Analysis of Financial Condition's Use a Liquidity, Solvency, and Profitability Ratio: A Case from Gianyar District in Bali Province, Indonesia

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Abstract. Conditions of financial difficulties occur due to the company's inability to meet obligations at maturity. Financial difficulties are considered a stage to come down in financial circumstances that occur are bankruptcy or liquidation arises. The problem statements in this research are analysis of Liquidity, Solvency, and Profitability Ratios", where these yields can suggest becoming to several stakeholders by using the Historical Ratio Standards and Statistical Analysis measurement. This study classifies as descriptive quantitative and associative, i.e., applying historical financial statement analysis. In concert with the yields of the analysis that has been undertaken, it can be inferred that the Historical Ratio Standard in Liquidity Ratio from the last 4 years: (1) The Current Ratio proxy for years 1 and 3 last year is quite liquid because it was among the historical ratio standards and also very liquid for the 2 years last. After all, it was above the historical ratio standard. (2) The Quick Ratio proxy for years 1, years 3, and 4 last year is quite liquid because it was among the historical ratio standards and also very liquid for the 2 years last. After all, it was above the historical ratio standard. The yields of the analysis based on the Historical Ratio Standard calculation in Solvency Ratio from the last 4 years: (1) The Debt to Assets Ratio proxy for years 1 and 3 last year is quite solvable because it was among the historical ratio standards and highly solvable for the 4 years last. After all, it was above the historical ratio standard. (2) The Debt to Equity Ratio proxy for years 1, years 3, and 4 last year is quite liquid because it was among the historical ratio standards and also highly solvable for the 4 years last. After all, it was above the historical ratio standard. The yields of the analysis based on the Historical Ratio Standard calculation in Profitability Ratio from the last 4 years: (1) The Gross Profit Margin for 1-3 last year is quite efficient because it was among the historical ratio standards and very efficient for the 4 years last. After all, it was above the historical ratio standard. (2) The Net Profit Margin for 1-3 last year is quite liquid because it was among the historical ratio standards and also less efficient for the 4 years last. After all, it was below the historical ratio standard.

Key words: Liquidity, Solvency, Profitability, Historical Ratio Standards, Statistical Analysis

Introduction

The current era of information is something that cannot be avoided by the entire world community. The Indonesian nation as part of the world's society should continuously participate in realizing good governance. This new paradigm requests a system that can bring down dependence and even eliminate the subordination of local governments on the e-government and can empower regions to be competent both regionally, nationally, and internationally (Huda & Yunas, 2016: 97-108). Responding to this new paradigm, the government gives autonomy to the widest possible regions to enable the regions to manage and manage their households so that they are efficient and effective in administering government and development as well as in the context of serving the community.

At the start of regional autonomy, the hope that emerged was that regional governments would become more independent in carrying out government activities and carrying out development in their respective regions because each region was given the freedom to manage its area (Monday & Wijaya, 2022: 43-54). Therefore the regions are also given freedom in terms of presenting financial reports. Financial reports on local governments can provide information that is used as a basis for preparing the budget for the next period, evaluating government work performance, and as a motivating tool. As a consequence of the implementation of regional autonomy policies, regional governments are required to be independent in managing their respective regions, including in terms of regional finance (Hastuti, 2018: 784). To manage the region, financial capacity is one of the determining indicators for the success of a region in carrying out development. Financial stability is an important element for local governments in financing various government expenditures.

Financial problems are one of the most vital issues for companies in business development in all companies. Conditions of financial difficulties occur due to the company's inability to meet obligations at maturity. Financial difficulties are considered to come down in financial circumstances that occur ere bankruptcy or liquidation arises (Thim et al., 2011: 345-351). Information about financial difficulties can provide an early warning sign of impending bankruptcy. Therefore, management and company owners must be able to make judgments and take action in the form of the right decisions. Company management needs to know how the financial condition of a company. The financial condition of a company can be seen from the firm's financial statements which consist of balance sheets, income statements, cash flow statements, and others (Stobierski, 2020). To reach the business's objectives, the enterprise must be capable to organize its financial circumstances because it is a benchmark for the firm's financial performance that is utilized to assign whether there is advancement or growth within a company.

Concerning company finances, liquidity is an aspect that must receive attention from company leaders. Liquidity problems are associated with the issue of a firm's power to fulfill its financial debts that must be fulfilled right away. In the relationship between liquidity and economic profitability increasing liquidity has offspring to reduce profitability, and vice versa if paying attention to profitability alone, liquidity tends to decrease. Where a business that can pay may not necessarily be able to fulfill its financial debts that must be paid right away or the enterprise may not necessarily have the capability to pay both short-term debt and long-term debt, because it is so large that it can fulfill all of its financial obligations which the company must immediately fulfill in financing each unit activities cannot be separated from capital or funds, so the management of the company should continue to maintain financial conditions at a good standard in the sense that they are not too low or too high because with sufficient liquidity the company can pay its debts on time.

A company that can meet its financial obligations on time means that the company is in a liquid state. Conversely, if the company cannot fulfill its financial obligations when billed, it means that the company is illiquid. The solvency of a company reflects the company's ability to pay all long-term and short-term debts if the company is liquidated. A solvable company means that the company has sufficient assets or wealth to pay all of its debts. And the company is said to be unsolvable if the amount of its assets is less than the amount of its debts (Heaton, 2007: 983). To measure the company's success in realizing efficient company operations in generating profits, it can not only be seen from the size of the amount of profit earned but can be seen from its profitability. The profitability of a company is a comparison between the profit generated by the assets or

capital that generates the profit (Krishnan, 2020). Profitability shows the level of business capability with its assets or working capital in it to generate profits. High profitability indicates the more efficient the company is in carrying out its operations, which means that the enterprise has a large ability to generate profits.

One of the Regional Companies in Gianyar District, Bali province of Indonesia, is engaged in trade, the printing industry, agriculture, construction, and services. The description of the development of the organization for the last four years is represented in the table below:

Table 1. Development of Current Assets, Fixed Assets, Long Term Investment and Total Assets of 'PERDA Gianyar District' in the last 4 Years

Time of	Current Assets (IDR currency, in million)	Fixed Assets (IDR currency, in million)	Long-Term Investments (IDR currency, in million)	Total Assets (IDR currency, in million)
Last 1 Years	3,247	959	30	4,250
Last 2 Years	2,635	401	30	3,086
Last 3 Years	1,643	394	25.5	2,063
Last 4 Years	1,565	201	25.5	1,791
Source: Highlights Report from PERDA Gianyar District				

From Table 1 above, it can be viewed that the development of current assets, fixed assets, long-term investments, and total assets from the last 4 years ago has increased from year to year.

Table 2. Development of Current Liabilities, and Equity of 'PERDA Gianyar District' in the last 4 Years

Time of	Current Liabilites (IDR currency, in million)	Equity (IDR currency, in million)
Last 1 Years	330	3,920
Last 2 Years	126	2,959
Last 3 Years	120	1,943
Last 4 Years	367	1,458
Source: Highlights Report from PERDA Gianyar District		

From Table 2 above, it can be viewed that Current Liabilities from the last 3 years decreased to IDR 120 million compared to the last 4 years IDR 367 million, and in the last 1 and 2 years experienced an increase where IDR 126 million become IDR 330 million. While Equity from the last 4 years has increased from year to year.

Table 3. Development of Cash and Equivalents moreover Inventory of 'PERDA Gianyar District' in the last 4 Years

Time of	Cash and Equivalents (IDR currency, in million)	Inventory (IDR currency, in million)

Last 1 Years	1,785	35.202
Last 2 Years	1,311	27.362
Last 3 Years	1,353	11.11
Last 4 Years	399	18
Source: Highlights Report from PERDA Gianyar District		

From Table 3 above, it can be viewed that the development of cash and equivalents in the last 4 years increased from year to year. While inventory in the last 3-4 years has decreased from IDR 18 million to IDR 11.1 million, in the last 2 years have increased become IDR 27.362 and IDR 35.202 million as significance.

Table 4. Development of Sales, Gross Profit, and Income after Tax of 'PERDA Gianyar District' in the last 4 Years

Time of	Sales (IDR currency, in million)	Gross Profit (IDR currency, in million)	Income after Tax (IDR currency, in million)
Last 1 Years	3,969	522	39.252
Last 2 Years	2,805	459	26.178
Last 3 Years	2,258	322	15.953
Last 4 Years	1,015	197	(*61.068*)
Source: Highlights Report from PERDA Gianyar District			

From Table 4 above, it can be viewed that the development of sales and gross profit in the last 4 years increased from year to year. While income after tax from the last 4 years experienced a loss of IDR 61.068 million on work productivity so that performance is not optimal. In addition, there are also many competitors in the construction, printing, and procurement services business. One of the PERDA Gianyar District in started working optimally in the last 3 years by implementing strategic steps to increase company profits. Whereas in the last 2-4 years it has increased from year to year, whereas in the last 3 years when income after tax was IDR 15.953 million, it had increased by IDR 10.225 million whereas in the last 2 years income after tax was IDR 26.178 million. Whereas last year it also increased by IDR 13.074 where income after tax last year was IDR 39.252 million.

Problem Statements

Based on the background of the issue on one of district PERDA Gianyar District this analysis, furthermore become important for answering the "How are the Financial Conditions when viewed from the Liquidity, Solvency, and Profitability Aspects", where these yields can suggest become to several stakeholders.

Theoretical Study

Funding decisions are financial decisions related to spending activities or investment financing. Funding decisions are described on the liability half of the company's balance sheet and this decision will reflect the firm's financial structure and capital structure (Frank & Goyal, 2009: 1-27). Investment decisions are financial decisions related to investment activities in various forms. In general, investment decisions can be classified into short-term investments such as cash, securities, receivables, and inventories as well as long-term investments in the pose of land and buildings, vehicles, production devices, and other fixed assets firm's coverage (Daddey & Newton, 2022). This investment decision will be delineated on the assets part of the

firm's balance sheet, thereby impacting the business's wealth structure, i.e., the ratio betwixt current assets and fixed assets. Both of them, these financial decisions will aim to know the corporate bisnis condition.

Financial statement analysis is information about the firm's infirms and powers. By finding out these infirms, management will be able to improve or cover these infirms. The power firm's must be maintained or added up. With the infirms and strengths possessed, management performance will be illustrated all this time (Kasmir, 2018: 67). Finally, for the owners and management, knowing the financial position can plan and make the right decisions about what to do in the future. Planning by covering existing weaknesses, maintaining a position that is per what is desired, and trying to increase the strengths that have been obtained so far. Financial report analysis requires to be carried out conservatism action by utilizing the right analytical techniques and ways so that the expected yields are truly convent too. In line with Kasmir (2018: 115), in conducting a financial ratio analysis two kinds of comparisons can be made, i.e. (i) the figures in each component of the financial statements, for example, total current assets with current liabilities, total assets with total debt or level of sales with profits, and so on; (ii) the figures in each type of financial report, for example, total assets on the balance sheet with sales on the income statement; (iii) years of each financial report for several periods; and the target ratio that has been budgeted and set by the company as a guideline for achieving goals.

The liquidity ratio is to represent or quantifies a firm's competency to fulfill it's maturing debts. Both in third parties and related to the related parties. Or in other words, the liquidity ratio defines the firm's potential to pay it's maturing short-term debts or the ratio gauge to determine the firm's power to finance and comply with obligations (debt) when claimed (Kasmir, 2018: 110). How to quantify the liquidity extent by utilizing the current ratio as a measuring tool, then the level of liquidity or the current ratio of a company can be increased in the following ways: (i) with certain current liabilities, efforts are made to increase current assets; (ii) with certain current assets, try to reduce the amount of current debt, and (iii) by reducing the amount of current debt together with reducing current assets.

The solvency ratio is the ratio used to measure the extent to which a firm's assets are financed with obligations. This implies how much liability is the shoulder of a firm's appealed to its assets. In a spacious sense, it is said that the solvency ratio is utilized to gauge a firm's competence to pay all of its liabilities, short-term and long term if the business is dissolved (liquidated) to select to take its own capital or loan third parties with several calculation mechanisms (Kasmir, 2018: 151). The use of internal funding capital or loan from third parties will have leveraged to business. Management must be good at organizing the ratio of this capital funding. Pick a good ratio will serve many advantages for the firms to encounter with overall eventualities that occur. How to increase Solvency can be done by: (i) adding assets without increasing debt or adding relatively larger assets than additional debt, and (ii) reducing debt without reducing assets or reducing debt is relatively greater than reducing assets.

According to Kasmir (2018: 196), which defines that the profitability ratio is a ratio to appraise a firm's capability to make a profit. Each category of profitability ratio is taken to value and measures a company's financial position in a certain period or for several periods. The utilization of a portion or overall profitability ratio relies on management policy. Obviously, the more equipped the types of ratios applied, the more faultless the yields will be reached. This implies that knowledge about the circumstances of the firm's profitability can be known absolutely. There are several ways to increase company profitability, including the following: (i) increase the profit

margin, namely by seeking an increase in net sales that is greater than the increase in operating expenses; (ii) increasing the profit margin by trying to reduce sales in the hope that this will be accompanied by a much greater reduction in operating expenses; (iii) increasing the turnover of operating assets, namely by trying to increase net sales which are far greater than the increase in operating assets; (iv) increase the turnover of operating assets by reducing net sales in the hope that operating assets can be reduced more; and (v) increasing the profit margin and at the same time the turnover of operating assets, namely seeking to increase the profit margin and at the same time the turnover of operating assets. Because the level of profitability reflects the capability of the firm's capital to achieve profits, thus a high level of profitability can also be a reflection of high efficiency.

The research paradigms can be illustrated in the Fig. 1 below:

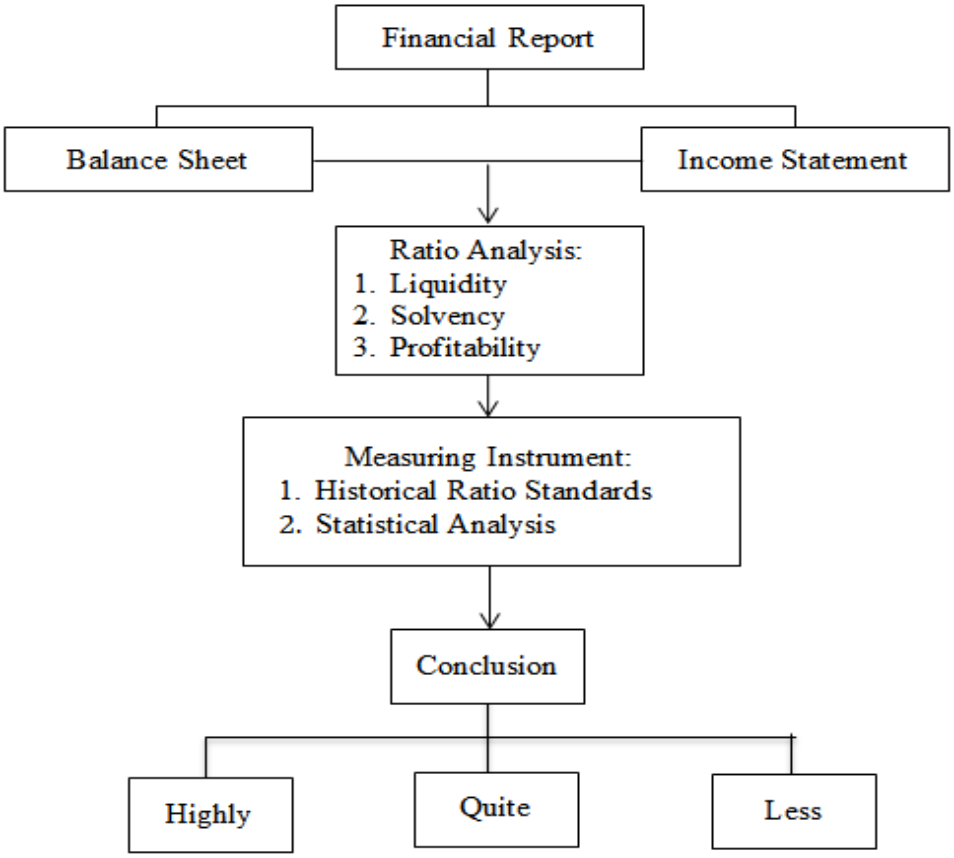

Fig. 1. Research Paradigms *Source*: Author Proposed*

* Balance Sheet (Kasmir, 2018); Income Statement (Munawir, 2014), Ratio Analysis (Kasmir, 2018); using the Historical Ratio Standards measuring instrument (Wirawan, 2016)

Nowadays research uses variables i.e., Liquidity (Current Ratio, Quick ratio, and Cash Ratio), Solvability (Debt to Asset and Equity Ratio), and Profitability (Gross and Net Profit Margin), the outcomes of which will be analyzed based on Historical Ratio Standards and Statistical Analysis measurement.

Methodology

This study classifies as descriptive quantitative and associative, i.e., applying

historical financial statement analysis. This associative study destinations to assign the intercourse betwixt two or any more variables moreover look for causal, influences, and role liaison, i.e., amid the independent and dependent variables (Sugiyono, 2018). The definition and operationalization of the variables analyzed in this study include using:

1) The Liquidity Ratio

$$Current\ Ratio\ = \frac{Current\ Assets}{Current\ Liabilities}$$

$$Quick\ Ratio\ = \frac{Current\ Assets - Inventory}{Current\ Debt}$$

$$Cash\ Ratio\ = \frac{Cash + Bank}{Current\ Debt}$$

Source: Kasmir (2018: 135; 137; 139)

2) The Solvency Ratio

$$Debt\ to\ Asset\ Ratio\ = \frac{Total\ Debt}{Total\ Assets} x100\%$$

$$Debt\ to\ Equity\ Ratio\ = \frac{Total\ Debt}{Total\ Equity} x100\%$$

Source: Kasmir (2018: 156-157)

3) The Profitability Ratio

$$Gross\ Profit\ Margin = \frac{Gross\ Profit}{Net\ Sales} x100\%$$

$$Net\ Profit\ Margin = \frac{Net\ Income}{Net\ Sales} x100\%$$

Source: Munawir (2014: 99); Kasmir (2018: 199)

This study will begin 4 years ago and highlights from the financial report one of the PERDA Gianyar district area, Bali province of Indonesia. To provide an assessment of financial condition, historical ratio standards are used. The Historical Ratio Standard is determined in the following manner:

1) To calculate the average of each component to be assessed, with the formula:

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X_i}{n}$$

Source: Wirawan (2016: 56)

With the following details:

$\bar{X}$ = average count
X_i = ratio every year
n = number of years

2) To calculate the the standard deviation, with the formula:

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (X_1 - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}}$$

Source: (Wirawan, 2016: 142)

with the following details:

S = standard deviation
$\bar{X}$ = average count
X_i = ratio every year
n = number of years

Based on the average score of the standard deviation, it can be determined that the standard historical ratios are as follows:

a. If the results of the company's ratio analysis are above $(\bar{X} + S)$, it can be said that the financial condition of the Regional 'PERDA Gianyar District' is very liquid, solvable, and efficient.

b. If the results of the company's ratio analysis are between $(\bar{X} + S)$ and $(\bar{X} - S)$, it can be said that the financial condition of the Regional 'PERDA Gianyar District' is quite liquid, solvable, and efficient.

c. If the results of the company's ratio analysis are below $(\bar{X} - S)$, it can be said that the financial condition of the Regional 'PERDA Gianyar District' is less liquid, solvable and efficient.

Results

To realize the vision and mission that has been formulated and take into account the current conditions, the strategic steps pursued by the 'PERDA Gianyar District' are as follows:

a) Building commitment and communication to all Stakeholders: owners/Gianyar Regional Government, DPRD, Consumers/SKPD, and other related parties to create a conducive climate for companies to run their business.

b) Carry out management revitalization including improving the organizational structure and corporate governance as well as reconciling the corporate's financial statements so that the business's operational management can run effectively and efficiently.

c) Making efforts to increase revenue through more active and aggressive marketing programs.

d) Perform work efficiency and accountability.

Table 5. Summary of Calculation for Liquidity Ratio of 'PERDA Gianyar District' in the last 4 years

Calculation of Proxy	Time Period			
	Last 1 Years	Last 2 Years	Last 3 Years	Last 4 Years
Current Ratio	9.8372	20.883	13.669	4.2602
Quick Ratio	9.7305	20.666	13.576	4.2120
Cash Ratio	5.4078	10.394	11.256	1.0855
Source: Processed from Output Calculation (2022)				

Table 6. Summary of Calculation for Solvency Ratio of 'PERDA Gianyar District' in the last 4 years

Calculation of Proxy	Time Period | %			
	Last 1 Years	Last 2 Years	Last 3 Years	Last 4 Years
Debt to Assets Ratio	7.76	4.08	5.82	20.50
Debt to Equity Ratio	8.41	4.26	6.18	25.19
Source: Processed from Output Calculation (2022)				

Table 7. Summary of Calculation for Profitability Ratio of 'PERDA Gianyar District' in the last 4 years

Calculation of Proxy	Time Period | %			
	Last 1 Years	Last 2 Years	Last 3 Years	Last 4 Years
Gross Profit Margin	13.14	16.36	14.24	19.41
Net Profit Margin	1.44	1.03	0.76	*(6.01)*
Source: Processed from Output Calculation (2022)				

Data Analysis

The development of the 'PERDA Gianyar District' of Liquidity Ratio, as viewed from the measurement of the current ratio (Table 5), in the last 3 years has increased from year to year, but in the previous year has decreased. This is caused by the large ratio of current assets to current debts so that the firm's capability to encompass its short-term debts is getting higher. From quick ratio calculation, in the last 3 years has too increased from year to year, but in the previous year has decreased. This is caused by the large investment in inventory so the quick ratio in the previous year's impact decreased. From the cash ratio calculation, in the last 3 years has too increased from year to year, but in the previous year has decreased. This was caused by a rise in the amount of cash owned by the company and an increase in non-compliant current liabilities so that the company was not liquid.

The development of the 'PERDA Gianyar District' of Solvency Ratio, as viewed from the measurement of the debt to assets ratio (Table 6), in the last 2-4 years has decreased significantly from this period, but in the previous year increased from 4.08% become 7.76%. This is caused by a decrease in total debt. From debt to equity ratio calculation, in the last 2-4 years has decreased significantly from this period, but in the previous year increased from 4.26% become 8.41%.

The development of the 'PERDA Gianyar District' of Profitability Ratio, as viewed from the measurement of the gross profit margin calculation (Table 7), in the last 3-4 years has decreased then increased in 2 last years, and has decreased last year from 16.36% become 13.14%. This was caused to be the increase in gross profit and net sales. From gross profit margin calculation, in the last 4 years reported a loss then in the last 1-3 years has increased from 0.76% become 1.44%. This is caused by company employees who are paid at the lower limit of the district minimum wage, their small salary has an impact on work productivity so their performance is not optimal.

Assessment of a 'PERDA Gianyar District' from the Liquidity Ratio consists of current ratio, quick ratio, and cash ratio which view from Table 8 below:

Table 8. Recapitulation of Liquidity Ratio compared to Assessment of Historical Ratio Standard calculated on 'PERDA Gianyar District' in the last 4 years

Time Period	Current Ratio	Historical Ratio Standard	Assessment	Quick Ratio	Historical Ratio Standard	Assessment	Cash Ratio	Historical Ratio Standard	Assessment
Last 1 Years	9.8372	5.18 – 19.1415	Quite Liquid	9.7305	2.9945– 17.449	Quite Liquid	5.4078	2.3368 – 11.735	Quite Liquid
Last 2 Years	20.883		Very Liquid	20.666		Very Liquid	10.394		Quite Liquid
Last 3 Years	13.669		Quite Liquid	13.576		Quite Liquid	11.256		Quite Liquid
Last 4 Years	4.2602		Less Liquid	4.2120		Quite Liquid	1.0855		Less Liquid
Source: Processed from Output Calculation (2022)									

Assessing the yields of calculating the current ratio from the last 1-4 years, it can be illustrated that the current ratio of years 1 and 3 last year is quite liquid because it was among the historical ratio standards. While the current ratio from the 4 years last is less liquid because it was below the historical ratio standard. Furthermore, the current ratio from the last 2 years is very liquid because it was above the historical ratio standard. The quick ratio from the last 1-4 years, can be illustrated that the quick ratio of 1, 3, and 4 last year is quite liquid because it was among the historical ratio standards. Furthermore, the quick ratio from the last 2 years is very liquid because it was above the historical ratio standard. The cash ratio from the last 1-4 years, can be illustrated that the cash ratio of 2-4 last year is quite liquid because it was among the historical ratio standards. Furthermore, the cash ratio from the last 4 years is less liquid because it was below the historical ratio standard.

Table 9. Recapitulation of Solvency Ratio compared to Assessment of Historical Ratio Standard calculated on 'PERDA Gianyar District' in the last 4 years

Time Period	Debt to Assets Ratio	Historical Ratio Standard	Assessment	Debt to Equity Ratio	Historical Ratio Standard	Assessment
Last 1 Years	7.76%	2.09% – 16.99%	Quite Solvable	8.41%	1.48% – 20.54%	Quite Solvable
Last 2 Years	4.08%		Quite Solvable	4.26%		Quite Solvable
Last 3 Years	5.82%		Quite Solvable	6.18%		Quite Solvable
Last 4 Years	20.50%		Highly Solvable	25.19%		Highly Solvable
Source: Processed from Output Calculation (2022)						

Assessing the yields of calculating the debt to assets ratio from the last 1-4 years, it can be illustrated that the debt to assets ratio of 1-3 last year is quite solvable because it was among the historical ratio standards. While the debt to assets ratio from the 4 years last is highly solvable because it was above the historical ratio standard. The debt to equity ratio from the last 1-4 years, can be illustrated that the debt to assets equity of 1-3 last year is quite solvable because it was among the historical ratio standards. Furthermore, the debt to equity ratio from the last 4 years is higly solvable

because it was above the historical ratio standard.

Table 10. Recapitulation of Profitability Ratio compared to Assessment of Historical Ratio Standard calculated on 'PERDA Gianyar District' in the last 4 years

Time Period	Gross Profit Margin	Historical Ratio Standard	Assessment	Net Profit Margin	Historical Ratio Standard	Assessment
Last 1 Years	13.14%	13.02% – 18.54%	Quite Efficient	1.44%	-2.65% – 3.39%	Quite Efficient
Last 2 Years	16.36%		Quite Efficient	1.03%		Quite Efficient
Last 3 Years	14.24%		Quite Efficient	0.76%		Quite Efficient
Last 4 Years	19.41%		Very Efficient	*-6.01%*		Less Efficient
Source: Processed from Output Calculation (2022)						

Assessing the yields of calculating the gross profit margin from the last 1-4 years, it can be illustrated that the gross profit margin of 1-3 last year is quite efficient because it was among the historical ratio standards. While the gross profit margin from the 4 years last is very efficient because it was above the historical ratio standard. The net profit margin from the last 1-4 years, can be illustrated that the net profit margin of 1-3 last year is quite efficient because it was among the historical ratio standards. Furthermore, the net profit margin from the last 4 years is less efficient because it was below the historical ratio standard.

Conclusion

In concert with the yields of the analysis that has been undertaken, it can be decided that the Historical Ratio Standard in Liquidity Ratio from the last 4 years: (1) The Current Ratio proxy for years 1 and 3 last year is quite liquid because it was among the historical ratio standards and also very liquid for the 2 years last. After all, it was above the historical ratio standard. (2) The Quick Ratio proxy for years 1, years 3, and 4 last year is quite liquid because it was among the historical ratio standards and also very liquid for the 2 years last. After all, it was above the historical ratio standard.

The yields of the analysis based on the Historical Ratio Standard calculation in Solvency Ratio from the last 4 years: (1) The Debt to Assets Ratio proxy for years 1 and 3 last year is quite solvable because it was among the historical ratio standards and highly solvable for the 4 years last. After all, it was above the historical ratio standard. (2) The Debt to Equity Ratio proxy for years 1, years 3, and 4 last year is quite liquid because it was among the historical ratio standards and also highly solvable for the 4 years last. After all, it was above the historical ratio standard.

The yields of the analysis based on the Historical Ratio Standard calculation in Profitability Ratio from the last 4 years: (1) The Gross Profit Margin for 1-3 last year is quite efficient because it was among the historical ratio standards and very efficient for the 4 years last. After all, it was above the historical ratio standard. (2) The Net Profit Margin for 1-3 last year is quite liquid because it was among the historical ratio standards and also less efficient for the 4 years last. After all, it was below the historical ratio standard.

This researcher gives suggestions including: (1) For the liquidity aspect; the

analysis yield ratio can be categorized as quite liquid. Therefore it is hoped that it will be further improved, by obtaining additional long-term debt where the results of additional long-term debt are used to reduce current debt. (2) For the solvency aspect; the analysis yield ratio can be categorized as quite solvable. Therefore to be further improved, by increasing the firm's assets and capital from debts so that the company can finance its obligations. (3) For the profitability aspect; the analysis yield ratio can be categorized as quite efficient. Therefore, to hereafter increase profits in the subsequent year, the company must be to arrange the stock invested in assets and go up net income to achieve even aloft net income.

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