S.NO	TITLE	YEAR OF PUBLISHING	AUTHORS	THEME	INFERENCE
1.	Reducing fresh fish waste while ensuring fish availability.	May-2022	• Vera Lucia Migueis • Joao Pereira	Demand forecasting using censored data and machine learning.	In recent years, retailers have used advanced methods of collecting data to gain more information about their customers and their buying behavior. This data collection has promoted a huge opportunity for improving operations. Thus, retailers have concentrated on developing more accurate forecasting models that help them make decisions that are more data-driven and less intuition-based.
2.	Food demand Forecast – A case study in the agri-food sector.	Nov –2021	• Syrine Guinoubi • Yasmina Hani	Food demand Forecasting.	In this article, they have developed a literature review of different forecasting methods, both qualitative and quantitative. The fact that the demand for the products is continuous; not intermittent; this could justify their choice to work with quantitative forecasting methods.
3.	Demand forecasting in food retail: Comparison between Holt-Winters and ARIMA	Jan-2014	• Veiga	Machine learning based demand forecasting using HW and ARIMA models.	Veiga compared the performances of ARIMA and Holt-Winters models for predicting a time series formed by a group of perishable dairy products. They used sales data of 8 years. They used MAPE and U-Theil as evaluation metric. They concluded that Holt-Winters model obtained better results on the comparison
4.	Support Vector Regression to predict carcass weight in advance of slaughter	Jan-2013	• Alonso	Food demand forecasting by predicting carcass weight in beef cattle	Alonso developed an SVM model to forecast cattle weight with one or few weights. They noted that the level of error metrics of MAPE for their model were between 3.9 and 9.3 for varying datasets. Then he developed SVR to estimate the beef cattle carcass weight 150 days before slaughter. They used MAPE to test accuracy of their model and reported that the average MAPE of their model was 4.27%. Research has used advanced machine learning tools to predict agricultural and livestock production, the focus of the research has been on specific product or livestock, and developed models are not designed to forecast different production at macro level of a country.