Netflix

* Disney+
* Amazon Prime Video
* HBO Max

(Peers have been compared since they launched their competing streaming service).

1. Amazon Prime:
* Both companies operate in the streaming media industry.
* Both offer a vast library of movies, TV shows and original content.
* Both use a subscription-based service model, attracting similar customer bases looking for on-demand video content.
1. Disney+:
* Another major player in the streaming media industry.
* Disney+ offers a wide range of content from Disney, Pixar, Marvel, Star Wars and National Geographic, placing itself as a strong competitor to Netflix’s diverse content.
* Disney+ has experiences a rapid growth in subscribers since its launch, challenging Netflix’s market dominance.
1. HBO Max:
* Operates in the same streaming media industry.
* HBO is known for high-quality original series, movies and exclusive content, competing with Netflix’s exclusives.
* Both offer a subscription-based model, targeting similar audiences.



* Each company has followed similar patterns in market cap, meaning trends in the value of each company are similar.
* Amazon dominates but this could be due to the huge range of services they provide, not necessarily just their streaming service.



* P/E ratios follow similar trends.
* In more recent years, the P/E ratios are very comparable, showing the streaming service industry has become much more competitive.

Marriot

* Hilton
* Hyatt
* IHG
1. Hilton Worldwide Holdings Inc.:
* Both operate in the global hotel and hospitality industry.
* Hilton is comparable to Marriot in terms of global footprint, number of properties and market cap.
* Both companies manage and franchise hotels and resorts and they compete for similar customer bases, including business and leisure travellers.
1. Hyatt Hotels Corporation:
* Both major players in hotel and hospitality sector.
* Hyatt is smaller in scale compared to Marriot but has significant international presence and a strong brand portfolio.
* Both companies focus on managing and franchising luxury and upscale hotels, targeting similar demographics and travel markets.
1. Intercontinental Hotels Group (IHG):
* IHG operates in the same global hospitality industry as Marriot.
* IHG has a substantial global presence, with a plethora of brands and properties worldwide.
* Both companies franchise and manage a diverse portfolio of hotel brands, catering to various market segments from luxury to mid-scale.



* Marriot and Hilton are valued much higher than Hyatt and IHG, but each company has followed similar trends in market cap.

Tesla

* Ford
* GM
* NIO
1. Ford Motor Company:
* Operates in the automotive industry.
* Ford is making significant investments in electric vehicles, with models such as the Mustang Mach-E, competing with Tesla’s line up.
* Both company’s prominent players in the US automotive market and Ford is increasingly focusing on electric and autonomous vehicle technologies.
1. General Motors Company (GM):
* GM is a major player in the global automotive industry.
* GM is committed to an all-electric future, with plans to release many EV models, including the Chevrolet Bolt EV and the GMC Hummer EV, competing with Tesla’s cars.
* Both companies are heavily investing in EV technology, battery development and autonomous driving systems.
1. NIO Inc.:
* NIO operates in the automotive industry with a specific focus on electric vehicles.
* As an EV manufacturer, NIO directly competes with Tesla in the electric vehicle market.



* Ford, GM and NIO have all had very similar market caps. Tesla was also very similar between 2011 and 2019.
* NIO having similar market cap to Ford and GM shows how they’re making good progress in the EV industry.



* Tesla, Ford and GM, NIO have respectively followed similar trends in P/E ratio.
* Tesla and Ford have had a significant increase in P/E ratio compared to their other two peers, suggesting investors predict growth/ progress in their EV developments.

Nvidia

* AMD
* Intel
* Qualcomm
1. Advanced Micro Devices Inc. (AMD):
* Both companies operate in the semiconductor industry, focusing on GPU’s and other high-performance computing components.
* AMD produces GPUs under its Radeon brand, directly competing with Nvidia’s GeForce line. Both companies produce hardware for gaming consoles, data centres and professional graphics.
* Both companies are known for cutting-edge technology and innovation in GPU design, AI (Artificial Intelligence) and ML (Machine Learning) applications.
1. Intel Corporation:
* Both company’s major players in semiconductor industry.
* Intel has entered GPU market with its Intel Arc GPUs, aiming to compete with Nvidia.
* Both companies are significant suppliers of hardware for data centres and have a strong focus on AI and ML, competing in similar markets and applications.
1. Qualcomm Inc.:
* Qualcomm also operates in the semiconductor industry, focussing on processors for mobile devices and other technologies.
* Both companies invest heavily in AI, competing in the market for AI accelerators and edge competing solutions.
* Qualcomm’s Snapdragon chips include powerful graphics capabilities that compete with Nvidia’s mobile and embedded GPU offerings.



* Each peer has followed similar trends in market cap, Nvidia has shot up recently. This could be due to their recent stock split.



* P/E ratio has followed similar trends for each peer. AMD shot up in 2017, suggesting investors saw growth opportunity in the company.
* In 2017 AMD had a very successful year fuelled by a record number of innovative product launches.

Pfizer

* Johnson & Johnson
* Merck & Co
* GSK
1. Johnson & Johnson:
* J&J operates in the same pharmaceutical and healthcare industry.
* Both companies have diverse product portfolios that include pharmaceuticals, vaccines and consumer healthcare products.
* Both companies have a significant global presence and market its products worldwide, making them direct competitors is many markets.
1. Merck & Co. Inc.:
* Merck operates in the pharmaceutical industry, focusing on prescription medicines, vaccines, biologic therapies and animal health products.
* Both companies have strong portfolios in similar therapeutic areas, such as oncology, vaccines and infectious diseases, leading to direct competition in these markets.
* Both companies invest heavily in research and development to bring new drugs and therapies to market, often competing in the same areas of medical innovation.
1. GlaxoSmithKline plc (GSK):
* GSK is a major player in the global pharmaceutical and healthcare industry.
* Both companies have strong vaccine divisions and have been key players in developing vaccines for various diseases, including Covid-19.
* Both companies have a broad range of products across various therapeutic areas, including respiratory, oncology and infectious diseases, making them direct competitors in many segments.



* Value of each company was similar between 2009 and 2012.
* Market cap of Johnson & Johnson and Pfizer shot up in recent years, which could be due to their development of a Covid-19 vaccine.



* Apart from 2017, 2010 and 2007, the P/E ratio of each peer was very similar.
* This could suggest investors saw growth in each company respectively, showing how the pharmaceutical industry is very competitive.