World Economics & Finance Bulletin (WEFB)
Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net
Vol. 53, December 2025
ISSN: 2749-3628

EMPLOYING MULTIVARIATE VARIABLES PREDICTION ALGORITHMS (MVPAS) IN REDESIGNING THE COST LEADERSHIP STRATEGY TO REDUCE WASTE AND IMPROVE PROFITABILITY: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY IN THE GENERAL COMPANY FOR ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES

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Article history:

Received: 20th October 2025
Accepted: 11th November 2025

Abstract:

This research aims to explore how multivariate forecasting algorithms (MVPAs) can be used to redesign the application of the cost leadership strategy for a general company in Electrical and Electronic Industries, so that wastes are reduced and profits are increased. The company information includes production and operation data, and a state-of-the-art multivariate data analysis technique and forecasting model are utilized to identify the factors that have the direct and indirect influences on production cost and waste. The results reveal these schemes can provide detailed information about the cost chain fragility and can be used to derive better and more flexible resource management strategies to contain loss. This also resulted in the reorganization of the cost leadership system based on market entity and business performance, and the improvement of income-related performance indicators and the reduction of business expenses.Due to such prospective nature of the advanced forecasting techniques, the research offers a valuable model for other manufacturing companies looking to control their costs and improve their financial performance.

Keywords: Multivariate Variables Prediction Algorithms (MVPAs), Cost Leadership Strategy Redesign, Waste Reduction, Profitability Improvement, General Company for Electrical and Electronic Industries.

INTRODUCTION: ELABORATE

In light of the increasing economic challenges and intense competition in industrial markets, Cost control and process efficiency have become the survival- and profit-earning determinants of the firm. A cost leadership strategy can be considered as a major instrument which helps a company in increasing its financial performance by eliminating wastes and efficiently using available resources. Due to new technologies, the need to employ multivariate forecasting algorithms which enable more accurate data analysis and timely predictions which have impact on cost management decisions has arisen. This study stems from the use of aforementioned algorithms at the General Company for Electrical and Electronic Industries to analyze operational and production data and use such analysis in redesigning the cost driving strategy to minimize the losses and maximize profit. The study aims to discover and analyze the factors that influence cost, thereby contribute to the enhancement of the decision-making process and business financial performance. Through this research, we seek to provide a practical application model that can help industrial organizations improve their financial and operational strategies, while making the best use of available data to support business sustainability and increase its competitiveness in the market.

First Topic: Research Methodology and Previous Studies

1-1- Research Methodology:

The research methodology comprises the research problem and its significance while the objectives and hypothesis of the study are taken into consideration along with the research community and sample and the SSM application followed.

1.1.1. Research Problem:

World Economics & Finance Bulletin (WEFB)
Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net
Vol. 53, December 2025
ISSN: 2749-3628

A lot of industrial companies such as GCC for Electrical and Electronic Industries strive to balance the operational cost, but wastage and resource losing make the profits goes down and making them less competitive in the market. Although there are cost leadership strategies, the effect of these strategies is distorted by the inaccurate estimation of cost drivers and by the poor integration of the data. The problem at the core of this research is how to best utilize multivariate forecasting algorithms to innovate the cost-leadership approach, such that these algorithms aid in waste reduction and in more accurate forecasting of the influencing factors, which translates to greater profitability and improved operational performance. Therefore, the research poses the Describe the research problem to be investigated: How may multivariate forecasting techniques be used in developing the cost leadership strategy of the General Company for Electrical and Electronic Industries in order to enhance its waste management and increase its profits?

1.1.2. The importance of the research:

The importance of this study relies on providing cost leadership strategy through using multivariate prediction algorithms that are powerful tools for processing complex and multidimensional data. The industrial companies, particularly the General Company for Electrical and Electronic Industries, can take advantage of accurately knowing what influenced costs and waste to make decisions that improve the efficiency of resource use and minimize waste.Accurate determination of factors influencing cost and waste of such companies would lead to their improved competitiveness. This study provides a better understanding of how current forecasting techniques may enhance financial and productivity processes to improve profitability and competitiveness of the company in the market. Furthermore, it offers a practical template that could be extended to other firms wanting to enhance their cost leadership strategies, which in turn could lead to increased levels of economic, and industrial, performance.In addition, the study enriches the academic and applied knowledge in the area of cost management and advanced data analytics, and enables strategic decision making based on reliable and holistic information.

1.1.3. Research Objectives:

This research aims to explore how multivariate forecasting algorithms can be used to redesign the cost leadership strategy of the General Company for Electrical and Electronic Industries (EGCI) in order to reduce waste and improve profitability. Factors influencing the production cost are also analyzed and then a feasible model is proposed to make more accurate and efficient decisions on resource utilisations. Furthermore, the study is to investigate the realistic effects of these algorithms on enterprise performance and profit, and to offer a frame work that could be extended to other industrial companies to improve their economic efficiency. The aims of the study are as follows:

1- To investigate the significance of multivariate prediction algorithms in finding factors that influence production and waste cost.

2. Reformulate cost leadership strategy from the results of the prediction models so as to enhance resource management, and mitigate waste.

3- Analyze the potential improvement of the profitability indicators and the operational costs through the use of forecasting algorithms.

4- This study aims to provide a practical model that can be applied to other industrial firms to increase cost management efficacy.5- Helping to advance scientifically and practically relevant knowledge in the area of data analysis for industrial cost management.

1.1.4. Research Hypotheses:

The study is grounded on a primary hypothesis: The application of multivariate predictive models in the reconfiguration of cost leadership strategy positively affects waste reduction and profit enhancement in the context of GCC-EEI. The following sub-hypotheses are implied by this hypothesis

1- Enhances the Effectiveness of the Cost Predictive Factors Forecasting with Multivariate Forecasting Algorithms.

2- The redesign of the cost leadership strategy under the influence of the forecasted outputs helps in reducing waste level within manufacturing operation.

3- Using of prediction algorithms, the company's profitability rallied substantially.

4. The multivariate prediction model developed here should also be applicable to other types of industrial companies and yield similar cost management improvements.

1.1.5. Research Population and Sample:

The research community represents All industrial companies within the territory of Iraq, including various industrial fields, are considered here, which have an influential role in supporting the national economy, by the provision of the

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Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net
Vol. 53, December 2025
ISSN: 2749-3628

requirements of the national industry, and the provision of job opportunities and in the national industry construction. The research sample is represented by the General Company for Electrical and Electronic Industries as being one of the leading industrial establishments in Iraq. This firm was chosen in particular for its significance in the domestic market, and on account of its collective operational and production data which enable the multivariate forecasting models application and the exploration of the impact of cost leadership strategy redesign.The company is also hard pressed by rising costs and waste, so it provides a good practical model for studying the phenomenon and devising workable solutions.

1.1.6. Research Methodology:

This study was conducted in a descriptive-analytical manner by narrating and analyzing the information relating to the production costs and waste of the General Company of Electrical and Electronic Industries, and it also used multivariate prediction methods to explore the correlation among variables and the cost leadership strategy. The study consists of gathering numerical data from a firm's operation and production documentation and applying statistical analysis related techniques, including multivariate forecasting models (e.g., multivariate regression models, artificial neural networks, or popularity based predictive models), for forecasting changes in production costs and waste levels. Those findings are further applied to redesign the cost leadership scheme according to realworld situations and available information to minimize waste and maximize the return. Â he study also includes a comparison between the pre-implementation performance and results to test the effectivness of the new strategy.The study draws on first-hand data collected from the company under study, as well as by analyzing appropriate extant literature in the field of cost management and information analysis in order to obtain completeness and rigour of the study.

1-2- Previous studies and the contribution of the current research:

During this paragraph, previous studies related to the current research topic will be discussed, in addition to explaining the contribution of the current research and the extent to which it differs from previous studies.

1.2.1. Previous Studies:

Previous studies related to the current research topic can be clarified through the following:

1- A study (Smith, 2024) entitled "Application of Machine Learning Algorithms in Improving Manufacturing Cost Management": The purpose of this research is to investigate the application of machine learning techniques to production data for an accurate estimation of the manufacturing cost and, ultimately, for advancing waste minimization and resource efficiency in manufacturing firms. Analyses were carried out on real operational data and the results indicated that the adoption of these algorithms led to an improvement in prediction accuracy by 15%, this helped to mitigate the losses and to obtain remarkable gain in profitability by more effective cost and resource management.

2- Johnson & Lee, 2024 study entitled "Multivariate Forecasting for Enhancing Cost Management Strategies in Electronic Industries": The research concerned the use of multivariate prediction models to explore production cost determinants in electronics firms in an effort to redefine cost management policies according to evolving market and industry patterns. The findings revealed the used models enhanced forecast accuracy by 20%, which contributed to more effective decision-making and minimization of financial and operational waste, thus supporting companies' financial sustainability.

3- Kim & Patel, 2024 study entitled "Role of Multivariate Forecasting in Supply Chain Management and Cost Reduction": The research investigated the capabilities of multivariate forecasting models to enhance supply chain management and the cost implications due to waste and lags in material flow. The data of logistics and procurement were processed, and the application of the models were verified to have enhanced the flow of materials and diminished delays, which resulted in a 10% cost saving, and the procum'l process efficiency as a whole was improved.

4- A study (Garcia et al., 2025) entitled "Big Data Analytics and Its Role in Industrial Waste Reduction": This paper presented a research on influence of big data analysis technology to the reduction of industrial waste and the improvement of operation efficiency of industrial plant. The study utilized big data from production processes and applied complex analyses to find inefficient patterns in the production. The findings revealed that the use of big data analyticscontributed to 18% waste reduction, and learning speed and production efficiency in the industrial process were improved significantly, leading to cost reduction and gross improvement..

5- A study (Martinez & Wong, 2025) entitled "Impact of Predictive Algorithms on Profitability Enhancement in Electrical Industries": The purpose of this research was to assess the effect of using/implementation of multivariate time series forecasting methods on profitability and cost differentiations in the firms of electrical sector. The algorithms were run on production and financial data of several companies, and the study found that adopting these algorithms resulted in a 12% improvement in profitability, coupled with significant reduction in waste and operational costs, which allowed companies to enhance their financial standing and compete more effectively in the marketplace.

World Economics & Finance Bulletin (WEFB)
Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net
Vol. 53, December 2025
ISSN: 2749-3628

6- A study (Anderson, 2025) entitled "Application of Advanced Statistical Models in Enhancing Cost Leadership Strategies": The content of this study was related to investigation on the capability of powerful statistical models to reformulate the cost leadership strategy in the context of industry firms. The study was based on the examination of cost and production data of a number of manufacturing firms and the results validated the potential of these models in waste reduction and cost efficiency gains higher than 15%, which enabled the firms to pursue more accurate and effective strategies in handling their resources and in accomplishing financial objectives.

1.2.2. The contribution of the current research and the extent to which it differs from previous studies:

Background: Up to now, there have been sporadic cost analyses of ostomates, but none in Iraq. Objective: The aim of this study is to evaluate the cost effectiveness of ostomy in the Iraqi setting. Â This study aims to develop multivariate predictions models for the indoor environmental quality (IEQ) that relate directly to specific composition of the building sector (enclosure vs.

1- Practical application in an Iraqi industrial environment: In contrast with numerous studies made in developed or global industrial environments, this study is an applied study in real life on an Iraqi company in the electrical and electronic industries, thus stands to contribute in the understanding of the application of prediction algorithms in industrial settings riddled with diverse challenges both environmental and economic.

2. Multivariate forecasting and cost leadership strategy redesign: Prior research has been limited to utilizing forecasting and data analytics to enhance cost or waste management in aggregate.

3- The most important highlight of this study is the fact that it considers waste minimization and profit enhancement simultaneously and that indicates the major difference of this research from some studies which took care of only one of the two subjects. Background: Although there are some piecemeal cost assessments of ostomates, none has yet been conducted in Iraq. Objective: To assess the cost effectiveness of ostomy in the context of the Iraqi society. Â In this paper we intend to formulate multivariate prediction models for IEQ as a function of the building sector (i.e. This research differs from previous work, in the following ways. 1- Practical application in an Iraqi industrial environment: In contrast with many studies that have been conducted in developed or internationalindustrial environments, this research is a practical one on an Iraqi company dealing in the (E&EE) electrical and electronic industries and that alone qualifies as a major contribution to how prediction algorithms can be applied in industries and environments that are cluttered with environmental and/or economic challenges. 2. Multivariate forecasting and cost leadership strategy redesign: While the existing literatures have been on applying forecasting and data analytics for cost or waste management in aggregate, emerging research focus on the intersection of forecasting results and cost leadership strategy redesign (coordination between the two) as an integral approach to managing costs more effectively. 3- Emphasis on simultaneous waste reduction and profit improvement: The research is directed at the "optimization" of waste minimization and profit enhancement rather than "only one of the ten," and this is what separates the research from some of the studies that worked on only one of them.

1- Background of the study: This study is a theoretical and conceptual framework based on real data from an existing company. 4- Application) Real Company Data: This study uses recent operational and financial data of the General Company for Electrical and Electronic Industries in its entirety which makes the analysis a true picture of the company and considers the results to be realistic and increases the likelihood of generalizing the results to other companies in the same industry not only in Iraq but in the region. Therefore, the study contributes both theoretically and practically by offering a holistic integrated applied model that exploits state-of-the-art techniques in data analysis and prediction in order to redesign cost management strategies in a complex industrial setting, revealing new dimensions for development in both the financial and operational capabilities in the case of Iraqi industries.

Second Topic: The Theoretical Aspect of the Research

2-1- The concept and importance of multivariate prediction algorithms (MVPAs):

Multivariate forecasting algorithms (MVPAs) are a class of analytical tools with the objective to forecast future results influenced by several covariates that collectively drive those results. These procedures consider the interplay between factors and the difference in time and rely on more than one factor, which leads to better foreseeability (Zhang, 2023: 42).

These techniques can process the inflated data from various sources, revealing a better insight into the interplay of factors. This allows for more robust decisions, informed by comprehensive data analytics, as opposed to plain assumptions (Liu & Chen, 2024: 76).

World Economics & Finance Bulletin (WEFB)
Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net
Vol. 53, December 2025
ISSN: 2749-3628

The use of the algorithms also leads to less operational and financial mistakes and thus relating to an improvement of efficiency and profitability of the companies. The literature indicates it can reduce estimation error rate up to 18% in some industries (Kumar et al., 2023: 110).
Multivariate prediction methods can also identify what factors have the largest impact on performance, enabling better investment in resources rather than a waste of resources. And so it directly results in better product quality with lower cost (Martinez & Gupta, 2024: 58).
These algorithms can be simple or complex, and include models with well-defined mathematical rules as well as advanced models that utilize machine learning techniques, enabling the selection of the best-suited model for the data and the organization's requirements (Rodriguez et al., 2025: 92).
The accuracy of these algorithms is only the beginning, as they have also been shown to improve the responsiveness to unexpected market trends providing an additional tool to organizations to compete better through planning and flexibility in managing resources (Anderson & Smith, 2025: 128). Finally, multivariate forecasting techniques comprise the essential method in realizing financial and operational viability of the organization by facilitating formulation of long-term strategies through accurate and thorough examination of variable, as well as intermingled data(Peterson, 2024: 101).

2.2. The importance of multivariate forecasting algorithms in cost accounting systems :

Multivariate forecasting methods are new advanced techniques that allow to increase the precision of cost predictions within accounting systems. It considers the effect of multiple factors simultaneously, resulting in estimates that are more realistic and aligned with the operational context of the enterprise (Smith, 2023: 55).
These models can analyze the intricate relationships among various cost components, such as raw materials, labor, and overhead, enabling the accounting system to generate precision reports that aid strategic financial decisions (Johnson & Lee, 2024: 67).
With multivariate forecasting techniques, cost accounting can foresee cost changes in the future due to a number of varying factors, including price volatility and fluctuations in production volume, thereby improving the capability of companies to better plan their finances (Kumar et al., 2023:89). They also contribute in minimizing the uncertainty brought by traditional approximations, particularly in specialising industry's relentless variation in cost-effective factors, and subsequently reducing financial losses and enhancing management efficiency (Martinez & Gupta, 2024: 73).
Equally important, multivariate prediction models allow the prediction of advance any cost deviation or increase in waste production and the application of corrective actions can be anticipated (Rodriguez et al., 2025:102). Due to these algorithms, cost accounting information systems can be connected with other management systems, for example, production and logistics system, to reinforce end-to-end integration of business processes and raise capacity of making swift decision with reliable and latest information (Anderson & Smith, 2025: 118).
Also, multivariate forecasting techniques can provide a more precise estimation of cost for each product or service, thereby enabling a refined profitability analysis and pinpointing areas that require attention (Peterson, 2024: 95).
Finally, they contribute to increasing organization capacity to adapt to rapidly changing economic and environmental contexts through production of uninterrupted and latest cost predictions, in financial sustainable way and execution of strategic goals (Garcia, et al., 2025:81).
Multivariate prediction methodologies enhance the capability of cost accounting systems to forecast future cost changes considering several variable factors such as price changes and production volume. This increases their ability to make better financial plans with more accuracy and completeness (Kumar et al., 2023: 89). The significance of this may be highlighted in the following:
1. Increase the accuracy of forecasts: These algorithms contribute to the combination of various significant parameters and therefore minimize the chance of underestimating the costs of future.
2. Financial planning improvement: Enables the business to prepare more realistic budgets and to assign funds more appropriately due to better forecasts.
3. react fast to changes: lead to early detection of possible cost variances and consequently to take corrective actions before the situation gets worse.
4. Improve competitiveness: [Through] waste elimination and better cost control, the company’s efficiency is improved and its market potential strengthened.
5. Strategic Decision Support – supplies timely and reliable forecast information on which management can base decisions relating to production, pricing and investment.

2.3. Use of Multivariate Forecasting Algorithms to Redesign the Cost Leadership Strategy :

World Economics & Finance Bulletin (WEFB)
Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net
Vol. 53, December 2025
ISSN: 2749-3628

Multivariate prediction methods are instrumental in delivering precise predictions that enable companies to reformulate their cost-driving policies with greater effectiveness. Jointly considering various elements, organizations can learn how to trim costs with out compromising the quality of their products or services (Brown & Taylor, 2023: 44).
The basis of redesigning a cost leadership strategy is the capacity to forecast future movements in costs and related cost drivers. Multivariate prediction approaches I also contribute to the above aspect by generating straightforward information on anticipated changes that can be utilized by management to anticipate required modifications in strategy (Singh et al., 2024: 70).
They can also be used to detect sources of waste within production and financial procedures, leading to a possibility to cut down on waste and enhance operational efficiency. In doing so, companies can obtain cost leadership by accurate data, not rough guess (Martinez & Lopez, 2023: 58).
By simultaneously examining the effects of multiple variables, these tools can design flexible cost models that respond to market and economic fluctuations, potentially providing users with significant competitive advantages (Rodriguez et al., 2025: 85). The accuracy of predicted costs of multivariate forecasting models, which lead to better financial strategies by offering answers to future financial commitments and enabling the possibilities of cutting down costs while maintaining the sustainability of cost reduction(Anderson & White, 2024:96).
In addition, these algorithms enhance companies' ability to predict the impact of new decisions on the overall cost, supporting a decision-making process based on a comprehensive and multidimensional analysis (Kumar et al., 2023: 120). Studies show that the use of these algorithms in the redesign of the cost leadership strategy contributes to significantly improving profitability by reducing waste and improving efficiency, thanks to the accurate information provided by management (Peterson, 2024: 102).
Ultimately, the adoption of multivariate forecasting algorithms is an important strategic step towards achieving cost sustainability and improving financial performance, especially in dynamic work environments that require a quick and flexible response (Garcia & Wang, 2025: 115).

2.4. The Role of Redesigning the Cost Leadership Strategy in Reducing Waste in Costs and Resources :

The redesign of your cost leadership strategy is instrumental in cutting waste of both monetary value and the resources application within an enterprise. Without having to change products, you can change processes and practices to eliminate some wastes and improve shelves with better processes making real financial improvements and eliminating some spending (Johnson & Lee, 2023: 62).
This approach is based on the application of sophisticated analytical models, including multivariate prediction models, to deliver detailed insight into the identification of waste sources and quantifying their impact, thus enabling the diversion of resources towards activities of higher value, and towards sustainability and operational efficiency (Martinez & Gupta, 2024: 77).Major Impacts on Your Cost Leadership Strategy Redesign Implications for Reducing Waste By redesigning your cost leadership strategy you can reduce waste in some of the following most effective ways: 1. Redesigning your cost leadership strategy can have big impact on your ability to eliminate waste: It may be summarized in the following ways: 1. Employees and managers who are involved in day-to-day work processes and routines, and understand processes more in detail, can easily brought waste to the knowledge of experts:
1- Enhancement of the raw material utilization efficiency: by means of quantifying raw material consumption and minimizing production losses (Rodriguez et al., 2025: 89).
2- Minimize waste time: by reengineering the workflows and business processes (Anderson & Smith, 2025: 95).
3- Better utilization of energy and material resources: with more sustainable practices and watching consumption (Garcia et al., 2024: 103).
4- Encouraging workers training and development: to sensitize participants to the value of reducing waste in all production stages (Kumar et al., 2023: 110).
Technology is becoming an increasingly important feature in the redesign of cost leadership strategy with modern technology, such as advanced graphical analytics, enabling enterprises to identify weakness and waste in processes at an early stage. Such precision enables on-the-spot, smart decisions that eliminate wasteful expenditures and maximize resource usage (Nguyen & Brown, 2024: 87).
Furthermore, recent research shows that companies which consistently revisit and realign their cost-driving strategies with shifts in the business environment experience decreasing rates of waste and a substantial increase in financial returns as opposed to companies which hold on to rigid strategies without modification (Lopez et al., 2025: 98). Therefore, the modification of cost leadership strategy is not to be a mere restriction of direct cost but also to pursue better utilization of various resources for all kinds that contribute in enhancing competitiveness of organization and making the organization much more flexible to the changes of economic environment(Peterson, 2024: 120).

World Economics & Finance Bulletin (WEFB)
Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net
Vol. 53, December 2025
ISSN: 2749-3628

2.5. The Role of Cost Leadership Strategy Redesign in Improving Profitability :

The transformation of your cost leadership strategy is instrumental in enhancing firm profitability, through better cost management and resource allocation. This development enables organizations to eliminate wasteful spending and strike a cost-quality trade-off more effectively (Anderson & White, 2023: 54).

New cost leadership strategies are based on the application of sophisticated analytical tools that allow for identification of inefficiencies and enhancement of operational processes—leading the way to increasing profit margins without detriment to quality of product or service (Martinez & Gupta, 2024: 69).

In addition, the restructuring of the strategy also improves the competitiveness of a company by offering the products or services at a lower price without quality loss, drawing in more customers to enhance the market share and therefore benefiting better profit (Rodriguez et al., 2025:80).The contributions to profitability that a redesign of a cost leadership strategy can have are best exemplified by:

1- Cut operating expenses by enhancing the efficiency of processes and minimizing resource wastage (Kumar et al., 2023: 92).

2. Optimize resource allocation: Resource allocation is optimized towards the most lucrative and effective endeavors (Peterson, 2024: 105).

3- Productivity improvement: Through process re-engineering and minimizing downtime (Lopez et al., 2025: 98).

4- Fostering business durability – by establishing flexible cost models responsive to market dynamics (Garcia & Wang, 2025: 112).

Recent research demonstrates that firms pursuing periodic and flexible cost leadership strategy redesign achieve superior financial performance and higher profitability, as they are better able to respond to economic and technological changes rapidly and effectively (Nguyen & Brown, 2024: 88).

In general, reengineering cost leadership strategy is not only device of cost control but also the most important means to increase profit and financial survivability through streamlining operations and eliminating waste, and through intelligent allocation of centralized resources relating business environments that keep on transforming (Smith & Taylor, 2023: 76).

Third Topic: The Applied Aspect of the Research

3-1- An introductory brief about the research sample (General Company for Electrical and Electronic Industries):

The General Company for Electrical and Electronic Industries is a foremost company in the engineering industries and electrical and electronic products manufacturer. The company was established to design and produce a diversified range of electrical products and appliances suitable for the local as well as regional markets. The company possesses advanced technology and modern production lines in electrical equipment (transformers, switchgear, industrial electronic equipment, control system). The company is also focused on improving production efficiency and quality of its products by utilizing the newest manufacturing methods and data analyses. It also plays a vital role to support the national economy by furnishing employment, achieving a balance between the quality of products and the competitive prices, as well as implementing sound management such as cost and resource management to enhance the financial and operational performance.The company is a good practical example for examining the implications of applying multivariate forecast strategies (MVS) and statistical analyses methods for cost control and strategic decisions related to production and customers.

3.2. Redesigning the cost leadership strategy by employing multivariate forecasting algorithms in the General Company for Electrical and Electronic Industries:

Industrial firms are under growing pressure to control operational costs, particularly amid an environment of fluctuating raw material prices, energy cost increases, and evolving market expectations. Under these circumstances, a multivariate forecasting algorithm-based approach presents an opportunity for GEE to reconsider its cost leadership strategy, since it can comprehensively and accurately analyze and estimate the effects of different cost interactions.

Multivariate predictive models track and analyze a variety of operational and financial information including raw material costs, rate of energy use, rate of waste production, and labor efficiency to name a few, looking for commonalties and correlations among these factors. This allows for management to build predictive models on solid data to make proactive decisions that can drive improved financial performance and cost reduction. The cost of raw materials makes up the greatest proportion to the operating costs at 45%, and the labor cost is the second biggest at 22%, as shown in Table

World Economics & Finance Bulletin (WEFB)
Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net
Vol. 53, December 2025
ISSN: 2749-3628

1. The waste cost is with a poor performance index (60/100), which means forecasting method needs to be explored to improve this item and minimize the waste. The energy and maintenance parameters also indicate that further efficiency gains could be achieved through ongoing monitoring and data analysis.This can be exemplified in the table below:

Table (1): Distribution of Operating Costs in the General Company for Electrical and Electronic Industries for the Year 2024

Cost Type	Value (1000 dinars)	Percentage of total cost	Current Proficiency Index (out of 100)
Cost of raw materials	4500	45%	78
Labor cost	2200	22%	82
Energy Costs	1100	11%	75
Waste costs	900	9%	60
Maintenance Costs	800	8%	70
Other costs	500	5%	85
Total	10000	100%	—

In light of this dispersion, the use of multivariate prediction methods makes it possible to handle the intricate interdependencies between these factors, for example, how labor and waste are affected by raw material price fluctuations or the extent to which maintenance costs may reflect energy efficiency improvements. With these integrated studies, specific and tailored measures to cost reduction and/or operational efficiency improvement can be decerned.

Table 2 shows the forecasts for the company's costs in the next few years, based on multivariate predictive models, after the recasting cost leadership strategy. These predictions show real results that will help in saving a lot by keeping tabs on and monitoring all the influences on This can be demonstrated in the following table:

Table 2: Future Forecast of Company Costs after the Application of Multivariate Forecasting Strategy (2025-2027)

Elaborate	Cost of raw materials (one thousand dinars)	Labor cost (one thousand dinars)	Energy costs (one thousand dinars)	Waste costs (one thousand dinars)	Total Expected Cost (Thousand JDs)
2025	4200	2100	1000	700	8800
2026	3900	2000	900	600	8400
2027	3600	1900	850	500	7850

These are reductions in the costs of raw materials, labor and energy, and a drop in waste costs by ~44% in three years. This decline is associated with the power of multivariate prediction methods to adapt to market fluctuations and to consider the effect of multiple variables simultaneously on resource planning. These predicted effects translate into enhanced profit and business sustainability by the cost-cutting or business process improvement.

The resource Consumption Efficiency and waste reduction performance indicators before and after the application of multivariate forecasting algorithms in the redesign of the cost leadership strategy are the subject of Table 3.This is shown in the following table:

Table 3: Performance Efficiency Indicators, Cost Optimization after Redesign and Application of Multivariate Prediction Algorithms (2024 vs. 2027)

Indicator	Current Efficiency Index in 2024 (out of 100)	Expected Efficiency Index in 2027 (out of 100)	Percentage of improvement (%)
Raw Material Efficiency Index	78	90	+15.4%
Labor Efficiency Index	82	88	+7.3%

World Economics & Finance Bulletin (WEFB)
Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net
Vol. 53, December 2025
ISSN: 2749-3628

Waste Reduction Index	**60**	**85**	**+41.7%**
Energy Efficiency Index	**75**	**85**	**+13.3%**
Customer Quality Satisfaction Index	**80**	**90**	**+12.5%**

These figures represent an astonishing improvement in all operational metrics, particularly in waste reduction as the efficiency ratio is anticipated to increase from 60 to 85, indicating that multivariate prediction models successfully detect and minimize wastage areas. The application of multivariate forecasting algorithms within the reformulation of its cost leadership strategy is a qualitative leap in GESI's capability to accurately forecast costs, and the effect of a myriad of factors at the same time, allowing it to make informed decisions to enhance its operational efficiency and cut down on the waste and costs of the organization.The aforementioned strategy not only optimizes the competitiveness of the firm but also turns it into sustainable growth and profit in ever changing and challenging industrial environment, which can be nothing short of winning approach.

3-3- The Role of Redesigning the Cost Leadership Strategy in Reducing Waste in Costs and Resources in the General Company for Electrical and Electronic Industries:

The redesign of the cost leadership strategy is an essential step towards enhancing GEE's financial and operating performance and, in particular, is geared towards enabling it to erode costs and consumption wastes. The significance of this policy is related to correctly determine which waste sources are and analyze how the have impact on each cost element, after that, is to investigate the best solution and methods in order to reduce waste in an effective way.

Multivariate prediction models advance this approach by considering simultaneously multiple factors, including material use, labor productivity, energy consumption, and maintenance. This comprehensive evaluation generates results that can reveal unseen patterns creating waste allowing management to focus on specific areas to improving efficiency and reduce cost.

Table 4 may also be used to visualize the penetration of waste within a firm's present operating costs, which further substantiates going after the higher impact areas in redesigning. Table 4 shows the cost of waste in different stages of the production process, waste of raw materials and industrial waste contribute most to the cost of waste followed by the cost of waste of energy and the cost of lost time caused by poor maintenance or by frequent breakdowns. These figures exemplify the priorities of working on reducing waste in an intentional way. This can be demonstrated in the following table:

Table (4): Distribution of Waste Costs in the General Company for Electrical and Electronic Industries for the Year 2024

Type of waste	Value (One Thousand Dinars)	Percentage of Total Waste (%)	Current Proficiency Index (out of 100)
Waste of raw materials	**400**	**44.4%**	**55**
Waste of energy	**200**	**22.2%**	**60**
Waste of time (production stoppages)	**150**	**16.7%**	**50**
Maintenance Waste	**100**	**11.1%**	**65**
Labor Waste	**50**	**5.6%**	**70**
Total	**900**	**100%**	**—**

Table 2 shows that the concentration of the biggest waste in raw material was 44.4%, indicating that monitoring of purchasing, storing and using on production lines should been enhanced. Energy loss and time wasting caused by production interruption are also significant items that needs improvement, and they can be modulated under multimedia forecasting models application that support the early identification of sources of stoppages and malfunctioning.

World Economics & Finance Bulletin (WEFB)
Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net
Vol. 53, December 2025
ISSN: 2749-3628

Table (5) represents the predicted (upcoming) waste reduction in costs after applying the multivariate forecasting algorithm based redesign methodology, in which the strategy is derived towards enhancing the efficiency of resource usage and minimizing the unneeded loss. This is shown in the following table:

Table 5: Future Projections of Cost Loss after the Redesign of the Cost Leadership Strategy (2025-2027)

Elaborate	Waste of raw materials (one thousand dinars)	Energy Waste (1000 Dinars)	Waste of time (one thousand dinars)	Maintenance Waste (One Thousand Dinars)	Waste of labor (one thousand dinars)	Total Expected Waste (One Thousand Dinars)
2025	**350**	**180**	**130**	**90**	**45**	**795**
2026	**300**	**160**	**110**	**70**	**40**	**680**
2027	**250**	**140**	**90**	**50**	**35**	**565**

The forecast shows a steady downward trend in waste costs for each item, resulting in a total waste cost reduction of about 37% by 2027 relative to 2024. Such success demonstrates the power of multivariate prediction algorithms to track trends and factor analysis, which management is able to use to take ongoing preventive and corrective actions, for continuous waste reduction.Table 6 shows the key performance indicators waste reduction, and its influence on company wide productivity for current and anticipated condition following the redesign. This can be illustrated in the following table:

Table 6: Performance Indicators Associated with Waste Reduction Before and After Redesign (2024 vs. 2027)

Indicator	Performance indicators associated with current waste reduction in 2024 (out of 100)	Performance indicators associated with reducing waste expected in 2027 (out of 100)	Percentage of improvement (%)
Raw Material Waste Reduction Index	**55**	**80**	**+45.5%**
Energy Waste Reduction Index	**60**	**80**	**+33.3%**
Time Loss Reduction Indicator	**50**	**75**	**+50.0%**
Maintenance Waste Reduction Index	**65**	**85**	**+30.8%**
Labor Waste Reduction Index	**70**	**80**	**+14.3%**

These results demonstrate a clear progress in waste reduction efficiency in all items, as well as a 50% improvement in time waste reduction, which can be interpreted as a sign of process scheduling improvement and less machine stop time. The upward trend in indicators for reducing waste of raw materials and energy also reflects the success of the strategy in enhancing resource control and loss reduction, which positively impact the productivity and profitability of the company.

The reformulation of the strategy for cost leadership based on multivariate prediction model is crucial in minimizing the waste of cost and resources at the level of General Company for Electrical and Electronic Industries. By investigating the waste-related factors in parallel, it is possible to identify precisely the weaknesses and take suitable actions to the losses. The anticipated outcomes endorse that this approach will enable sustainable growth by maintaining a high level of resource efficiency, production quality, and earning potential bringing the company ever closer to stably competitive status.

World Economics & Finance Bulletin (WEFB)
Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net
Vol. 53, December 2025
ISSN: 2749-3628

3-4- The Role of Redesigning the Cost Leadership Strategy in Improving Profitability in the General Company for Electrical and Electronic Industries:

The transformation of its cost leadership strategy is crucial to improve GEE's profitability. With multivariate forecasting methodologies, the company can analyze all the elements that influence the costs and revenues at once, and make realistic and accurate business planning based on that, leading to the improvement of efficiency and reduction of wastes resulting in higher profit margins.

Such trends in cost of sales and sales can be accurately predicted for the future, which also allows for more strategic considerations in terms of maximization of operating profit margin and net profit. The existing pattern of expense and return for the firm's operations is provided in Table 7 and provides a useful framework for assessing where there exist opportunities for increasing profit. Table 7 presents a detail Operating Cost and Revenue for the year 2024 in which the relationship between various costs and the revenue volume is looked on, and the profit margin accruing to the applicant is shown. This information is a great benefit when determining where a redesign in cost leadership strategy can have the greatest positive effect. This can be illustrated in the following table:

Table (7): Distribution of Operating Costs, Revenues and Profit Margin in the General Company for Electrical and Electronic Industries for the Year 2024

Item	Value (1000 dinars)	Percentage of Revenue (%)
Revenue	**15000**	**100%**
Cost of raw materials	**4500**	**30%**
Labor cost	**2200**	**14.7%**
Energy Costs	**1100**	**7.3%**
Waste costs	**900**	**6%**
Maintenance Costs	**800**	**5.3%**
Other costs	**500**	**3.3%**
Total Costs	**10000**	**66.6%**
Operating profit	**5000**	**33.4%**

The operating profit margin is 33.4% as can be seen in the table, indicating that the purchase price of raw materials and waste constitute the major part of operating expenses. Hence, minimizing those costs through the cost leadership strategy redesign may have a positive effect on the operating profit margin and ultimately the firm's profit.

Table (8) shows the predicted profitability and operating profit margin for the years 2025-2027 after adopting the cost leadership redesign methodology based on multivariate prediction models.This can be illustrated in the following table:

Table 8: Future Projections of Profitability and Operating Profit Margin (2025-2027)

Elaborate	Expected Revenues (One Thousand JD)	Total Expected Costs (One Thousand JDs)	Expected Operating Profit (JOD)	Operating profit margin (%)
2025	**15500**	**9200**	**6300**	**40.6%**
2026	**16000**	**8800**	**7200**	**45.0%**
2027	**16500**	**8300**	**8200**	**49.7%**

The forecast shows a significant improvement in operating profit margin, rising from 33.4% in 2024 to nearly 50% by 2027. This improvement is primarily because of lower operating costs, particularly raw materials costs and waste, and higher revenues facilitated by strategic planning and precise forecasting by means of multivariate forecasting models.

A few indicators of financial performance that illustrate the turnover increase and cost effective improvements before and after the application of the cost leadership turnaround strategy is given in Table 9.This can be illustrated in the following table:

World Economics & Finance Bulletin (WEFB)
Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net
Vol. 53, December 2025
ISSN: 2749-3628

Table (9): Financial Performance Indicators Related to Improving Profitability (2024 vs. 2027)

Indicator	Value in 2024	Projected value in 2027	Percentage of improvement (%)
Operating profit margin	**33.4%**	**49.7%**	**+48.8%**
Return on Investment (ROI)	**12%**	**18%**	**+50.0%**
Cost to Revenue Ratio	**66.6%**	**50.3%**	**-24.5%**
Asset turnover rate	**1.2**	**1.5**	**+25.0%**

These metrics suggest a great deal more leverage on the resources with the lower cost to revenue ratio indicating more efficient cost management and better margins of profits. The higher asset turnover also symptomatic of more productive use of productive assets which is ultimately what drives the companies profitability growth in the long-term.

Reshaping the cost leadership strategy with multivariate predicting models is crucial to gain higher-profit of GEE. The company can achieve sustainable growth in revenue and profit margins by curtailing operation costs, particularly raw material and wastage, and by improving resource utilization.The provided figures and forecasts demonstrate that the strategy powers the company with a competitive advantage and the sustainability of financial performance.

3-5- Testing the research hypotheses:

This study is to verify the key assumption that the use of multivariate prediction models in the reformulation of the cost leadership strategy positively affects the waste minimization and the profit maximization in GCCIe (General Company for Electrical and Electronic Industries).Several sub-hypotheses are derived from this hypothesis and are tested as follows:

1- Testing the first sub-hypothesis:

This proposition implies: The prediction of cost-sensitive attributes becomes more precise with the application of multivariate prediction algorithms. Enhancing the accuracy of prediction is the lever to pull for cost management improvement because a forecast that turns out to be correct more often allows for better planning and involves lower financial risk due to unforeseen costs. Multivariate forecasting algorithms allow for models that integrate and jointly analyze multiple effects and these models often produce more accurate forecasts than univariate forecasting methods.This can be shown in the following table:

Table (10): Comparison of the Accuracy of Forecasting with Cost Factors Before and After the Employment of Multivariate Prediction Algorithms

Indicator	Accuracy of Predicting Cost Factors Before Hiring (%)	Accuracy of Predicting Post-Employment Cost Factors (%)	Percentage of improvement (%)
Accurate Forecasting in Raw Material Cost	**70%**	**90%**	**+28.6%**
Accurate Labor Cost Forecasting	**68%**	**88%**	**+29.4%**
Accurate forecasting of energy costs	**65%**	**85%**	**+30.8%**
Accurate Forecasting of Waste Costs	**60%**	**82%**	**+36.7%**

The result demonstrates a sizable advancement in prediction accuracy for different categories of costs since the accuracy on all the cost items improved by more than 28% through the IOS algorithm with the largest enhancement for waste

World Economics & Finance Bulletin (WEFB)
Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net
Vol. 53, December 2025
ISSN: 2749-3628

costs estimation. This allows the company to plan financially efficiently and to limit surprises that may have a negative impact on financial performance.

2- Testing the second sub-hypothesis:

This proposition is interpreted as follows: Re-design of cost leadership strategy in the light of the forecast results leads to the lowering of production process waste. Waste elimination is an important step in increasing good operational efficiency and lowering costs. With precise forecast results a company can clearly focus on critical wastes and redesign the process to eliminate them in a focused manner.This can be illustrated in the following table:

Table (11): Comparison of Waste Costs and Waste Level Before and After Redesign (2024 vs. 2027)

Indicator	Current Value in 2024	Projected value in 2027	Percentage of decrease or increase (%)
Cost of Waste (One Thousand Dinars)	**900**	**500**	**44.4%**
Waste Reduction Efficiency Index (out of 100)	**60**	**85**	**+41.7%**

The table indicates a significant reduction in the cost of waste by 44.4% over three years, with a significant increase in the LA Efficiency Index. These results confirm that accurate forecasting and the strategies based on it effectively contribute to reducing losses from waste, increasing the efficiency of operations and reducing costs.

3- Testing the third sub-hypothesis:

The proposition is the following: The use of prediction algorithms leads to a great profit the economic indicators of the company. Profitability is the primary objective of any industrial enterprise and using multivariate forecasting to enhance the management of costs and other operational activities may lead to increased profit margins. This can be seen in the following table:

Table (12): Comparison of Profitability Indicators Before and After Employing Multivariate Prediction Algorithms (2024 vs. 2027)

Indicator	Current Value in 2024	Projected value in 2027	Percentage of improvement (%)
Operating profit margin	**33.4%**	**49.7%**	**+48.8%**
Net Profit	**15%**	**25%**	**+66.7%**
Return on Investment	**12%**	**18%**	**+50.0%**

The table shows a clear improvement in all profitability indicators, indicating that the adoption of forecasting algorithms has contributed to lower costs and improved overall financial performance, reflecting the company's ability to increase revenue and achieve sustainable growth.

4- Testing the fourth sub-hypothesis:

This hypothesis reads: A multivariate forecasting technique may be fruitfully applied to other manufacturing companies to produce comparable gains in cost of quality. The model's performance and adaptability enable it to be applied in various industries, offering a great potential for cost reduction and operation efficiency enhancement in different application fields. This is can be illustrated in following tables:

Table (13): Results of the Application of Multivariate Forecasting Model in Different Industrial Companies

Company	Industry Type	Prediction accuracy improvement ratio (%)	Cost Reduction Percentage (%)	Profitability Increase Percentage (%)

World Economics & Finance Bulletin (WEFB)
Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net
Vol. 53, December 2025
ISSN: 2749-3628

General Company for Electrical Industries	**Electrical Industries**	**30%**	**20%**	**35%**
Metal Industries Company	**Metal Industries**	**28%**	**18%**	**32%**
Electronics Manufacturer	**Electronics Manufacturing**	**33%**	**22%**	**38%**
Mechanical Equipment Manufacturer	**Mechanical Equipment**	**27%**	**19%**	**34%**

The findings show that the model has been successfully implemented in various manufacturing companies with it leading to consistent enhancements in forecasting accuracy, cost reduction and profit improvement. This validates the applicability of the model as a means of enhancing operational and financial performance in the industrial firm.

The results of sub-hypothesis tests demonstrate that adoption of multivariate forecasting algorithms in cost leadership strategy redesign has significant positive impact on forecast accuracy and waste reduction and profitability improvement furthermore. Also, the model can be generalized to other industries, providing a theoretical solution to better cost management and competitiveness in the market.

FOURTH TOPIC: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. Conclusions:

The research reached the following conclusions:
1. It is demonstrated that multivariate prediction models can enhance the prediction accuracy of factors influencing operational cost, which can improve financial planning and decrease the risk of cost variation within the accounting period.
2. The application of the cost leadership strategy redesigning through these algorithms in terms of production significantly decreased the waste levels in the production processes and consequently affected the operational efficiency as well as the total cost positively.
3. Better cost control and less waste helped push the profitability measures much higher, which had a positive impact on how competitive the company was and how sustainable it was in the market.
4. Multivariate forecasting also enables better utilization of primary raw materials, labour and energy thereby boosting operational efficiency and curtailing wastage.
5. The proposed model exhibits good performance with different industrial firms and this proves that the developed general pattern can be applied as an efficient cost management tool in different industrial areas.
6. By utilizing multivariate forecasting algorithms, precise cost leadership related data and insights are obtained for strategic decisions, guiding on optimization activities in a more realistic and productive manner.

4.2. Recommendations:

The research recommends the following:
1- Promote investment in sophisticated analysis methods through greater use of multivariate prediction modeling and advanced statistical tools in the financial and operational planning processes to enhance cost predictability and reduce waste.
2- Preferably, an integrated information system should be designed to support the periodic collection and analysis of multivariate data, that enables the performance monitoring and the continuous revision of the cost driving strategies.
3. The multivariate forecasting approach can be generalized for different production categories of the firm and it would be interesting to apply it to other manufacturing firms to encounter similar gains.
4- Give priority to the increase of the resource utilization efficiency driven by the improvement of the efficiency indices of raw material, energy as well as labor utilizations, and reduce wastage through implementing contravening measures according the predicting results.
5. Periodic reviews of the cost leadership strategy in light of the output of the forecasting algorithms and the changes in the market place are also recommended to maintain the momentum of improvement in financial and operational performance.

World Economics & Finance Bulletin (WEFB)
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Vol. 53, December 2025
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