

# OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Monday 5 June 2017 – Morning**

**AS GCE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**

**F851/01/1** Contemporary Politics of the UK

**INSERT**

**Duration:** 1 hour 30 minutes



#### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- You must use your own knowledge and the sources in this Insert to answer Question 1.

#### **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- This document consists of **2** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

#### **INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR**

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## Sources for Question 1

Read **all** the sources below and use them when answering Question 1.

### Source A: Party Income, 2014

A major source of income for many political parties is donations. Donations are gifts of money, goods or services from an individual or organisation. In 2014 The Electoral Commission published the following figures:

Party	Total Income (millions)	Donations (millions)	Donations as a % of income
Conservative Party	£37.4	£28.4	76%
Labour Party	£39.6	£10.8	27%
Liberal Democratic Party	£8.7	£3.6	41%
UK Independence Party	£6.7	£3.2	48%
Scottish Nationalist Party	£7.0	£4.7	67%

### Source B: Public Funding of Parliamentary Parties

In 1975, the House of Commons agreed to give public money to opposition parties to help them carry out their parliamentary responsibilities. Since 1999, any party that has won at least two seats at the previous general election, or one seat and polled more than 150,000 votes, has been entitled to this support. Opposition parties and crossbenchers in the House of Lords also receive state funding.

In 2015–16, nine opposition parties in the Commons shared £9.2 million between them, with the Labour Party entitled to claim up to £5.8 million. However, in 2015, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, George Osborne, announced a 19% reduction in this funding, to be followed by a freeze until 2020. The Electoral Reform Society claimed that this was “bad news for democracy”.

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