



# What can we expect?



**Read and learn with us on our flash tour of the main areas of modern life**, and see if you can detect not only something of how God is working in the world, but also how we can position our own ministries, businesses, families and friends to connect with what He is already doing.

---

[www.eker.org](http://www.eker.org)



# Introduction

Part of the church ministry involves exploring and understanding worldly trends. The purpose of our trend reports is not only to try to understand the changes in the world, but also to predict them, or even to create them. We are not at the mercy of what 'experts' say about the future; we can use the streams of our life spaces to align the world with God's kingdom. But we can only do this if we have deep understanding, not only of the church, religion and the Bible, but also of how God touches the worlds of politics, economy, business, sport and church.

To recognise Him and to be able to connect with Him in these 'non-religious' areas of our existence, is one of the secrets of discipleship in today's crazy times.

Since church started working on research and trends, we have been publishing regular summaries about certain industries or areas, for example our trend summaries about technology, the workplace and consumer habits.

This year we want to bundle a few of these influence spheres together in order to gain insight into what we might possibly expect from 2017.

Read and learn with us on our flash tour of the main areas of modern life, and see if you can detect not only something of how God is working in the world, but also how we can position our own ministries, businesses, families and friends to connect with what He is already doing.

# POLITICS

## A return to safety, security and self-preservation

Technology, travel and communication ability, as well as the shrinking of the global existence has led to unavoidable and growing uncertainty in our generation. People are confronted with a legio of cultures and beliefs every day. They are also pressurised to accommodate more of these apparently opposing perspectives and views than ever before. It is therefore not surprising that people are yearning for security and simplicity.

When world leaders propose solutions that do away with all forms of complexity and uncertainty, and all related issues are simplified to instant solutions that are easy to understand (no matter how unpractical or unhelpful), more and more people see it as a welcome escape.

Brene Brown discussed this concept in her book *Daring Greatly*. As soon as you replace the word 'spirituality' with 'politics', and 'faith' with 'belief', you arrive at a superb explanation of the world-wide political scene in 2017 and

the future.

"...in an uncertain world, we often feel desperate for absolutes. It's the human response to fear. When religious leaders leverage our fear and need for more certainty by extracting vulnerability from spirituality and turning faith into 'compliance and consequences', rather than teaching and modeling how to wrestle with the unknown and how to embrace mystery, the entire concept of faith is bankrupt on its own terms. Faith minus vulnerability equals politics, or worse, extremism. Spiritual connection and engagement is not built on compliance, it's the product of love, belonging, and vulnerability."

– Brene Brown,  
*Daring Greatly*

Leaders, arguments or views that prioritise self-preservation, promises absolute security, and proclaims one-size-fits-all solutions in a simple and persuasive way, have become popular with the economic middleclass.

People and world views that were previously deemed abominable or inhuman, are these days seen as a welcome escape from constant self-sacrifice and the dilution of own national and cultural identity in the global melting pot.

This is why the movements that led to Brexit, the Trump presidency, Geert Wilders' (the Netherlands) rise and, locally, the popularity of politicians like Jacob Zuma and Julius Malema (on the one hand), and Afriforum and Solidarity (on the other hand) are so prevalent. All these political phenomena are characterised by confrontational, direct links back to bygone days of simplicity, security and, above all, self-preservation of their own micro-contexts, whether in culture, religion, language, nationality or race.

This trend was upended with Geert Wilders' recent defeat in the elections of the Netherlands. Wilders was forced to give way to his political rival, Mark Rutte, despite Wilders' anti-Muslim and anti-EU policies that were so popular with the prevailing populist views.

Shortly after the election, the French president, Francois Hollande, said the following:

"The values of openness, respect for others, and a faith in Europe's future are the only true response to the nationalist impulses and isolationism that are shaking the world." [<http://time.com/4704817/wilders-dutch-election-populism-europe/>]





# The boundaries between politics and entertainment are fading

## **Here, Donald Trump moved the boundaries completely.**

The boundaries between the worlds of politics and entertainment have become increasingly blurry as the media published blow-by-blow events and comments.

The contents of these comments and articles left little to the imagination for the political thinker. In many cases, it centred around sensational and scandalous content and news.

Charles Lane writes the following about this phenomenon in The Washington Post:

“Cheers, applause and heckling repeatedly interrupted the candidates’ speeches, which were abundantly seasoned with humor and theatrical gesticulation. In short, those dismayed by the fact that a casino-magnate-turned-reality-TV-star could sprint ahead of the GOP presidential field should remember that American political campaigns are, were

and always have been entertainment. Not like entertainment. Entertainment.” [[https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/politics-as-spectacle/2015/08/05/97bc3e86-3b88-11e5-b3ac-8a79bc44e5e2\\_story.html?utm\\_term=.dd2a37c60b90](https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/politics-as-spectacle/2015/08/05/97bc3e86-3b88-11e5-b3ac-8a79bc44e5e2_story.html?utm_term=.dd2a37c60b90)]

The general idea in the political sphere seems to be that the bigger the entertainment value of a candidate, the more effective his or her political influence and power will be.

“Simply put, the path to a voter’s brain leads through the gut, and the heart. If you want people to think, first you have to make them feel.”

Chris Weigant comments on this phenomenon and observes that it isn’t only Donald Trump that capitalises on it, but that it has been a part of our political arena for a long time.

“When ex-actor Ronald Reagan won the presidency for the first time, I became convinced that American politics had become indistinguishable from show business.



Nothing that has happened in the intervening years has caused me to change my mind on the subject. But the phenomenon of television personalities throwing their own pseudo-political ‘rallies’ on the National Mall in Washington certainly breaks new ground in both the political arena and the entertainment world, I have to admit.” [[http://www.huffingtonpost.com/chrisweigant/entertainment-and-politic\\_b\\_775097.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/chrisweigant/entertainment-and-politic_b_775097.html)]

Even the usually conservative CNN noticed the trend, and reported it as follows:

“Never have the lines between news and entertainment been blurred as much as they have in this presidential cycle. Trump has driven breathless, minute-by-minute press coverage injected with all the drama of a telenovela. Even amid the carnage and mourning in the aftermath of the deadliest mass shooting in US history, this week was no exception.” [<http://edition.cnn.com/2016/06/16/politics/donald-trump-entertainment-politics/>]

The fact that the distinction between credible political campaigns and reality TV shows is shrinking, is naturally worrying. It may be that we, and the generations after us, won’t judge political policies on social and economic merit any more, but rather on the entertainment value of the presenter.

## New vocabulary for our political understanding

The last trend in the political arena involves coining new words to describe our political world and its processes.

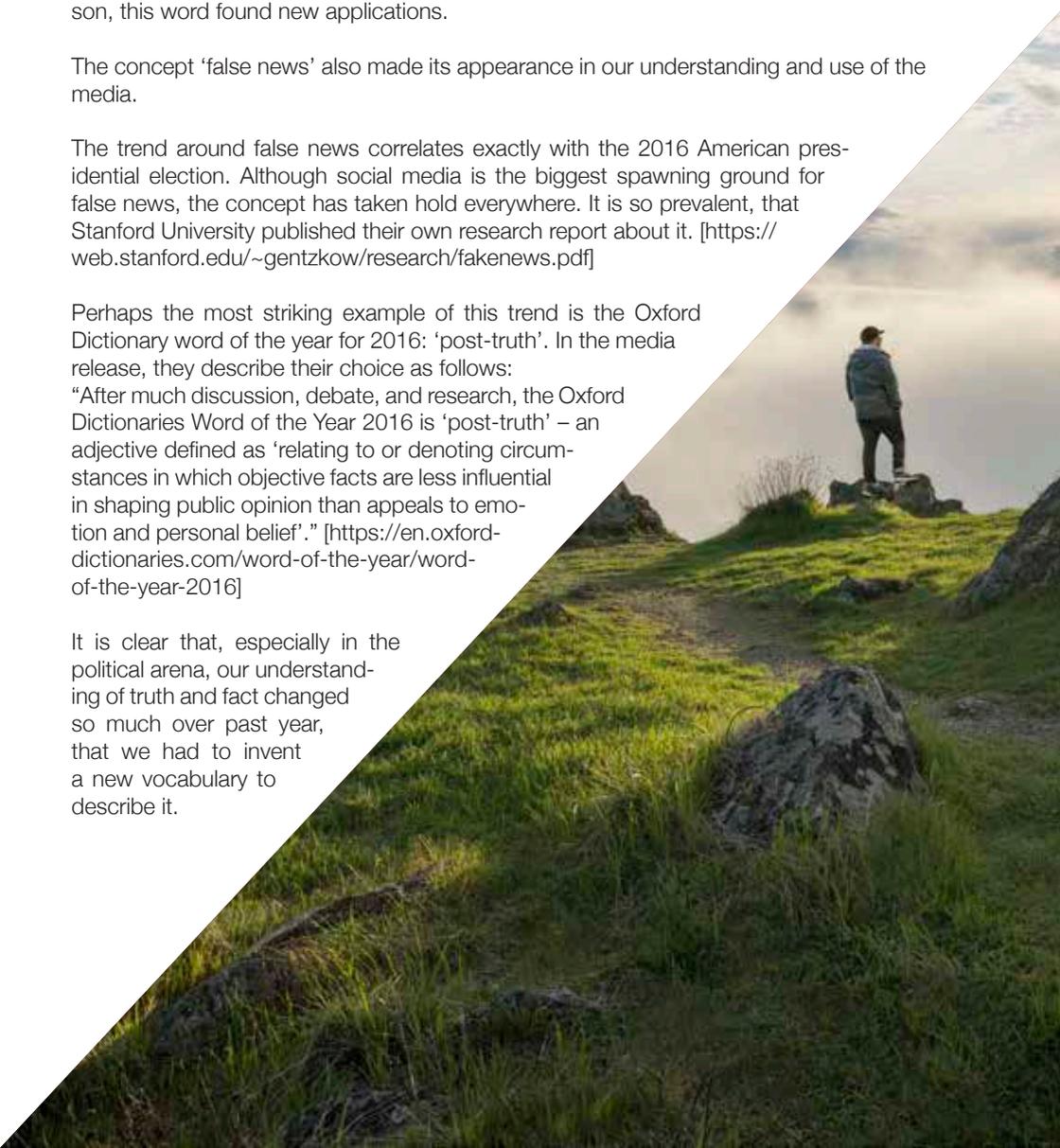
Perhaps the most spectacular return to the international vocabulary is the 2006 Merriam-Webster word of the year: 'truthiness'. Its original meaning was "the quality of preferring concepts or facts one wishes to be true, rather than concepts or facts known to be true" [<https://www.merriam-webster.com/press-release/2006-word-of-the-year>]. In the 2016/2017 political season, this word found new applications.

The concept 'false news' also made its appearance in our understanding and use of the media.

The trend around false news correlates exactly with the 2016 American presidential election. Although social media is the biggest spawning ground for false news, the concept has taken hold everywhere. It is so prevalent, that Stanford University published their own research report about it. [<https://web.stanford.edu/~gentskow/research/fakenews.pdf>]

Perhaps the most striking example of this trend is the Oxford Dictionary word of the year for 2016: 'post-truth'. In the media release, they describe their choice as follows: "After much discussion, debate, and research, the Oxford Dictionaries Word of the Year 2016 is 'post-truth' – an adjective defined as 'relating to or denoting circumstances in which objective facts are less influential in shaping public opinion than appeals to emotion and personal belief'." [<https://en.oxford-dictionaries.com/word-of-the-year/word-of-the-year-2016>]

It is clear that, especially in the political arena, our understanding of truth and fact changed so much over past year, that we had to invent a new vocabulary to describe it.

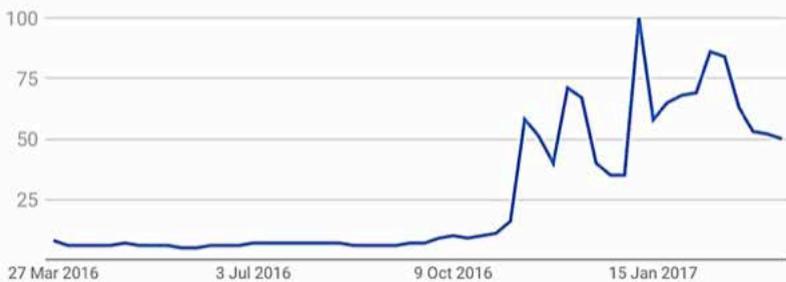




### Interest over time

Google Trends

● fake news



Worldwide. Past 12 months.

## Changes in the workplace

The concept of supply and demand as applied to employees and employers, changes drastically every year. With the increase in technology and continued learning in the workplace, it is becoming very difficult to rely on one training opportunity for a successful career.

According to the employment-focused social network giant, LinkedIn, the following trends should cause the biggest changes in the year ahead [<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/10/2017s-most-in-demand-skills-according-to-linkedin>]:

1. The demand for the most popular skill of recent years, marketing and communication, will fade. As self-help communication becomes easier with the help of technology, marketing specialists are forced to master the relevant technologies instead of focusing solely on communication.
2. Understanding data and how to store and find it on the Internet, will become one of the most popular talents in the coming years. The storage and mining of data is what the most successful companies will need in future.
3. The ability to design us-

er-friendly and intuitive products, services and technologies is called 'user experience design' or 'user interface design'. Experts that know and understand users, and who can lead organisations to accommodate their markets seamlessly, will achieve success in the employment market of the future.

## Innovation and Growth

The way in which companies and business leaders manage innovation and growth, is one of the most effective indications of cultural change. "From the App Store creating room for thousands of new businesses to the rise of Instagram marketing, the last decade has seen entrepreneurs exploit tech like never before. Countless innovations have been used as springboards for businesses, both new and old, so what are the next potential game-changers to look out for?" [<https://www.virgin.com/entrepreneur/next-big-tech-turning-points-could-impact-your-business>]

Fast Company Magazine publishes an annual 'most innovative' list of companies [<https://www.fastcompany.com/most-innovative-companies/2017>].

This list isn't just an honour role of which businesses performed the best, or brought the most creative products

onto the market. It is also a brilliant way of finding out which changes are happening in the business world and how business leaders are adapting to the changes in the economy and culture.

Fast Company described their criteria as follows:

"Our reporting team sifts through thousands of enterprises each year, searching for those that tap both heartstrings and purse strings and use the engine of commerce to make a difference in the world. Impact is among our key criteria."

For interest's sake, the top 10 most innovative companies of 2017 are the following:

1. Amazon
2. Google
3. Über
4. Apple
5. Snap
6. Facebook
7. Netflix
8. Twilio
9. Chobani
10. Spotify

Of course we have to ask: Which conclusions can we draw from the list of about 50 companies, organised in order from the most to the least innovative?

In his analysis of the list, Robert Safian comes to the following conclusions:

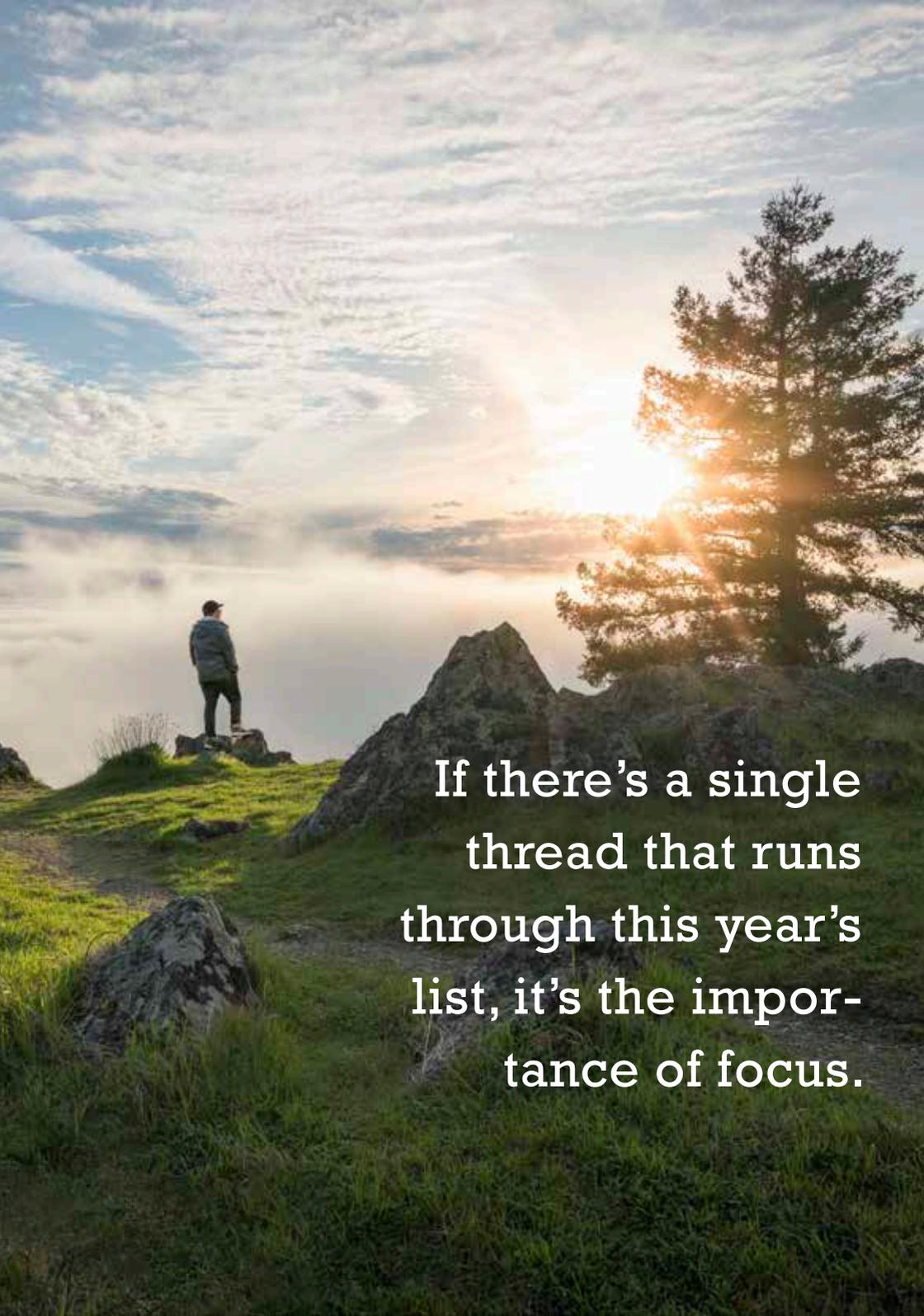
[<https://www.fastcompany.com/3068291/creative-con>

versations/an-italian-coffee-giant-on-the-future-of-sustainability]

You can't write a recipe for innovation. Each year, new companies innovate in new ways. There is no guaranteed method of presenting fresh products to consumers in fresh ways. Instead of processes and procedures, companies need "...a willingness to embrace uncertainty, experimentation, and messy inconsistencies."

1. Young people make the rules. Some of the newest companies on the block are also the most innovative. Many of them didn't even exist 2 of 3 years ago! What works for young people today, will serve a bigger market a few years from now.
2. China is stepping up. This year, there are more Chinese companies on the list than ever before, and there will likely be even more next year. The East is outgrowing its image as a counterfeit economy, into one of the most creative economic giants.
3. Innovation is a habit. Twelve of the 50 companies were on last year's list as well. It seems that where a culture of innovation has been established, companies will find a way around tough economic times. "Whatever distractions other businesses may face, these leaders seem impervious. They are setting their own course, and everyone else is being forced to follow."
4. Creativity is a team sport. It is striking how many companies are very closely positioned in terms of industry type and location. It seems that innovation is infectious and that companies inspire each other towards new ways of thinking and doing.
5. Smaller is bigger. Most leaders in innovation don't need to be the biggest in their industries to make the biggest impact. In the same way, big investments are not a prerequisite for companies to succeed.
6. Innovation isn't only about making money. There are even companies on the list that are innovative in the way they give money away. Part of holistic business success includes putting back just as much, if not more, than what you took from the community. "Not every new venture

## FUTURE TRENDS IN BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS



**If there's a single  
thread that runs  
through this year's  
list, it's the impor-  
tance of focus.**

is about making money. Some are about giving it away. Pledge 1% is targeting startups with a novel message: Along with setting aside a percentage of your business's profits for employees and investors, why not take a portion and give it to a cause?"

7. No industry is immune to innovation. Innovation is not limited to the traditionally creative industries. Even the most commonplace products and services can be innovated to new heights.
8. No-one does everything alone. Most of the top 10 most innovative companies rely on other products or platforms to support their businesses. The secret is not to build everything from scratch, but to improve on existing structures.
9. An unpredictable world requires focus. Leaders focus on what they can control, and forget about the rest of the ever-increasing uncertainties in the economy, politics and technology for now. They innovate where they find certainty, and build something sustainable for the rest of us.

"If there's a single thread that runs through this year's list, it's the importance of focus. Over the past year, the nation's political dialogue offered many reasons for uncertainty and pause. And yet the one sure recipe for obscurity in today's world is stasis. Culture will keep moving, and those enterprises that move with it – that attack their missions with fearlessness – will find themselves in the strongest position to weather whatever political or economic disruption comes our way."

---

## General

Each year brings new technological inventions and innovation. The 2016/2017 year was no different. However, what has made these past few years different, is that technological advances are increasing exponentially and that it is becoming more and more difficult to stay up to date with the newest innovations.

One way to better understand this wave of technological growth is the well-known Garter's Hype Cycle For Emerging Technologies. It gives a visual presentation of the prevailing and emerging technologies in the current context, and tries to predict a trajectory for the future.

This graph gives a good indication of the new technologies and in which stages of idealisation, development, expectation and potential they currently function.

## Artificial Intelligence

Perhaps one of the most extensive changes that we can expect in technology in the coming year is a deeper understanding and wider application of the concept of artificial intelligence, or AI.

Wikipedia defines artificial intelligence as a general concept as follows: "When a machine mimics 'cognitive' functions that humans associate with other human minds, such as 'learning' and 'problem solving'." [[https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial\\_intelligence](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence)] The iPhone app, Siri, is perhaps the most well-known incarnation of ground-level artificial intelligence that regular users have access to at the moment.

Each unique form of artificial intelligence is used in a different way, depending on the industry, product or desired outcome.

"AI research is divided into subfields that focus on specific problems or on specific approaches or on the use of a particular tool or towards satisfying particular applications."

One thing that is certain, is that computerised entities, whether as software (programs) or hardware (robots) are systematically becoming better and faster at doing traditionally human jobs.

Mary Beck and Barry Libert write the following in their article *The Rise Of AI Makes Emotional Intelligence More Important* [<https://hbr.org/2017/02/the-rise-of-ai-makes-emotional->

# TECHNOLOGY

One thing that is certain, is that computerised entities, whether as software or hardware are systematically becoming better and faster at doing human jobs.



intelligence-more-important]:

“It’s long been known that AI and automation/robotics will change markets and workforces. As AI improves, which is happening quickly, a much broader set of ‘thinking’ rather than ‘doing’ jobs will be affected. We’re talking about jobs, that, until the last few years, we couldn’t imagine being done without the participation of an actual, trained human being. Jobs like teacher, doctor, financial advisor, stockbroker, marketer, and business consultant.”

But there are other methods and aspects of the world of work that are still out of reach of computerised solutions, namely how people build relationships with other people, find solutions, empathise and make connections. In this regards, writes Beck and Libert, humans will always be unique and in demand.

“Those that want to stay relevant in their professions will need to focus on skills and capabilities that artificial intelligence has trouble replicating — understanding, motivating, and interacting with human beings. A smart machine might be able

to diagnose an illness and even recommend treatment better than a doctor. It takes a person, however, to sit with a patient, understand their life situation (finances, family, quality of life, etc.), and help determine what treatment plan is optimal. What you have to offer — what you can do better than any smart machine — is relate to the people around you. Begin to nurture and invest in these abilities the same way that you have the more technical parts of your career. If you can be an outstanding motivator, manager, or listener, then you will still have a part to play as technology changes your industry.

Even the world-famous scientist, prof. Stephen Hawking, recently gave a warning about what the future holds with the increasing development in the AI sector:

“The automation of factories has already decimated jobs in traditional manufacturing, and the rise of artificial intelligence is likely to extend this job destruction deep into the middle classes, with only the most caring, creative or supervisory roles remaining.”

## **Drones in the air**

The use of unmanned, long-distance drones made headway over the last few years. Drones, originally developed and used for military applications, are now finding most of their commercial applications in video and photography.

Wikipedia gives the following modern definition of drones [[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unmanned\\_aerial\\_vehicle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unmanned_aerial_vehicle)]:

An unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV), commonly known as a drone, unmanned aircraft system





(UAS), or by several other names, is an aircraft without a human pilot aboard. The flight of UAVs may operate with various degrees of autonomy: either under remote control by a human operator, or fully or intermittently autonomously, by onboard computers.

A drone enables a pilot to perform actions at a distance that would otherwise be impossible because of, for example, inaccessible terrain or long travel distances.

Perhaps the most controversial question presented by drone technology is that of privacy. If every individual claims his or her part of our aerial space by using a mini-helicopter fitted with a camera, what stops us from flying each other's privacy to pieces?

Personal sport and recreation underwent a metamorphosis in recent years. Amateur sportsmen and -women no longer limit themselves to the traditional sports we played as kids. New, more specialised sports and recreational activities are more readily available to middleclass communities as technology improves and increases.

Perhaps one of the most influential changes in the sports industry is sport as a lifestyle rather than an isolated weekly activity. This creates the opportunity for sport to be weaved into other areas of our lives, and can be integrated seamlessly into our lives with the help of technology.

The overarching trend is that sport isn't just sport anymore, but a 'wellness' lifestyle practice that involves and influences every aspect of our existence.

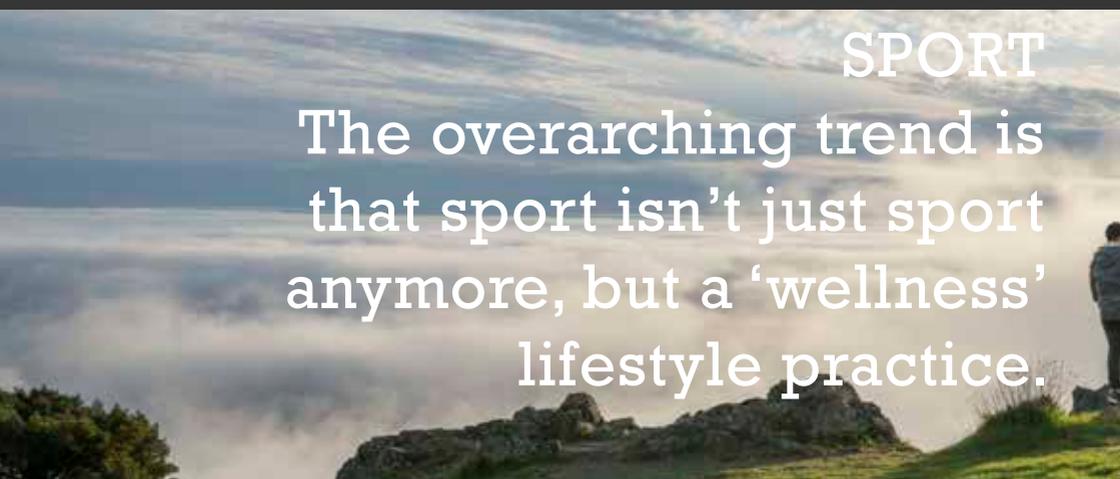
Here are a few possibilities:

### **Technology plays a bigger role**

Technology can influence your sport experience in different ways. The most common way is to track all your activities in order to record progress. Another application is increased access to the latest sport science and customised practice methods for each individual.

Mary Liz McCurdy of Adidas Women's Future of Fit-panel describes the incorporation of technology into fitness as follows:

"Apps are moving away from just counting calories or fitness tracking. From allowing users to snap photos of their healthy creations and interact with others to motivate each other to reach fitness goals, to in-app coaching and meal-delivery-

A scenic landscape with a person standing on a hillside under a cloudy sky. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

**SPORT**  
The overarching trend is  
that sport isn't just sport  
anymore, but a 'wellness'  
lifestyle practice.

service partnerships, logging your healthy habits will become much less cumbersome and allow users to reach their goals and actually stick to them.” [<https://www.wellandgood.com/good-sweat/fitness-trends-sxsw-google-insider/slide/2/>]

On increased access to fitness programmes and practices for the average amateur athlete, she writes the following:

“In-app coaches and custom training programs are allowing people to achieve their fitness goals on their time and at their level, whether they’re in a hotel, gym, or their living rooms. Especially with the uptick of social media communities, people are actually finding in-pocket programs that change their bodies and provide a network of comrades in their pursuits.”

### **Adventure is the new sport**

As people become more active, and as sports become a lifestyle instead of an activity, more people find their way outside, away from indoor gyms and fitness equipment.

On social media, the themes #outsideisfree [<https://twitter.com/hashtag/outsideisfree>] and #WYMTM (‘what you missed this morning’) have become hugely popular with everyday sports adventurers in a variety of disciplines such as running, cycling, hiking and climbing.

Katie McGuire writes the following comment on Well & Good:

“As much as people are loving their countless miles spent on treadmills, many are getting a little tired of the same ol’ fitness pursuits. The solution? Finding adventurous ways to get your sweat on.” [<https://www.wellandgood.com/good-sweat/fitness-trends-sxsw-google-insider/>]



### **Sport as spirituality**

To live an integrated and focused life is one of the great challenges of our time. Young people are beginning to realise the importance of incorporating regular introspection and reflection into their daily lives, and sport seem to be the perfect vehicle for it.

Many people see sport as a spiritual practice where they can rediscover themselves and reconnect with God.

Whether it is the more liberal concepts of meditation and 'mindfulness', or whether athletes use the sheer effort of endurance or adventure-type sports to really connect with the creation and with God – the boundaries between personal sports and spiritual experience are rapidly fading.

## THE CHURCH

We are growing in our understanding of God, and in how we can better represent His kingdom here on earth.

### **General**

Yes, even our faith communities are subjected to the waves of change, even if many staunch supporters of the status quo don't necessarily want to admit it. We are growing in our understanding of God, and in how we can better represent His kingdom here on earth. With this new understanding comes new focus, new ministries and new ways of doing things in the world of the church.

Church expert and CEO of Lifeway Ministries, Thom Rainer, writes in Outreach Magazine about the ten main areas of change that he thinks we can expect in the coming year:

1. A renewed focus on evangelisation
2. More emphasis on practically-oriented ministries
3. An increase in reports of sexual misdemeanours inside the church
4. More cases of financial fraud in local congregations
5. Multi-campus churches will become more domestic in nature
6. More local congregations will close their doors
7. The incorporation of smaller churches into bigger churches will become a common phenomenon
8. Big praise and worship ministries will become smaller
9. Ministry leaders will stay in their posts for longer
10. Continued education for leaders will be considered natural

If you want to read more about what Rainer meant by each of his predictions for 2017, find it at <http://www.outreachmagazine.com/features/21423-major-church-trends.html>.

Carey Nieuwhof also publishes an annual list of trends that influence faith communities. However, this list contains a few other and alternative ideas. Read it at <http://churchleaders.com/pastors/pastor-articles/297276-disruptive-church-trends-will-rule-2017-carey-nieuwhof.html>.

“Too many church leaders are perfectly equipped to reach a world that no longer exists. In the hopes of helping every leader better accomplish our collective mission, here are the disruptive church trends I see defining conversation and action in 2017.”

He lists six things to keep in mind:

1. Consumer-oriented Christianity is dying fast.
2. Believers will abandon their desire to attend a ‘cool’ of ‘culturally relevant’ church.
3. Church leaders who can’t communicate effectively with a non-church audience will become irrelevant.

4. Preaching will incorporate more academic thinking, as well as more emotional components.
5. Anonymity in faith communities will make way for true community-based interaction.
6. Member participation will become the new replacement for service attendance.

## Network Christianity

All over the Western world, local faith communities are experiencing a strange, new phenomenon. It’s as if the focus shifted away from local congregations and services in the direction of national personalities that preach ideologies and practices to the masses.

Fast Company Magazine did extensive research on this phenomenon for their article ‘Fast-Growing, Entrepreneurial Christianity Is About A Lot More Than Church Attendance’ [<https://www.fastcompany.com/3069061/the-rise-of-network-christianity>].

Brad Christenson and Richard Flory also wrote a book about it with the name *The Rise Of Network Christianity*. They briefly describe the phenomenon as follows:

“This form of Christianity emphasizes aggressive engagement with the supernatural – including healing, direct prophesies from God, engaging in ‘spiritual warfare’ against demonic spirits – and social transformation. Network forms of governance allow for experimentation with controversial supernatural practices, innovative finances and marketing, and a highly participatory, unorthodox, and experiential faith, which is attractive in today’s unstable religious marketplace.” [<https://global.oup.com/academic/product/the-rise-of-network-christianity-9780190635671?cc=us&lang=en&#>]

This phenomenon of network Christianity isn’t only influencing the global church; it also has a significant impact on the local church in South Africa.



---

According to Christensen and Flory this new movement has three characteristics:

1. The focus is not on building congregations, but on spreading beliefs and practices through the media, conferences and ministry schools.
2. It's not so much about reaching the unfaithful, but rather about putting Christians in positions of power and influence.
3. It is organised and managed as a network of independent leaders, rather than a formally organised denomination.

In an interview with a prominent leader in this movement, he describes it as follows:

“The goal of this new movement is transforming social units like cities, ethnic groups, nations rather than individuals. If Christians permeate each mountain and rise to the top of all seven mountains, society would have biblical morality, people would live in harmony, there would be peace and not war, there would be no poverty.”

The idea of the seven mountains of culture can be found in Bill Johnson and Lance Wallnau's book, *Invading Babylon* [[https://books.google.co.za/books/about/Invading\\_Babylon.html?id=GbqaZQS52gcC&redir\\_esc=y](https://books.google.co.za/books/about/Invading_Babylon.html?id=GbqaZQS52gcC&redir_esc=y)]. It points to the seven main areas that exist in our modern society.

Closer to home, we clearly see this trend in the appearance of mass conferences and events presented by independent, charismatic leaders, where the faith and practices of supernatural phenomena and social change through Christian influence are discussed.

These events don't happen without critique, of course, and the debates on social media often involve passionate supporters and critical opponents.

**IN CONCLUSION**

Naturally, there are many things in the world that could be possible indications of what God is doing. The subjects and issues above are only an effort to draw our attention to the fact that He is at work in all the areas of our existence.

If you would like to learn more about the trends above, or if you want to read the articles that serve as references, you can subscribe to the echurch Flipboard magazine, where we daily add new trend content [<https://flipboard.com/@mynhardt/ekerk%3A-trends-43epjd7dy>].



**e**KERK  
deus - digbaar - nod-baar - verslaanbaar

All rights reserved. Copyright2017 **Ekerk Association**