ASIC 'enduring' focus areas for financial reporting*

Area	Consideration
Impairment of non- financial assets	Goodwill, indefinite useful life intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use must be tested for impairment annually.
	Entities adversely impacted in the current environment may have new or continuing indicators of impairment that require testing for other non-financial assets.
	The appropriateness of key assumptions supporting the recoverable amount of non-financial assets.
	The valuation method used for impairment testing should be appropriate, use reasonable and supportable assumptions, and be cross-checked for reliability using other relevant methods.
	Disclosure of estimation uncertainties, changing key assumptions, and sensitivity analysis or information on probability-weighted scenarios.
Values of property assets	Factors that could adversely affect commercial and retail property values should be considered, such as changes in office space requirements of tenants, on-line shopping trends, future economic or industry impacts on tenants, and the financial condition of tenants.
	The lease-accounting requirements and the impairment of lessee right-of-use assets.
Expected credit losses on loans and receivables	Whether key assumptions used in determining expected credit losses are reasonable and supportable.
	Any need for more reliable and up-to-date information about the circumstances of borrowers and debtors.
	Short-term liquidity issues, financial condition and earning capacity of borrowers and debtors.
	Ensuring the accuracy of ageing of receivables.
	Using forward-looking assumptions and not assuming recent debts will all be collectible.
	The extent to which history of credit losses remains relevant in assessing ECLs.
	Whether possible future losses have been adequately factored in, using probability-weighted scenarios, as necessary.
	Disclosure of estimation uncertainties and key assumptions.
	ECLs should be a focus for companies in the financial sector. Financial institutions should have regard to the impact of current economic and market conditions and uncertainties on ECLs. This includes assessing whether there are significant increases in credit risk for particular groups of lenders, the adequacy of data, modelling, controls, and governance in determining ECLs, and disclosing uncertainties and assumptions.
Financial-asset classification	Financial assets are appropriately measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit and loss.
	Criteria for using amortised cost include whether both:
	Assets are held in a business model whose objective is to hold the assets to collect contractual cash flows, and
	• Contractual terms give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.
Value of other assets	The net realisable value of inventories, including whether all estimated costs of completion and necessary to make the sale have been considered in determining net realisable value.
	Whether it is probable that deferred tax assets will be realised.
	The value of investments in unlisted entities.
Provisions	The need for and adequacy of provisions for matters such as onerous contracts, leased property make-good, mine-site restoration, financial guarantees given and restructuring.
Subsequent events	Events should be reviewed as to whether they affect assets, liabilities, income or expenses at year-end or relate to new conditions requiring disclosure.
Disclosure – general considerations	Directors and preparers should put themselves in the shoes of users and consider what information they would want to know.
	Disclosures should be specific to the circumstances of the entity and its businesses, assets, financial position, and performance.
	Changes from the previous period should be considered and disclosed.

^{*} Modifed for NFP entities