**1st Question: 10-K filing date vs. issuing date:**

United airlines:

Filing: 2023-2-16, 2022-2-18, 2021-3-1, 2020-2-25, 2019-2-28

Issuing: 2023-2-16, 2022-2-18, 2021-3-1, 2020-2-25, 2019-2-28

Delta

Filing: 2023-2-10, 2022-2-11, 2021-2-12, 2020-2-13, 2019-2-15

Issuing: 2023-2-10, 2022-2-11, 2021-2-12

Doordash

Filing: 2023-2-27, 2022-3-01, 2021-3-05

Issuing: 2023-2-24, 2022-3-01, 2021-3-05

Coca cola

Filing: 2023-2-21, 2022-2-22, 2021-2-25, 2020-2-24, 2019-2-21, 2018-2-23, 2017-2-24, 2016-2-25

Issuing: 2023-2-21, 2022-2-22, 2021-2-25, 2020-2-24, 2019-2-21, 2018-2-23, 2017-2-24, 2016-2-25

Dell

Filing: 2023-3-30, 2022-3-24, 2021-3-26, 2020-3-27, 2019-3-29, 2018-3-29, 2017-3-31

Issuing: 2023-3-30, 2022-3-24, 2021-3-26, 2020-3-27, 2019-3-29, 2018-3-29, 2017-3-31

Apple

Filing: 2023-11-03, 2022-10-28, 2021-10-29, 2020-10-30, 2019-10-31, 2018-11-05

Issuing: 2023-11-03, 2022-10-28, 2021-10-29, 2020-10-30, 2019-10-31, 2018-11-05

**2nd Question: 10-K vs. 10-Q time & content overlap**

Time overlap: NO

* fourth quarter is included in the 10-K
* (but company will release unaudited version before the official 10-K)

Content Overlap: YES

* Financial statement (include previous data)
* Management’s Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)
  + Financial and operation performance
* Risk Factors: 10-K more detailed
* Legal Proceedings and Regulatory Issues
  + Lawsuit, regulatory investigations, compliance actions, legal proceedings
* Internal Control Over Financial Reporting
  + 10-K has assessment of effectiveness of company’s internal control (external auditors) – more detailed
  + 10-Q focus on significant changes

United airlines:

10-K:

No 10-Q4 report: (included in 10-K)

Apple 10-K results:

2023-11-03, 2022-10-28, 2021-10-29, 2020-10-30, 2019-10-31, 2018-11-05

Apple Q4 results (website):

2023-11-02, 2022-10-27, 2021-10-28, 2020-10-29, 2019-10-30, 2018-11-1

3rd Question: useful filings in EDGAR

1. Form 10-K (Annual Report):
2. Form 10-Q (Quarterly Report):
3. Form 8-K (Current Report):
4. Proxy Statements (DEF 14A):

Annual shareholders’ meeting

* + Important for understanding corporate governance, executive compensation, and matters put to shareholder vote.

1. Form S-1 (Initial Registration Statement):

companies planning an initial public offering (IPO)

* + Critical for evaluating new investment opportunities
  + contains detailed business and financial information.

1. Form 13F (Institutional Investment Manager Holdings):
   * institutional investment managers with over $100 million in qualifying assets
   * Provides insight into the investment strategies of large institutional investors
2. Form 4 (Insider Trading Reports):
   * report changes in company ownership by directors, officers, or any beneficial owners holding more than 10% of a class of the company's shares
   * Useful for tracking insider buying and selling as an indicator of management's confidence in the company.
3. Schedule 13D and 13G (Beneficial Ownership Reports):
   * anyone who acquires more than 5% of a company's equity securities
   * Important for identifying significant shareholders and understanding potential influence or control over the company.
4. Form 20-F (Annual Report for Foreign Companies):
   * Foreign companies that trade on U.S. exchanges 10-K
5. Form 3 and Form 5 (Insider Trading Initial Disclosures and Annual Summaries):
6. Form 144 (Proposed Sale of Securities):
   * when an insider or an affiliate of the issuer plans to sell restricted stock
   * Indicates potential future stock movements
7. Form N-Q and N-CSR (Mutual Fund Reports):
   * registered management investment companies. N-Q is a quarterly report that includes a complete schedule of a fund's investments. N-CSR is filed semi-annually and includes certified shareholder reports.