



ONE HUNDRED NINTH
CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AT THE FIRST SESSION

*Begun and held at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday,
the eighth day of December, two thousand and twenty-five.*



JOINT RESOLUTION

Declaring that a state of war exists between the Governments of the United States
and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland, and the Arab Republic of Egypt, and authorizing the use of the Armed
Forces of the United States.

H. J. Res. 9-2

Whereas, the United Kingdom has issued coercive demands requiring the United States to relinquish control of American military installations in Egypt, submit to compulsory symbolic displays of British authority, and formally acknowledge British superiority as a condition to avoid armed conflict;

Whereas, such demands constitute an unlawful ultimatum and a direct threat to the sovereignty, dignity, and security of the United States;

Whereas, the United Kingdom has threatened hostile action against United States forces and interests should the United States refuse to comply;

Whereas, threats of force and coercive ultimatums constitute acts of aggression under international norms;

Whereas, the President has informed Congress of an imminent threat to United States forces and installations;

Whereas, on December 26, 2025, officials of the United States Government, including the Secretary of Defense and senior commissioned officers of the Armed Forces of the United States, were present within the territory of the Arab Republic of Egypt for official diplomatic and national security purposes with the full expectation of protection under international law and customary diplomatic practice;

Whereas elements of the Egyptian Armed Forces, without provocation, warning, or lawful justification, deliberately discharged firearms upon an unarmed United States diplomatic and military delegation, causing severe and permanent injuries to United States officials and constituting a direct armed attack against the United States;

Whereas such actions represent a grave violation of the sovereignty of the United States, the inviolability of diplomatic personnel, and the established norms of international conduct governing relations among civilized nations;

H. J. Res. 9-3

Whereas further intelligence establishes that senior officials within the Egyptian military and intelligence apparatus exercised command responsibility or direct participation in coordinated hostile acts against United States leadership on the same date, including a lethal attack against the President of the United States on United States soil;

Whereas these acts, taken together, constitute a deliberate, organized, and sustained use of armed force by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt against the United States of America;

Whereas such conduct leaves the United States no alternative consistent with its constitutional obligations except to recognize the existence of a state of war and to take all necessary measures to defend its people, its officials, and its national security;

Whereas, Congress possesses the constitutional authority to declare war: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DECLARATION OF WAR.

(a) The Congress, under its authority in Article 1 Section 8 of the Constitution, declares that a state of war exists between the United States and the [Arab Republic of Egypt](#), and the [United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland](#) which has been thrust upon the United States by acts of armed hostility committed by those governments.

(b) Such declaration shall cease only upon—

- (1) A signed treaty being duly ratified by the Senate;
- (2) A declaration from the President; or
- (3) An act of Congress declaring the cessation of hostilities

(c) Each declaration of war shall be separable from the other, all authorizations given in this resolution shall continue to apply after the cessation of one declaration.

H. J. Res. 9-4

SECTION 2. AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES.

The President is hereby authorized and directed to employ the Armed Forces of the United States and all other resources of the Government as necessary and appropriate to prosecute said war to a successful conclusion, to repel further attacks, and to secure the safety of the United States and its nationals.

SECTION 3. STATUS UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW.

(a) The United States affirms that this declaration is issued in the exercise of its inherent right of self-defense under international law and pursuant to the constitutional authority of Congress to declare war.

(b) Pursuant to International law, Congress affirms that the United States Armed Forces shall not be used in hostilities in conflicts other than those— authorized by Congress by declaration of war, authorized by treaties duly ratified by the Senate, taken domestically in self-defense of the United States or its territories, or authorized by international law.

SECTION 4. AUTHORIZATION FOR LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL.

(a) Pursuant to Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution, the President is authorized to grant letters of marque and reprisal against vessels, persons, entities, or instrumentalities acting on behalf of, or under the direction or control of, the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt or the United Kingdom that have engaged in, or materially supported, acts of hostility against the United States.

(b) Letters of marque and reprisal issued under this section may authorize the seizure, detention, and disposition of enemy property, or assets, consistent with the law of nations and such rules as the President may prescribe.

H. J. Res. 9-5

(c) The President shall ensure that any letters of marque and reprisal granted under this section are subject to appropriate regulation, limitations, and oversight, including requirements for accountability, compliance with international law, and reporting to Congress.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize acts inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States or to diminish the authority of Congress with respect to declarations of war or the regulation of captures on land and water.

SECTION 5. AUTHORIZATION TO IMPOSE AN EMBARGO.

The President is authorized to impose a full or partial embargo on trade, commerce, financial transactions, transportation, and economic intercourse between the United States and the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt or the United Kingdom, including any entity owned, controlled by, or acting on behalf of such government.

SECTION 6. AUTHORIZATION REGARDING CONQUERED TERRITORY AND ASSETS.

(a) The President is authorized, as Commander in Chief and pursuant to the war powers of Congress, to occupy, administer, and exercise control over any territory of the Arab Republic of Egypt or territory under its control that is lawfully captured or conquered by the Armed Forces of the United States during the prosecution of the war.

(b) The President may, subject to such terms and conditions as the President considers necessary, administer such territory under military authority, establish provisional governance, or assert claims of possession on behalf of the United States pending final disposition by treaty, act of Congress, or other lawful means.

(1) Establishment of any provisional government under this section must require a separate act of Congress.

H. J. Res. 9-6

(c) The President is authorized, as Commander in Chief and pursuant to the war powers of Congress, to seize any asset of the Arab Republic of Egypt, or United Kingdom, under its control that is lawfully captured or conquered by the Armed Forces of the United States during the prosecution of the war.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to permanently annex territory without the consent of Congress, nor to limit the constitutional authority of Congress to determine the ultimate status, governance, or disposition of any territory acquired as a result of the war.

SECTION 7. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

The President shall be required to submit a weekly report to Congress on the progress of the war.

Tonyy Lewinsky
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

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