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*INTERNAL AND FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*

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**Abstract:** This article provides an overview of the division of foreign policy powers in the United States between the executive branch and Congress. It outlines the roles and responsibilities of each branch, highlighting their interdependent relationship in the policymaking process. While the president is responsible for responding to foreign events, developing legislative proposals, and negotiating international treaties, Congress plays a role in setting duties and tariffs on foreign exports and imports, regulating trade and immigration, and adopting or modifying policies proposed by the executive branch. The article concludes that despite the president's reliance on the National Security Council, the State Department plays a pivotal role in making foreign policy decisions and developing policy for each region of the world. Overall, this article provides a helpful introduction to the complex nature of US foreign policy.

**Keywords :** foreign policy, history and development, United States Constitution, President and Congress, checks and balances, executive and legislature, make or change foreign policy, response to foreign events, legislative proposals, international treaties, policy statements, independent action, duties and tariffs, regulating trade and immigration, National Security Council, secretary of state, State Department, US Foreign Service.

**Introduction.** There will be no governance without politics. To control, there must be a direction of action, that is, a set of rules for those who are controlled. Public policy is primarily guidelines that reflect the government's intentions towards its people. Foreign policy affects the ideas we value, the products we buy, the well-being of friends and family abroad, and even gives us the luxury of feeling safe within our borders. The United States has a special role abroad, that is, what its diplomats have achieved abroad promotes American economic interests and increases national security. By the way, the main purpose of this article is to describe how American foreign policy is being implemented and implemented today.

**Research Methodology.** In the article, research methods such as on-site study of the preserved part of the dam, monitoring of its current state, classification and systematization, natural research, photo fixation, analysis and scientific generalization of collected materials, drawing conclusions are used.

**Analysis and results.** The nature of the topic gives us the freedom to briefly discuss its history and progress, taking into account how these policies affect the world after implementation. The United States Constitution distributes foreign policy between the president and Congress, observing control and balance. The executive and legislative branches often play a variety of related roles. Both branches have the potential to create or change foreign policy, and their interaction continues in the process of creating that policy. The executive branch is responsible for responding to foreign events, developing proposals for legislation, negotiating international treaties, developing political statements, implementing and carrying out independent actions. Congress can always support the president's approach or seek to change it. In the independent presidential movement, however,

it can be very difficult to change policies in the short term. However, in the case of a bill or international treaties, Congress has a decisive vote. On the other hand, Congress plays a role in American foreign policy by imposing duties and tariffs on foreign exports and imports, and regulating trade and immigration.

**Conclusion/Recommendations.** In conclusion, the United States chooses countries that are more beneficial to itself, votes for foreign assistance and sets a defense budget. Nevertheless, Congress is usually in the role of adopting, amending or rejecting policies proposed by the executive branch. In shaping U.S. foreign policy, the president relies on the advice of the National Security Council. This group is formed by the vice president, the secretary of state, the secretary of Defense, the head of the CIA and the country's Supreme Military Advisor. The secretary of state often represents the president abroad. The State Department implements foreign policy decisions and helps develop foreign policy for each region of the world. The United States foreign service (or diplomatic corps) is also attached to the State Department.

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