

Agenda 2030 (SDGs) vs Nationalism: Globalist First or People First?

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The year is 2026; eleven years after over 193 nations adopted the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations — the world's most widely promoted policy development framework. This agenda is being actively driven by governments, the private sector, intergovernmental bodies, and multilateral organizations worldwide.¹

The SDGs, also known as Agenda 2030, represent a comprehensive global effort to align the world toward a common development path, with parameters and goals defined by the United Nations. With 169 targets and 231 indicators, it seeks to create a uniform global framework for development, with the aim of achieving these objectives by 2030.²

Beyond the United Nations, Agenda 2030 serves as a major point of convergence for continental organizations such as the European Union (EU)³ and the African Union (AU),⁴ as well as influential global institutions such as the World Economic Forum,⁵ the World Bank Group⁶, the International Monetary Fund (IMF),⁷ and several others. These bodies use the

¹ 'Partnerships for the Goals' (*Close the Gap Foundation*)

<<https://www.closesthegapfoundation.org/glossary/partnerships-for-the-goals>> accessed 22 May 2026

² Global Indicator Framework for the SDGs' (*Agenda 2030 LAC*)

<<https://agenda2030lac.org/estadisticas/global-indicator-framework-sdg.html>> accessed 22 May 2026

³ 'Sustainable Development Goals' (*European Commission*)

<https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/sustainable-development-goals_en> accessed 23 May 2026

⁴ 'Agenda 2063 and SDGs Implementation in Africa' (*UN Office for South-South Cooperation*, March 2021)

<<https://www.unsouthsouth.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Agenda-2063-and-SDGs-Implementation-is-Africa.pdf>> accessed 23 May 2026

⁵ 'Sustainable Development Goals: Are We on Track for 2030?' (*World Economic Forum*, 25 September 2025) <<https://www.weforum.org/stories/2025/09/sdg-progress-report-2025>> accessed 23 May 2026

⁶ 'World Bank Group and The 2030 Agenda' (*World Bank*)

<<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/sdgs-2030-agenda>> accessed 23 May 2026

⁷ 'Sustainable Development Goals' (*International Monetary Fund*) <<https://www.imf.org/en/topics/sdg>> accessed 23 May 2026

SDGs to advance their respective agendas, making it extremely difficult for any country to formulate a credible national development plan without aligning with this global framework.

A Shocking Global Policy Move: America's Withdrawal from the SDGs

In 2025, President Donald Trump began a comprehensive review of U.S. involvement in international organizations. This process culminated on January 7, 2026, when he signed a sweeping presidential memorandum ordering the United States to withdraw from and defund 66 international organizations.⁸ This action made an impact on 31 United Nations entities and 35 non-UN organizations.

This bold position by the U.S. Government signaled the rebirth of American nationalism. It clearly excluded the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from President Trump's Make America Great Again mandate. The decision was driven by the need to refocus on the interests of Americans and to pull the United States out of climate and gender ideologies, which are foundational pillars in the SDGs:

“We have a concern that this resolution is a reaffirmation of Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Although framed in neutral language, Agenda 2030 and the SDGs advance a program of soft global governance that is inconsistent with U.S. sovereignty and adverse to the rights and interests of Americans.”⁹

⁸ 'US Withdraws from 65+ International Organizations, UN Agencies' (International Institute for Sustainable Development, 21 January 2026)
<<https://sdg.iisd.org/news/us-withdraws-from-65-international-organizations-un-agencies/>> accessed 14 April 2026

⁹ Zoya Mirza, 'US Denounces UN's Sustainable Development Goals, Quits Climate Damage Fund' (ESG Drive, 11 March 2025)
<<https://www.esgdive.com/news/us-denounces-un-sustainable-development-goals-quits-climate-damage-fund/742199/>> accessed 21 April 2026

Speaking on behalf of the U.S. Government, in March 2025, Edward Heartney, Minister Counselor at the United States Mission to the United Nations, made this position clear at the 58th Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly. He further stated:

“In the last U.S. election, the mandate from the American people was clear: the government of the United States must refocus on the interests of Americans. We must care first and foremost for our own – that is our moral and civic duty. President Trump also set a clear and overdue course correction on “gender” and climate ideology, which pervade the SDGs. Put simply, globalist endeavors like Agenda 2030 and the SDGs lost at the ballot box. Therefore, the United States rejects and denounces the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, and it will no longer reaffirm them as a matter of course.”¹⁰

Understanding the MAGA Policy

Make America Great Again (MAGA),¹¹ a movement initiated by President Trump, encapsulates his campaign promises and promotes a nationalist ideology against decades of elite-driven globalization and liberal internationalism. It seeks to restore national cohesion, economic self-sufficiency, cultural confidence, and political sovereignty.¹² This ideology contrasts sharply with the foundational policy dogma of modern America, which has been carefully intertwined — almost indistinguishably — with the ideals of a supranational United Nations.

This does not reverse America into isolationism. Rather, it marks the birth of a new foreign policy direction for America — not chaperoned by UN structures, but guided by America’s own interests. It supports strong military and strategic alliances but remains firmly anti-globalist,

¹⁰ *ibid*

¹¹ Adam Volle, ‘MAGA Movement: Meaning, Beliefs, Origins, Donald Trump, & Facts’ *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (2023) <<https://www.britannica.com/topic/MAGA-movement>> accessed 23 May 2026

¹² *ibid*

rejecting the idea that America should sacrifice its own people's interests for the sake of global institutions, free trade dogma, or universal human rights projects.

It is important to note that the American Democrats in modern times represent the liberal ideologies carried forward for close to 100 years,¹³ which strengthened international institutions at the expense of American taxpayers, industrialization, and economic growth.

The Historical Roots of This Globalist Vision

This rejection of Agenda 2030 did not emerge from nowhere. On the 17th of February 1950 (76 years ago), James Warburg, a financial adviser to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, declared before the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Revision of the United Nations Charter:

"We shall have world government, whether or not we like it. The question is only whether world government will be achieved by consent or by conquest."¹⁴

He added:

"The past 15 years of my life have been devoted almost exclusively to studying the problem of world peace... These studies led me, 10 years ago, to the conclusion that the great question of our time is not whether or not one world can be achieved, but whether or not one world can be achieved by peaceful means."¹⁵

¹³ 'Democratic Party' *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (2026)

<<https://www.britannica.com/topic/MAGA-movement>> accessed 24 May 2026

¹⁴ James Corbett, 'Planetary Regime: The Globalists' Blueprint in Their Own Words' (*The Corbett Report*, 28 July 2024) <<https://corbettreport.substack.com/p/planetary-regime-the-globalists-blueprint>> accessed 24 April 2026

¹⁵ *ibid*

The Internationalists:

James Warburg was not acting in isolation. He belonged to the influential Warburg banking family of Hamburg, Germany.¹⁶ His father, Paul Warburg, was a prominent banker, an early director of the Council on Foreign Relations, and one of the chief architects of the Federal Reserve.¹⁷ This internationalist ideology was shared by powerful figures such as Colonel Mandell House, J.P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, John W. Davis, Woodrow Wilson, Elihu Root, Isaiah Bowman, Bernard Baruch, and Jacob Schiff.¹⁸

These internationalists sought to reject isolationism, promote free trade and economic interdependence, and establish an elite-guided foreign policy.¹⁹ Their vision led to the creation of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House) and the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR).²⁰ During World War II, the CFR's secret War and Peace Studies project, funded largely by the Rockefeller Foundation, heavily influenced the design of the United Nations.²¹

At the San Francisco Conference in 1945, a significant number of U.S. delegates and advisers were linked to the CFR.²² The land for the UN headquarters in New York was donated by the Rockefeller family.²³

¹⁶ Walter Sullivan, 'James P. Warburg, a Financier and Writer on U.S. Policy, Dies' *New York Times* (4 June 1969)
<<https://www.nytimes.com/1969/06/04/archives/james-p-warburg-a-financier-and-writer-on-us-policy-dies.html>> accessed 24 May 2026

¹⁷ *ibid*

¹⁸ Servando Gonzalez, *I Dare Call It Treason: The Council on Foreign Relations and the Betrayal of America* (Intelibooks 2013)

¹⁹ *ibid*

²⁰ *ibid*

²¹ 'Continuing the Inquiry: War and Peace' (*Good Times Web*)

<<https://goodtimesweb.org/overseas-war/cfr-war-peace-studies-1996.html>> accessed 24 May 2026

²² *ibid*

²³ George Barrett, 'Six Blocks in Area; Site Offered to U.N. By John D. Rockefeller Jr.' *New York Times* (12 December 1946)

<<https://www.nytimes.com/1946/12/12/archives/six-blocks-in-area-site-offered-to-un-by-john-d-rockefeller-jr.html>> accessed 24 May 2026

Sovereignty Concerns During UN Approval

When the U.S. Senate approved the UN Charter, many senators expressed concerns about national sovereignty.²⁴ Senator Barry Goldwater later noted in his 1963 book, *Why Not Victory?*²⁵ that the State Department had assured senators that the UN was not a form of world government and would not interfere in America's domestic affairs. Yet, just five years after the UN Charter was signed, James Warburg was before the Senate calling for the UN to become a world federation.

SDGs: Globalism vs Nationalism?

In September 2024, President Javier Milei of Argentina strongly criticized the SDGs at the United Nations, describing them as a “supranational socialist program” that undermines national sovereignty.²⁶ Argentina formally dissociated itself from the 2030 Agenda and later exited the World Health Organization.²⁷

While the SDGs contain some useful interventions, the full package of goals, targets, and indicators creates a controlling framework that dictates not only what should be achieved but how it should be achieved. This heavily favors globalist ideologies and undermines nationalistic and indigenous approaches to development.

This is why many nations have adopted the SDGs selectively and branded their initiatives differently. China integrates elements into its Five-Year Plans,²⁸ India uses “Sabka Saath, Sabka

²⁴ R. Joseph Parrott, ‘The Signing of the United Nations Charter’ (*Ohio State University*, June 2020) <<https://origins.osu.edu/milestones/united-nations-charter-signed-san-francisco-conference>> accessed 24 May 24, 2026

²⁵ Senator Barry M. Goldwater, *Why Not Victory?* (Macfadden Capitol Hill Books 1963)

²⁶ ‘Milei slams ‘overreach,’ calls for UN reform in General Assembly speech’ *Buenos Aires Times* (Argentina, 24 September 2025) <<https://www.batimes.com.ar/news/argentina/milei-proposes-un-reform-in-general-assembly-speech.phtml>> accessed 24 May 24, 2026

²⁷ *ibid*

²⁸ ‘China’s Progress Report on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’ (*Center for International Knowledge on Development*, September 2021)

Vikas” (Together with All, Development for All) and Atmanirbhar Bharat (Self-reliant India),²⁹ while Rwanda drives its development through Vision 2050.³⁰

Conclusion and Policy Advisory

The contrast between Agenda 2030’s supranational vision and the rising nationalist movements — exemplified by MAGA in the United States and President Javier Milei’s bold stance in Argentina — presents a defining moment for every sovereign nation.

Next Steps for Policy Makers

To safeguard national independence and promote authentic development, conservative nationalist governments should:

- 1. Prioritize National Sovereignty** – Conduct a comprehensive audit of all international commitments, especially those linked to the United Nations and Agenda 2030.
- 2. De-emphasize the SDGs Brand** – Gradually reduce the visibility and dominance of the SDGs in national policy and prioritize a strong, homegrown national development plan.
- 3. Step Back from Supranational Frameworks** – Selectively adopt only those targets that genuinely serve national interests, while rejecting those that conflict with national values and sovereignty.

<<https://www.mfa.gov.cn/eng/zy/ij/2030kcxzfzyc/202406/P020240606605159427708.pdf>> accessed 24 May 2026

²⁹ ‘Well-Being is the Path of Viksit Bharat’ (*New India Samachar*, 16-31 March, 2025)

<<https://newindiasamachar.pib.gov.in/WriteReadData/Magazine/2025/Mar/M202503161.pdf>> accessed 24 May 2026

³⁰ ‘Vision 2050: Abridged Version’ (*Republic of Rwanda*)

<https://www.minecofin.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Minecofin/Publications/REPORTS/National_Development_Planning_and_Research/Vision_2050/English-Vision_2050_Abridged_version_WEB_Final.pdf> accessed 24 May 2026

4. Develop a Nationalist Development Vision – Create and vigorously implement a bold, indigenous national development plan rooted in the country’s culture, values, resources, and people.

5. Adopt a “Nation First” Foreign Policy – Engage the world on the basis of mutual benefit and national interest, not ideological alignment.

6. Build Public Consensus – Communicate clearly that defending sovereignty is responsible leadership, not isolationism.

Immediate Actions

- Establish a **National Sovereignty and Policy Review Committee** at the highest level of government.
- Begin the process of reviewing and renegotiating all donor agreements and international partnerships that conflict with national values.
- Initiate dialogue with like-minded sovereign nations to build a coalition of countries committed to nationalism over globalism.

Nations that choose sovereignty, cultural rootedness, and self-determination will preserve their identity, innovate, and develop without being chaperoned by globalist organizations. Those who wish to subordinate themselves to supranational agendas risk becoming mere implementers of foreign visions.

Final Thoughts

If President Trump could review and sever America’s intrinsically linked connection with the United Nations, it should not be impossible for other nations to review the foundational nationalist development of their own countries. Africa, and indeed all sovereign nations, must now choose: **Nationalism and Sovereignty**, or gradual submission to global governance. The

time to choose is now. Every nation has the right and duty to protect its sovereignty, its culture, its family values, and its future without descending into isolationism.

