

The IEA Budget

The IEA budget for 2010 is **EUR 26 million**.

How we are funded

The IEA is funded by its [28 Member countries](#). National contributions are based on a formula which takes account of the size of each member's economy. The largest contributor is the United States, which provides nearly 25% of the budget, followed by Japan.

Country	% Share
AUSTRALIA	2.498
AUSTRIA	1.069
BELGIUM	1.352
CANADA	4.089
CZECH REPUBLIC	0.478
DENMARK	0.881
FINLAND	0.708
FRANCE	7.423
GERMANY	9.892
GREECE	0.859
HUNGARY	0.345
IRELAND	0.607
ITALY	5.918
JAPAN	14.534
KOREA	2.828
LUXEMBOURG	0.112
NETHERLANDS	2.291
NEW ZEALAND	0.328
NORWAY	1.174
POLAND	1.130
PORTUGAL	0.592
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.189
SPAIN	4.106
SWEDEN	1.263
SWITZERLAND	1.419
TURKEY	1.138
UNITED KINGDOM	7.802
UNITED STATES	24.975

Sales of publications and data account for 15% of our regular income.

With the approval of the IEA Governing Board, countries and other energy stakeholders may also make voluntary contributions to support and strengthen the IEA programme of work. In 2009, EUR 7 million of our spending was financed by voluntary contributions for a wide range of activities. Most of this came from government sources, although the Agency does receive some funding from private sources.

The Agency also receives contributions in-kind, especially in the form of [Staff on Loan](#).

How the budget is managed

The size of IEA's budget and its programme of work are determined every two years by Member Countries.

The IEA operates within the financial framework of the [OECD](#). Independent external auditing of the Agency's accounts and financial management is performed by a Supreme Audit Institution of a Member Country, appointed by the OECD Council.

Unlike the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund, the IEA does not dispense grants or make loans.