



Instructions for Form 2555

Foreign Earned Income

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

General Instructions

CAUTION *Do not include on Form 1040, line 64 (federal income tax withheld), any taxes a foreign employer withheld from your pay and paid to the foreign country's tax authority instead of to the U.S. Treasury.*

What's New for 2007

Exclusion amount. For 2007, the maximum exclusion has increased to \$85,700.

Purpose of Form

If you are a U.S. citizen or a U.S. resident alien living in a foreign country, you are subject to the same U.S. income tax laws that apply to citizens and resident aliens living in the United States. But if you qualify, use Form 2555 to exclude a limited amount of your foreign earned income. Also, use it to claim the housing exclusion or deduction. You cannot exclude or deduct more than your foreign earned income for the tax year.

You may be able to use Form 2555-EZ, Foreign Earned Income Exclusion, if you did not have any self-employment income for the year, your total foreign earned income did not exceed \$85,700, you do not have any business or moving expenses, and you do not claim the housing exclusion or deduction. For more details, see Form 2555-EZ and its separate instructions.

Note. Specific rules apply to determine if you are a resident or nonresident alien of the United States. See Pub. 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens, for details.

Who Qualifies

You qualify for the tax benefits available to taxpayers who have foreign earned income if both of the following apply.

- You meet the tax home test (discussed later on this page).
- You meet either the bona fide residence test (see page 2) or the physical presence test (see page 2).

Note. If your only earned income from work abroad is pay you received from the U.S. Government as its employee, you do not qualify for either of the exclusions or the housing deduction. Do not file Form 2555.

Tax home test. To meet this test, your tax home must be in a foreign country, or countries (see *Foreign country*, later), throughout your period of bona fide residence or physical presence, whichever applies. For this purpose, your period of physical presence is the 330 full days during which you were present in a foreign country, not the 12 consecutive

months during which those days occurred.

Your tax home is your regular or principal place of business, employment, or post of duty, regardless of where you maintain your family residence. If you do not have a regular or principal place of business because of the nature of your trade or business, your tax home is your regular place of abode (the place where you regularly live).

You are not considered to have a tax home in a foreign country for any period during which your abode is in the United States. However, if you are temporarily present in the United States, or you maintain a dwelling in the United States (whether or not that dwelling is used by your spouse and dependents), it does not necessarily mean that your abode is in the United States during that time.

Example. You are employed on an offshore oil rig in the territorial waters of a foreign country and work a 28-day on/28-day off schedule. You return to your family residence in the United States during your off periods. You are considered to have an abode in the United States and do not meet the tax home test. You cannot claim either of the exclusions or the housing deduction.

Foreign country. A foreign country is any territory (including the airspace, territorial waters, seabed, and subsoil) under the sovereignty of a government other than the United States.

The term "foreign country" does not include U.S. possessions or territories. It does not include the Antarctic region.

Travel to Cuba

Generally, if you were in Cuba in violation of U.S. travel restrictions, the following rules apply:

- Any time spent in Cuba cannot be counted in determining if you qualify under the bona fide residence or physical presence test,
- Any income earned in Cuba is not considered foreign earned income, and
- Any housing expenses in Cuba (or housing expenses for your spouse or dependents in another country while you were in Cuba) are not considered qualified housing expenses.

Note. If you performed services at the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, you were not in violation of U.S. travel restrictions.

Additional Information

Pub. 54, Tax Guide for U.S. Citizens and Resident Aliens Abroad, has more information about the bona fide residence test, the physical presence test, the foreign earned income exclusion, and the housing exclusion and deduction. You can get this publication from most U.S. embassies and consulates or by writing to: National Distribution Center, P.O. Box

8903, Bloomington, IL 61702-8903. You can also download this publication (as well as other forms and publications) from the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

Waiver of Time Requirements

If your tax home was in a foreign country and you were a bona fide resident of, or physically present in, a foreign country and had to leave because of war, civil unrest, or similar adverse conditions, the minimum time requirements specified under the bona fide residence and physical presence tests may be waived. You must be able to show that you reasonably could have expected to meet the minimum time requirements if you had not been required to leave. Each year the IRS will publish in the Internal Revenue Bulletin a list of countries and the dates they qualify for the waiver. If you left one of the countries during the period indicated, you can claim the tax benefits on Form 2555, but only for the number of days you were a bona fide resident of, or physically present in, the foreign country.

If you can claim either of the exclusions or the housing deduction because of the waiver of time requirements, attach a statement to your return explaining that you expected to meet the applicable time requirement, but the conditions in the foreign country prevented you from the normal conduct of business. Also, enter "Claiming Waiver" in the top margin on page 1 of your 2007 Form 2555.

When To File

A 2007 calendar year Form 1040 is generally due April 15, 2008.

However, you are automatically granted a 2-month extension of time to file (to June 16, 2008, for a 2007 calendar year return) if, on the due date of your return, you live outside the United States and Puerto Rico and your tax home (defined earlier) is outside the United States and Puerto Rico. If you take this extension, you must attach a statement to your return explaining that you meet these two conditions.

The automatic 2-month extension also applies to paying the tax. However, interest is charged on the unpaid tax from the regular due date (April 15, 2008, for a 2007 calendar year return) until it is paid.

Special extension of time. The first year you plan to take the foreign earned income exclusion and/or the housing exclusion or deduction, you may not expect to qualify until after the automatic 2-month extension period described earlier. If this occurs, you can apply for an extension to a date after you expect to qualify.

To apply for this extension, complete and file Form 2350, Application for Extension of Time To File U.S. Income Tax Return, with the Department of the

Treasury, Internal Revenue Service Center, Austin, TX 73301-0215, before the due date of your return. Interest is charged on the tax not paid by the regular due date as explained earlier.

Choosing the Exclusion(s)

To choose either of the exclusions, complete the appropriate parts of Form 2555 and file it with your Form 1040 or Form 1040X, Amended U.S. Individual Income Tax Return. Your initial choice to claim the exclusion must usually be made on a timely filed return (including extensions) or on a return amending a timely filed return. However, there are exceptions. See Pub. 54 for details.

Once you choose to claim an exclusion, that choice remains in effect for that year and all future years unless it is revoked. To revoke your choice, you must attach a statement to your return for the first year you do not wish to claim the exclusion(s). If you revoke your choice, you cannot claim the exclusion(s) for your next 5 tax years without the approval of the Internal Revenue Service. See Pub. 54 for more information.

Figuring tax on income not excluded. If you claim the foreign earned income exclusion, the housing exclusion, or both, you must figure the tax on your nonexcluded income using the tax rates that would have applied had you not claimed the exclusions. To do this, use the Foreign Earned Income Tax Worksheet in Pub. 4655, not the worksheet on page 34 of the 2007 Instructions for Form 1040. When figuring your alternative minimum tax on Form 6251, you must use the Foreign Earned Income Tax Worksheet in the instructions for Form 6251.

Earned income credit. You cannot take the earned income credit if you claim either of the exclusions or the housing deduction.

Specific Instructions

Part II

Bona Fide Residence Test

To meet this test, you must be one of the following:

- A U.S. citizen who is a bona fide resident of a foreign country, or countries, for an uninterrupted period that includes an entire tax year (January 1–December 31, if you file a calendar year return), or
- A U.S. resident alien who is a citizen or national of a country with which the United States has an income tax treaty in effect and who is a bona fide resident of a foreign country, or countries, for an uninterrupted period that includes an entire tax year (January 1–December 31, if you file a calendar year return). See Pub. 901, U.S. Tax Treaties, for a list of countries with which the United States has an income tax treaty in effect.

No specific rule determines if you are a bona fide resident of a foreign country because the determination involves your intention about the length and nature of your stay. Evidence of your intention may be your words and acts. If these conflict, your acts carry more weight than your words. Generally, if you go to a foreign country for a definite, temporary purpose and return to the United States after you

accomplish it, you are not a bona fide resident of the foreign country. If accomplishing the purpose requires an extended, indefinite stay, and you make your home in the foreign country, you may be a bona fide resident. See Pub. 54 for more information and examples.

Lines 13a and 13b. If you submitted a statement of nonresidence to the authorities of a foreign country in which you earned income and the authorities hold that you are not subject to their income tax laws by reason of nonresidency in the foreign country, you are not considered a bona fide resident of that country.

If you submitted such a statement and the authorities have not made an adverse determination of your nonresident status, you are not considered a bona fide resident of that country.

Part III

Physical Presence Test

To meet this test, you must be a U.S. citizen or resident alien who is physically present in a foreign country, or countries, for at least 330 full days during any period of 12 months in a row. A full day means the 24-hour period that starts at midnight.

To figure the minimum of 330 full days, add all separate periods you were present in a foreign country during the 12-month period shown on line 16. The 330 full days can be interrupted by periods when you are traveling over international waters or are otherwise not in a foreign country. See Pub. 54 for more information and examples.

Note. A nonresident alien who, with a U.S. citizen or U.S. resident alien spouse, chooses to be taxed as a resident of the United States can qualify under this test if the time requirements are met. See Pub. 54 for details on how to make this choice.

Part IV

Foreign Earned Income

Enter in this part the total foreign earned income you earned and received (including income constructively received) during the tax year. If you are a cash basis taxpayer, report on Form 1040 all income you received during the tax year regardless of when you earned it.

Income is earned in the tax year you perform the services for which you receive the pay. But if you are a cash basis taxpayer and, because of your employer's payroll periods, you received your last salary payment for 2006 in 2007, that income may be treated as earned in 2007. If you cannot treat that salary payment as income earned in 2007, the rules explained under *Income earned in prior year*, discussed later, apply. See Pub. 54 for more details.

Foreign earned income for this purpose means wages, salaries, professional fees, and other compensation received for personal services you performed in a foreign country during the period for which you meet the tax home test and either the bona fide residence test or the physical presence test. It also includes noncash income (such as a home or car) and allowances or reimbursements.

Foreign earned income does not include amounts that are actually a distribution of corporate earnings or

profits rather than a reasonable allowance as compensation for your personal services. It also does not include the following types of income.

- Pension and annuity income (including social security and railroad retirement benefits treated as social security).

- Interest, ordinary dividends, capital gains, alimony, etc.

- Portion of 2006 moving expense deduction allocable to 2007 that is included in your 2007 gross income. For details, see *Moving Expense Attributable to Foreign Earnings in 2 Years* under *Moving Expenses* in Pub. 54.

- Amounts paid to you by the U.S. Government or any of its agencies if you were an employee of the U.S. Government or any of its agencies.

- Amounts received after the end of the tax year following the tax year in which you performed the services.

- Amounts you must include in gross income because of your employer's contributions to a nonexempt employees' trust or to a nonqualified annuity contract.

Income received in prior year. Foreign earned income received in 2006 for services you performed in 2007 can be excluded from your 2006 gross income if, and to the extent, the income would have been excludable if you had received it in 2007. To claim the additional exclusion, you must amend your 2006 tax return. To do this, file Form 1040X.

Income earned in prior year. Foreign earned income received in 2007 for services you performed in 2006 can be excluded from your 2007 gross income if, and to the extent, the income would have been excludable if you had received it in 2006.

If you are excluding income under this rule, do not include this income in Part IV. Instead, attach a statement to Form 2555 showing how you figured the exclusion. Enter the amount that would have been excludable in 2006 on Form 2555 to the left of line 45. Next to the amount enter "Exclusion of Income Earned in 2006." Include it in the total reported on line 45.

Note. If you claimed any deduction, credit, or exclusion on your 2006 return that is definitely related to the 2006 foreign earned income you are excluding under this rule, you may have to amend your 2006 income tax return to adjust the amount you claimed. To do this, file Form 1040X.

Line 20. If you engaged in an unincorporated trade or business in which both personal services and capital were material income-producing factors, a reasonable amount of compensation for your personal services will be considered earned income. The amount treated as earned income, however, cannot be more than 30% of your share of the net profits from the trade or business after subtracting the deduction for one-half of self-employment tax.

If capital is not an income-producing factor and personal services produced the business income, the 30% rule does not apply. Your entire gross income is earned income.

Line 25. Enter the value of meals and/or lodging provided by, or on behalf of, your employer that is excludable from your income under section 119. To be excludable, the meals and lodging must have been provided for your employer's convenience and on your employer's

business premises. In addition, you must have been required to accept the lodging as a condition of your employment. If you lived in a camp provided by, or on behalf of, your employer, the camp may be considered part of your employer's business premises. See *Exclusion of Meals and Lodging* in Pub. 54 for details.

Part VI

Line 28. Enter the total reasonable expenses paid or incurred during the tax year by you, or on your behalf, for your foreign housing and the housing of your spouse and dependents if they lived with you. You can also include the reasonable expenses of a second foreign household (defined later). Housing expenses are considered reasonable to the extent they are not lavish or extravagant under the circumstances.

Housing expenses include rent, utilities (other than telephone charges), real and personal property insurance, nonrefundable fees paid to obtain a lease, rental of furniture and accessories, residential parking, and household repairs. You can also include the fair rental value of housing provided by, or on behalf of, your employer if you have not excluded it on line 25.

Do not include deductible interest and taxes, any amount deductible by a tenant-stockholder in connection with cooperative housing, the cost of buying or improving a house, principal payments on a mortgage, or depreciation on the house. Also, do not include the cost of domestic labor, pay television, or the cost of buying furniture or accessories.

Include expenses for housing only during periods for which:

- The value of your housing is not excluded from gross income under section 119 (unless you maintained a

second foreign household as defined later), and

- You meet the tax home test and either the bona fide residence or physical presence test.

Second foreign household. If you maintained a separate foreign household for your spouse and dependents at a place other than your tax home because the living conditions at your tax home were dangerous, unhealthful, or otherwise adverse, you can include the expenses of the second household on line 28.

Married couples. The following rules apply if both you and your spouse qualify for the tax benefits of Form 2555.

Same foreign household. If you and your spouse lived in the same foreign household and file a joint return, you must figure your housing amounts (line 33) jointly. If you file separate returns, only one spouse can claim the housing exclusion or deduction.

In figuring your housing amount jointly, either spouse (but not both) can claim the housing exclusion or housing deduction. However, if you and your spouse have different periods of residence or presence, and the one with the shorter period of residence or presence claims the exclusion or deduction, you can claim as housing expenses only the expenses for that shorter period. The spouse claiming the exclusion or deduction can aggregate the housing expenses of both spouses, subject to the limit on housing expenses (line 29b), and subtract his or her base housing amount.

Separate foreign households. If you and your spouse lived in separate foreign households, you each can claim qualified expenses for your own household only if:

- Your tax homes were not within a reasonable commuting distance of each other, and

- Each spouse's household was not within a reasonable commuting distance of the other spouse's tax home.

Otherwise, only one spouse can claim his or her housing exclusion or deduction. This is true even if you and your spouse file separate returns.

See Pub. 54 for additional information.

Line 29a. Enter the city or other location (if applicable) and the country where you incurred foreign housing expenses during the tax year only if your location is listed in the table beginning on page 5; otherwise, leave this line blank.

Line 29b. Your housing expenses may not exceed a certain limit. The limit on housing expenses varies depending upon the location in which you incur housing expenses. In 2007, for most locations, this limit is \$25,710 (30 percent of \$85,700) if your qualifying period includes all of 2007 (or \$70.44 per day if the number of days in your qualifying period that fall within your 2007 tax year is less than 365).

The table beginning on page 5 lists the housing expense limits based on geographic differences in foreign housing costs relative to housing costs in the United States. If the location in which you incurred housing expenses is listed in the table, or the number of days in your qualifying period that fall within the 2007 tax year is less than 365, use the *Limit on Housing Expenses Worksheet* on this page to figure the amount to enter on line 29b. If the location in which you incurred housing expenses is not listed in the table, and the number of days in your qualifying period is 365, enter \$25,710 on line 29b.

Example. For 2007, because your location is not listed in the table beginning on page 5, your limit on housing expenses is \$70.44 per day (\$25,710 divided by 365). If you file a calendar year return and your qualifying period is January 1, 2007, to September 30, 2007 (273 days), you would enter \$19,230 on line 29b (\$70.44 multiplied by 273 days).

More than one foreign location. If you moved during the 2007 tax year and incurred housing expenses in more than one foreign location as a result, complete the *Limit on Housing Expenses Worksheet* on this page for each location in which you incurred housing expenses, entering the number of qualifying days during which you lived in the applicable location on line 1. Add the results shown on line 4 of each worksheet, and enter the total on line 29b.



If you moved during the 2007 tax year and are completing more than one Limit on Housing Expenses Worksheet, the total number of days entered on line 1 of your worksheets may not exceed the total number of days in your qualifying period that fall within the 2007 tax year (that is, the number of days entered on Form 2555, line 31).

Line 31. Enter the number of days in your qualifying period that fall within your 2007 tax year. Your qualifying period is the period during which you meet the tax home test and either the bona fide residence or the physical presence test.

Example. You establish a tax home and bona fide residence in a foreign country on August 14, 2007. You maintain the tax home and residence until January 31, 2009. You are a calendar year

Limit on Housing Expenses Worksheet— Line 29b

Keep for Your Records



Note. If the location in which you incurred housing expenses is not listed in the table beginning on page 5, and the number of days in your qualifying period that fall within the 2007 tax year is 365, DO NOT complete this worksheet. Instead, enter \$25,710 on line 29b.

1. Enter the number of days in your qualifying period that fall within the 2007 tax year (see the instructions for line 31) 1. _____
2. Did you enter 365 on line 1?

No. If the amount on line 1 is less than 365, skip line 2 and go to line 3.

Yes. Locate the amount under the column *Limit on Housing Expenses (full year)* from the table beginning on page 5 for the location in which you incurred housing expenses. This is your **limit on housing expenses**. Enter the amount here and on line 29b.

 Do not complete the rest of this worksheet 2. _____
3. Enter the amount under the column *Limit on Housing Expenses (daily)* from the table beginning on page 5 for the location in which you incurred housing expenses. If the location is not listed in the table, enter \$70.44 3. _____
4. Multiply line 1 by line 3. This is your **limit on housing expenses**. Enter the result here and on line 29b 4. _____

taxpayer. The number of days in your qualifying period that fall within your 2007 tax year is 140 (August 14 through December 31, 2007).

Nontaxable U.S. Government allowances.

If you or your spouse received a nontaxable housing allowance as a military or civilian employee of the U.S. Government, see Pub. 54 for information on how that allowance may affect your housing exclusion or deduction.

Line 34. Enter any amount your employer paid or incurred on your behalf that is foreign earned income included in your gross income for the tax year (without regard to section 911).

Examples of employer-provided amounts are:

- Wages and salaries received from your employer.
- The fair market value of compensation provided in kind (such as the fair rental value of lodging provided by your employer as long as it is not excluded on line 25).
- Rent paid by your employer directly to your landlord.
- Amounts paid by your employer to reimburse you for housing expenses, educational expenses of your dependents, or as part of a tax equalization plan.

Self-employed individuals. If all of your foreign earned income (Part IV) is self-employment income, skip lines 34 and 35 and enter -0- on line 36. If you qualify, be sure to complete Part IX.

Part VII

Married couples. If both you and your spouse qualify for, and choose to claim, the foreign earned income exclusion, figure the amount of the exclusion separately for each of you. You each

must complete Part VII of your separate Forms 2555.

Community income. The amount of the exclusion is not affected by the income-splitting provisions of community property laws. The sum of the amounts figured separately for each of you is the total amount excluded on a joint return.

Part VIII

If you claim either of the exclusions, you cannot claim any deduction (including moving expenses), credit, or exclusion that is definitely related to the excluded income. If only part of your foreign earned income is excluded, you must prorate such items based on the ratio that your excludable earned income bears to your total foreign earned income. See Pub. 54 for details on how to figure the amount allocable to the excluded income.

The exclusion under section 119 and the housing deduction are not considered definitely related to the excluded income.

Line 44. Report in full on Form 1040 and related forms and schedules all deductions allowed in figuring your adjusted gross income (Form 1040, line 37). Enter on line 44 the total amount of those deductions (such as the deduction for moving expenses, the deduction for one-half of self-employment tax, and the expenses claimed on Schedule C or C-EZ (Form 1040)) that are not allowed because they are allocable to the excluded income. This applies only to deductions definitely related to the excluded earned income. See Pub. 54 for details on how to report your itemized deductions (such as unreimbursed employee business expenses) that are allocable to the excluded income.

IRA deduction. The IRA deduction is not definitely related to the excluded

income. However, special rules apply in figuring the amount of your IRA deduction. For details, see Pub. 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).

Foreign taxes. You cannot take a credit or deduction for foreign income taxes paid or accrued on income that is excluded under either of the exclusions.

If all of your foreign earned income is excluded, you cannot claim a credit or deduction for the foreign taxes paid or accrued on that income.

If only part of your income is excluded, you cannot claim a credit or deduction for the foreign taxes allocable to the excluded income. See Pub. 514, Foreign Tax Credit for Individuals, for details on how to figure the amount allocable to the excluded income.

Part IX

If line 33 is more than line 36 and line 27 is more than line 43, complete this part to figure your housing deduction. Also, complete this part to figure your housing deduction carryover from 2006.

One-year carryover. If the amount on line 46 is more than the amount on line 47, you can carry the difference over to your 2008 tax year. If you cannot deduct the excess in 2008 because of the 2008 limit, you cannot carry it over to any future tax year.

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice. We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. You are required to give us the information. We need it to ensure that you are complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of tax.

You are not required to provide the information requested on a form that is subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act unless the form displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a form or its instructions must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any Internal Revenue law. Generally, tax returns and return information are confidential, as required by Internal Revenue Code section 6103.

The average time and expenses required to complete and file this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. For the estimated averages, see the instructions for your income tax return.

If you have suggestions for making this form simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. See the instructions for your income tax return.

Housing Deduction Carryover Worksheet—Line 49

Keep for Your Records



1. Enter the amount from your 2006 Form 2555, line 46 1. _____
2. Enter the amount from your 2006 Form 2555, line 48 2. _____
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1. If the result is zero, **stop**; enter -0- on line 49 of your 2007 Form 2555. You do not have any housing deduction carryover from 2006 3. _____
4. Enter the amount from your 2007 Form 2555, line 47 4. _____
5. Enter the amount from your 2007 Form 2555, line 48 5. _____
6. Subtract line 5 from line 4 6. _____
7. Enter the **smaller** of line 3 or line 6 here and on line 49 of your 2007 Form 2555. If line 3 is **more than** line 6, you **cannot** carry the difference over to any future tax year ► 7. _____

2007 Limits on Housing Expenses			
Country	City or Other Location	Limit on Housing Expenses (daily)	Limit on Housing Expenses (full year)
Argentina	Buenos Aires	120.27	43,900
Australia	Canberra	70.68	25,800
	Melbourne	72.60	26,500
	Perth	109.59	40,000
Austria	Vienna	78.97	28,824
Bahamas, The	Nassau	136.16	49,700
Bahrain		120.55	44,000
Barbados		103.29	37,700
Belgium	Antwerp	98.90	36,100
	Brussels	137.53	50,200
	Gosselies	98.90	36,100
	Hoogbuul	98.90	36,100
	Mons	98.90	36,100
	SHAPE/Chievres	98.90	36,100
Bermuda		197.26	72,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Sarajevo	74.52	27,200
Brazil	Brasilia	101.64	37,100
	Rio de Janeiro	96.16	35,100
	Sao Paulo	127.40	46,500
Canada	Calgary	109.04	39,800
	Dartmouth	92.88	33,900
	Edmonton	83.01	30,300
	Halifax	92.88	33,900
	London, Ontario	79.18	28,900
	Montreal	153.97	56,200
	Ottawa	118.90	43,400
	Toronto	126.03	46,000
	Vancouver	122.19	44,600
	Victoria	92.33	33,700
Chile	Santiago	96.71	35,300
China	Beijing	134.62	49,137
	Hong Kong	313.15	114,300
	Shanghai	156.17	57,001
Colombia	Bogota	148.22	54,100
	All cities other than Bogota and Barranquilla	123.01	44,900
Costa Rica	San Jose	71.78	26,200
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	110.96	40,500
Ecuador	Guayaquil	84.38	30,800
	Quito	83.56	30,500
France	Garches	238.90	87,200
	Le Havre	105.48	38,500
	Lyon	149.32	54,500
	Marseille	139.73	51,000
	Montpellier	123.84	45,200
	Paris	238.90	87,200
	Sevres	238.90	87,200
	Suresnes	238.90	87,200
	Versailles	238.90	87,200

2007 Limits on Housing Expenses			
Country	City or Other Location	Limit on Housing Expenses (daily)	Limit on Housing Expenses (full year)
Germany	Babenhausen	116.99	42,700
	Bad Aibling	99.73	36,400
	Bad Nauheim	93.42	34,100
	Baumholder	106.58	38,900
	Berlin	143.29	52,300
	Birkenfeld	106.58	38,900
	Boeblingen	127.40	46,500
	Butzbach	91.51	33,400
	Darmstadt	116.99	42,700
	Erlangen	74.25	27,100
	Frankfurt am Main	122.19	44,600
	Friedberg	93.42	34,100
	Fuerth	74.25	27,100
	Garmisch-Partenkirchen	101.10	36,900
	Geilenkirchen	80.27	29,300
	Gelnhausen	126.58	46,200
	Germersheim	88.77	32,400
	Giebelstadt	101.37	37,000
	Giessen	91.51	33,400
	Grafenwoehr	75.89	27,700
	Hanau	126.58	46,200
	Hannover	87.40	31,900
	Heidelberg	116.71	42,600
	Idar-Oberstein	106.58	38,900
	Ingolstadt	125.75	45,900
	Kaiserslautern, Landkreis	130.41	47,600
	Kitzingen	101.37	37,000
	Leimen	116.71	42,600
	Ludwigsburg	127.40	46,500
	Mainz	143.84	52,500
	Mannheim	116.71	42,600
	Munich	125.75	45,900
	Nellingen	127.40	46,500
	Neubruecke	106.58	38,900
	Nuernberg	74.25	27,100
	Ober Ramstadt	116.99	42,700
	Oberammergau	101.10	36,900
	Pirmasens	130.41	47,600
	Rheinau	116.71	42,600
	Schwabach	74.25	27,100
	Schwetzingen	116.71	42,600
	Seckenheim	116.71	42,600
	Sembach	130.41	47,600
	Stuttgart	127.40	46,500
	Wertheim	101.40	37,000
	Wiesbaden	143.84	52,500
	Wuerzburg	101.40	37,000
	Zirndorf	74.25	27,100
	Zweibrueken	130.41	47,600

2007 Limits on Housing Expenses			
Country	City or Other Location	Limit on Housing Expenses (daily)	Limit on Housing Expenses (full year)
Germany (Continued)	All cities other than Augsburg, Babenhausen, Bad Aibling, Bad Kreuznach, Bad Nauheim, Baumholder, Berchtesgaden, Berlin, Birkenfeld, Boeblingen, Bonn, Bremen, Bremerhaven, Butzbach, Cologne, Darmstadt, Delmenhorst, Duesseldorf, Erlangen, Flensburg, Frankfurt am Main, Friedberg, Fuerth, Garstedt, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Geilenkirchen, Gelnhausen, Germersheim, Giebelstadt, Giessen, Grafenwoehr, Grefrath, Greven, Gruenstadt, Hamburg, Hanau, Handorf, Hannover, Heidelberg, Heilbronn, Herungen, Idar-Oberstein, Ingolstadt, Kaiserslautern, Landkreis, Kalkar, Karlsruhe, Kerpen, Kitzingen, Koblenz, Leimen, Leipzig, Ludwigsburg, Mainz, Mannheim, Moenchengladbach, Muenster, Munich, Nellingen, Neubruecke, Noervenich, Nuernberg, Ober Ramstadt, Oberammergau, Osterholz-Scharmbeck, Pirmasens, Rheinau, Rheinberg, Schwabach, Schwetzingen, Sembach, Stuttgart, Twisteden, Wahn, Wertheim, Wiesbaden, Worms, Wuerzburg, Zirndorf, and Zweibrueken	103.29	37,700
Greece	Athens	94.25	34,400
	Argyroupolis	91.23	33,300
	Elefsis	94.25	34,400
	Ellinikon	94.25	34,400
	Mt. Horiatiatis	91.23	33,300
	Mt. Parnis	94.25	34,400
	Mt. Pateras	94.25	34,400
	Nea Makri	94.25	34,400
	Perivolaki	91.23	33,300
	Piraeus	94.25	34,400
	Souda Bay (Crete)	72.88	26,600
	Tanagra	94.25	34,400
	Thessaloniki	91.23	33,300
Guatemala	Guatemala City	103.01	37,600
Holy See, The		159.18	58,100
Hungary	Budapest	89.04	32,500
India	Mumbai	156.19	57,011
	New Delhi	73.75	26,920
Indonesia	Jakarta	103.50	37,776
Ireland	Dublin	80.55	29,400
	Limerick	80.00	29,200
	Shannon Area	80.00	29,200
Italy	Catania	78.63	28,700
	Genoa	103.29	37,700
	Gioia Tauro	85.48	31,200
	La Spezia	103.29	37,700
	Leghorn	99.45	36,300
	Milan	237.53	86,700

2007 Limits on Housing Expenses			
Country	City or Other Location	Limit on Housing Expenses (daily)	Limit on Housing Expenses (full year)
Italy (<i>Continued</i>)	Naples	131.23	47,900
	Pisa	99.45	36,300
	Pordenone-Aviano	109.59	40,000
	Rome	159.18	58,100
	Sardinia	81.37	29,700
	Sigonella	78.63	28,700
	Turin	118.63	43,300
	Verona	75.89	27,700
	Vicenza	110.68	40,400
	All cities other than Avellino, Brindisi, Catania, Florence, Gaeta, Genoa, Gioia Tauro, La Spezia, Leghorn, Milan, Mount Vergine, Naples, Nettuno, Pisa, Pordenone-Aviano, Rome, Sardinia, Sigonella, Turin, Verona, and Vicenza	91.23	33,300
Jamaica	Kingston	112.88	41,200
Japan	Akashi	73.70	26,900
	Atsugi	93.15	34,000
	Camp Zama	93.15	34,000
	Chiba-Ken	93.15	34,000
	Fussa	93.15	34,000
	Gifu	80.00	29,200
	Gotemba	75.07	27,400
	Haneda	93.15	34,000
	Kanagawa-Ken	93.15	34,000
	Komaki	80.00	29,200
	Machida-Shi	93.15	34,000
	Nagoya	103.52	37,786
	Okinawa Prefecture	123.56	45,100
	Osaka-Kobe	145.30	53,036
	Sagamihara	93.15	34,000
	Saitama-Ken	93.15	34,000
	Sasebo	73.70	26,900
	Tachikawa	93.15	34,000
	Tokyo	234.79	85,700
	Tokyo-to	99.73	36,400
Korea	Yokohama	131.23	47,900
	Yokosuka	113.42	41,400
	Yokota	93.15	34,000
	Camp Carroll	77.53	28,300
	Camps Market	179.18	65,400
	Chinhae	83.01	30,300
	Chunchon	76.99	28,100
	Colbern	179.18	65,400
	K-16	179.18	65,400
	Kimhae	86.03	31,400
	Kimpo Airfield	179.18	65,400
	Kwangju	82.19	30,000

2007 Limits on Housing Expenses			
Country	City or Other Location	Limit on Housing Expenses (daily)	Limit on Housing Expenses (full year)
Korea (Continued)	Pusan	86.03	31,400
	Pyongtaek	93.42	34,100
	Seoul	179.18	65,400
	Suwon	179.18	65,400
	Taegu	97.53	35,600
	Tongduchon	75.62	27,600
	Uijongbu	106.85	39,000
	Waegwan	77.53	28,300
	All cities other than Ammo Depot #9, Camp Carroll, Camps Market, Changwon, Chinhae, Chunchon, Colbern, K-16, Kimhae, Kimpo Airfield, Kunsan, Kwangju, Mercer, Munsan, Osan AB, Pusan, Pyongtaek, Seoul, Suwon, Taegu, Tongduchon, Uijongbu, and Waegwan	87.40	31,900
Kuwait	Kuwait City	166.85	60,900
	All cities other than Kuwait City	149.59	54,600
Luxembourg		130.68	47,700
Macedonia	Skopje	96.99	35,400
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	131.51	48,000
	All cities other than Kuala Lumpur	92.33	33,700
Malta		108.22	39,500
Mexico	Hermosillo	91.23	33,300
	Mazatlan	81.92	29,900
	Mexico City	116.16	42,400
	Monterrey	108.49	39,600
	All cities other than Ciudad Juarez, Cuernavaca, Guadalajara, Hermosillo, Matamoros, Mazatlan, Merida, Metapa, Mexico City, Monterrey, Nogales, Nuevo Laredo, Tapachula, Tijuana, Tuxtla Gutierrez, and Veracruz	103.84	37,900
Netherlands	Amsterdam	144.93	52,900
	Aruba	98.63	36,000
	Brunssum	90.14	32,900
	Eygelshoven	90.14	32,900
	Hague, The	163.29	59,600
	Heerlen	90.14	32,900
	Hoensbroek	90.14	32,900
	Hulsberg	90.14	32,900
	Kerkrade	90.14	32,900
	Landgraaf	90.14	32,900
	Maastricht	90.14	32,900
	Papendrecht	114.52	41,800
	Rotterdam	114.52	41,800
	Schaesburg	90.14	32,900
	Schinnen	90.14	32,900
	Schiphol	144.93	52,900
	Ypenburg	163.29	59,600

2007 Limits on Housing Expenses			
Country	City or Other Location	Limit on Housing Expenses (daily)	Limit on Housing Expenses (full year)
Netherlands (Continued)	All cities other than Amsterdam, Aruba, Brunssum, Coevorden, Eyselshoven, The Hague, Heerlen, Hoensbroek, Hulsberg, Kerkrade, Landgraaf, Maastricht, Margraten, Papendrecht, Rotterdam, Schaesburg, Schinnen, Schiphol, and Ypenburg	83.29	30,400
New Zealand	Auckland	97.81	35,700
	Wellington	92.60	33,800
Nicaragua	Managua	87.12	31,800
Norway	Oslo	83.76	30,573
	Stavanger	96.44	35,200
	All cities other than Oslo and Stavanger	98.08	35,800
Panama	Panama City	88.22	32,200
Peru	Lima	74.79	27,300
Philippines	Cavite	98.63	36,000
	Manila	98.63	36,000
Poland		72.33	26,400
Portugal	Alverca	145.48	53,100
	Lajes Field	71.78	26,200
	Lisbon	145.48	53,100
Qatar	Doha	95.30	34,786
Russia	Moscow	249.04	90,900
	Saint Petersburg	113.70	41,500
	Sakhalin Island	212.33	77,500
	Vladivostok	212.33	77,500
	Yekaterinburg	129.86	47,400
Rwanda	Kigali	86.30	31,500
Saudi Arabia	Jeddah	84.02	30,667
	Riyadh	84.02	30,667
Singapore		155.34	56,700
South Africa	Pretoria	110.14	40,200
Spain	Barcelona	108.49	39,600
	Madrid	107.67	39,300
	Rota	92.60	33,800
	Valencia	111.51	40,700
Switzerland	Bern	139.45	50,900
	Geneva	194.25	70,900
	Zurich	107.45	39,219
	All cities other than Bern, Geneva, and Zurich	90.14	32,900
Taiwan	Taipei	122.42	44,685
Thailand	Bangkok	100.27	36,600
Turkey	Ankara	89.04	32,500
	Elmadag	89.04	32,500
	Izmir-Cigli	86.58	31,600
	Manzarali	89.04	32,500
	Yamanlar	86.58	31,600
Ukraine	Kiev	89.98	32,844
United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	84.07	30,687
	Dubai	116.31	42,452

2007 Limits on Housing Expenses			
Country	City or Other Location	Limit on Housing Expenses (daily)	Limit on Housing Expenses (full year)
United Kingdom	Basingstoke	112.60	41,099
	Bath	112.33	41,000
	Bracknell	170.14	62,100
	Bristol	106.03	38,700
	Cambridge	117.81	43,000
	Caversham	202.19	73,800
	Cheltenham	128.22	46,800
	Chicksands	72.60	26,500
	Croughton	105.75	38,600
	Fairford	108.77	39,700
	Farnborough	141.92	51,800
	Felixstowe	123.29	45,000
	Gibraltar	122.24	44,616
	Harrogate	119.18	43,500
	High Wycombe	170.14	62,100
	Kemble	108.77	39,700
	Lakenheath	150.96	55,100
	Liverpool	106.30	38,800
	London	213.15	77,800
	Loudwater	143.84	52,500
	Menwith Hill	119.18	43,500
	Mildenhall	150.96	55,100
	Oxfordshire	105.75	38,600
	Plymouth	105.75	38,600
	Portsmouth	105.75	38,600
	Reading	170.14	62,100
	Rochester	109.32	39,900
	Southampton	121.10	44,200
	Surrey	132.61	48,402
	Waterbeach	120.27	43,900
	West Byfleet	72.33	26,400
	Wiltshire	113.97	41,600
	All cities other than Basingstoke, Bath, Belfast, Birmingham, Bracknell, Bristol, Brough, Bude, Cambridge, Caversham, Chelmsford, Cheltenham, Chicksands, Croughton, Dunstable, Edinburgh, Edzell, Fairford, Farnborough, Felixstowe, Ft. Halstead, Gibraltar, Glenrothes, Greenham Common, Harrogate, High Wycombe, Hythe, Kemble, Lakenheath, Liverpool, London, Loudwater, Menwith Hill, Mildenhall, Nottingham, Oxfordshire, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Reading, Rochester, Southampton, Surrey, Waterbeach, Welford, West Byfleet, and Wiltshire	104.93	38,300
Venezuela	Caracas	156.16	57,000
Vietnam	Hanoi	128.22	46,800