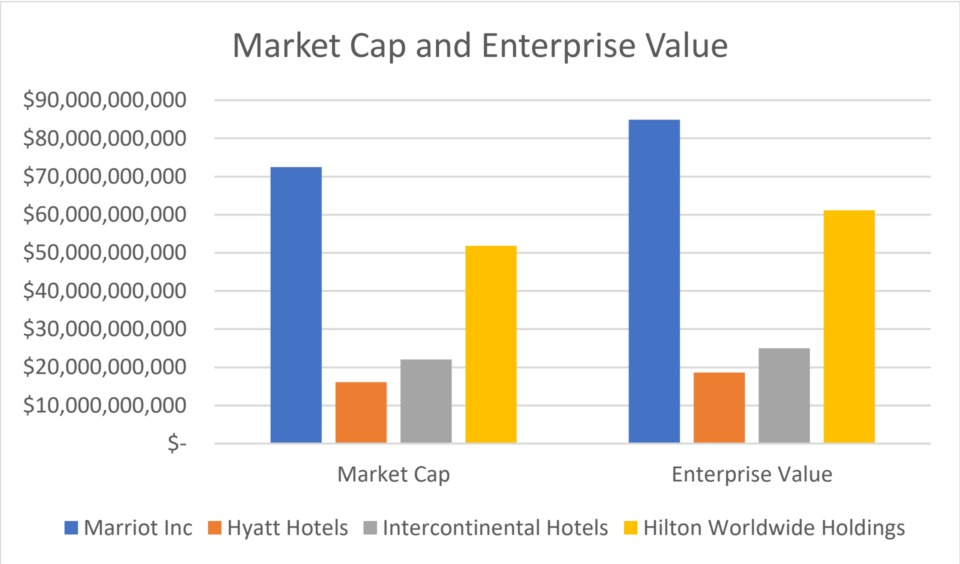
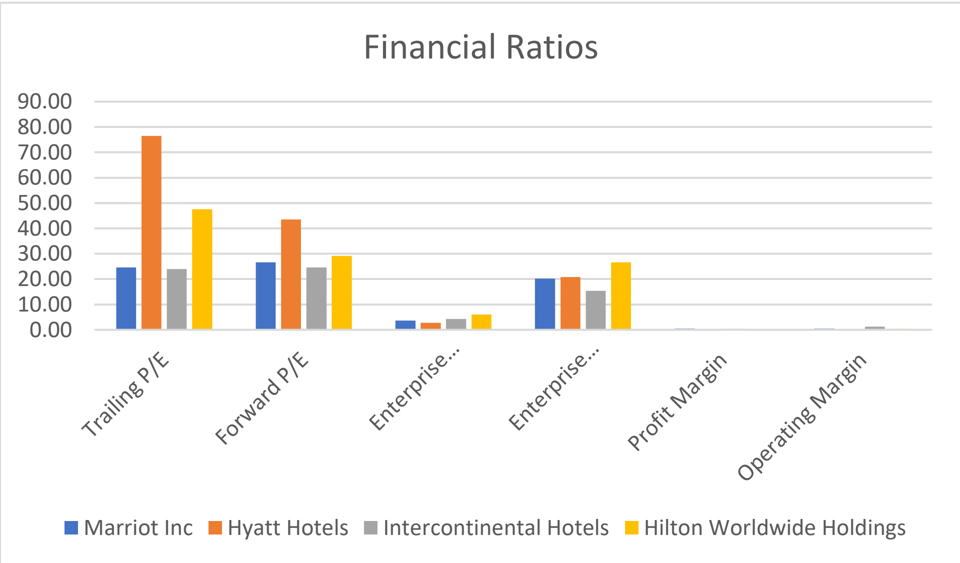
Peer Company Analysis Report

Marriot inc's industry is hospitality services with a market capitalisation value of $71.76 billion and employs roughly 411,000 people. The 3 peers for Marriot Inc are Hyatt Hotels Corporation, Hilton Hotels and Resorts and Intercontinental Hotels and Resorts.

- Intercontinental hotels had slightly lower trailing P/E, forward P/E and Enterprise/EBITDA values than Marriott while Marriott had a lower Enterprise/Revenue value. While this would suggest for the most part that Marriott is overvalued compared to Intercontinental Hotels, the differences between these metrics seem too small for this to matter. As Marriot Inc has a much higher market cap compared to its Intercontinental, it has a larger market presence. But Marriot's enterprise value was over $10 billion higher than its market cap value while Intercontinental's enterprise value was only $3 billion higher indicating that Marriot was much more reliant on debt financing than Intercontinental. Marriott has a higher profit margin indicating they have a higher customer base while Intercontinental has triple the operating margin which shows they are much more effective at controlling costs.
- Marriott hotels had much lower trailing P/E, forward P/E and Enterprise/EBITDA values than Hyatt while Hyatt had a slightly lower Enterprise/Revenue value. This implies that for the most part that Marriott is undervalued when compared to Intercontinental Hotels. Marriot Inc's market cap is much higher than Hyatt's so Marriot has a much stronger market presence. Nevertheless, Marriot's enterprise value was over $10 billion higher than its market cap value while Hyatt's enterprise value was only $2 billion higher indicating that Marriot was much more dependent on being financed by debt. Marriott has a higher profit margin indicating they have a higher customer base while Intercontinental has triple the operating margin which shows they are much more effective at controlling costs.
- Marriot Inc had lower trailing P/E, forward P/E, Enterprise/Revenue and Enterprise/EBITDA values than Hilton Worldwide Hotels meaning that Marriott is undervalued compared to Hilton. Marriot Inc has a higher market cap than Hilton indicating that Marriot has a larger market presence. Both Marriot's and Hilton's enterprise values was over $10 billion higher than their respective market cap values so both companies seemed somewhat reliant on debt financing. Marriott has a higher profit margin and operating margin suggesting that Marriot has a higher customer base and is much more effective at controlling costs than Hilton.

Company	Marriot Inc	Hyatt Hotels	Intercontinental Hotels	Hilton Worldwide Holdings
Stock Price	$ 251.46	$ 156.51	$ 135.86	$ 206.80
Market Cap	$ 72,440,000,000	$ 16,120,000,000	$ 22,054,400,000.00	$ 51,870,000,000
Enterprise Value	$ 84,870,000,000	$ 18,600,000,000	$ 25,024,000,000.00	$ 61,190,000,000
Trailing P/E	24.58	76.44	24.01	47.51
Forward P/E	26.67	43.48	24.63	29.15
Enterprise Value/Revenue	3.58	2.79	4.23	5.98
Enterprise Value/EBITDA	20.11	20.80	15.33	26.57
Profit Margin	0.49	0.03	0.35	0.26
Operating Margin	0.43	0.04	1.21	0.39

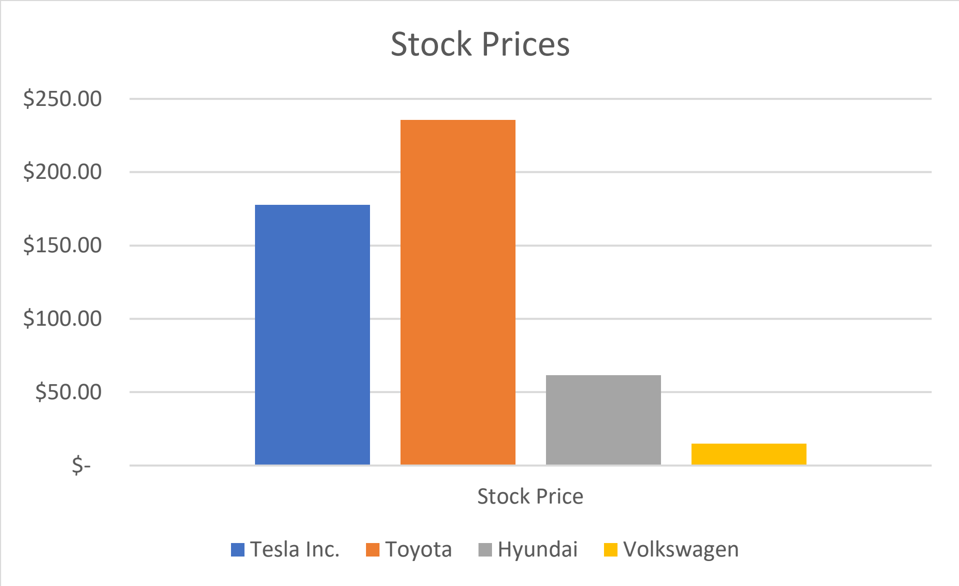




Tesla is a clean energy and automobile company which is best known for developing electric cars with a market capitalisation value of $589.53 billion. The most appropriate peer companies for Tesla would be automobile businesses who have developed electric vehicles even if it isn't their specialty, as businesses that solely provide electric cars other than Tesla will be quite small. There three peers for Tesla are Toyota, Hyundai and Volkswagen.

- Tesla had higher trailing P/E, forward P/E, Enterprise/Revenue and Enterprise/EBITDA values than Toyota so Toyota is quite undervalued compared to Tesla. Marriot Inc has a higher market cap than Hilton indicating that Marriot has a larger market presence. In addition, Tesla's market cap is much higher than Toyota so Tesla has a much greater market presence. Intriguingly, Tesla's enterprise value is lower than its market value while Toyota's enterprise value is much higher than its market value. This suggests that not only that Toyota is very dependent on debt for growth, but that Tesla doesn't need debt to maintain its current market position. Tesla's higher profit margin implies a higher customer base while Toyota's operating margin implies that they have better management.
- Tesla have over 10 times the market capitalisation value of Hyundai implying Tesla's superior market presence. Hyundai's enterprise value is over double its market capitalisation value yet Tesla's enterprise value is less than its market cap. This indicates that Hyundai required a lot of debt to maintain its market position unlike Tesla. Tesla has significantly higher trailing P/E, Enterprise/Revenue and Enterprise/EBITDA values than Hyundai so Hyundai is extremely undervalued than Tesla. Though, Hyundai's forward P/E is unavailable. Tesla's profit margin is double Hyundai's, which gives the impression that Tesla has a greater customer base while they have very similar, small operating margins, implying inefficient management for both companies.
- Volkswagen has significantly lower trailing P/E, forward P/E, Enterprise/Revenue and Enterprise/EBITDA values than Tesla so Volkswagen is extremely undervalued than Tesla. Similar to Hyundai, Volkswagen's enterprise value is over double its market capitalisation value meaning the company is dependent on debt to maintain its market position unlike Tesla. Volkswagen again follows a similar pattern to Hyundai as it seems to have a lower customer base due to a lower profit margin and may also have inefficient management as implied by a lower operating margin like Tesla.

Company	Tesla Inc.	Toyota	Hyundai	Volkswagen
Stock Price	$ 177.54	$ 235.72	$ 61.50	$ 14.69
Market Cap	$ 558,420,000,000	$ 329,020,000,000.00	$ 46,190,000,000.00	$ 69,920,000,000.00
Enterprise Value	$ 538,900,000,000	$ 475,930,000,000.00	$ 119,610,000,000.00	$ 201,810,000,000.00
Trailing P/E	40.78	10.80	3.42	4.80
Forward P/E	56.18	12.45	N/A	4.25
Enterprise Value/Revenue	5.57	0.01	0.00	0.65
Enterprise Value/EBTIDA	36.42	0.06	0.01	4.11
Profit Margin	0.16	0.10	0.07	0.05
Operating Margin	0.08	0.14	0.09	0.06



Stock Prices
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$200.00
$150.00
$100.00
$50.00
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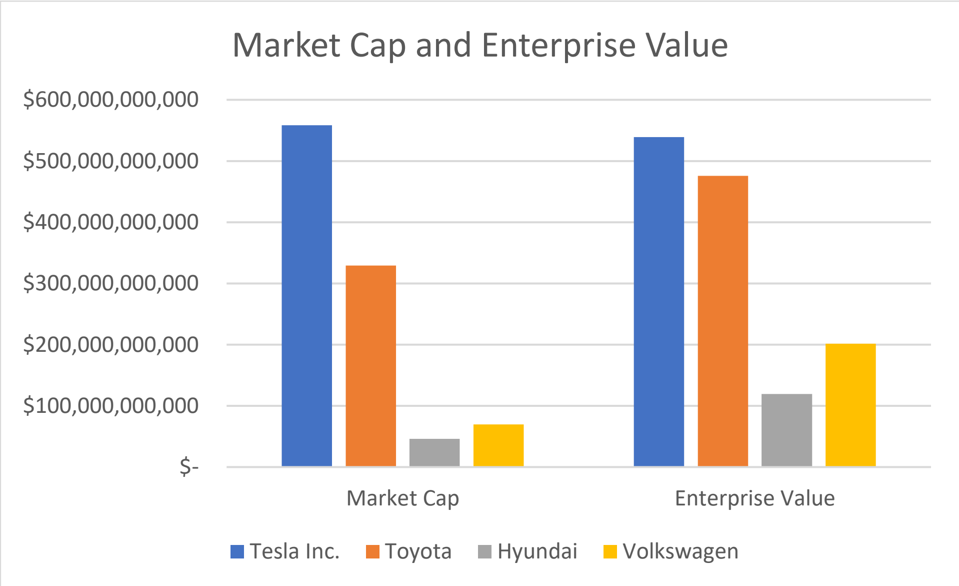
Stock Price
Tesla Inc.
Toyota
Hyundai
Volkswagen



Market Cap and Enterprise Value
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$500,000,000,000
$400,000,000,000
$300,000,000,000
$200,000,000,000
$100,000,000,000
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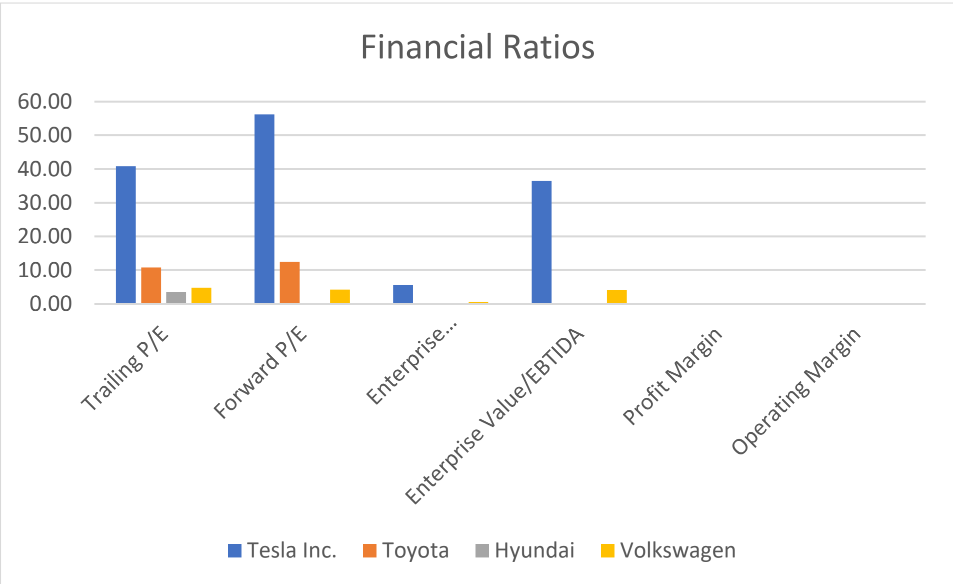
Market Cap
Enterprise Value
Tesla Inc.
Toyota
Hyundai
Volkswagen



Financial Ratios
60.00
50.00
40.00
30.00
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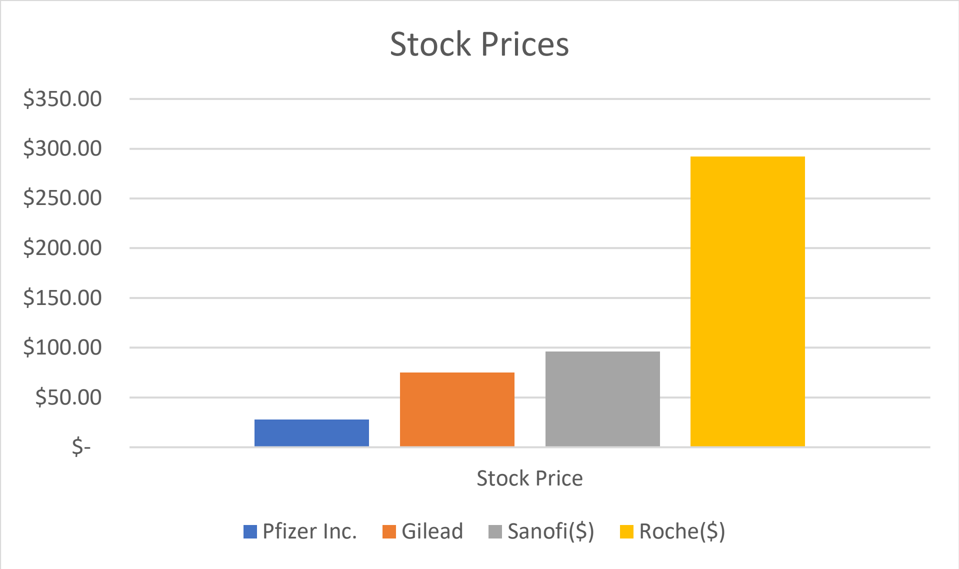
Trailing P/E
Forward P/E
Enterprise...
Enterprise Value/EBTIDA
Profit Margin
Operating Margin
Tesla Inc.
Toyota
Hyundai
Volkswagen

Pfizer: Pfizer is biopharmaceutical company that is most well-known for developing a Covid-19 vaccine (COMRINATY). They are also valued at a market capitalisation of $153.71 billion and employ 88,000 people. The 3 peers I have chosen for Pfizer within the pharmaceutical sector are Gilead, Roche and Sanofi. Companies that had similar achievements such as Moderna and Novavax in creating covid vaccines are not appropriate peers because they are either pharmaceutical or biotechnology companies. Though similar, these industries are different from biopharmaceuticals.

- Sanofi has smaller trailing P/E, forward P/E, Enterprise/Revenue and Enterprise/EBITDA values than Pfizer Inc meaning that Sanofi is very undervalued compared to Pfizer. Moreover, Sanofi has a weaker marker presence than Pfizer Inc because of a lower market capitalisation value. However, Sanofi's enterprise value didn't differ much from its market cap value, while Pfizer was significant higher. This gives the impression that Sanofi didn't depend much on debt for its operations while Pfizer did. Sanofi is much more profitable, has more effective management and a greater customer base due to higher operating and profit margins than Pfizer.
- Roche's trailing P/E, Enterprise value/Revenue and Enterprise value/EBITDA ratio are lower than Pfizer, while Pfizer only has a lower forward P/E so Roche is mostly undervalued compared to Pfizer. In addition, Roche has a greater market presence than Pfizer due to a much higher market capitalisation value and while both companies are heavily dependent on debt based on their enterprise values, this is more the case for Pfizer. In addition, Pfizer is not very profitable and has a smaller customer base relative to Roche due to lower profit and operating margins.
- Gilead's trailing P/E, forward P/E and Enterprise value/EBITDA ratio are lower than Pfizer, while Pfizer only has a lower Enterprise value/Revenue which indicates that Gilead is mostly undervalued compared to Pfizer. Gilead's lower market cap value demonstrates a lower market presence than Pfizer. While both companies depend on debt for growth, there is a greater disparity between Pfizer's enterprise value and market cap than with Gilead's. Gilead's higher operating and profit margins in contrast to Pfizer's low profit margin and even negative operating margin gives the impression that Gilead is much more profitable, has better management and a better access to a large customer base.

Company	Pfizer Inc.	Sanofi	Roche	Gilead	Sanofi($)	Roche($)
Stock Price	$ 28.01	€ 88.32	256.20 CHF	$ 75.08	$ 96.27	$ 292.07
Market Cap	$ 153,710,000,000	€ 109,490,000,000.00	191,460,000,000 CHF	$ 93,580,000,000	$ 119,344,100,000.00	$ 218,264,400,000.00
Enterprise Value	$ 221,860,000,000	€ 118,930,000,000.00	211,730,000,000 CHF	$ 111,310,000,000	$ 129,633,700,000.00	$ 241,372,200,000.00
Trailing P/E	73.57	20.39	16.65	16.69	20.39	16.65
Forward P/E	12.25	11.30	13.55	10.63	11.30	13.55
Enterprise Value/Revenue	3.62	2.56	3.50	4.10	2.56	3.50
Enterprise Value/EBITDA	22.17	9.44	11.42	10.60	9.44	11.42
Profit Margin	0.04	0.12	0.19	0.21	0.12	0.19
Operating Margin	-0.50	0.07	0.24	0.36	0.07	0.24



Stock Prices
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$300.00
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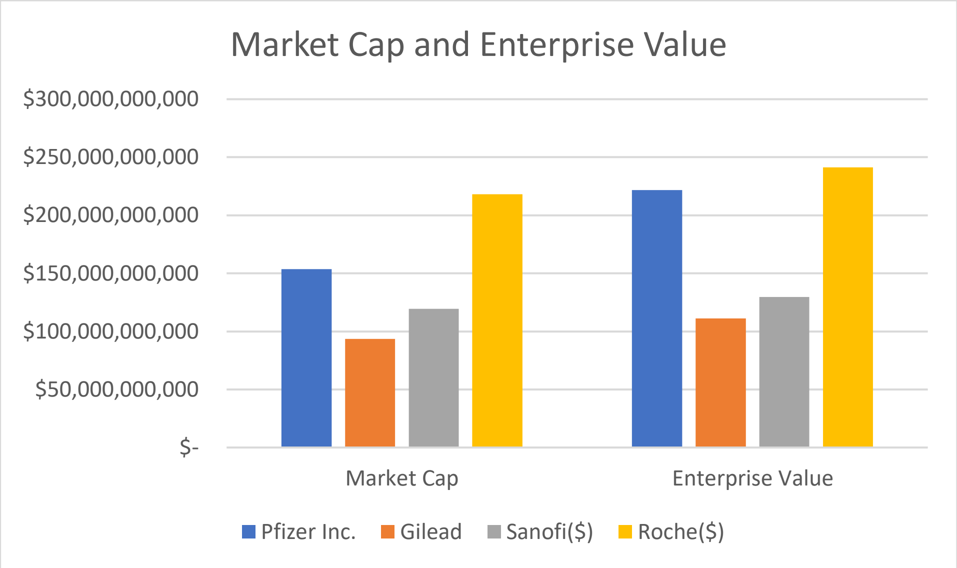
Stock Price
Pfizer Inc.
Gilead
Sanofi($)
Roche($)



Market Cap and Enterprise Value
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$250,000,000,000
$200,000,000,000
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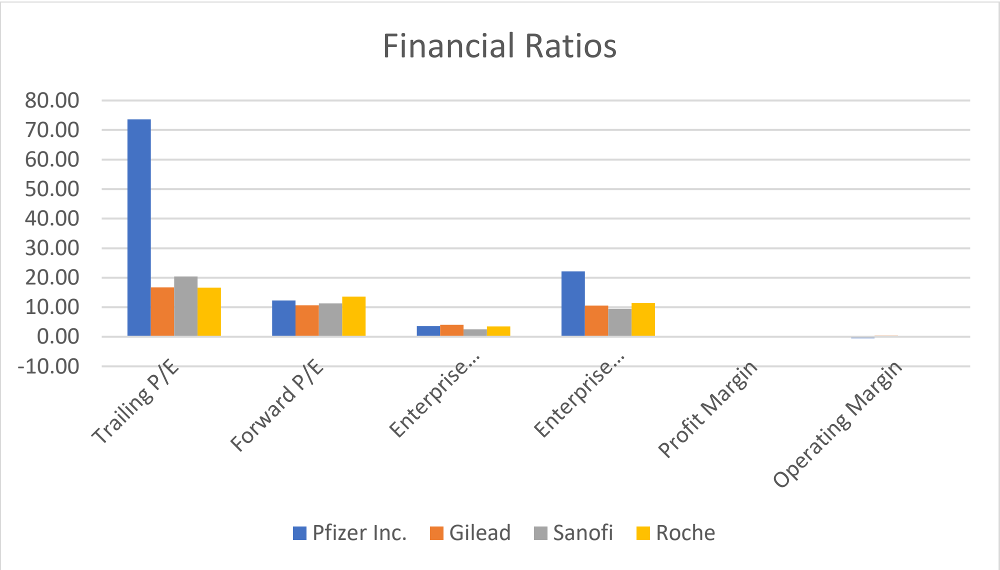
Market Cap
Enterprise Value
Pfizer Inc.
Gilead
Sanofi($)
Roche($)



Financial Ratios
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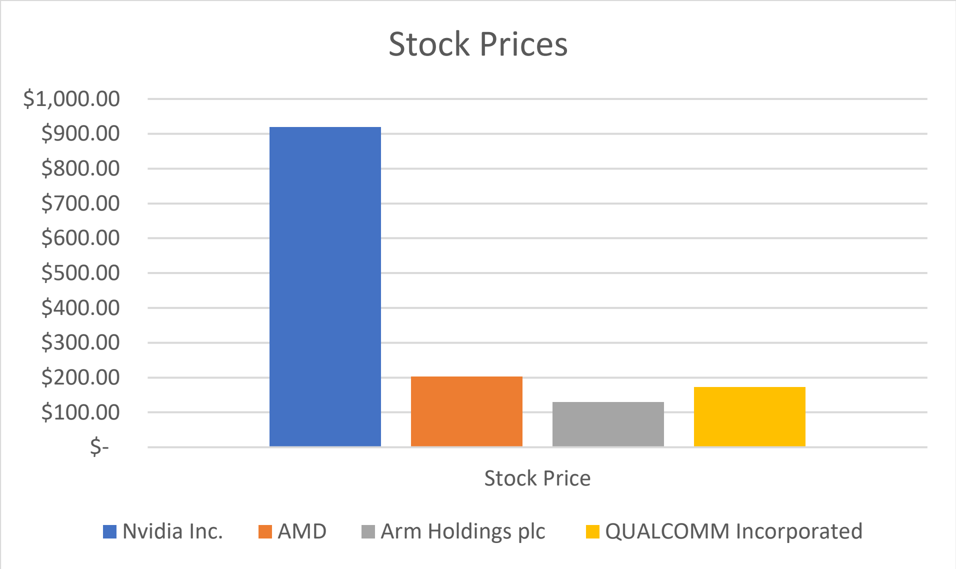
Trailing P/E
Forward P/E
Enterprise...
Enterprise...
Profit Margin
Operating Margin
Pfizer Inc.
Gilead
Sanofi
Roche

Nvidia is a technology company within the Graphics Processing Units (GPU) industry with a market capitalisation of $361.4 billion and employing 29,600 workers. While there are more famous technology companies such as Intel, they do not specialise in GPUs the same way that Nvidia does, so it is preferrable that the peers are based in the GPU industry. Hence, the peers are AMD, UNILEVER PLC (EVGA) and Sapphire Technology Limited.

- AMD has higher trailing P/E, forward P/E and Enterprise value/EBITIDA ratios than Nvidia but Nvidia has a higher Enterprise/Revenue ratio which means that for the most part, Nvidia is undervalued compared to AMD. Nvidia also has greater market presence than AMD due to having roughly 7 times the market capitalisation and thus doesn't differ much when taking into account enterprise value, meaning neither company requires much debt to run their operations. In addition, Nvidia has much higher operating and profit margins which suggests that Nvidia has a higher customer base and is run more efficiently than AMD.
- Arms Holding plc has greater trailing P/E, forward P/E, Enterprise value/Revenue and Enterprise value/EBITIDA ratios than Nvidia, meaning that Arms Holding is overvalued compared to Nvidia. Nvidia also has over 10 times the market capitalisation of Arms Holding so has a much greater market presence and this industry positioning doesn't change when looking at enterprise value since this metric doesn't differ much indicating either company doesn't rely much on debt. Moreover, Nvidia has a larger customer base, is more profitable and has better management than Arms Holding due to greater profit and operating margin ratios.
- Qualcomm Incorporated has lower trailing P/E, forward P/E, Enterprise value/Revenue and Enterprise value/EBITIDA ratios than Nvidia so is much more undervalued than Nvidia. In a similar pattern to the other peers in the semiconductor industry, Nvidia had approximately 10 times greater market capitalisation than Qualcomm so Qualcomm has significantly less market presence. Since their market cap and enterprise value don't differ much, both Qualcomm and Nvidia do not seem to rely on debt on fund their growth and market position. Moreover, Qualcomm's lower profit and operating margins mean that they have a smaller customer base and are less profitable.

Company	Nvidia Inc.	AMD	Arm Holdings plc	QUALCOMM Incorporated
Stock Price	$ 919.13	$ 202.76	$ 129.50	$ 173.08
Market Cap	$ 2,140,000,000,000	$ 320,560,000,000	$ 130,300,000,000.00	$ 190,970,000,000.00
Enterprise Value	$ 2,130,000,000,000	$ 317,790,000,000	$ 128,120,000,000.00	$ 194,400,000,000.00
Trailing P/E	71.91	374.32	1530.00	24.41
Forward P/E	34.84	59.17	80.00	17.92
Enterprise Value/Revenue	34.96	13.47	43.61	5.36
Enterprise Value/EBITDA	59.86	66.04	610.11	18.37
Profit Margin	0.49	0.06	0.03	0.21
Operating Margin	0.62	0.05	0.17	0.29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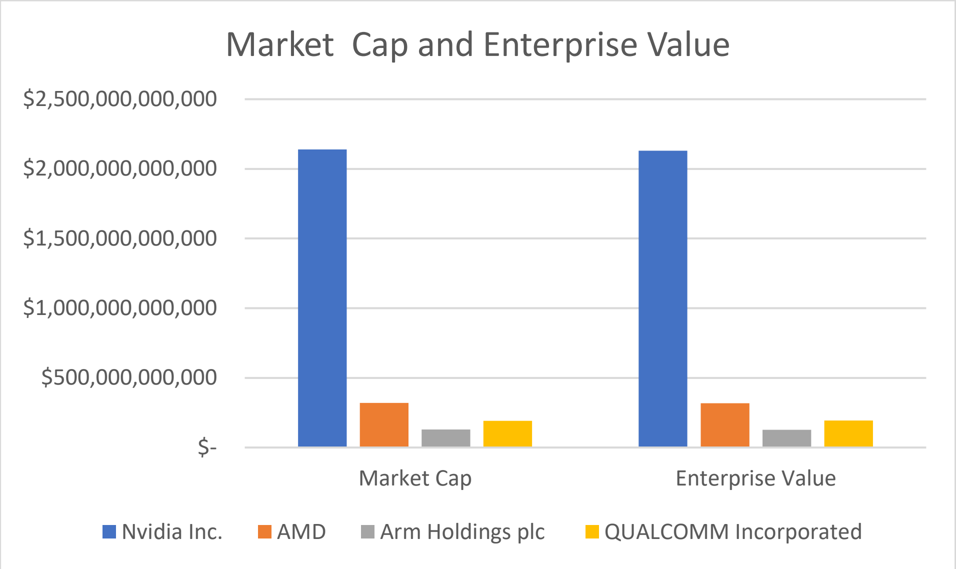
Stock Price
Nvidia Inc.
AMD
Arm Holdings plc
QUALCOMM Incorporated


Market Cap and Enterprise Value
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$2,000,000,000,000
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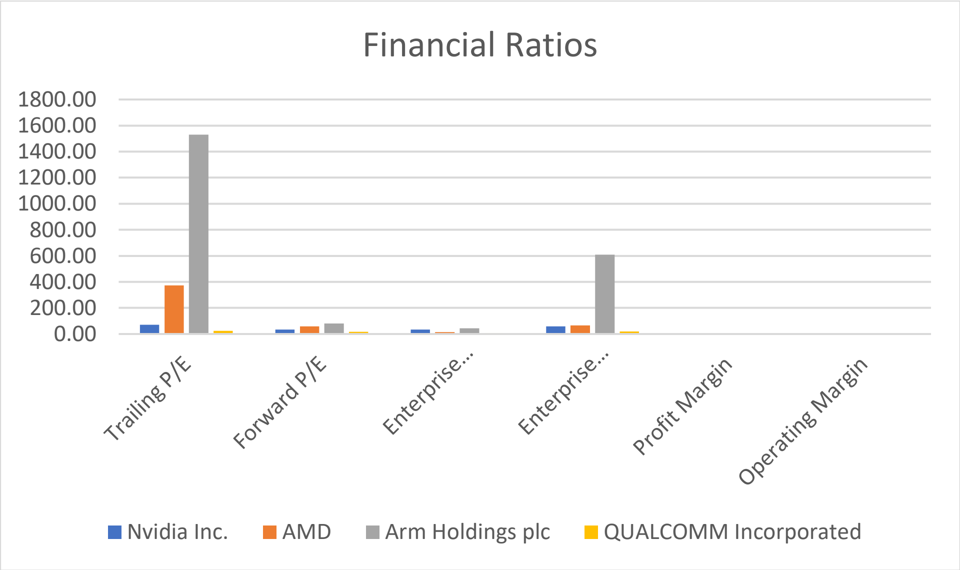
Market Cap
Enterprise Value
Nvidia Inc.
AMD
Arm Holdings plc
QUALCOMM Incorporated


Financial Ratios
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Trailing P/E
Forward P/E
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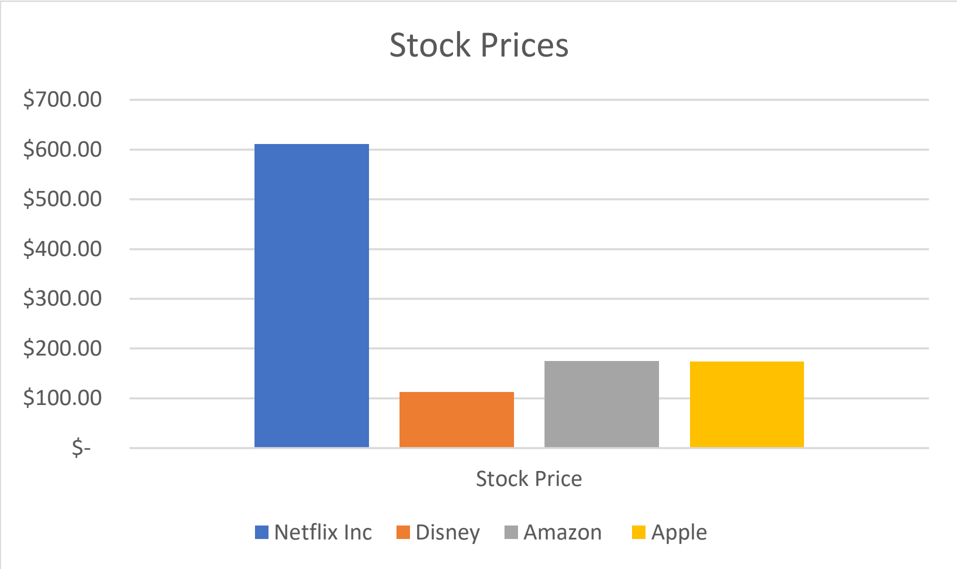
Profit Margin
Operating Margin
Nvidia Inc.
AMD
Arm Holdings plc
QUALCOMM Incorporated

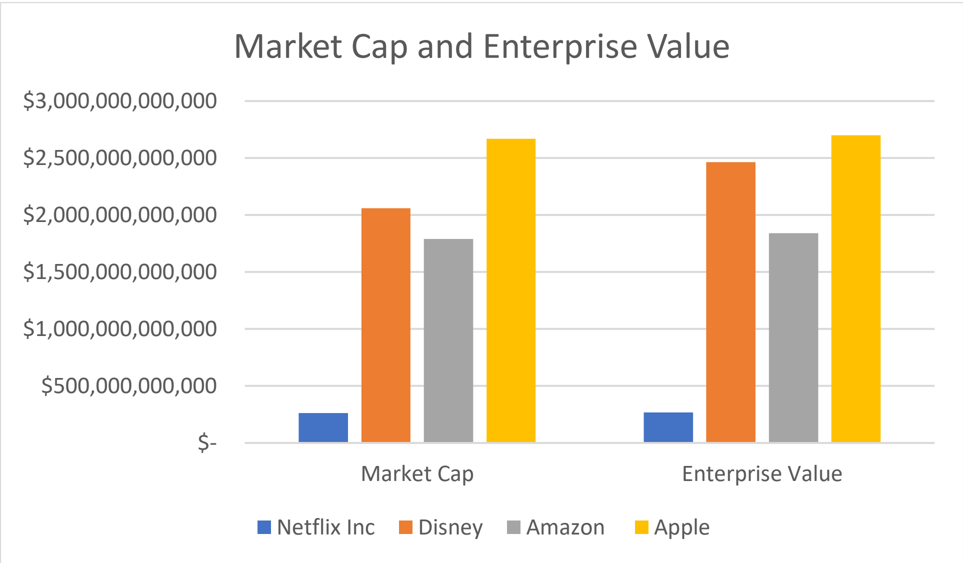
Netflix is a streaming services company that allow customers to watch movies and television series through a subscription model with 12,800 workers and a revenue of $33.723 billion. For the rest of this peer analysis report, I usually use market capitalisation as the category to compare between different companies. However, the potential peer companies within the streaming sector that could compare to Netflix financially are actually much larger companies where their main services are not based on streaming but still provide streaming services. Companies that are solely streaming services are not as large as Netflix with the exception of one peer company. Big and well-established companies have decided to take advantage of demand in streaming which will lead them to provide a quality and scale of services similar to Netflix. Due to this, a market capitalization for just the streaming services of these peers cannot be found. So market capitalization for the entire peer company will need to be used even if most of that capitalisation is not based on streaming services. My three peer companies/services for Netflix are Disney plus, Appletv and Amazon Prime Video.

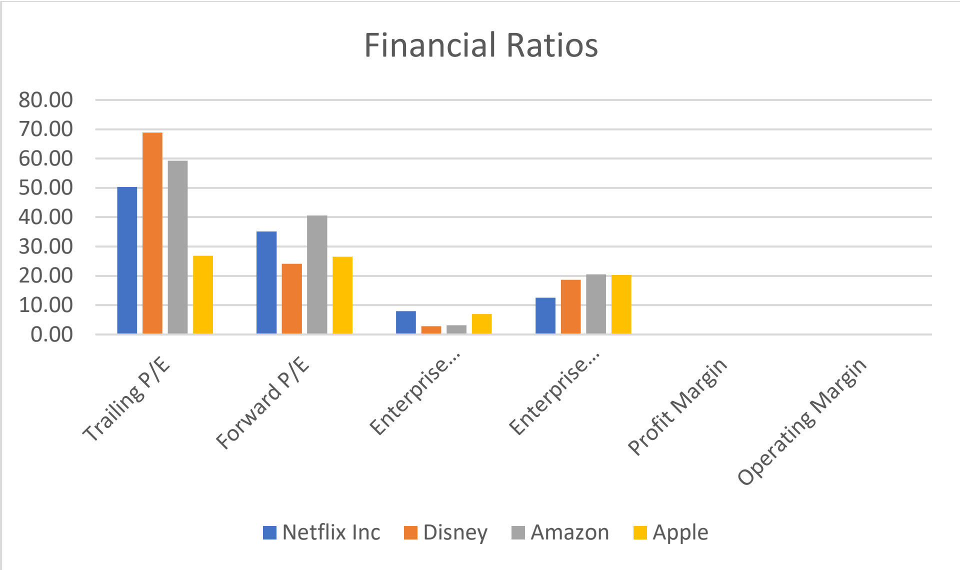
- Disney's trailing P/E and Enterprise value/EBITDA ratios are higher than Netflix, while Netflix's forward P/E and Enterprise value/Revenue ratios are higher. This suggests that neither company are overvalued or undervalued compared to each other. Disney has significantly greater market capitalisation than Netflix by nearly 10 times, but this is misleading in a peer analysis since this includes all of Disney's non-streaming services. While overall, Disney has greater market presence, we cannot infer at least for now DisneyPlus' market presence. Analysing the enterprise value also indicates that Disney is much more reliant on debt than Netflix. Regardless, Netflix has higher profit and operating margins which implies a higher customer base and that it is better run by management.
- Amazon's trailing P/E, forward P/E and Enterprise value/EBITDA ratios are higher than Netflix, but Netflix's Enterprise value/Revenue ratios is higher. This demonstrates that Netflix is undervalued compared to Amazon for the most part. Similar to Disney, Amazon has much greater market capitalization than Netflix, but we don't know this metric of just Amazon Prime Video. So we don't know if Amazon Prime Video has greater market presence. When analysing the variation between market cap and enterprise values, both companies do not seem very reliant on debt to fund their operations. Netflix has greater profit and operating margins than Amazon which implies a higher customer base and that it is better run by management.
- Apple's trailing P/E, forward P/E and Enterprise value/Revenue ratios are lower than Netflix, but Netflix's Enterprise value/EBITDA ratios is lower which indicates that Apple is more undervalued than Netflix for the most part. Just like the other peers in the streaming services industry, Apple has a greater market capitalization than Netflix but this is not representative of AppleTV's market presence due to a lack of information. When analysing the variation between market cap and enterprise values, both companies do not seem very reliant on debt to fund their operations. Apple has much higher profit and operating margins, which gives the impression that they have a stronger customer base and better management.

Company	Netflix Inc	Disney	Amazon	Apple
Stock Price	$ 611.08	$ 112.46	$ 175.39	$ 173.23
Market Cap	$ 261,730,000,000	2.0601E+12	1.79E+12	2.67E+12
Enterprise Value	$ 269,140,000,000	2.47E+12	1.84E+12	2.70E+12
Trailing P/E	50.27	68.90	59.30	26.87

Forward P/E	35.09	24.10	40.65	26.53
Enterprise Value/Revenue	7.98	2.77	3.19	7.01
Enterprise Value/EBITDA	12.51	18.66	20.53	20.25
Profit Margin	0.16	0.03	0.06	0.26
Operating Margin	0.17	0.13	0.08	0.34






Financial Ratios
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Trailing P/E
Forward P/E
Enterprise...
Enterprise...
Profit Margin
Operating Margin
Netflix Inc
Disney
Amazon
Apple