

# Military Intervention & Foreign Policy in the Trump Administration

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# The US Constitution & International Law

- ▶ **THE SUPREMACY CLAUSE:** Article VI, Clause 2: “This Constitution, and *the Laws of the United States* which shall be made in Pursuance thereof, and all *treaties* made, or which shall be made under the Authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme Law of the Land, and All Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.”

# The Constitution & International Law

- ▶ **FEDERAL JURISDICTION:** Article III , section 2.1:  
The Judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made under their Authority;....

# The Constitution & International Law

- ▶ **CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORITY:**
- ▶ Article 1, Section 8: “The Congress shall have power ...
- ▶ Article 1, Section 10: To define and punish Piracies and Felonies on the High Seas and offences against *the Law of Nations* (Customary International Law) (emphasis added)

# Military Intervention Scenario #1

## Operation Absolute Resolve: The Apprehension & Prosecution of Nicolas Maduro

# Operation Absolute Resolve: The Apprehension & Prosecution of Nicolas Maduro

- ▶ Facts regarding the **Maduro Apprehension in Caracas, Venezuela on January 3, 2026**
- ▶ **Based on a 2020 federal indictment (during Trump #1) containing multiple federal charges including narco-terrorism and drug trafficking**
- ▶ **Operation Absolute Resolve was a joint military and law enforcement mission** involving the various US military services, including special operations, plus multiple US intelligence agencies and the FBI
- ▶ Over 150 US aircraft including drones worked in close coordination with US forces on the ground to effect the arrest

# Prior US Designation of FTOs & SDGTs (Jan & Feb 2025)

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- ▶ **Executive Order 14157 of January 20, 2025 designating Cartels and Other Organizations as Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs) and Specifically Designated Global Terrorists (SDGTs)**
- ▶ **Designated entities pose a National Security Threat** beyond that of transnational organized crime *etc*
- ▶ Relevant federal laws: (1) Immigration and Nationality Act 8 USC 101 *et sec*; (2) International Economic Emergencies Powers Act, 50 USC 1701 *et sec*; (3) Executive Order 13224
- ▶ Federal Agencies include: DOJ, DOT, DHS, DNI...
- ▶ **Department of State's Designations of Eight (8) International Cartels as FTOs or SDGTs on February 20, 2025 (Six are Mexican Cartels, one is El Salvadorian (MS-13) and one is Venezuelan, namely *Tren de Aragua*)**
- ▶ Also relevant is ***Cartel de Los Soles***, an umbrella term to describe not one cartel but a disparate group of actors such as the Venezuelan Armed Forces, the Bolivian National Intelligence Services and high-ranking politicians, such as Maduro, all involved in drug trafficking

## Operation Absolute Resolve: The Apprehension & Prosecution of Nicolas Maduro

- ▶ **PIL Doctrines of Domestic v. Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction (EXT-JD)**
- ▶ **Domestic (or Municipal) JD is based upon the Recognition of a Nation State's Rights to:**
  - ▶ **1. Prescribe Law (e.g. Legislate)**
  - ▶ **2. Enforce & Administer Law**
  - ▶ **3. Adjudicate Law**
- ▶ **These Rights are normally confined to the municipal or domestic law and territory of the Nation State**
- ▶ **There are however recognized statutory exceptions under the following theories & rationales allowing for Extra-Territorial JD**

# Operation Absolute Resolve: The Apprehension & Prosecution of Nicolas Maduro

- ▶ **Theories and Rationales for a Nation State's EXT-JD**
- ▶ **1. Territorial JD\*\*\* (a) Subjective (b) Objective aka "Effects Doctrine"**
- ▶ **2. Nationality JD** (Perpetrator is National of State Asserting JD)
- ▶ **3. Passive Personality JD\*\*\* (Nationals of State Asserting JD are Injured/Threatened)**
- ▶ **4. Protective JD\*\*\* (National Security)**
- ▶ **5. Universal JD** (Universally Condemned Crime)
- ▶ US Courts usually require that the **Federal Charging Statute must expressly contemplate EXT-JD**

# Operation Absolute Resolve: The Apprehension & Prosecution of Nicolas Maduro

- ▶ **Count One:** Alleges that Maduro and other Co-Ds conspired to violate 21 USC 960 which links the prohibition of the manufacturing, distribution or dispensing of narcotics to the provision of “anything of pecuniary value for any person or organization involved in terrorist activity or terrorism.
- ▶ In the Maduro prosecution, the distribution and possession of narcotics with the intent to distribute is linked to providing support to the *FARC* and other US-designated FTO’s (e.g., *Tren de Aragua*)

# Operation Absolute Resolve: The Apprehension & Prosecution of Nicolas Maduro

- ▶ **Count Two: Cocaine importation conspiracy** alleges that Maduro and Co-Ds violated 21 USC 963 by ***importing a controlled substance into the United States with the intent to distribute:***
- ▶ That is: Maduro and Co-Ds engaged in manufacturing, distributing or possessing such narcotics with the intent to distribute a controlled substance with cause to believe that substance would be unlawfully imported into the United States or US Territorial Waters (12 NM) as well as US-registered aircraft

## Operation Absolute Resolve: The Apprehension & Prosecution of Nicolas Maduro

- ▶ **Count Three:** Alleges that Maduro and Co-Ds, in relation to or in furtherance of the narco-terrorism and drug distribution counts, knowingly used, carried, and possessed automatic machine guns and other devices in violation of 18 USC 924
- ▶ **Count Four:** Alleges conspiracy involving Maduro and Co-Ds relative to Count Three

# Operation Absolute Resolve: The Apprehension & Prosecution of Nicolas Maduro

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- ▶ **Maduro's Defense #1: Head of State Immunity**
- ▶ **ISSUE:** Does Nicolas Maduro qualify for Head of State Immunity from criminal prosecution (or civil trial) in US Courts?
- ▶ The doctrine of Head of State Immunity is based on *The Schooner Exchange v. McFadden* (S. Ct.1812)
- ▶ **Yes**, according to China, Russia, Cuba, North Korea and Socialist States, Maduro is a legitimate head of state. **How Maduro came to power is irrelevant**
- ▶ **No**, US presidents have, since 2019, expressly denied recognition of Maduro's presidency (and hence by implication Head of State Immunity) because his presidency was secured as the result of a fraudulent presidential election. **How Maduro came to power is highly relevant in a Democratic State**

# Operation Absolute Resolve: The Apprehension & Prosecution of Nicolas Maduro

- ▶ **Maduro's Defense #2: He was unlawfully abducted; US/Venezuelan Extradition Treaty was violated**
- ▶ Issue: Does abduction of a foreign national in a foreign State by the US vitiate jurisdiction over that foreign national in US Courts?
- ▶ No. According to the *Ker-Frisbie* Doctrine, US Federal Courts do not examine nor condemn the means by which a defendant is apprehended and transferred to the US because they consider the methods of apprehension and transfer to be a *Political Question* for the Congress and the President
- ▶ See: *Ker v. Illinois* (S.Ct. 1896); also, *Frisbie v. Collins* (S.Ct.1956)
- ▶ These precedents are reinforced in *U.S. v. Alvarez-Machain* (S.Ct.1992) the Court ruled that the US/Mexico Extradition Treaty argument was overcome by the controlling relevance of the *Ker-Frisbie* Doctrine

# Operation Absolute Resolve: The Apprehension & Prosecution of Nicolas Maduro

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- ▶ **Defense #3** Maduro's apprehension and transfer to the US were the result of a large-scale military operation and not a lawful law enforcement operation; the Court should dismiss the case as incompatible with its jurisdiction
- ▶ Issue: Does the involvement of the US military in the apprehension and transfer of Maduro to the US vitiate US federal JD?
- ▶ No because 75 Venezuelan military personnel were killed during this operation, it shows that substantial US military protection for the law enforcement function were essential since it proves that the targets (Maduro and wife) were heavily guarded
- ▶ The *Noriega* case is distinguishable and does not present a barrier to the imposition of US federal JD
- ▶ The *Posse Comitatus Act*, as amended, sanctions the use of military in dangerous law enforcement operations. This is based on the statute's amendments and a 1971 Office of Legal Counsel Memorandum indicating that the President may use military to assist law enforcement operations.
- ▶ Possible Issue: The Extra-Territorial application of the *Posse Comitatus Act*

# Operation Absolute Resolve: The Apprehension & Prosecution of Nicolas Maduro

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- ▶ Sources consulted:
- ▶ Trump announces US Military's capture of Maduro, <https://www.war.gov>
- ▶ Inside the Legal Battles Ahead for Nicolas Maduro, LAWFARE, Jan. 26, 2026, <https://www.lawfaremedia.org/article/inside-the-legal-battles-ahead-for-nicolas-maduro>

# Military Intervention Scenario #2

## Operation Epic Fury: Regime Change & Demilitarization of Iran

# Iran & the US

## Global Political & Legal Frameworks

# International Law & the UN Charter: The Good, The Bad & The Ugly

- ▶ THE GOOD:
- ▶ UN Charter is a treaty ratified by every Nation State in the International Community
- ▶ The Charter has its own Supremacy Clause: “In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the Charter shall prevail.”

- ▶ THE GOOD:
- ▶ The Charter's primary purpose is to collectively promote and preserve International Peace and Security (IP&S) and to eliminate any threats thereto. (Art. 1.1)
- ▶ The Charter sets the fundamental rules regarding the threat or use of force for all States in the International Community (Arts. 1 & 2)
- ▶ No State shall use unprovoked Force against another State, nor may any State threaten to use force without provocation...This includes any use or threat of force which endangers Human Rights or Fundamental Freedoms. (Art. 2.4)

# International Law & the UN Charter: The Good, the Bad and the Ugly

- ▶ THE BAD:
- ▶ The UN Security Council (UNSC) is a collective body of fifteen States which has the responsibility and the supranational authority to maintain International Peace and Security (IP&S) and to prevent the use of force or threatened force which might jeopardize Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms anywhere in the World (Chapters V, VI & VII)
- ▶ However, this grand Liberal experiment in collective governance to maintain IP&S and prevent threats thereto fails because it succumbed to Real Politique..

- ▶ THE UGLY:
- ▶ **The Permanent Five**: In 1945, at the UN's inception, Instead of rotating UNSC membership and thereby sharing power equally among all Member States, each of the powerful victors in WWII (The US, Great Britain, France, The USSR and China) ascended to permanent membership on the UNSC and secured unilateral dispositive veto power....
- ▶ Thus, the option for impactful intervention to resolve conflict largely disappears because of profound and prevailing differences between and among the Permanent Five
- ▶ Only very rarely and under unusual circumstances has the UNSC made decisions and taken action to promote, preserve and protect IP&S and HR&FF...e.g., Korean conflict in the 1950's and the Persian Gulf Crisis/Liberation of Kuwait 1990-91/ and support for US response to 9/11

## International Law & the UN Charter: Hopeful Signs

- ▶ Only very rarely and under unusual circumstances has the UNSC made decisions and taken action to promote, preserve and protect IP&S and HR&FF...Examples follow:
- ▶ Korean conflict in the 1950's (UN coalition force)
- ▶ Persian Gulf Crisis/Liberation of Kuwait 1990-91/ (UN coalition force under US command)
- ▶ 9/11 UNSC support for US response to 9/11 (key UNSC resolutions enabling US to proceed under **Art. 51 of UN Charter** [State's Inherent right of Self Defense to an Armed Attack]); This signaled support of the US and led to the US conflict in Afghanistan

## International Law & the UN Charter: Hopeful Signs

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- ▶ **UNSC Res. 2817** sponsored by 140 plus UN member states was approved by 13 of 13 members of the UNSC--- China and the Russian Federation abstaining
- ▶ **UNSC Res. 2817** condemns Iran's March 11<sup>th</sup> attacks on Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait, Iraq and Jordan as a UN Charter violation of International Peace and Security (IP&S)
- ▶ The UN Secretary General also acknowledged and condemned the excessive violence and harm to protestors at the hands of the Iranian regime
- ▶ All of this despite the predictable condemnation the of the US and Israel by the UN Secretary General for violating of International Peace and Security (IP&S) for their attacks on Iran
- ▶ **NOTABLY-Immediately following UNSC Res. 2817, the Russian Federation proposed a UNSC Resolution calling for a cessation of all hostilities in the Persian Gulf. This was not approved!!**
- ▶ It can be said that these developments represent a surprising and welcome shift in global perspectives and a collective hope that Iran will be demilitarized

# Why is the US at War?

## The Iranian Threat

# Key US National Security Issues Regarding Iran & Proxies

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- ▶ Have Iran or their proxies attacked the United States?
- ▶ Does Iran pose a serious present threat to the US?
- ▶ If so, what is that threat, and how significant is it?
- ▶ If there is a threat, when has, or will that threat materialize and require a response?
- ▶ What should be the response?

# Iranian Asymmetric Kinetic Attacks

# Iran & Proxies-Aggression against the US

- ▶ 1979 Iranian Revolution: 66 Americans from the US Embassy in Tehran taken as hostages and held for 444 Days (Violates the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (VCDR) and the peaceful international emissary is an Internationally-Protected Person (IPP) in accordance with universal CIL dating back to Greek and Roman times)
- ▶ 1983 vehicle – borne suicide bomber kills 83 in Beirut, Lebanon: 17 KIA-American Embassy personnel (Violates VCDR + CIL re; IPPs)

## Iran & Proxies-Aggression toward the United States

- ▶ **October 1983** A major attack when Iranian-backed Hezbollah operative drives truck bomb into US Marines barracks in Beirut Lebanon and kills 220 US Marines and 21 other service personnel (Violated of Art 2.4 UN Charter)
- ▶ December 1983: Hezbollah operatives drive truck through gates to US Embassy in Kuwait City; no American casualties
- ▶ **March 1984**: Iranian-backed Islamic-Jihad terrorists kidnap, torture and murder (in 1985) Beirut CIA Station Chief, William Buckley
- ▶ December 1984: Iranian-backed Hezbollah hijacks Kuwait Airways flight 221 (Kuwait to Pakistan) then diverts to Tehran; two US workers for US Agency for International Development are murdered

# Iran & Proxies-Aggression toward the United States

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- ▶ June 1985: Iranian-backed Hezbollah hijacks TWA flight 847 en route for Athens to Rome; hostage, US Navy diver killed
- ▶ July 1989: Hezbollah murders Col. William Higgins, USMC, after kidnapping him the previous year when he was serving on a UN Peacekeeping Mission in southern Lebanon
- ▶ In the 1990s, the pattern of Iranian-backed Hezbollah terrorism targets US civilian, military and diplomatic personnel. Seven violent incidents of Iranian-backed terrorism, some occur signalling dramatic escalation, most notably the following: (1) 1996, Iranian-backed Hezbollah affiliate, Al Hijaz (KSA terror group) blow up the Kobar Towers in the KSA which served as USAF housing....19 US KIA, 500 WIA; (2) August 1998, Hezbollah aids Al Qaeda to blow up two American Embassies, one in Kenya, the other in Tanzania, with a total of 224 KIA (12 US KIA) and thousands of WIA

## Iran & Proxies-Aggression toward the United States

- ▶ 2001, 2002, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2014, 2015, 2018, 2020-2024: Hamas, Hezbollah, and other Iran-affiliated and funded terrorist groups attack, injure and kill American citizens, contractors, diplomatic and military personnel in small targeted attacks.
- ▶ 2003-2011: Major escalation as Iran-backed militias kill more than **600 US military personnel** during US military operations in Iraq. Iranian training and materiel support of militias significantly increased the difficulty for the US military in combatting insurgency in Iraq. Weapons used against US forces included the most lethal encountered by the US military. These Iranian-produced weapons were (1) Explosive Forward Detonators (EFDs) (2) Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs)

# Iran & Proxies-Aggression toward the United States

- ▶ October 7, 2023: Major escalation continues as Iranian-backed Hamas kills over 1200 Israeli citizens including 48 Americans and takes an additional 12 Americans as hostages in southern Israel
- ▶ Defense of Democracies Report released in 2024 stating that between October 17, 2023 and November 19, 2024, Iran-backed militias have launched 180 attacks against US forces in Iraq and Syria resulting in 180 WIA and 3 KIA
- ▶ January 2024: Hezbollah attacks US forces in Jordan resulting in 3 KIAs and more than 40 WIAs
- ▶ November 2024: US DOJ announces charges against one Iranian national and two American accomplices in the attempted assassination of President Trump...Ayatollah Khomeini later announces that Iran won't miss next time

# Iran & Proxies-Aggression toward the United States-

## - Iran & Hezbollah aid al Qaeda re: 9/11

- ▶ Iran & Hezbollah directly and materially aided al Qaeda's perpetration of the 9/11 attacks
- ▶ The 9/11 Commission Report : US Intelligence Community's (IC's) "Failure of Imagination" to pick up on collusion between these actors. IC operated in mutually exclusive silos. This revelation led to a fundamental change in IC policy from "Need to Know" to "Need to Share"
- ▶ These findings aligned with 276 Fact Findings in *Haylish v. bin Laden* in the US District Court (SDNY) which detailed the numerous ways in which Iran had advance warning of 9/11 and directly and materially aided al Qaeda in the perpetration of those attacks by providing a safe havens, travel documents, financing, and posing as front companies to acquire flight training for key 911 terrorists
- ▶ The *Haylish* Court awarded \$7B to 47 families and the judgment was upheld on appeal

# The Iranian Nuclear Threat

# The Iranian Nuclear Threat

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- ▶ Iran has been engaged in an effort to build a nuclear weapons arsenal since the early 1980s, which they routinely denied, all the while claiming that any uranium enrichment they were conducting was minimal and for peaceful purposes only....Enrichment to 5% satisfies requirements for peaceful use
- ▶ However, by 2013, they possessed nearly 20,000 centrifuges and a stockpile of 9700 kg of uranium enriched to 5% and 370 kg enriched to 20% (fissionable)
- ▶ Iran did not allow “anywhere/anytime” inspections by the IAEA
- ▶ IAEA inspectors are limited to certain sites, had to give notice of intent to inspect, and subsequently denied IAEA access to all sites
- ▶ US Operation Midnight Hammer in June of 2025 was successful at achieving significant destruction of the Uranium enrichment and technology facilities (Natanz, Fordow and Isfahan). This resulted in a 2+ year setback for the Regime’s uranium enrichment program

# The Iranian Nuclear Threat

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- ▶ Iran's Uranium Enrichment program has nonetheless continued steadily
- ▶ This month, on or about March 1<sup>st</sup>, Iranian negotiators revealed to the US negotiators Witkoff and Kushner that the Regime has 460kg of uranium enriched to 60% and 1000kg enriched to 20% (all fissionable)
- ▶ Enrichment to weapons grade at 90% could occur in no more than possibly as little as a few weeks. Estimates vary
- ▶ At that point, there would be enough enriched uranium for eleven nuclear weapons
- ▶ Iran stated that it refused to cap enrichment efforts and declared that enrichment is Iran's inalienable right. Their negotiators also stated that they have the capability to manufacture their own advanced centrifuges
- ▶ Iranian's capability to produce nuclear weapons is now therefore unimpeded
- ▶ Iran's mid-range intercontinental missile capability (2500 miles) was suddenly revealed about ten ago with an attempted strike on Diego Garcia, a US military base in the Indian Ocean
- ▶ Nearly every capital in Europe is now vulnerable
- ▶ Europeans have finally decided it's time to get off the pot and get into the fight, and, at the very least, to assist the US in opening the Strait of Hormuz

# Theories of Intervention for Big Satan & Little Satan

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- ▶ AGGRESSION (art. 8*bis* Statute of the ICC)
- ▶ SELF DEFENSE (art. 51 UN Charter)
- ▶ ANTICIPATORY SELF DEFENSE
- ▶ PREVENTIVE SELF DEFENSE
- ▶ PROTECTIVE INTERVENTION
- ▶ HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

# Crime of Aggression

(art. 8 *bis* of the Statute of the International Criminal Court)

- ▶ “The planning, preparation, and initiation or execution by a person in a position effectively to exercise control over or to direct the political or military action of a State, of an act of aggression which by its character, gravity and scale constitutes a manifest violation of the Charter of the United Nations.”
- ▶ This “means the use of armed force by a State against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of another state, or in any manner inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations.”
- ▶ This includes a violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms.
- ▶ This origin of this language is the UN Charter and the Principles of Nuremberg, both of which bind the US

## Self Defense v. Anticipatory Self Defense

- ▶ **Self Defense** is a State's "inherent right of individual or collective self defense if" it suffers an "armed attack." The UNSC must be notified and can take control of situation thereafter if it so chooses (art. 51 UN Charter) (compare 9/11)
- ▶ **Anticipatory Self Defense** is based on Customary International Law (CIL) and has four elements:
  - ▶ Attack must be "imminent"
  - ▶ Attack must be overwhelming
  - ▶ There must be no time for further deliberations
  - ▶ There must be no other option but to strike first
  - ▶ (NOTE: Similar to art 1, section 10, US Constitution)

## Preventive Self Defense & Protective Intervention v. Humanitarian Intervention

- ▶ **Preventive Self Defense** is similar to **Anticipatory Self Defense** as to the presence of a looming and overwhelming threat, but lacks the imminency and therefore affords more time for deliberation and resolution. Preventive self defense is unlawful
- ▶ **Protective Intervention** occurs with the intervention by State A in foreign State B to protect the nationals of State A from exigent and catastrophic harm, or the imminent and continuing threat thereof. This is generally accepted as Customary International Law
- ▶ **Humanitarian Intervention** occurs with the intervention by State A in foreign State B to protect the nationals of State B from exigent and catastrophic harm. This type of intervention is generally considered to be an unlawful incursion absent massive casualties that shock the conscience of the International Community.

**Thank You!**  
**Questions?**

# Agenda

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Sample Footer Text  
3/27/2026

1. Introducing yourself
2. Engaging the audience
3. Visual appeal
4. Effective delivery techniques
5. Q&A

# Introduction

When introducing yourself, keep it concise and relevant.

Start with a hook, state your expertise, and explain why you're presenting.

If possible, keep your introduction to under 60 seconds to maintain interest.

“They may forget what you said, but they will never forget how you made them feel.”

– CARL W. BUECHNER

# Key elements of a memorable presentation

CRAFTING AN ENGAGING, IMPACTFUL, AND PROFESSIONAL PRESENTATION



# Engaging the audience

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## **Make eye contact**

It builds trust and keeps the audience focused. Successful presentations inform as well as captivate and good eye contact helps everyone stay engaged.

## **Tell a story**

Storytelling makes messages stick. Use personal or industry-related stories. Try the “what, so what, now what” framework to structure your narrative.

## **Make it interactive**

Encourage interaction by asking questions, taking live polls, or inviting audience input. Use survey tools to collect real-time responses.

# Engagement data

Area	Impact on engagement	Source
Eye contact	80% more audience connection	Business review
Storytelling	Increases retention by 22x	University study
Interactive polls	Leads to 34% higher engagement	LinkedIn
Visual aids	Boosts retention by 65%	Company research
Attention spans	Lasts about 5 minutes	Journal article
First impressions	Made in the first 15 seconds	Industry report

# Why visuals matter

Studies show that 35% of an audience's retention rate is attributed to visuals, so use these best practices.

## **Use high-quality images**

Avoid stock photos that feel overused. Use animated images sparingly. Motion should enhance, not distract.

## **Leverage infographics**

Present complex data in an easy-to-digest format.

## **Keep text minimal**

Slides should support your speech, not replace it.

## **Use brand colors**

Maintain consistency in fonts and color palettes for professionalism.

35%

OF AN AUDIENCE'S RETENTION RATE IS  
ATTRIBUTED TO THE VISUALS USED

# Delivering with impact

KEEPING YOUR AUDIENCE ENGAGED THROUGH EFFECTIVE  
TECHNIQUES

# Effective delivery techniques

Your delivery can make or break your presentation. Focus on the following techniques.

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## **Voice modulation**

Vary pitch, tone, and volume to emphasize key points. Pause strategically as silence builds anticipation.

## **Body language**

Maintain open gestures and avoid crossing your arms. Move naturally. Step forward when making a strong point.

## **Non-verbal cues**

Look for cues (like nodding and note-taking) that show that your audience is engaged.

## **Additional tips**

Be confident, rehearse aloud, and show enthusiasm.

Sample Footer Text

**Meaningful eye contact,  
purposeful gestures, and  
good posture can enhance  
your message and make it  
more memorable.**

3/27/2026

# Conclusion

Start with a hook and a clear purpose. Engage your audience using eye contact, storytelling, and questions. Design slides that enhance your message, not distract. And deliver with confidence.



# Q & A

Use this portion of your presentation to answer audience questions.