Rycroft Review Recommendation	Government Progress on Implementation	RAG Rating
There should be an annual cap on political donations from British voters living abroad.	The government has implemented a £100k cap on overseas electors	
The information-sharing powers of the Electoral Commission should be extended, so that it can not only share information with other agencies, but also require information from them.	The government has implemented this recommendation by mandating a two-way information sharing gateway in the Bill.	
The Electoral Commission should mandate political parties to submit their annual reports and accounts and campaign spending returns in a standardised format.	The government has given the Commission the power to do this in the Bill.	
The corporate donation test in the Representation of the People Bill should be amended to one based on post-tax profits, and no corporate donor should be able to donate more than their post-tax profits into UK politics in any given year.	The government has replaced the revenue test for corporate donations with a profit test. However, the profit test window in the Bill is five years rather than one year, as Rycroft recommended.	
The government should legislate in the Representation of the People Bill to introduce a moratorium on political donations made in cryptoassets.	The government has implemented a ban on donations made in cryptoassets to political parties that can only be overturned by primary legislation. However, the ban does not cover donations made in crypto to regulated donees or address donations in fiat that have been converted from crypto upstream.	
Non-party campaigner and candidate campaign spending should come from permissible donors and reporting and transparency requirements should apply to these groups year-round.	The government has tasked the Electoral Commission to undertake a review of campaign spending limits and the length of the regulated period and this will apply to regulated donees as well as candidates. The review will report back in July after the Representation of the People Bill has passed through Parliament, so there is	

	no guarantee that reforms will be legislated this side of an election. According to the Electoral Commission the government has been discussing proposals to ban candidates found to have taken impermissible donations six months before their election.	
The powers of the Electoral Commission should be extended to allow it to require information from any person or organisation who may hold relevant material that it reasonably requires for the purposes of carrying out its functions.	The government pledged to extend the Commission's powers to require disclosure of information outside of a formal investigation from any person or organisation. The government's amendment only partially addresses the issue, and limits the information the Commission can obtain to "income and expenditure.	
The Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000 should be amended to reduce the burden of proof for criminal offences to show that an offender might have 'reasonable cause to suspect' that they were committing a crime and the sentencing associated with each criminal offence under the Act should be reviewed, to ensure it matches the seriousness of the offences.	In its response to the Rycroft Review, the government has pledged to *"work at pace"* to review *"criminal thresholds"* and the sentencing regime for political finance offences outside of the Bill. Four months on, it has not yet provided an update on the timescales for implementing this. If it is not in this legislation reforms are unlikely to take place this side of an election.	
'Know your donor' provisions in the Representation of the People Bill should be further developed to more closely mirror the customer due diligence provisions in the anti-money laundering regulations.	The government has pledged to include the 'location' of the donor as a risk factor in response to the Rycroft Review, but yet to do so, and has not proposed to strengthen the know your donor regime further.	