

## One Belt, One Road (Transcontinental High Speed Rail ) and World Missions

*By Sharon Chan, translated by Camille Tsui*



**B**ack in the 50's, China dreamed of catching up and surpassing the Britain and America. Today, this dream has basically become a reality. Around the turn of the century, China's economy began to grow at double digit rate nearly every year. Although it has now slowed down to 6-7%, China has become the second largest economy in the world. Her development in aerospace and cloud technology has earned increasing respect from the world. She has become the third country to send man into space. Going to the moon is no longer an old Chinese legend. Her advances in nuclear weaponry, aircraft carrier, and her military capabilities over land, air and sea have amazed the entire globe. China has risen at an incredible speed.

Something that has not drawn too much at-

tention is the "High Speed Rail Foreign Policy." In 2009 China formally proposed the strategy of using high speed rail to "reach beyond" its borders. Since then, the idea of three transcontinental high speed rail lines slowly began to emerge: the Central Asia, Eurasia and South East Asia High Speed Rail systems. These three systems will form a network merging all of Europe and Asia into a single entity. Most recently, there was a suggestion to have a fourth high speed rail line through a tunnel under the Bering Strait, reaching Alaska and Canada. Much negotiation is needed with various countries along these routes. Things will not go as planned. Revisions and delays are inevitable. But undeniably, China has planned this enormous undertaking to link Europe, Asia and North America into one

## Trans Continental High Speed Rail



massive high speed rail network. See how the Roman Empire intentionally built an extensive highway system when it dominated Europe in the first century, giving them the reputation of “All roads lead to Rome.” Today, China is imitating the Roman Empire, striving to achieve the high aspiration of “All roads lead to Beijing.” Her ambition to become the world’s “dragon head” is clearly reflected in her strategic foreign and trade policies.

With a high speed rail network that spans across three continents, the next step for China is, of course, promoting international trade. In 2013, China put forward the ‘One Belt, One Road’ initiative, building the “Silk Road Economic Belt, and the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Maritime Silk Road.” Her goal is: through the building of “Silk Road and the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Maritime Silk Road” to assist surrounding countries in their economic development. In so doing, it will speed up the economic cooperation between China and these related countries, creating a driving force for long term economic growth. In order to bring about a pooling of resources and finances, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) was established. Though by name it was established for Asian countries, it welcomes all countries around the world to participate. As of April 2016, over 60 countries have signed on, including European countries and Australia, with Canada considering as well.

Noting China’s development in recent years, I recall countries such as Spain, Portugal, England,

and the Netherlands at the time when their sea trade was expanding, how that had promoted the work of missions in these countries. Can the Chinese church today take advantage of the transcontinental high speed rail network to bring the gospel beyond China? Can the overseas Chinese Church grasp this golden opportunity?

If we examine the route of the One Belt One Road, it is not hard to realize that these regions along the route are the least reached places where missiologists would refer to as the 10S/40N window. During the Second World War in the 1940’s, the Chinese Church initiated the “Back to Jerusalem Movement,” spreading the gospel all along the Silk Road back to Jerusalem. Most of these countries are poorly developed with low standard of living and scarce employment opportunities. Not only they need the gospel, they have all kinds of physical, psychological and social needs. How should we go in to help them giving them the holistic good news?

May God help the Chinese Church, mainland and overseas, to discern the times and the will of God!



# “One Belt and One Road”: Implications on Missions

By Rev. Kim-kwong Chan, Ph.D., D.Th



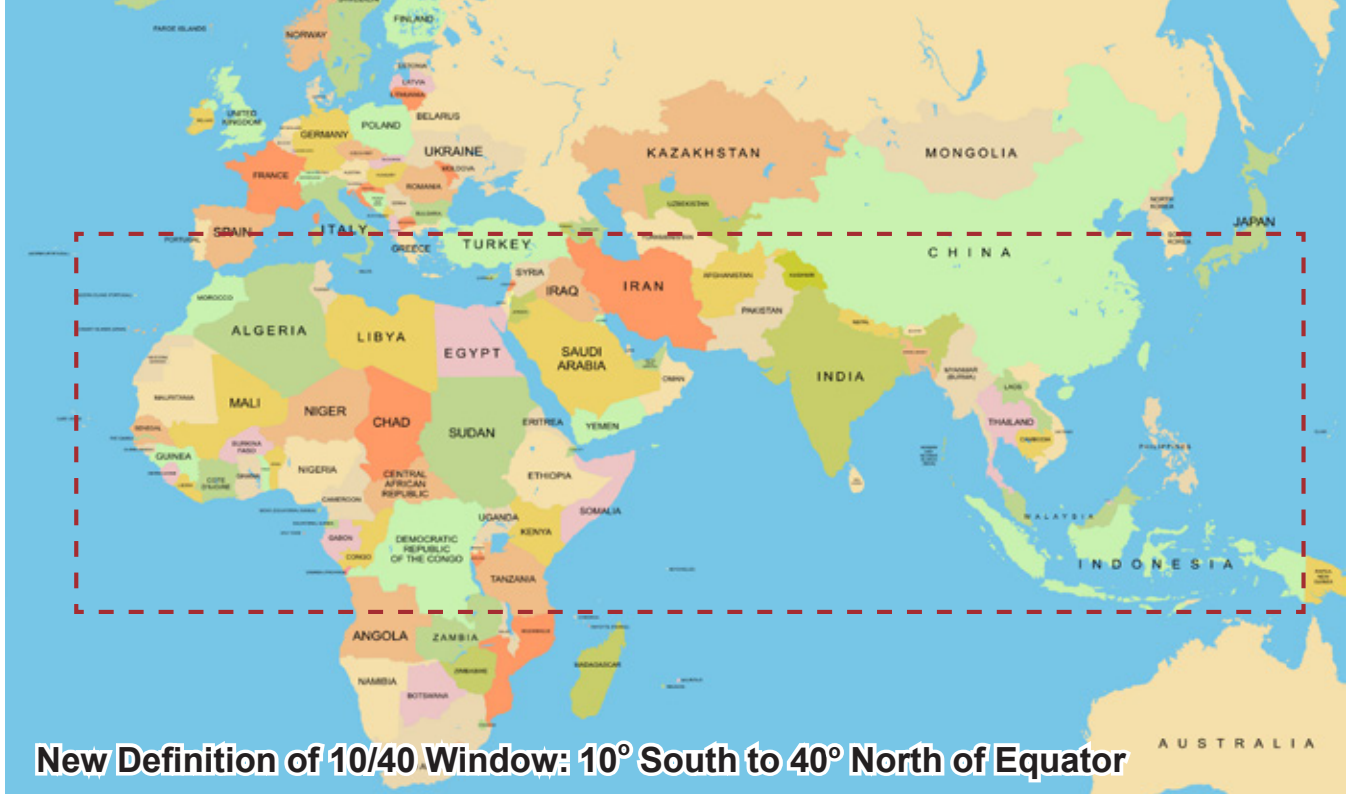
Since 2014, the Chinese Government has promoted actively the “One Belt One Road” concept not only within China but also, most importantly, in the International community as China’s new economic initiative to enhance Global economic development. A sizable amount of work about the One Belt One Road has started: its central theme, organization, publications, and web site. In a nut shell, China wants to create a new economic zone encompassing all the countries on the Asian continent, ASEAN countries, MENA (Middle East North Africa) countries, East and Central Europe and part of East Africa. In fact, it includes most of the global economic entities outside of the Americas, Australia and New Zealand, West Africa, and Japan – eco-political powers traditionally and closely linked with USA.

From a geopolitical perspective, China aims her influence on the Asian countries that have been in a power vacuum since the US withdrawal from Afghanistan and the collapse of USSR, to counter balance the US expansion in the Pacific region.

China’s use of economic rather than military power fits well with the fact that trading has long been the bonding force between Asian nations. Also, with the saturation of her economic development based on infra-structure sector, china needs to find means to utilize her huge overcapacity of skill labour, experience and material for reasonable economic return..

This One Belt One Road co-prosperity circle contains some mind staggering data: 60+ nations, 63 % of global population (44 billion), 24% Global economy, and 30% of global GDP. It is envisioned that it will become the largest trade thru-way in human history, the largest infra-structure project in human civilization, and the broadest integrated economic network over diverse socio-ethnic and political entities. Since most of these nations are still in developing stage, there are still plenty of rooms to unleash their economic potentials; should that be the case, it may well be the most significant economic growth in this Century, after China’s economic miracles in the past three decades.

With the building up of this trade route net-



work, dozens of towns or cities along these routes will be upgraded into major international trading hubs. These hubs must also reinforce its facilities of transportation, logistics, finance, data, banking, accounting, translation, legal services, etc. for international trade. They will become the centers of regional development influencing surrounding areas. The upgrading and its process will inevitably draw specialized professionals from international communities. In time, expat communities will be formed just as what happened in Shanghai and Guangzhou when China began to open up about 30 years ago.

From a missiological perspective, there are four issues that I like to raise. **Firstly, Christian missions to Asia has been, with few exceptions, carried on with trading along the trade routes.** The Assyrian Church of the East (Nestorians) utilized the Silk Route often tagging along merchant bands. The Jesuits came to Asian through the then newly developed sea trade route pioneered by the Portuguese merchants going to China, India and Japan. The Protestant later also acted similarly, for instance, Morrison with the East Indian Company. Missionaries have used routes since ancient times. Market-place mission has been mission tradition for ages. This new One Belt One Road is a modern version of trading route/network and can easily be use as route of ideological transmission. For Christians it could be simply the express way of evangelization.

**Secondly, the region covers this One Belt One Road contains the majority of the population situated within the 10/40 window and it has the largest bloc of Unreached population.** Also many of those regions and people groups have been hard to access. With the developing of this mega economic circle, many of these people groups and places will be inter-connected as part of the economic intranet that can be easily reached within this network. Furthermore, international commercial activities would serve as a pull factor to attract people form even the most remote and inaccessible areas into these international trading hubs as jobs and other opportunities arises. Therefore the accessibility to people's group are greatly enhances by these economic driven migrations. It will be an unprecedented opportunity of mission to the Unreached via this One Belt One Road initiatives.

**Thirdly, building of sustainable Christian community is more important than building of Church (congregation) in the long term Christian witness to the local population.** When Islam was introduced to Asians, it was done not through missionaries but Muslim trading settlers. These Arabic-origin trading from the MENA region settled in China, India and South East Asia. Their communities inter-acted with local populations and they gradual spreaded Islam with great success. Those in China are known later as the Huis. Only after the Muslims achieved a sustainable community, had they began to build mosque and got Imams ► To P. 8



# Missions Opportunity and Propulsion from China's "One Belt One Road" Policy

*Dr. Jason Lim, translated by Jean Thompson*



**T**he National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of Commerce of the Chinese government on March 28, 2015 issued the "Vision and Actions on Jointly Building Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road," marking the official beginning of the One Belt One Road initiative.

One Belt One Road runs through South Asia, Central Asia, the Middle East and Europe, and is thus far the Chinese government's highest level strategy. This scene is a reminder of the revival of and connection with the "Continental Silk Road" developed in the Han Dynasty 2000 years ago and the "Maritime Silk Road" explored by Zheng He, the world renowned mariner of the Ming Dynasty.

In view of China's development of the One Belt One Road policy, this article seeks to analyze if this is God's way of opening wide a cross cultural missions door for the Chinese Church for the salvation of the precious souls of the nations!

To accomplish this goal, this article's analysis content includes three areas:

- (1): The One Belt One Road's strategy and the mission geographical history and mission strategy of the Chinese Church
- (2): The One Belt One Road's eco-political development opportunity and the market-place mission opportunity of the Chinese Church
- (3): The One Belt One Road's regional cultures and the cross cultural mission vision and opportunity of the Chinese Church

## **(1) The One Belt One Road's strategy and the mission geographical history and mission strategy of the Chinese Church**

The Continental Silk Road began at the ancient Chinese capitol of Xian stretching 6,440 kilometers to reach Rome. The present Silk Road building plan between China and Europe is primarily a series of highways and railroads that will be completed in 2018. The plan connects the Chinese



rail and highway system reaching Iran and Arabia. The planned high-speed rail part moving through 28 countries will be 5,900 kilometers long, surpassing the total length of all the high-speed railroads in the world today.

From the perspective of the Chinese mission geography and history, this Silk Road economic belt echoes the mission vision of “Back to Jerusalem” movement of the Chinese Church in the 1940s that would spread the gospel from the vast northwest China, through the Muslim countries in Central Asia, Middle East and back to Jerusalem.

The map for 21st-century’s Maritime Silk Road begins at the coastal cities of China, through the South China Sea to the Arabian Sea, reaching the east African and southern European coasts. The plan focuses on major harbors and improving key harbors as well as 29 billion US dollars for the construction of the Kra Isthmus Canal in Thailand and the new Suez Canal. China seeks ultimately to link 97 global cities and harbors along the Maritime Silk Road.

Sixty nations and international organizations (mainly from Asia and Europe) have responded to the Chinese One Belt One Road economic initiative. The population of these countries totals 4.4 billion with aggregated economic strength of 2.1 trillion US dollars. The 60 some countries in the One Belt One Road are mostly within the mission 10S/40N window of the unreached people groups of Buddhist, Hindu and Muslim faiths!

So, this Chinese’ initiative of One Belt One Road will help the Chinese Church’s effort in short-term mission, market-place missions, etc in many One Belt One Road countries. There are approximates 40 million overseas Chinese population outside of Greater China (i.e. mainland, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao), mostly in Europe, North and South America, Australia and Southeast Asia. The Christian among them have established meeting places/churches, and their number is growing steadily. By forming a network, they are poised to

become the present generation’s ideal mission body for cross-cultural evangelization.

## **(2) The One Belt One Road’s eco-political development opportunity and the market-place mission opportunity of the Chinese Church**

The One Belt One Road initiative reinforces and strengthens border relationships, directly increasing China’s regional political and economic influence, developing overseas market and maintaining economic growth of the country.

The One Belt One Road runs through the continents of Asia, Europe and Africa, connecting the vibrant East Asia economic circle and the European economic circle, encompassing countries with huge potential for economic development, and jointly developing the China-Mongolia-Russia, Eurasian Land Bridge, China-Central Asia-West Asia, China-Indochina Peninsula, China-Pakistan and Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar into six major economic corridors.

It is thus easy to understand that for eleven months prior to 2015, Chinese business investment in 49 countries along the One Belt One Road reached 14 billion US dollars, a 35.5% increase over previous period. At the same time, Chinese businesses signed a total of 2,998 construction contracts with 60 countries along the One Belt One Road, valued at 71.6 billion US dollars!

On June 29, 2015, the Chinese led Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) was established. The achievement best illustrates the Chinese expansion of its influential power. 50 of the 57 representatives of the AIIB founding member states present signed the Articles of Agreement at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, as they had their governments' approval. Although the purpose of AIIB is to invest in the building of infrastructure in the continental Asia, AIIB participating countries include Asia, Oceania, Europe, South America and Africa! Thus, while the United States and her Asia-Pacific ally Japan have not joined, China has expanded her global influence, scoring a victory of diplomatic strategy.

Conceivably, AIIB can be seen as God's way of providing the Chinese Church and workers along the One Belt One Road with pan Eurasian investment bank, facilitating the handling of funds for mission-related operations. May God open our spiritual eyes to perceive the opening of an efficient road of financial-high-speed roadway for our westward mission ministry. It would be truly regrettable if missionaries, churches, mission agencies and seminaries do not seize this opportunity.

Chinese Christian businessmen can setup companies in One Belt One Road countries, developing transnational market-place mission, (establishing various centers of engineering, scientific, business-industrial management, and specialty training). Their tent-making workers can engage in holistic mission through opening schools, orphanages, senior housing centers, medical clinics, charity service and counseling centers, etc. It is time to take on this God-given golden opportunity for missions!

With her vast investment, China will deploy a large number and variety of human resources to the regions of these investments to substantiate her vision concerning the whole region: coordinated policies, interconnected infrastructure, compatible financial systems and common popular aspiration; and mutual benefits entity, mutual destiny entity and mutual responsibility entity. In order to harmonize with the "peace, neutrality and non-alliance" policy as insisted by China and Asia-Africa countries, many countries are leaning towards cooperation with China (and not with the Western colonization countries, United States and Russia.)

It is expected that in the near future, countries will become more welcoming of the arrival and participation of Chinese, extending the Chinese global influence. This "eco-political belt" could be a "mission highway" of the Chinese Church.

### **(3) The One Belt One Road's regional cultures and the cross cultural mission vision and opportunity of the Chinese Church.**

The One Belt One Road initiative, a grand economical vision, will permit the opening up of countries and encourage cooperation in economical development, infrastructure development, building of a secure network of land, air and sea passages and establishment of a network of free trade areas, moving towards the objectives of mutual benefits and common security. It further promotes the following: to "maintain closer economic ties and deepen political trust; enhance cultural exchanges; encourage different cultures to learn from each other and flourish together; and promote mutual understanding, peace and friendship among people of all countries."

From the global mission perspective, many unreached people groups are in the One Belt One Road region. This policy will directly impact 68 countries. The most noticeable group is the Muslim groups in Central Asia, Middle East and North Africa. This is the largest unreached region with a population of 1.7 billion.

Since the 1990's, the United States and other European countries have been involved in the war with Moslem countries in the Middle East. Westerners and missionaries from the West have been rejected by nearly all Moslem countries. Thus, the role of non-western missionaries is becoming increasingly more important.

In the Moslem countries, especially, Malaysia and Indonesia, there are many Chinese Christians who have lived there for generations, and are very familiar with the Muslim faith and in interaction with Muslims. They will be ideal to move to the eco-political centers in Moslem countries along the One Belt One Road for mission outreach.

Within the past 10 years, there has been increasing Chinese mission activity in Central Asia, Middle East and North Africa including church planting! Much of this effort is by the Mainland Chinese. May God continue the equipping of the



Chinese church to spread the gospel to all corners of the world.

## Conclusion

As the church enters into the 21st-century, it seems that God is using China's One Belt One Road initiative as an opportunity and motivation for the Chinese church's global missions work. May God guide the Chinese churches, missionaries, missions sending agencies and seminaries take advantage of the opening up of this vast region to fulfill Jesus' command to spread the gospel to the ends of the world!

Rev James Hudson Taylor once said; "May the Chinese Church not be missing from the ranks of

world mission team!"<sup>1</sup> Thanks be to God! The first Mission China 2030 Conference was convened in Hong Kong in 28 September – 1 October 2015. This conference was led by urban house church leaders and attended by some 850 participants from mainland China. The Mission China 2030 vision is for China to send out 20,000 missionaries by the year 2030.<sup>5</sup> This initiative is a symbolic act of repaying the "gospel debt" to the estimated 20,000 missionaries who served China in the past 200 years. May the Chinese church give her best to fulfill this duty-bound calling!

*(The author was the President of the Bible Seminary of Malaysia, now a researcher of that institution.)*

►From P.4 from back home to teach them, and not the other way around. If we have to learn any lessons from them, we can think of the building of sustainable Christian community, with Christian professional expat that are needed in these international trading hubs, such as accountants, bankers, telecom experts, translators, business people, etc. Ideally such population can reach a certain critical point that it can have its own social services such as Christian international school, clinics, service centers, and if possible, a church. Such self-sustain community, with children, can enable these Christians to settle there in a rather long term, if not permanent, basis. With long term presence, Christian faith can then be effectively influencing the local population with socio-spiritual transformative potential.

**Fourthly, economic political power shapes the culture.** During the Roman Empire, the lingua franca was Latin and Latin culture had since shape the culture of Europe for almost a millennium. English became the lingua franca as England and USA dominated the global political and economic arena respectively during the past two centuries. China undoubtedly is the main driving force as well as the chief financier backer, through the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, of the One Belt One Road economic circle. It would be not hard to imagine that within this economic circle Chinese would become one of the most important language, perhaps the lingua franca, and Chinese culture would dominate this region especially among many central Asian regions where western

Culture has never been the dominating factor. Having Chinese language ability would seem to be an asset in the future One Belt One Road circle, a factor that the Chinese Christian can interpret as a sign of Mission mandate of the Chinese Church.

The one Belt One Road is a political-economic initiative of China to increase its global engagement through its strength, namely, economic development. It may bring prosperity to the whole region, given the success of the Chinese model on economic development that had uplifted hundreds of millions from poverty to prosperity. As people are satisfied with material good, spiritual quests will follow. As Christians, especially Chinese Christians, these are Signs of Time that we have to discern. To build sustainable Christian communities along these Roads and Belts are rather ambitious, but not impossible, projects. It requires not only professional missionaries, but more importantly, large number of Christian professionals with vision of the Kingdom, to settle or migrate to those places for the Kingdom. It will also be an international or ecumenical mission endeavour that demands Christians from all races to accomplish this task together. As Chinese Christians, it is particularly a privilege for us to be involved into this task, as China is rising as a global economic power in the Plan of God. "For such time like this," as uttered by Esther, may perhaps be our challenge to fulfil God's plan in the Eschaton.

*(The author is a retiree from Hong Kong, kimchanhk@gmail.com.)*



# A Pastoral Heart With Missionary Passion

*GCN reporter*



A three-day missions seminar from June 20th to 22nd, entitled “A Pastoral Heart With Missionary Passion”, was offered to Chinese pastors who would like to be more informed about world missions and learn how to mobilize their congregations towards world missions.

Two goals were set for the seminar. The first goal was for pastors to experience a few sessions of missionary training. This would prompt them to understand what their missionary goes through so they can better assist, support, and encourage their missionaries. The second was for the pastors to reflect upon and learn new strategies to mobilize the church towards world mission.

The program’s design was based on the interactions of three spheres of learning: knowing, being, and doing. The pastors learned subjects such as: missiology, cultural anthropology, the historical expansion of global missionary movements, and cultural shock and conflicts. Time was scheduled to develop the being, by quieting down before God individually, as well as worshipping and praying

together as a community. Prayers for the unreached were especially emphasized. The latter half of the program was devoted to doing which is the implementation of world missions within the church. The sessions consisted of testimonies and fellowship with the missionaries, discussion of the different roles played by church, mission agency, and missionaries, how to budget and plan financially for missions in a church, how to prepare and follow up short-term missions teams, and strategies to mobilize the congregation towards missions.

As a result of the seminar, the pastors’ missionary vision was renewed through the spiritual lessons learned particularly from the historical expansion of the global missionary movement showing that God’s will for his people starting from the beginning of the world has not changed. That is - for the world to know Him. God has worked through history to bring people in contact with His message, whether by political persecution, immigration, urbanization, the present movement of globalization, or the refugee’s crisis. Knowing that



God's mission has not changed and is working within their church's context, the pastors' missionary vision and passion were refueled.

In addition to renewing their missionary vision, pastors also gained much insight into the reality of the mission field, and learned relevant resources to mobilize their congregation. A pastor commented that interacting with missionaries helped him to understand how difficult it is to minister in a cross-cultural setting; hence, he learned how to better support and encourage missionaries before, during, and after their ministry. Another pastor also commented that he agreed that prayer is one of the ways to mobilize the congregation towards missions but he did not know relevant resources. Now he could use the many useful prayer

resources through different types of media to educate and engage his congregation to be concerned and pray for the unreached during

the Sunday worship and in different fellowships and small groups.

At the end of the seminar, through deep discussion and sharing, there was a profound understanding, respect, and appreciation between the pastors, missionaries, and mission agency leaders. They understand they must continue to learn from and collaborate with each other in order to accomplish God's mission.





# World Mission News

Compiled by Samuel C.Y. Ling

**Double Persecution:** A survey of 192 countries confirmed Christian women are more devoted than Christian men. And they also bear the brunt of persecution. Some 40% of them, larger than any other group, suffered due to their faith and gender, especially in majority Muslim countries where they are told how to dress, sexually harassed, forced into marriages, raped, and trafficked.

<Christianity Today, [christianitytoday.com](http://christianitytoday.com), June 2016>

**United Kingdom:** As the Church of England steadily slides to record low attendance, about 100 sanctuaries might become “Festival churches,” worshipping only on Christmas and Easter as many British people do. But an analysis by The Times, found that more than three Pentecostal churches opened since 2010 for every Anglican church closed in London. More religious literacy required to accommodate “more assertive faith.”

<Christianity Today, [christianitytoday.com](http://christianitytoday.com), May 2016>

**China:** Over past 25 to 30 years, people have more wealth, economic and religious freedom. Many are seeking spiritual truth. An agency was invited recently to seminaries of Hubei and Fijian provinces, where they helped out with youth ministry, modern church music and leadership training in some of the towns. Everywhere they found people very eager to learn.

<China Partner, [www.chinapartner.org](http://www.chinapartner.org), 6/10/16>

**Indonesia:** A mission agency air plane has landed on a new airstrip successfully in Tibul, Papua, a rugged region with many mountains and rainforests. This new airstrip will provide easy access to education and medical care to nearby 15-20 villages of hundreds of people in each. In the past, these accesses took more than a day. Missionaries came to this region in the 1980's. They travel back and fore so that their children can get an education. Plans are being made to bring in materials to build a school for these children. The airstrip also enhance missionaries' ability of reaching people and discipling believers in remote villages.

<Mission Aviation Fellowship, [www.maf.org](http://www.maf.org), 6/9/16>

**Nigeria:** There are 2 million+ refugees in northern Nigeria and the surrounding nations in dozens of camps. Most are Muslims and over half are children. Mission agencies and local Christians have brought in humanitarian aid along with audio Bibles. They find the refugees appreciate these efforts and are open to the gospel. Some have come to Christ even doing so is risky there.

<World Mission, [www.worldmission.org](http://www.worldmission.org), 6/8/16>

**Arab World:** Media and social media have grown significantly. Whether they are refugees or riding donkey carts, they use their beloved iPhones. Sensing this, an agency launched a campaign at the beginning of the year using smartphone to reach out to Muslims with the live-changing news of the gospel. In three months, they have identified over ten thousands who were interested about the conversation and referred them to the field teams to follow up. Evidently, the Holy Spirit is using the media. People now have broadened their views from the access to a world of information. And, finally, the horror and cruelty of the extremists have brought disillusion to their Islamic faith.

<Pioneers, [www.pioneers.org](http://www.pioneers.org), 6/6/16>

**Turkey:** Since early April, Greece has begun deporting refugees to Turkey where there are 3.5 million from Syria alone with many children, mostly in urban areas some without camps. An agency is setting up tent schools, hiring teachers among the refugees, and giving out jackets, blankets, food, shoes, and cuddly stuff animals for lonely-tearing days. The refugees express their gratitude saying Christians are the ones helping them. Realizing this is a long-term project, the agency plans to develop evangelical churches from the friendship and collaboration with these refugees.

<International Needs, [internationalneeds.us](http://internationalneeds.us), 6/3/16>

**Canada:** After the election of a new government, it has been over a month the nation is without its Office for Religious Freedom. Many Christians are apprehensive that “there will more stress on the system and on those who are trying to live their faith daily.” An agency is planning to establish an office in the capital to inform politicians and members of Parliament about religious persecutions around the world, helping them to think through on the trajectories things that could happen in the country.

<Voice of the Martyrs, Canada, [persecution.net](http://persecution.net), 6/3/16>

**Germany:** People are beginning to realize that the god of secular humanism really has no answers for these times and crises, and they need divine help. But the new generation probably has never heard the gospel presented to them in a relevant way. An agency has gotten together with nine local organizations to initiate a “Marketplace Missions.” They gather Christian businessmen and women from all over the country, who by nature are apt in interacting daily with different people, to encourage and mentor them how to bring Christ to people. They have met overwhelming positive response. People are meeting more on regular basis and more active in dealing with the current refugee crisis by serving the refugees, giving money, or getting the churches involved.

<Global Advance, [www.globaladvance.org](http://www.globaladvance.org), 6/13/16>



# Roma Mission Strategy Seminar

**Date: September 25<sup>th</sup> evening to 28<sup>th</sup> evening, 2016**

**Location:**

Capsis Hotel at 18, Monastiriou str. 54629 Thessaloniki, Greece

**Telephone number:** 30-231-0596-800

**Theme: Roma for Christ**

**Language:** Mandarin, with English interpretation as needed

**Target Attendants:** Pastors and Church/Mission Leaders

**Purposes:**

- (1) Care for the Roma, the most neglected people
- (2) Understand the spiritual needs of the Roma in Eastern Europe
- (3) Draft a workable strategic plan for Roma

**Registration deadline: August 31, 2016**

**Fees for room and board (from dinner on 9/25 to breakfast on 9/29) and local transportation:**

**Single occupancy: €350**

**Double occupancy: €250 per person**

**Triple occupancy: €200 per person (limited number available. Overflows will be shifted to doubles.)**

**Fees for post-seminar short-term mission trip to Albania and Macedonia:**

**Cost estimated to be €800**

**Fees for room before and after the seminar:**

**Single occupancy: €55 per day**

**Double occupancy: €35 per person per day (please make roommate arrangement.)**

**All fees are due at the time of registration at the Capsis Hotel. Please obtain necessary visa permit(s) from Greece, Albania and Macedonia, before embarking on the trip.**



Please visit GCCI website <http://www.gcciusa.org> for registration forms and details of seminar program, speakers, short-term mission trip, etc.