

US Amateurs May Handle Third-Party Traffic With:

Source: <http://www.arrl.org/third-party-operating-agreements> (as of 2018 Jul 4)

At the end of an exchange of third-party traffic with a station located in a foreign country, an FCC-licensed amateur must transmit the call sign of the foreign station as well as his own call sign.

V2	Antigua/Barbuda	6Y	Jamaica
LO-LW	Argentina	JY	Jordan
VK	Australia	EL	Liberia
V3	Belize	V7	Marshall Islands
CP	Bolivia	XA-XI	Mexico
E7	Bosnia-Herzegovina	V6	Micronesia, Federated States of
PP-PY	Brazil	YN	Nicaragua
VE, VO, VY	Canada	HO-HP	Panama
CA-CE	Chile	ZP	Paraguay
HJ-HK	Colombia	OA-OC	Peru
D6	Comoros (Federal Islamic Republic of)	DU-DZ	Philippines
TI, TE	Costa Rica	VR6	Pitcairn Island*
CM, CO	Cuba	V4	St. Kitts/Nevis
HI	Dominican Republic	J6	St. Lucia
J7	Dominica	J8	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
HC-HD	Ecuador	9L	Sierra Leone
YS	El Salvador	ZR-ZU	South Africa
C5	Gambia, The	3DA	Swaziland
9G	Ghana	9Y-9Z	Trinidad/Tobago
J3	Grenada	TA-TC	Turkey
TG	Guatemala	GB	United Kingdom
8R	Guyana	CV-CX	Uruguay
HH	Haiti	YV-YY	Venezuela
HQ-HR	Honduras	4U1ITU	ITU - Geneva
4X, 4Z	Israel	4U1VIC	VIC - Vienna

Notes:

- *Since 1970, there has been an informal agreement between the United Kingdom and the US, permitting Pitcairn and US amateurs to exchange messages concerning medical emergencies, urgent need for equipment or supplies, and private or personal matters of island residents.
- US licensed amateurs may operate in the US territories under their FCC license.
- Please note that the Region 2 Division of the [International Amateur Radio Union](#) (IARU) has recommended that international traffic on the 20 and 15-meter bands be conducted on the following frequencies:

14.100-14.150 MHz	21.150-21.200 MHz
14.250-14.350 MHz	21.300-21.450 MHz

- The IARU is the alliance of [Amateur Radio societies](#) from around the world; Region 2 comprises member-societies in North, South and Central America, and the Caribbean.