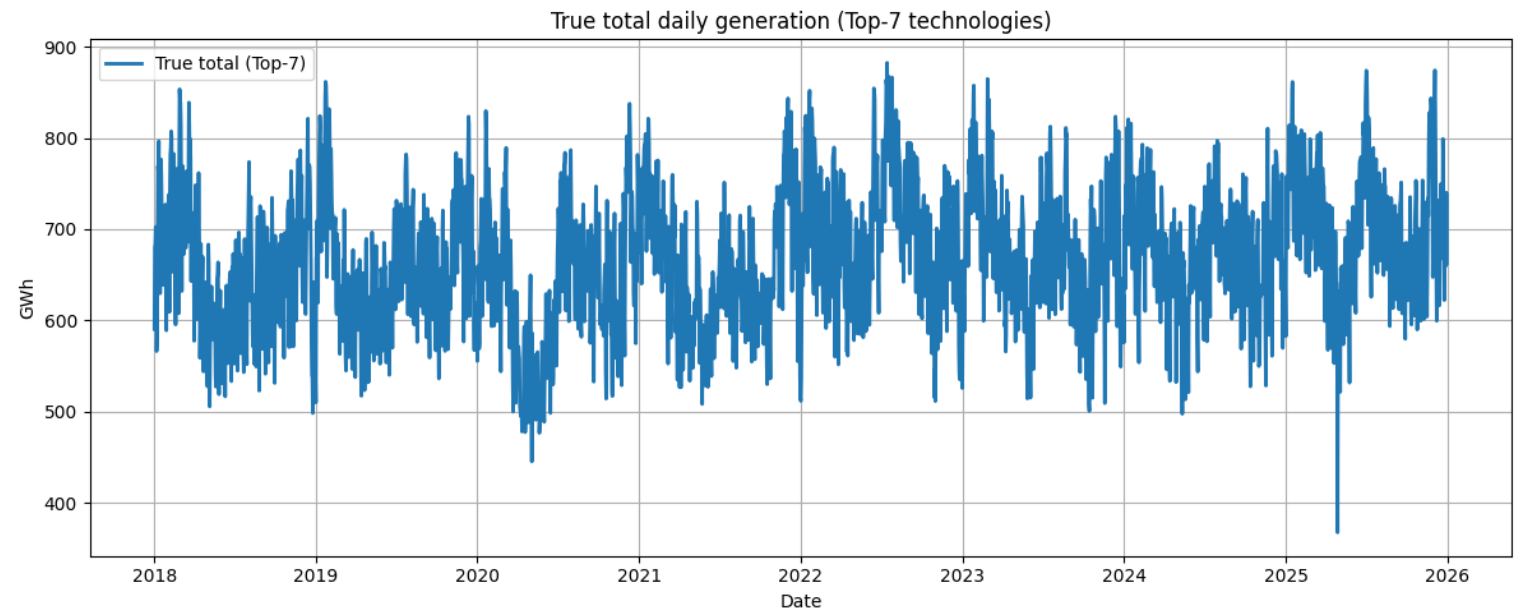
Business Problem

Problem:

- Electricity generation in Spain is highly variable due to weather conditions, demand fluctuations, and seasonal patterns. This variability introduces uncertainty in for example generation planning, energy market decisions,...

Goal :

- Forecast daily electricity generation by production technology for January 2026 to support better planning decisions, reduce operational risk, and minimize economic losses caused by unexpected changes in generation.



Value and Decisions



Plan reserves and backup generation



Schedule maintenance on safer days



Reduce balancing costs: avoid over/under planning



Intervals help decisions: plan for worst-case and best-case scenarios



Impact if no forecast /bad forecast:



No forecast → more last-minute actions, higher balancing cost and risk



Bad forecast → wrong reserve planning

DATASET INFO

Item	Value
Source	Spanish Electric Network (REE)
Frequency	Daily
Target	Electricity Generation (GWh)
Date range	01/01/2018 – 31/12/2025

DATASET INFO



Advert!!!:

As the dataset is from Spain, the features are written in Spanish.
Translation:

- **Carbón:** coal
- **Ciclo combinado:** combined cycle
- **Cogeneración:** cogeneration
- **Eólica:** Eolic
- **Hidráulica:** Hidraulic
- **Nuclear:** nuclear
- **Solear fotovoltaica:** Solar Photovoltaics

Solution Overview

- 1. Business goal:** forecast daily electricity generation (Top-7 technologies).
- 2. Data preparation:** clean panel data, missing values handled
- 3. Feature engineering:** lags, calendar features and rolling statistics.
- 4. Modelling:** baselines, statistical (ARIMA), ML and neural models.
- 5. Evaluation:** time-based Train/Val/Test split (last 31 + 31 days) with error metrics.
- 6. Output:** January 2026 forecast with uncertainty intervals and saved results.



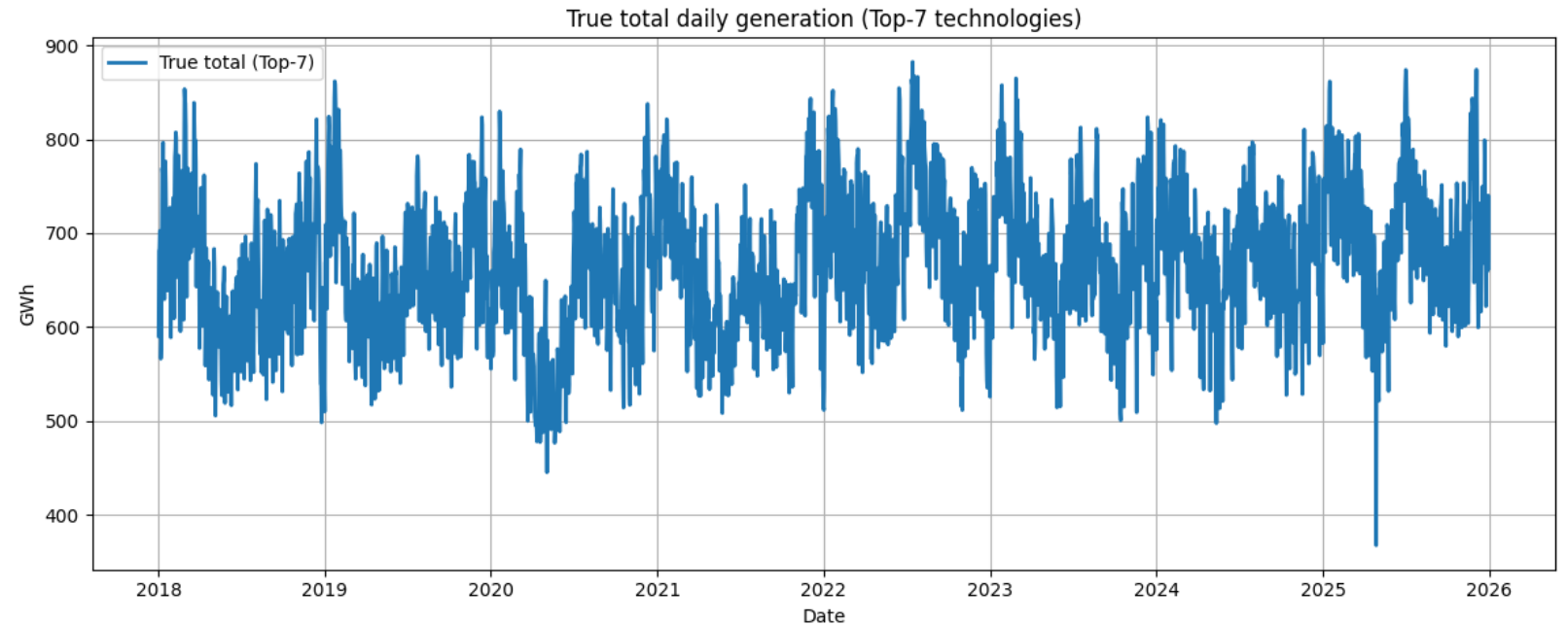
Data Engineering.

From raw REE files to a clean daily panel dataset

1. Input: multiple yearly CSV exports (wide format)
2. Convert to long format: (unique_id, ds, y)
3. Clean dates
4. Keep top-7 technologies (by mean generation)
5. Build a complete daily calendar for each technology
6. Fill missing days (forward/backward fill) and the negatives values to 0
7. Output: one clean panel file (parquet)

Insights from the data

- **High variability:** total generation changes a lot day to day
- **Seasonal changes across years:** the level and volatility are different depending on the time of the year
- **Important events:** covid, blackout



Model Families Tested

- **Baselines:**

- Naive (last value)
- Moving average (7-days window)
- Seasonal Naive (weekly/yearly)

- **Statistical:**

- AutoARIMA (weekly seasonality)

- **Machine Learning:**

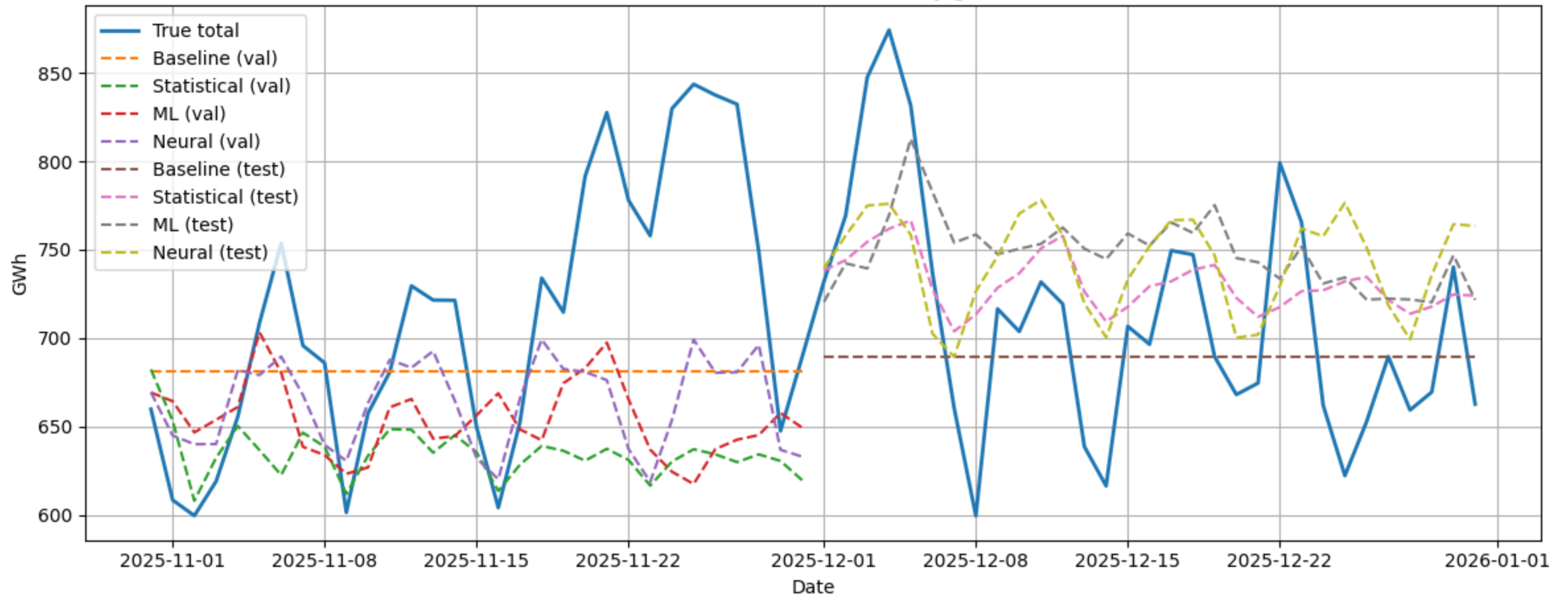
- Random Forest
- Gradient Boosting
- **Features:** Lag features, calendar (day, month, weekday), and rolling & expanding statistics.

- **Neural Forecast:**

- NBEATS
- NLinear

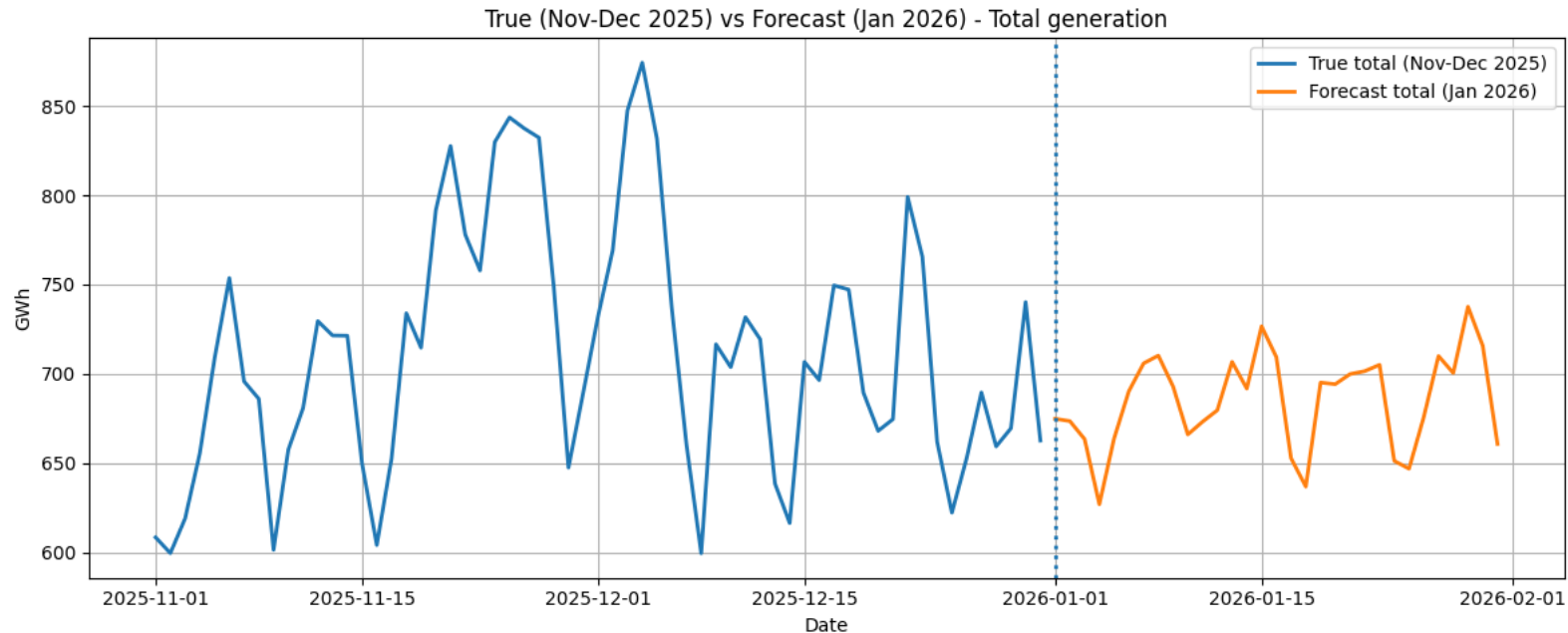
Evaluation

Validation + Test window (Total daily generation)



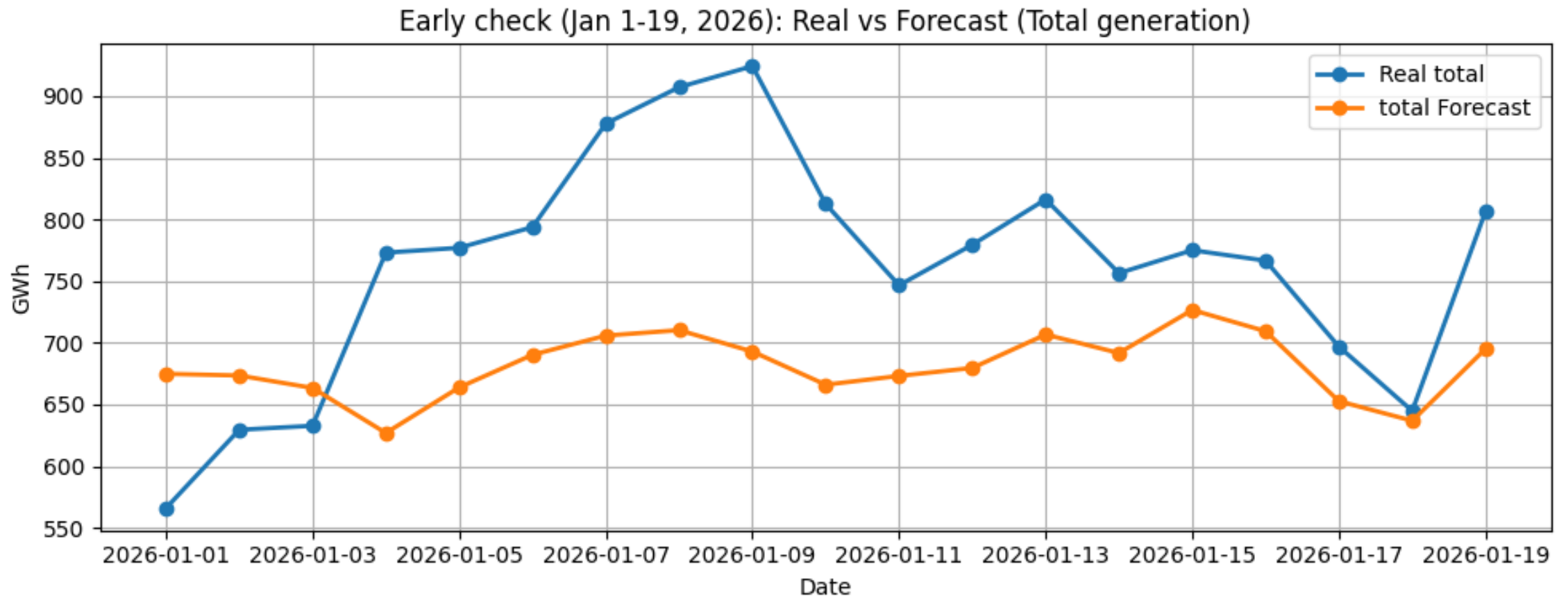
January 2026 Forecst (Top-7 total)

- Daily generation for January 2026 forecast
- Best model performance in Validation by MAE: Neural NLinear
- Orange line = point forecast (\hat{y})



Early check (Jan 1-19, 2026) Real vs Forecast

- **Accuracy:** MAE = 100,55 GWh, RMSE = 115,78, MAPE = 12,72%



Early check (Jan 1-19, 2026) Real vs Forecast

- **Interpretation:** the model captures the level, but it misses short-term spikes in the first three weeks of January.
- **Why this is expected:** we only used historical generation (lags+calendar) and did not include external drivers (weather, demand..)
- **Further improvements**
 - Add features like temperature, wind speed, holidays, demand)
- Even with imperfect accuracy, a forecast is useful for planning and risk management (better than “no forecast”)

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION :)

