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## FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

*Evaluation of Companies: Theories, Process and Methods*

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Business evaluation is the systematic process of analyzing and assessing the performance of an entity, whether it is a company, organization, or project, about specific previously established objectives. This analysis can be performed at any stage of the business life cycle and covers financial, operational, and strategic aspects.

The economic and financial value of the company minimizes uncertainty and provides a firm basis for shareholders in decision-making. This value must be taken as a basis to adequately determine the profitability and goals demanded by shareholders when it is necessary to sell, buy, merge, co-invest, associate, bypass, divest, or spin off an organization. Entrepreneurs and senior executives must always know, with complete certainty, their companies' economic and financial value.

### 1. The main purposes of the evaluation:

- 1.1. Determine the viability and financial profitability.
- 1.2. Measure operational efficiency.
- 1.3. Analyze strategic alignment against long-term objectives.
- 1.4. There are several types of business evaluation, among which the following stand out:
  - a) Financial: Determines the profitability and economic health of the company.
  - b) Operational: Evaluates the efficiency of internal processes and the use of resources.
  - c) Strategic: Assesses the sustainability and adequacy of the business model in the long term.

The process begins with data collection through surveys, interviews, observations, and other analytical tools. This data is then analyzed to identify critical success factors and areas for improvement and offer concrete recommendations.

### 2. Benefits of Business Assessment

- 2.1. The business assessment provides multiple advantages, such as:
- 2.2. Determine the viability and financial profitability.
- 2.3. Determine the viability and financial profitability.



2.4. Accurate business valuation: It helps determine the real value of the company and its assets.

2.5. Identifying opportunities for improvement: Reveals areas where it is possible to optimize processes or strategies.

Facilitation in decision-making: It provides a solid basis for deciding whether to continue, expand, or redirect a business.

### **3. Specific evaluations**

3.1. Financial: Analyzes balance sheets, projections, and economic results.

3.2. Operational: Measures efficiency in production, management, and distribution.

3.3. Marketing: Evaluate the impact of advertising strategies and penetration in target markets.

3.4. Environmental, Social, and Ethical: Examines the company's sustainability, social responsibility, and ethical behavior.

### **4. Process in Business Evaluation**

The business assessment process typically includes the following stages:

4.1. Definition of objectives: Determine which aspects will be evaluated and the criteria for success.

4.2. Selection of methods: Choose analytical techniques such as cost-benefit, market, or capacity analysis.

4.3. Data collection: Use tools such as surveys, interviews, or audits.

4.4. Analysis of results: Interpret the information collected to identify trends, problems, and opportunities.

4.5. Reporting: Present findings in a clear and actionable manner.

4.6. Implementation of recommendations: Ensure that the suggested changes are carried out effectively.

### **5. Tools for Business Assessment**

5.1. Data collection and analysis are essential pillars in business evaluation. Some prominent tools include:

5.2. Surveys: Collect feedback from employees, customers, and other stakeholders.

5.3. Interviews: Provide in-depth perspectives on operations and strategies.

5.4. Focus groups: They analyze collective perceptions about products or services.

5.5. Document Review: Evaluate financial reports, performance reports, and regulations.

5.6. Performance audits: Measure key indicators such as efficiency, quality, and customer satisfaction.

### **6. Challenges of Business Assessment**

Despite its benefits, business assessment presents several challenges:

6.1. Selection of appropriate criteria: Identify relevant and measurable factors.

6.2. Contextual interpretation: Considering the specific environment in which the company operates.

6.3. Time and information constraints: Conducting quick assessments with incomplete data can lead to erroneous conclusions.

Overcoming these challenges requires meticulous planning and robust tools and methodologies.

### **7. Considerations for Choosing an Evaluation Method**

When selecting an evaluation method, several factors must be taken into account:

- 7.1. Type of business: Non-profit companies may require different approaches than commercial enterprises.
- 7.2. Purpose of the evaluation: To determine whether to evaluate operational performance, strategic value, or social impact.
- 7.3. Available resources: More complex methods require more significant investments in time and capital.
- 7.4. Target audience: Ensure that findings are helpful and understandable to key stakeholders.

### **8. Theories and Approaches That Underpin the Determination of the Value of Companies**

Business assessment is based on various approaches and theories that help determine a company's intrinsic and market value. These theories provide the conceptual and methodological basis for accurate and well-founded assessments. The main theories and approaches are described below:

- 8.1. Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) Approach. DCF is one of the most widely used methods in business valuation and is based on the following economic theories:
  - a) Net Present Value (NPV) Theory. It holds that a company's value is equal to the present value of its discounted future cash flows at a rate that reflects the opportunity cost of capital.
  - b) Theory of Time Preference (Fisher, 1930). It establishes that the money available in the present has a more excellent value than the amount available in the future due to its ability to generate returns. The theory, also known as the agio theory of interest or the Austrian theory of interest, explains interest rates in terms of people's preference to spend in the present rather than the future.

This approach assesses the company's ability to generate cash flows in the future and adjusts them to present value by considering risks and the cost of capital. Its importance lies in its ability to synthesize profitability in a single number, simplifying analysis by optimizing financial resource allocation and facilitating organizational decision-making.

- 8.2. Peer Valuation Approach. Theory of Market Efficiency, (Fama, 1970).

This approach determines the value of a company by comparing it to similar companies operating in the same sector or industry. Key metrics such as:

- Profit multipliers (PER: Price to Earnings Ratio).
- Enterprise value/EBITDA.
- Price/sales ratio.

This methodology assumes that markets are rational and that the valuations of comparable companies reflect fair prices.

### 8.3. Asset Focus or Substantive Value

This approach is based on the Book Value Theory and evaluates the company by considering the net value of its assets, i.e., the difference between total assets and liabilities. It has two main variants:

- a) Book value: Based on the company's financial statements.
- b) Liquidation value: Considers the value of the assets in the event of the sale or liquidation of the company.

The theory brought from economics is adapted and developed in accounting practice. The authors of this theory can be grouped and organized into different lines of thought that reflect the affinity of the theory of value for its accounting approaches. The authors Mattessich (2002), Buys (2009), and Sánchez and Arias (2012) can be classified as supporters of the theories of use value and exchange value. Toms and Bowman (2008), Bryer (2014), and Sadowska and Lulek (2016) are more in line with the labor theory of value. Finally, the author Dueñas (2007) can be classified as a critic of the subjective theory of value and affirms that this theory is bilateral to accounting practice.

### 8.4. Market Value Approach

It is based on the Theory of Supply and Demand (Smith, 1776), which states that a firm's value is the price buyers are willing to pay under free market conditions. This approach is commonly used for public companies listed on stock exchanges (Hurtado, 2003).

### 8.5. Real Options Approach

Based on Financial Options Theory, this approach recognizes that the company has future opportunities that can be seen as "options." These include:

- a) Expansion into new markets.
- b) Introduction of new products.
- c) Strategic delays in investments.

The value of these real options is calculated using methods such as the Black-Scholes model or Monte Carlo simulations. (Black & Scholes, 1973).

Options theory allows the assessment of strategic opportunities. The quantitative analysis of options, together with the qualitative and strategic analysis of company policy, allows correct and rational decisions to be made about the company's future.

### 8.6. Agency Theory-Based Approach

The Theory of Agency (Jensen, 1986; Jensen & Meckling, 1976) analyzes the relationship between owners (shareholders) and managers. According to this theory, valuation decisions should consider how conflicts of interest influence company management and performance.

### 8.7. Value Creation Approach (EVA and MVA)

- a) Economic Value Added (EVA): Based on the Theory of Economic Surplus (Marx, 1959; 1987; Santarcángelo & Borroni, 2012). It measures the value generated by the company after covering the cost of capital.

- b) Market Value Added (MVA): Assesses the company's ability to increase market value above the capital shareholders invest.

#### 8.8. Risk and Return Approach

Based on Portfolio Theory (Sharpe, 1964) and the Capital Asset Valuation Model (CAPM), Harry Markowitz (1952), William F. Sharpe (1964), John Lintner (1965), and Jan Mossin (1966) developed the CAPM method, this approach considers:

- a) The systematic and non-systematic risk of the company.
- b) The relationship between risk and expected return, adjusting the valuation according to the risk profile.

#### 8.9. Stakeholder Theory Approach

This approach considers that the value of a company is not only determined by its financial performance but also by the impact on its stakeholders (customers, employees, communities, and the environment), proposed by Freeman (1984) and presented in more detail by Fontaine, Haarman, and Schmid (2006). This approach integrates:

- a) Theory of Corporate Social Responsibility.
- b) Business sustainability approaches (Hart & Milstein, 2003; Elkington, 1997)

Economic and financial indicators are valuable tools that benefit organizations by facilitating timely and appropriate decision-making about their corporate and financial strategies.

Next, the evolution of some economic and financial indicators of the Mexican environment is described and shown to facilitate decision-making related to personal and business strategies in an integral manner.

1. National Consumer Price Index (INPC, Spanish)
2. The Price and Quotation Index of the Mexican Stock Exchange (IPC, Spanish)
3. Exchange rate
4. Equilibrium interbank interest rate (TIIE, Spanish)
5. CETES rate of return
6. Investment units (UDIS, Spanish)

### 1. NATIONAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (INPC)

Born in 1995 and reflecting changes in consumer prices, it measures the general price increase in the country. The Bank of Mexico and INEGI calculate it fortnightly (2021). INPC is published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on the 10th and 25th of each month. The reference period is the second half of July 2018.

Table 1

Accumulated inflation in the year (Base: 2nd. half of July 2018=100 with data provided by *Banco de México*)

Period	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024

## Evaluation of Companies: Theories, Process and Methods

January	0.79	0.90	-0.09	0.38	1.70	0.53	0.09	0.48	0.86	0.59	0.76	0.89
February	1.46	1.15	0.09	0.82	2.29	0.91	0.06	0.90	1.50	1.43	1.24	0.99
March	1.99	1.43	0.51	0.97	2.92	1.24	0.44	0.85	2.34	2.43	1.51	1.28
April	1.81	1.24	0.25	0.65	3.04	0.90	0.50	-0.17	2.67	2.98	1.49	1.48
May	0.95	0.91	-0.26	0.20	2.92	0.73	0.21	0.22	2.88	3.17	1.27	1.29
June	1.12	1.09	-0.09	0.31	3.18	1.12	0.27	0.76	3.43	4.04	1.37	1.68
July	1.14	1.42	0.06	0.57	3.57	1.66	0.65	1.43	4.04	4.81	1.86	2.74
August	1.31	1.73	0.27	0.86	4.08	2.26	0.63	1.82	4.24	5.54	2.42	2.75
September	1.61	2.18	0.27	1.47	4.41	2.69	0.89	2.06	4.88	6.19	2.88	2.80
October	2.77	2.74	1.16	2.09	5.06	3.22	1.44	2.68	5.76	6.79	3.27	3.37
November	4.57	3.57	1.71	2.89	6.15	4.10	2.26	2.76	6.97	7.41	3.93	3.06
December	5.21	4.08	2.13	3.36	6.77	4.83	2.83	3.15	7.35	7.82	4.66	

Source: Own elaboration (INEGI, 2024). Route: Indicadores económicos de coyuntura > Índices de precios > Índice nacional de precios al consumidor. Base segunda quincena de julio de 2018=100 > Mensual > Índice > Índice general

Graph 1

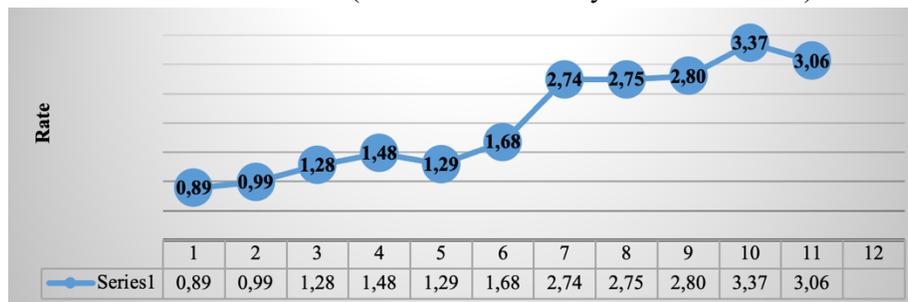
Inflation in Mexico (2013-2023 accumulated at the end of the year)



Source: Own elaboration (INEGI, 2024). Route: Indicadores económicos de coyuntura > Índices de precios > Índice nacional de precios al consumidor. Base segunda quincena de julio de 2018=100 > Mensual > Índice > Índice general

Graph 2

Inflation in Mexico (accumulated January-November 2024)



Source: Own elaboration (INEGI, 2024). Route: Indicadores económicos de coyuntura > Índices de precios > Índice nacional de precios al consumidor. Base segunda quincena de julio de 2018=100 > Mensual > Índice > Índice general

## 2. THE PRICE AND QUOTATION INDEX OF THE MEXICAN STOCK EXCHANGE (IPC)

Represents the change in the values traded on the Mexican Stock Exchange concerning the previous day to determine the percentage of rising or falling of the most representative shares of the companies listed therein.

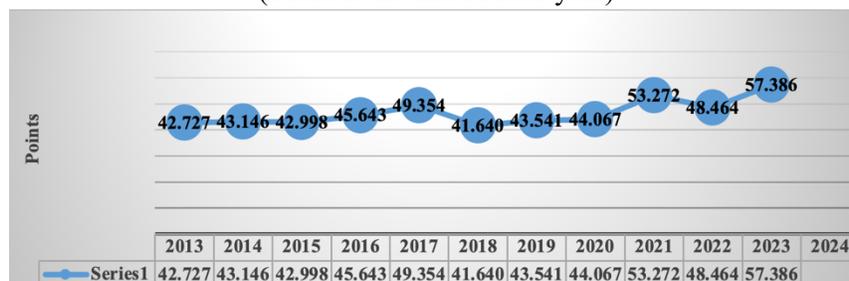
Table 2  
The Price and Quotation Index of the Mexican Stock Exchange  
(Base: October 1978, 0.78=100)

Period	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	45,278	40,879	40,951	43,631	47,001	50,456	43,988	44,862	42,986	51,331	54,564	57,373
February	44,121	38,783	44,190	43,715	46,857	47,438	42,824	41,324	44,593	53,401	52,758	55,414
March	44,077	40,462	43,725	45,881	48,542	46,125	43,281	34,554	47,246	56,537	53,904	57,369
April	42,263	40,712	44,582	45,785	49,261	48,354	44,597	36,470	48,010	51,418	55,121	56,728
May	41,588	41,363	44,704	45,459	48,788	44,663	42,749	36,122	50,886	51,753	52,736	55,179
June	40,623	42,737	45,054	45,966	49,857	47,663	43,161	37,716	50,290	47,524	53,526	52,440
July	40,838	43,818	44,753	46,661	51,012	49,698	40,863	37,020	50,868	48,144	54,819	53,094
August	39,492	45,628	43,722	47,541	51,210	49,548	42,623	36,841	53,305	44,919	53,021	51,986
September	40,185	44,986	42,633	47,246	50,346	49,504	43,011	37,459	51,386	44,627	50,875	52,477
October	41,039	45,028	44,543	48,009	48,626	43,943	43,337	36,988	51,310	49,922	49,062	50,661
November	42,499	44,190	43,419	45,286	47,092	41,733	42,820	41,779	49,699	51,685	54,060	49,813
December	42,727	43,146	42,998	45,643	49,354	41,640	43,541	44,067	53,272	48,464	57,386	

Source: Own elaboration (BANXICO, 2024).

<https://www.banxico.org.mx/SieInternet/consultarDirectorioInternetAction.do?sector=7&accion=consultarCuadro&idCuadro=CF57&locale=es>

Graph 3  
The Price and Quotation Index of the Mexican Stock Exchange, 2013 - 2023  
(Score at the end of each year)

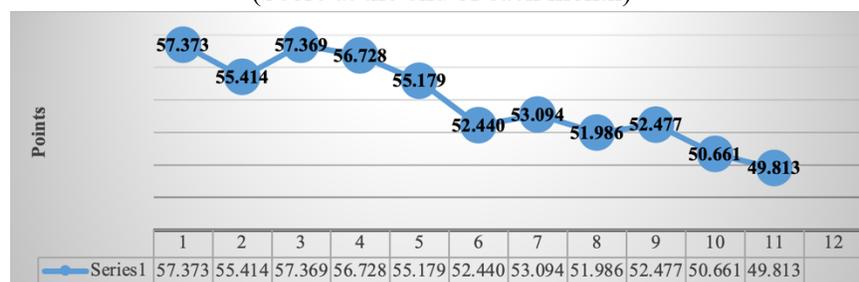


Source: Own elaboration (BANXICO, 2024).

<https://www.banxico.org.mx/SieInternet/consultarDirectorioInternetAction.do?sector=7&accion=consultarCuadro&idCuadro=CF57&locale=es>

Graph 4

The Price and Quotation Index of the Mexican Stock Exchange, January-November 2024  
(Score at the end of each month)



Source: Own elaboration (BANXICO, 2024).

<https://www.banxico.org.mx/SieInternet/consultarDirectorioInternetAction.do?sector=7&accion=consultarCuadro&idCuadro=CF57&locale=es>

### 3. EXCHANGE RATE

It is the value of the Mexican peso relative to the dollar calculated using the daily average of the five most important banks in the country. It reflects the spot price (cash) negotiated between banks. It is highly related to Inflation, the interest rate, and the Mexican Stock Exchange.

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Table 3

Exchange rate (National currency per US dollar, parity at the end of each period)

Period	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	12.71	13.37	14.69	18.45	21.02	18.62	19.04	18.91	20.22	20.74	18.79	17.16
February	12.87	13.30	14.92	18.17	19.83	18.65	19.26	19.78	20.94	20.65	18.40	17.06
March	12.36	13.08	15.15	17.40	18.81	18.33	19.38	23.48	20.44	19.99	18.11	16.53
April	12.16	13.14	15.22	19.40	19.11	18.86	19.01	23.93	20.18	20.57	18.07	17.09
May	12.63	12.87	15.36	18.45	18.51	19.75	19.64	22.18	19.92	19.69	17.56	17.01
June	13.19	13.03	15.57	18.91	17.90	20.06	19.21	23.09	19.91	20.13	17.07	18.24
July	12.73	13.06	16.21	18.86	17.69	18.55	19.99	22.20	19.85	20.34	16.73	18.59
August	13.25	13.08	16.89	18.58	17.88	19.07	20.07	21.89	20.06	20.09	16.84	19.60
September	13.01	13.45	17.01	19.50	18.13	18.90	19.68	22.14	20.56	20.09	17.62	19.64
October	12.89	13.42	16.45	18.84	19.15	19.80	19.16	21.25	20.53	19.82	18.08	20.04
November	13.09	13.72	16.55	20.55	18.58	20.41	19.61	20.14	21.45	19.40	17.14	20.32
December	13.08	14.72	17.21	20.73	19.79	19.68	18.87	19.91	20.47	19.47	16.89	

NOTE: Exchange rate FIX by The Banco de México, used for settling obligations denominated in foreign currency. Quote at the end

Source: Own elaboration (BANXICO, 2024).

<https://www.banxico.org.mx/SieInternet/consultarDirectorioInternetAction.do?sector=6&accion=consultarCuadro&idCuadro=CF102&locale=es>

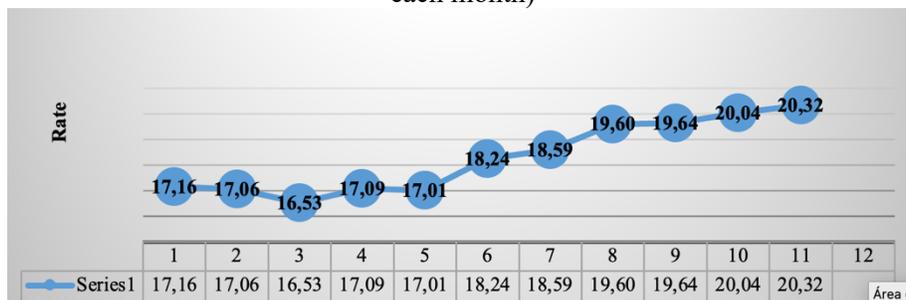
Graph 5  
Exchange rate (National currency per US dollar, 2013-2024,  
(FIX parity at the end of each year)



Source: Own elaboration (BANXICO, 2024).

<https://www.banxico.org.mx/SieInternet/consultarDirectorioInternetAction.do?sector=6&accion=consultarCuadro&idCuadro=CF102&locale=es>

Graph 6  
Exchange rate (National currency per US dollar, January-November 2024, FIX parity at the end of  
each month)



Source: Own elaboration (BANXICO, 2024).

<https://www.banxico.org.mx/SieInternet/consultarDirectorioInternetAction.do?sector=6&accion=consultarCuadro&idCuadro=CF102&locale=es>

#### 4. EQUILIBRIUM INTERBANK INTEREST RATE (TIE)

On March 23, 1995, the Bank of Mexico, to establish an interbank interest rate that better reflects market conditions, released the Interbank Equilibrium Interest Rate through the Official Gazette of the Federation.

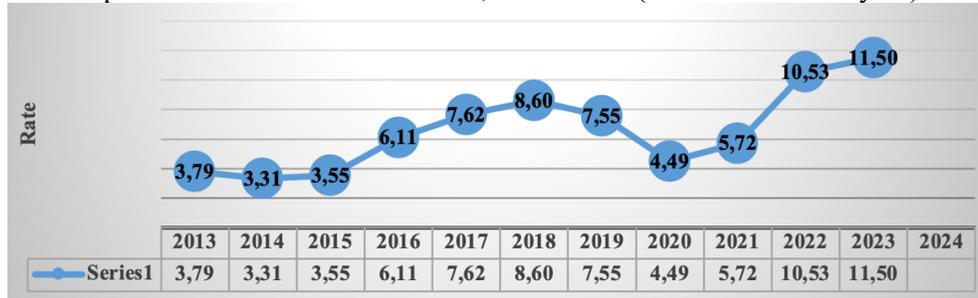
Table 4  
Equilibrium interbank interest rate (28-day quote)

Period	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	4.84	3.78	3.29	3.56	6.15	7.66	8.59	7.50	4.47	5.72	10.82	11.50
February	4.80	3.79	3.29	4.05	6.61	7.83	8.54	7.29	4.36	6.02	11.27	11.50
March	4.35	3.81	3.30	4.07	6.68	7.85	8.51	6.74	4.28	6.33	11.43	11.44
April	4.33	3.80	3.30	4.07	6.89	7.85	8.50	6.25	4.28	6.73	11.54	11.25
May	4.30	3.79	3.30	4.10	7.15	7.86	8.51	5.74	4.29	7.01	11.51	11.24
June	4.31	3.31	3.30	4.11	7.36	8.10	8.49	5.28	4.32	7.42	11.49	11.24
July	4.32	3.31	3.31	4.59	7.38	8.11	8.47	5.19	4.52	8.04	11.51	11.25
August	4.30	3.30	3.33	4.60	7.38	8.10	8.26	4.76	4.65	8.50	11.51	11.08
September	4.03	3.29	3.33	4.67	7.38	8.12	8.04	4.55	4.75	8.89	11.50	11.08
October	3.78	3.28	3.30	5.11	7.38	8.15	7.97	4.51	4.98	9.56	11.50	10.95
November	3.80	3.31	3.32	5.57	7.39	8.34	7.78	4.48	5.13	10.00	11.50	10.74
December	3.79	3.31	3.55	6.11	7.62	8.60	7.55	4.49	5.72	10.53	11.50	

Source: Own elaboration (BANXICO, 2024).

<https://www.banxico.org.mx/SieInternet/consultarDirectorioInternetAction.do?sector=18&accion=consultarCuadro&idCuadro=CF101&locale=es>

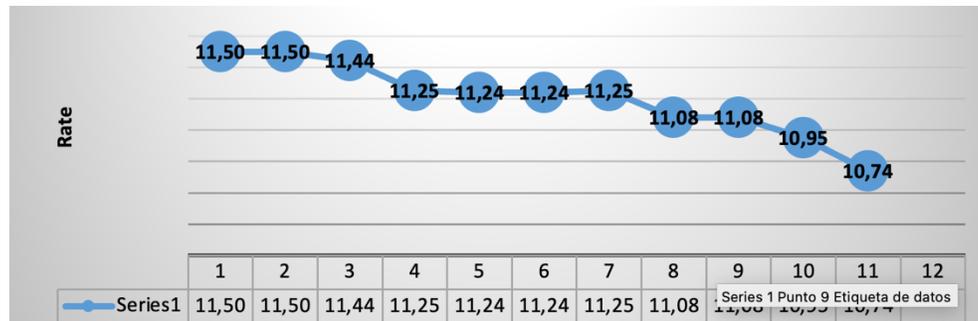
Graph 7  
Equilibrium interbank interest rate, 2013- 2023 (at the end of each year)



Source: Own elaboration (BANXICO, 2024).

<https://www.banxico.org.mx/SieInternet/consultarDirectorioInternetAction.do?sector=18&accion=consultarCuadro&idCuadro=CF101&locale=es>

Graph 8  
Equilibrium interbank interest rate, January-November 2024 (28-day quote)



Source: Own elaboration (BANXICO, 2024).

<https://www.banxico.org.mx/SieInternet/consultarDirectorioInternetAction.do?sector=18&accion=consultarCuadro&idCuadro=CF101&locale=es>

### 5. CETES RATE OF RETURN

Table 5  
CETES rate of return (28-day)

Period	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	4.15	3.14	2.67	3.08	5.83	7.25	7.95	7.04	4.22	5.50	10.80	11.28
February	4.19	3.16	2.81	3.36	6.06	7.40	7.93	6.91	4.02	5.94	11.04	11.00
March	3.98	3.17	3.04	3.80	6.32	7.47	8.02	6.59	4.08	6.52	11.34	10.90
April	3.82	3.23	2.97	3.74	6.50	7.46	7.78	5.84	4.06	6.68	11.27	11.04
May	3.72	3.28	2.98	3.81	6.56	7.51	8.07	5.38	4.07	6.90	11.25	11.03
June	3.78	3.02	2.96	3.81	6.82	7.64	8.18	4.85	4.03	7.56	11.02	10.88
July	3.85	2.83	2.99	4.21	6.99	7.73	8.15	4.63	4.35	8.05	11.09	10.87
August	3.84	2.77	3.04	4.24	6.94	7.73	7.87	4.50	4.49	8.35	11.07	10.65
September	3.64	2.83	3.10	4.28	6.99	7.69	7.61	4.25	4.69	9.25	11.05	10.35
October	3.39	2.90	3.02	4.69	7.03	7.69	7.62	4.22	4.93	9.00	11.26	10.20
November	3.39	2.85	3.02	5.15	7.02	7.83	7.46	4.28	5.05	9.70	11.78	9.95
December	3.29	2.81	3.14	5.61	7.17	8.02	7.25	4.24	5.49	10.10	11.26	

Source: Own elaboration (BANXICO, 2024).

<https://www.banxico.org.mx/SieInternet/consultarDirectorioInternetAction.do?sector=22&accion=consultarCuadro&idCuadro=CF107&locale=es>

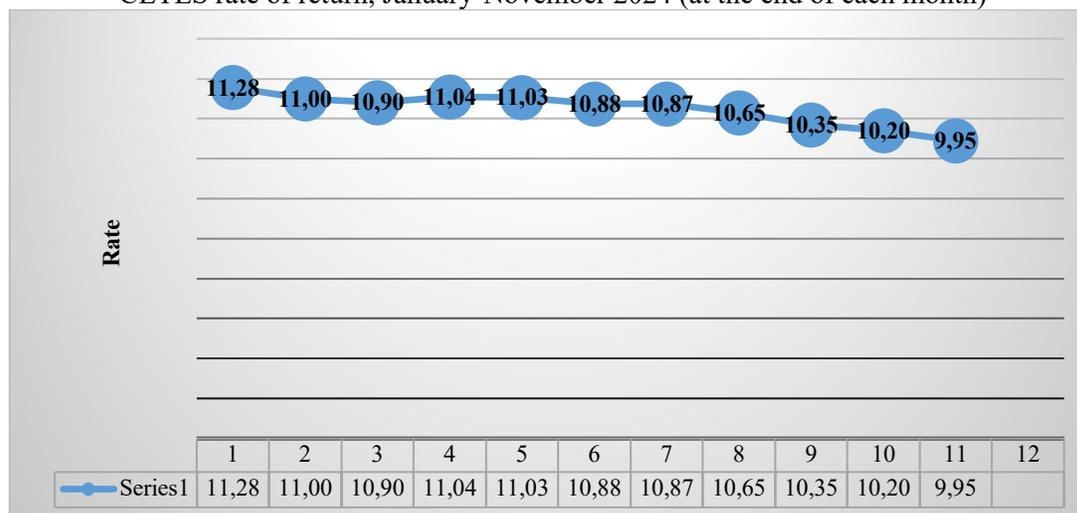
Graph 9  
CETES rate of return 2013- 2023 (at the end of each year)



Source: Own elaboration (BANXICO, 2024).

<https://www.banxico.org.mx/SieInternet/consultarDirectorioInternetAction.do?sector=22&accion=consultarCuadro&idCuadro=CF107&locale=es>

Graph 10  
CETES rate of return, January-November 2024 (at the end of each month)



Source: Own elaboration (BANXICO, 2024).

<https://www.banxico.org.mx/SieInternet/consultarDirectorioInternetAction.do?sector=22&accion=consultarCuadro&idCuadro=CF107&locale=es>

## 6. INVESTMENT UNITS (UDIS)

The UDI is a unit of account of constant real value to denominate credit titles. It does not apply to checks, commercial contracts, or other acts of commerce.

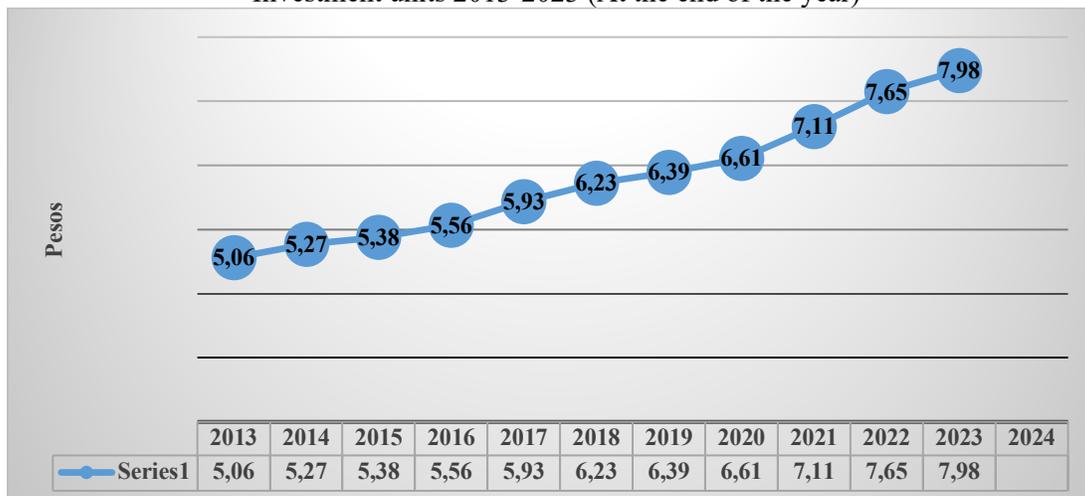
Table 6  
Investment units (value concerning pesos)

Period	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	4.89	5.10	5.29	5.41	5.62	5.97	6.25	6.44	6.64	7.12	7.69	8.06
February	4.92	5.13	5.29	5.43	5.69	6.00	6.25	6.46	6.70	7.18	7.74	8.11
March	4.94	5.15	5.30	5.44	5.71	6.02	6.26	6.49	6.75	7.24	7.77	8.11
April	4.97	5.15	5.32	5.45	5.75	6.03	6.28	6.43	6.79	7.31	7.78	8.13
May	4.96	5.13	5.29	5.42	5.75	6.01	6.27	6.42	6.81	7.33	7.78	8.15
June	4.95	5.13	5.28	5.42	5.75	6.01	6.26	6.44	6.83	7.36	7.77	8.13
July	4.95	5.14	5.28	5.42	5.76	6.04	6.27	6.49	6.87	7.43	7.79	8.20
August	4.95	5.16	5.29	5.44	5.79	6.07	6.29	6.52	6.90	7.47	7.83	8.25
Sep.	4.97	5.18	5.31	5.45	5.82	6.11	6.29	6.55	6.92	7.53	7.87	8.25
Oct.	4.99	5.20	5.33	5.49	5.84	6.13	6.31	6.57	6.97	7.57	7.90	8.26
Nov.	5.02	5.23	5.36	5.53	5.89	6.17	6.35	6.60	7.04	7.62	7.94	8.32
Dec.	5.06	5.27	5.38	5.56	5.93	6.23	6.39	6.61	7.11	7.65	7.98	

Source: Own elaboration (BANXICO, 2024).

<https://www.banxico.org.mx/SieInternet/consultarDirectorioInternetAction.do?accion=consultarCuadro&idCuadro=CP150&locale=es>

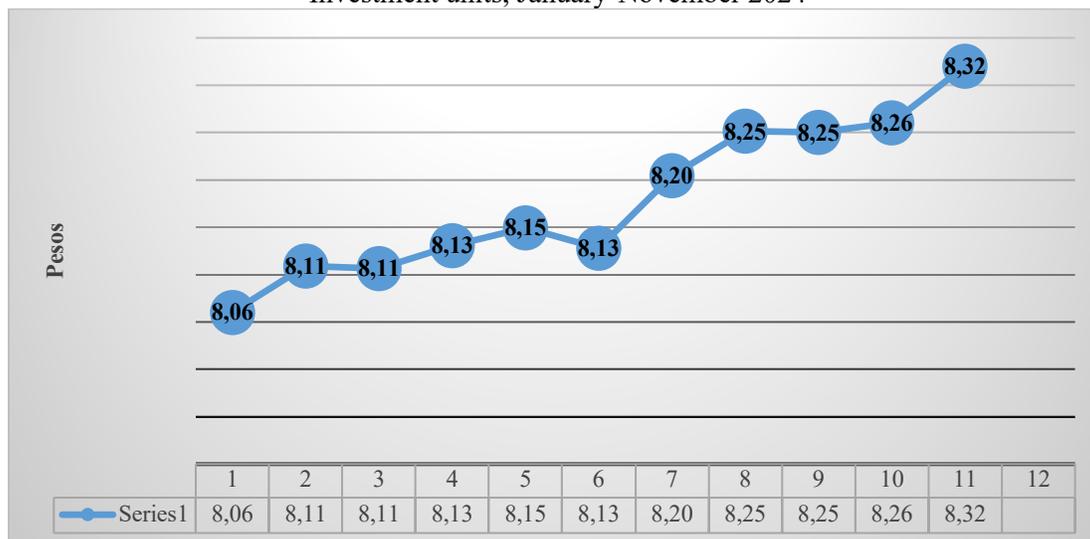
Graph 11  
Investment units 2013-2023 (At the end of the year)



Source: Own elaboration (BANXICO, 2024).

<https://www.banxico.org.mx/SieInternet/consultarDirectorioInternetAction.do?accion=consultarCuadro&idCuadro=CP150&locale=es>

Graph 12  
Investment units, January-November 2024



Source: Own elaboration (BANXICO, 2024).

<https://www.banxico.org.mx/SieInternet/consultarDirectorioInternetAction.do?accion=consultarCuadro&idCuadro=CP150&locale=es>

## CONCLUSIONS

Business assessment is indispensable for managing any organization's growth, sustainability, and competitiveness. By taking a structured and strategic approach, companies can ensure that their decisions are informed by sound analysis, maximizing their potential for long-term

success. Economic, financial, and strategic theories support determining a company's value and allow multidimensional analyses to be carried out. Choosing the right approach depends on factors such as the valuation objective, the type of company, and the economic context. Integrating multiple approaches can provide a more robust and reliable titration.

Financial valuation responds to the company's demand for higher managerial quality by developing creativity, innovation, and executive talent. The dynamics of company financial evaluations result from the changing financial context, which is why the general models must be adapted to the specific circumstances that arise in organizations' future environments.

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