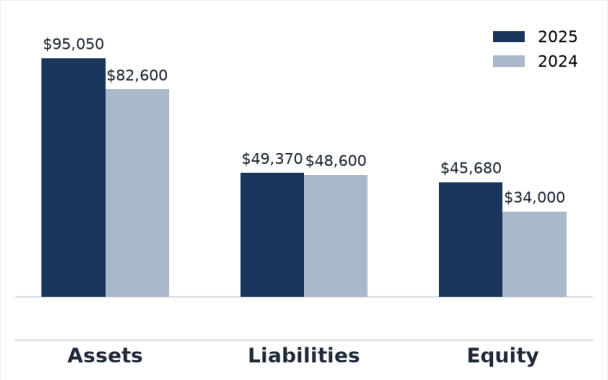
Cedar Ridge Landscaping Ltd.

Year End: 2025-12-31

YEAR-END DASHBOARD

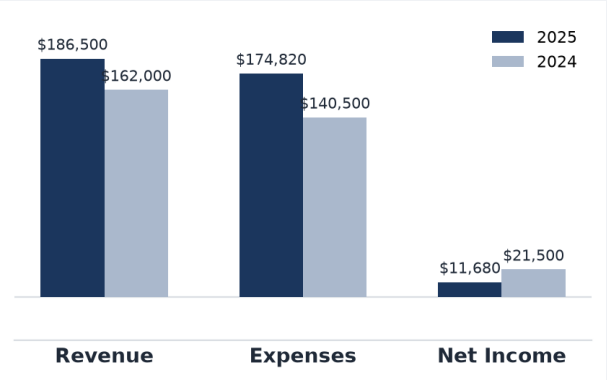
Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Total Equity	Net Income (Loss)
$95,050	**$49,370**	**$45,680**	**$11,680**
▲ 15.1% vs prior year	▲ 1.6% vs prior year	▲ 34.4% vs prior year	▼ 45.7% vs prior year

Balance Sheet — Current vs Prior Year



Compares total Assets, Liabilities, and Equity between the current and prior year. Assets always equal Liabilities plus Equity; a strengthening balance sheet shows Assets and Equity growing together, while Liabilities growing faster than Assets signals rising reliance on debt.

Income Statement — Current vs Prior Year



Compares Revenue, Expenses, and Net Income between the current and prior year. A healthy trend is Revenue growing faster than Expenses, widening the Net Income bar; if Expenses are catching up to or overtaking Revenue, margins are shrinking even if sales are up.

Balance Sheet KPIs

Current Ratio



Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities -- how easily short-term obligations can be covered with short-term resources. Below 1.0 (red) means current liabilities exceed current assets, a liquidity warning; 1.0-2.0 (green) is the generally healthy range; above 2.0 (amber) can mean cash or other current assets are sitting idle instead of being put to work.

Quick Ratio (Acid-Test)



Cash plus Marketable Securities plus Accounts Receivable, divided by Current Liabilities -- immediate liquidity if inventory couldn't be sold quickly. Below 1.0 (red) means the most liquid assets alone don't cover short-term obligations; 1.0-2.0 (green) is generally healthy. If this engagement hasn't classified a Marketable Securities Class on any account, that component reads as $0 here -- understating the ratio slightly for a company that does hold short-term investments.

Debt-to-Equity

2025: 1.08



2024: 1.43

Total Liabilities divided by Total Equity -- how much the company relies on debt versus owner equity to finance itself. Below 1.0 (green) means equity funds more of the business than debt does; above 2.0 (red) signals heavy leverage, which raises risk if earnings dip or credit tightens.

Working Capital

2025: $55,280

2024: $45,300 ▲ 22.0% vs prior year

Current Assets minus Current Liabilities -- the dollar cushion available to fund day-to-day operations. A positive, growing balance signals improving short-term financial flexibility; a shrinking or negative balance is a liquidity warning worth investigating alongside the Current and Quick Ratios above.

Days Sales Outstanding (DSO)

2025: 0 days

2024: 0 days — 0.0% vs prior year

Accounts Receivable divided by Total Revenue, times 365 -- the average number of days it takes to collect payment from customers. A rising trend can signal slowing collections or looser credit terms, even while revenue itself looks healthy.

Profit & Loss (P&L;) KPIs

Gross Profit Margin

2025: 81.7%



2024: 81.4%

Revenue minus Cost of Sales, as a percentage of Revenue -- production/delivery efficiency before operating expenses. Below 0% (red) means goods or services are sold below their direct cost; above 30% (green) is a comfortable cushion for a typical small business, though the right range varies a lot by industry. Requires accounts to be classified as Cost of Sales (via the Statement Classes, or already mapped that way on the Map Schedule) -- a business with no accounts so classified reads 100% here, which is correct for a pure services business with no cost of sales, but misleading if the classification was simply never done.

Operating Profit Margin

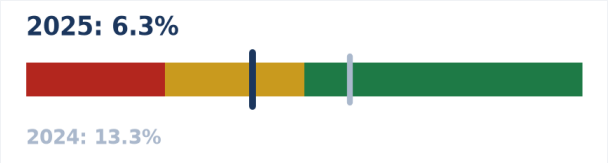
2025: 6.3%



2024: 13.3%

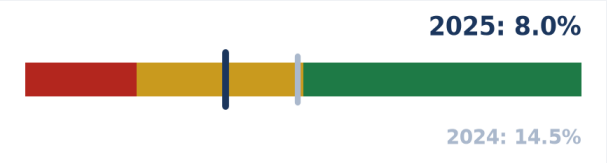
Operating Income (Net Income plus Interest Expense plus Income Tax) as a percentage of Revenue -- core business profitability before financing costs and taxes. Requires accounts classified as Interest Expense (a Class most engagements need to add via the Statement Classes -- see Quick Ratio's note) for the add-back to be complete; until then this understates true Operating Income by the amount of unclassified interest expense.

Net Profit Margin



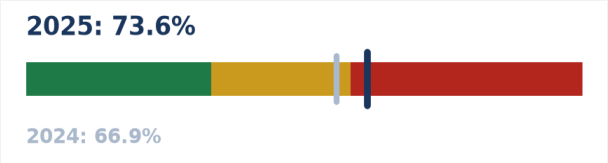
Net Income as a percentage of Revenue -- how much of every sales dollar is kept as profit after all expenses. Negative (red) means the company lost money overall; 0-10% (amber) is a thin margin; above 10% (green) is a comfortable cushion for a typical small business.

EBITDA Margin



EBITDA (Operating Income plus Depreciation & Amortization) as a percentage of Revenue -- operational cash-flow generating capacity, independent of financing, tax, and capital-spending choices. Same Interest Expense caveat as Operating Profit Margin, plus requires a Depreciation & Amortization Class assigned for that add-back -- until then this understates true EBITDA.

Operating Expense Ratio



Operating Expenses as a percentage of Revenue -- cost-control efficiency relative to top-line income; lower is better here; below 40% (green) is efficient, above 70% (red) means operating costs are consuming most of every revenue dollar. Requires accounts classified as Operating Expenses (via the Statement Classes, or already mapped that way on the Map Schedule) -- an unclassified expense doesn't count toward this ratio, understating it.

Cross-Statement KPIs

Return on Equity



Net Income as a percentage of Total Equity -- how efficiently the company turns owners' invested capital into profit. Negative (red) means equity lost value this year; above 15% (green) is a strong return on the owners' money at work in the business.

Return on Assets



Net Income as a percentage of Total Assets -- how efficiently the balance sheet's assets are put to work generating profit. Negative (red) means assets lost value in earnings terms this year; above 5% (green) is a solid return for a typical small business.

Asset Turnover Ratio



Total Revenue divided by Average Total Assets (this year and last year's Total Assets, averaged) -- how much revenue each dollar of assets generates. This varies enormously by industry (capital-intensive businesses run much lower than services or retail), so neither a low nor a high value here is inherently good or bad -- it's shown only as a reference point, not a red-flag gauge.