Product-Level Cost and Revenue Analysis
07/05/2025

20.50K Total Purchasing Cost	9.09K Total Manufacturing Cost	4.16K Total Logistics Cost	1.33K Total Duties Paid
1.98K Total Packaging Cost	12K Total Products Sold	1.49M Total Profit Earned	7.62M Total Revenue Earned

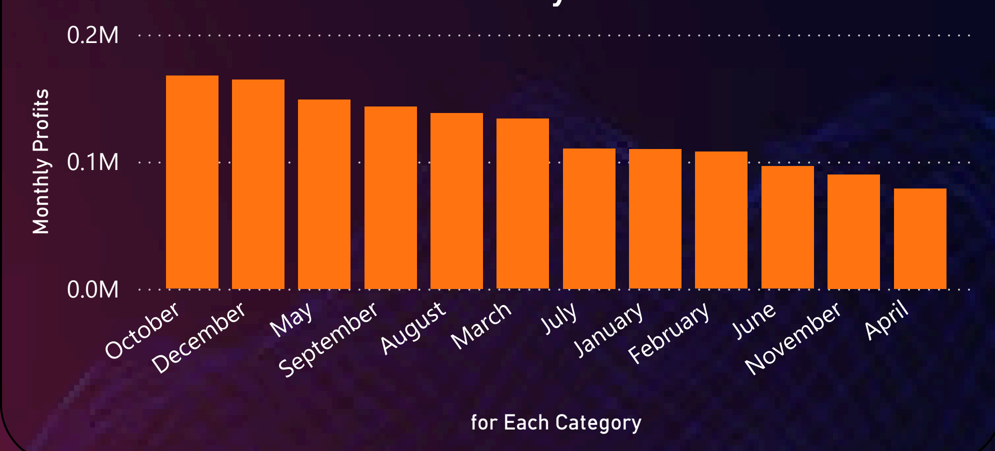
Product

- Bookshelf
- Cheese
- Laptop
- Office Chair
- Olive Oil
- Smartphone

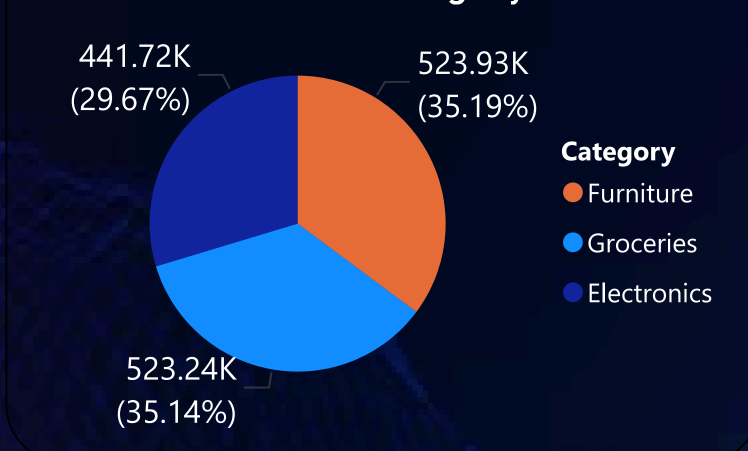
Category

- Electronics
- Furniture
- Groceries

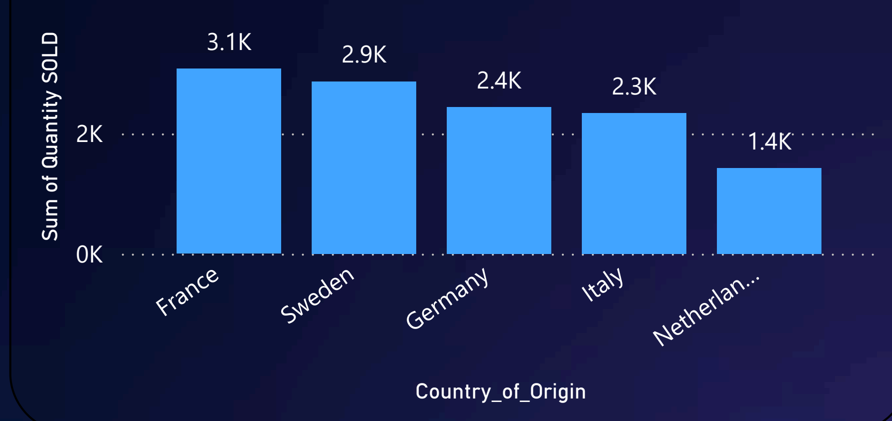
Total Profit by Month



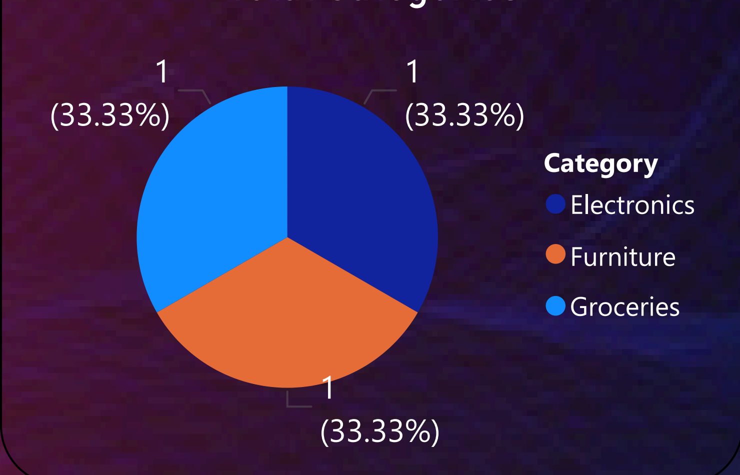
Total Profit-Category Wise



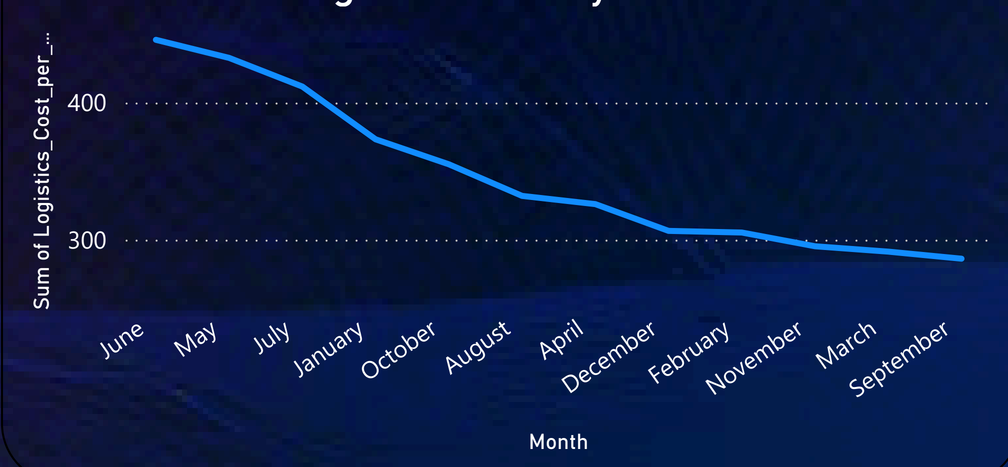
Products Sold-Country Wise



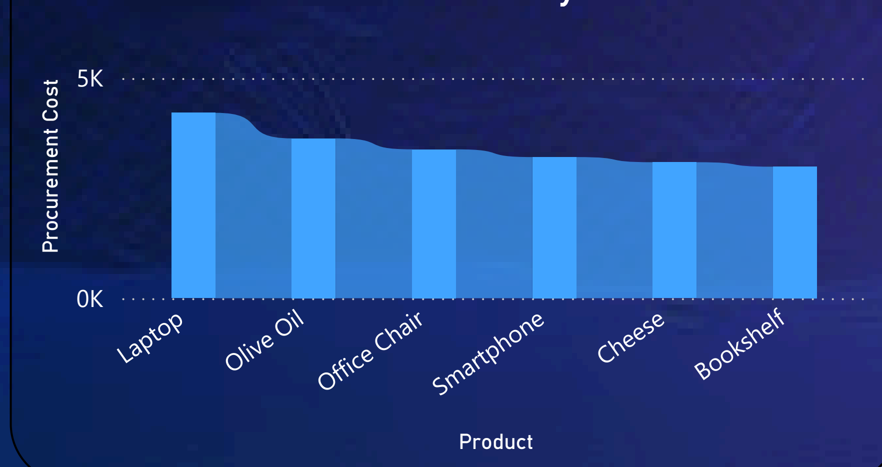
Total Categories



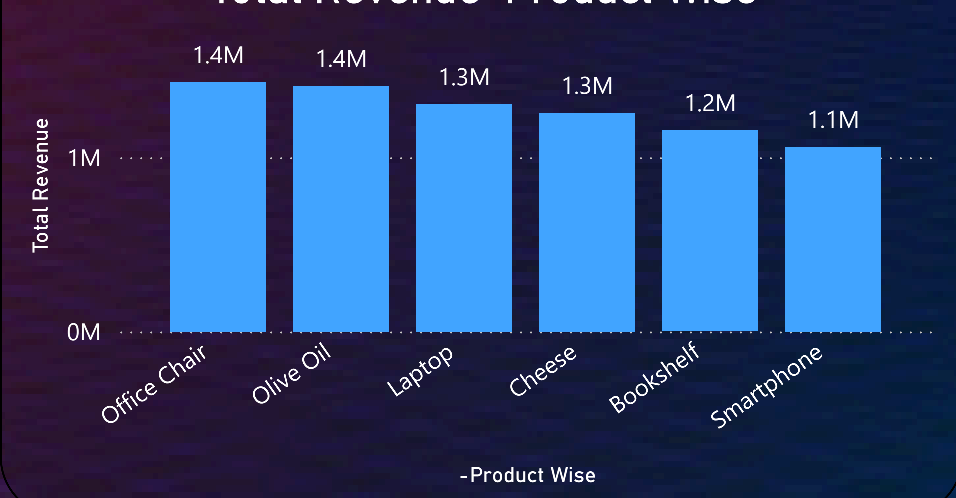
Logistics Cost by Month



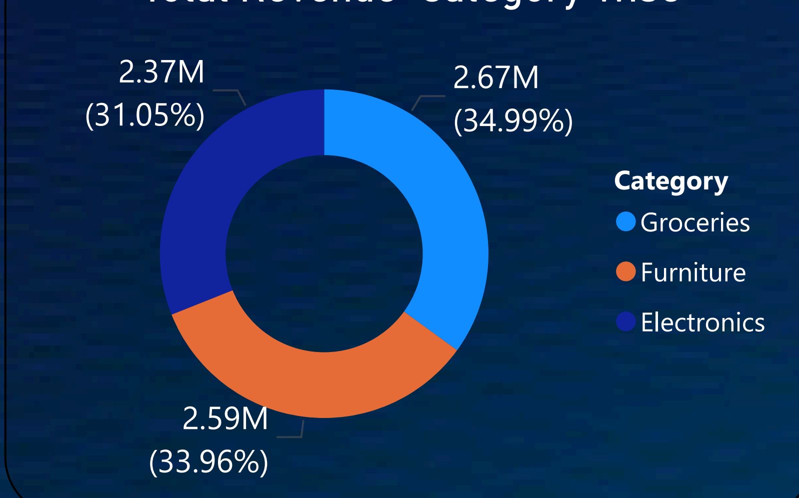
Procurement Cost by Product



Total Revenue-Product Wise



Total Revenue-Category Wise



Quantity Sold by Product

Cost-Benefit Analysis (Category Wise)

-Nordic suppliers deliver the best ROI, with top profit per unit and highest total profit across all vendors.

-Lower procurement and manufacturing costs consistently align with higher per-unit profitability.

-Vendors with lower freight and logistics costs tend to generate better net margins.

-Vendors from regions with moderate duties strike a better cost-benefit balance.

-High sales price alone does not guarantee high profit—cost efficiency is the stronger driver.

-Volume alone doesn't drive profit—unit-level cost control is more impactful

Strategic Recommendations:

Prioritize Nordic suppliers – They offer the best return on investment and overall profits.

Choose vendors with lower production and procurement costs – These lead to higher profits per unit.

Select suppliers with cheaper freight and logistics – Lower shipping costs help improve net margins.

Focus on regions with moderate import duties – This keeps total costs balanced and manageable.

Don't rely only on high sales prices or large volumes – Control costs at the unit level to boost overall profit