

# **Kingdom Report**

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## **Southern Africa, the Church and the Emerging New World Order in the East**

When Jerusalem was destroyed in 586 BC and Babylon fell in 539 BC, Ezra and Nehemiah had to build a new Jerusalem in a new world order with a new vision for Israel in the world. This is our world. Babylon of the West and Israel are falling. The Church will need a new Jerusalem in an emerging new world order from the east.

When you look at the history of Israel from the very first settlement of the Promised Land you can see it was located at the cross roads of the world. Assyria and Hittites in the north, Egypt in the south, Babylon and Persia in the west. The crossing point of trade routes and war invasion routes.

In the midst of that the Lord wanted a Temple and a nation of priests to minister to all around them the law of the Lord and the knowledge of the Lord.

When northern Israel went into apostasy and split from Judah they were cut off and exiled. They had lost the purpose of their existence and usefulness. When Judah and Jerusalem went into apostasy they lost their purpose as God's priests to the world. They were exiled to Babylon and Jerusalem and the temple destroyed. God decided to start over with a handful of new settlers released by Cyrus to rebuild Jerusalem and the new Temple. Again in the middle of the new Persian empire. Ezra took with him his written history of Israel and these settlers called to be. And a roadmap for the next 490 years and who the next empires would be after Persia.

God created multinational empires. It meant within the border of a numerous different nationalities there would be law and order and trade and communication among people. Making the work of the Temple and the Mission of Jerusalem as God's witness to the nations so much easier.

Which brings me to the calling and mission of the Church in Southern Africa.

We are now in an inflection point in world history and the mission of the Church. We are coming to the end of one world empire "Pax Americana" collectively the West and a shift into a new world order...the rise of the East or collectively the BRICS nations and the SCO nations.

For the Church there is also a new paradigm now far advanced....the disaster in Gaza and the ongoing collapse of the nation of Israel. It will be taken out by the Lord for the same reason Israel was destroyed by Babylon in 586 BC and by Rome in 70 AD. They no longer serve God's purpose to be His witness and Priests to the nations. Instead they are reviled internationally.

And that is why I have been on my series about Ezra/Nehemiah who were building a new Jerusalem in the midst of a new world empire after the fall of Babylon, to be a witness to Persia and then Greece and then Rome to prepare the nations of the world for the coming of the Messiah.

On such a time we now find ourselves. Babylon is falling....a new empire is rising in the East.

We need a new political and economic "empire" in Southern Africa to be a part of this new world order. A meaningful part. A "confederation of states" or a Union of Southern Africa with a stable currency, just laws, end to public corruption, endemic poverty. We need to embody the Christian values of the majority of our populations.

We need to build 'New Jerusalem's across Southern Africa to heal our nations.

We need to become an important part of the new world order that is emerging so we can exemplify what a Christian civilization looks like. To be an Israel that is a witness to the nations.

And that is the context for my current series of blogs...the how to!

In the meantime I want to give you an analysis from what was happening this last week of spectacle in Beijing as the leaders of the SCO nations (and some BRICS nations) gathered to forge a new world order while being entertained by a massive display of China's high tech military might. Although I think more impressive to all the leaders gathered there was the incredibly cities, economy and infrastructure China built from 1980 to 2020. 40 years and 800 million people moved out of abject poverty to middle class prosperity.

The 1,4 billion people of Africa are the same size as the 1,4 billion Chinese. The Church needs a 40 year plan for Africa. We must under new Christian leadership in African nations emulate what China did.

In the meantime my report of what happened in China this last week that the news did not really cover nor the Church realize what an important shift this last week represented in God's prophetic plan for the nations.

## **The Beijing SCO Nations Gather**

When the leaders of China, Russia, India, and several Central Asian states gathered in Tianjin last week for the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Summit, the world should have paid far closer attention. Collectively, the countries represented at the table account for more than half of humanity, command immense reserves of natural resources, and increasingly drive a larger share of global GDP. This is not a peripheral coalition but a core pillar of the international system in the making.

Yet much of the Western press treated the gathering as little more than a diplomatic sideshow, overshadowed by domestic political debates or the latest updates from

NATO. That was a mistake. What unfolded in Tianjin was not just another regional summit. It was the clearest indication yet that the unipolar world of U.S. primacy, which dominated the decades after the Cold War, is giving way to a new and contested multipolar order.

The symbolism was unmistakable. Beijing positioned the SCO as a platform for “equal partnership,” implicitly contrasting it with Western alliances built around hierarchy and U.S. leadership. Moscow emphasized strategic coordination in the face of sanctions and military pressure from the West. India, while carefully balancing its ties with Washington, underscored its role as a civilizational power charting an independent path. The Central Asian republics, long seen as geopolitical battlegrounds between outside powers, asserted their relevance as connectors of trade, energy, and security across Eurasia.

Beyond symbolism, the summit carried substance. Agreements on energy cooperation, cross-border infrastructure, digital technology, and security coordination point toward an increasingly institutionalized bloc. Taken together, they signal that the SCO is evolving from a loose forum into a framework capable of shaping the rules of the 21st-century world.

For policymakers in Washington and European capitals, the lesson is sobering. Ignoring the SCO or dismissing it as a talking shop risks overlooking the consolidation of an alternative power center that is steadily building legitimacy outside of Western institutions. For the rest of the world, particularly in the Global South, Tianjin served as a reminder that power is no longer concentrated in a single pole, but dispersed across multiple capitals with diverging visions of order.

## **A New Architecture Emerges**

Chinese President Xi Jinping used the summit to press his vision of a world that renders Cold War mentalities a matter of the past. His remarks were not mere diplomatic pleasantries; they were a direct critique of the U.S.-led alliance system and its reliance on deterrence, sanctions, and bloc politics. Backed vocally by Vladimir Putin, Xi pledged to accelerate the creation of a multipolar order in which Western dominance would be checked by new centers of power across Eurasia and beyond.

What distinguished Tianjin from previous summits was that these calls were tied to concrete initiatives. Beijing unveiled a 10-year development strategy for the SCO, underwritten with billions of dollars in loans and grants earmarked for infrastructure, energy corridors, and digital connectivity projects. This framework goes well beyond aspirational communiqués: it signals a deliberate attempt to institutionalize the SCO as both an economic and geopolitical force.

One of the boldest proposals on the table was the creation of a dedicated SCO development bank that poses an explicit challenge to the Bretton Woods institutions, particularly the IMF and World Bank. Such a body, if realized, would allow SCO members to finance projects without the conditionalities often imposed by Western lenders. It would also complement other Chinese-led initiatives such as the Asian

Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the Belt and Road Initiative, weaving them into a broader Eurasian financial ecosystem.

The implications are far-reaching. For decades, the global financial order has revolved around institutions headquartered in Washington and Brussels, shaping development trajectories in the Global South. By offering alternative sources of capital, Beijing and its partners are signaling that the monopoly of Western financial governance is coming to an end. The SCO's proposed bank would not only fund railways, pipelines, and fiber-optic networks across Eurasia but also serve as a symbolic assertion of financial sovereignty.

The message from Tianjin was unambiguous: the institutions of the West will no longer go unchallenged. A parallel architecture emerging reflects the priorities of Beijing, Moscow, New Delhi, and the capitals of Central Asia. The battle is no longer over whether the West will be challenged, but over how rapidly alternative institutions can be consolidated, and how effectively they can deliver.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization is increasingly positioning Central Asia as the backbone of the emerging multipolar world. Far from being a peripheral region, the Central Asian republics are becoming the crossroads of Eurasian connectivity and influence. Trade corridors linking Shanghai to St. Petersburg are facilitating the movement of goods, capital, and people across thousands of kilometers. Energy pipelines crisscross Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and beyond, ensuring that the region's vast natural resources flow to both Chinese and Russian markets while integrating it into a broader strategic network. Meanwhile, digital "Silk Roads" are introducing Chinese standards for 5G, artificial intelligence, and telecommunications infrastructure, further embedding Beijing's technological footprint across the continent.

The SCO is providing both institutional frameworks and concrete projects, Central Asia is transitioning from a passive periphery to an active strategic heartland of the new order. Its cities, railways, pipelines, and digital networks are not just local assets but the connective tissue of a Eurasian system designed to operate largely independently of Western-dominated institutions. By anchoring trade, energy, and technology in Central Asia, Beijing, Moscow, and their partners are effectively recasting the region as a central node in the global architecture of power.

## **The New Economic Order**

Perhaps the boldest and most consequential development in Tianjin was Chinese President Xi Jinping's call to expand the use of the yuan in energy settlements.

Analysts quickly dubbed the concept the "electro-yuan," a system designed to link China's digital currency with cross-border trade in oil, gas, and electricity. Unlike conventional trade settlements, which rely on correspondent banking in U.S. dollars, the electro-yuan would enable real-time, blockchain-enabled transactions directly between SCO member states, bypassing traditional financial intermediaries.

The implications extend beyond energy. A robust electro-yuan network could accelerate the internationalization of China's digital currency, the e-CNY, and

provide a model for other nations seeking to hedge against the dollar. Coupled with SCO-led development projects and cross-border trade corridors, it represents a deliberate attempt to construct the “plumbing” of a parallel financial system that operates on terms favorable to Eurasian partners rather than Western institutions.

The ripple effects for global markets could be profound. If SCO countries begin pricing energy, commodities, and infrastructure projects in yuan rather than dollars, it could reduce demand for U.S. currency reserves, influence exchange rates, and reshape global investment flows. Commodity markets may see shifts in pricing benchmarks, particularly in oil and natural gas, as the electro-yuan provides a viable alternative to the dollar-based contracts that dominate today. For investors and multinational corporations, reliance on the dollar as the default currency for trade and finance may gradually diminish, introducing new risks and opportunities in hedging, capital allocation, and currency management.

For policymakers in Washington and Brussels, the message is stark: the rules of global finance may be shifting beneath their feet. A system that decouples trade and investment from the dollar would not only reduce the United States’ economic influence but also recalibrate global alliances, making financial sovereignty a tangible tool of statecraft for countries like China, Russia, and their SCO partners.

In short, the electro-yuan is more than a financial experiment but a strategic gambit, signaling that the SCO is not content merely to challenge Western hegemony rhetorically. It is building the infrastructure that could one day rival, and perhaps circumvent, the very foundations of U.S.-led global economic power, with consequences that extend to every corner of the global market.

Across Eurasia, countries are increasingly prioritizing strategic autonomy over rigid alignment. They seek options that provide economic resilience, infrastructure development, and energy security without the political strings often attached to Western loans or alliances. From pipelines in Central Asia to digital connectivity projects extending China’s 5G standards, the SCO is offering practical alternatives that simultaneously advance regional integration and multipolar governance.

The message is clear: the rules and institutions of the West are no longer the only game in town. Nations that fail to recognize this realignment risk being left behind not just economically, but politically and strategically. Participation in emerging trade corridors, digital networks, and financial mechanisms will increasingly define influence in Eurasia and beyond. Those who ignore these shifts may find their voice diminished in global decision-making and their access to vital markets and resources constrained.

The unipolar era of American dominance, which followed the Cold War, had its run, dictating the terms of finance, trade, and security for decades. The Tianjin summit, however, signaled that the next chapter will be written differently. The SCO is not simply a forum for dialogue; it is a deliberate effort to institutionalize an alternative framework for regional and global governance, encompassing trade, energy, technology, and finance. From the expansion of the yuan in energy settlements to infrastructure corridors across Central Asia, the SCO is constructing the material and institutional foundations of a multipolar order that can operate independently of Western-led institutions.

This new reality poses a strategic test for the West. Can Washington and Brussels adapt to a world in which their primacy is no longer assumed, and influence must be negotiated rather than imposed? Or will they risk being relegated to the sidelines, observing as new power centers define the economic rules, geopolitical alignments, and technological standards that will shape global affairs for decades to come?

### **The Church in the New World Order**

This New World Order will comprise the SCO nations and the BRICS nations

Across the nations of the Far East the Church has a strong presence in places like Singapore, Korea, Philippines and of course Russia itself and a massive house church movement in China.

Combine that with the alliance of the CSO nations with the BRICS nations and the strong churches of the BRICS nations....and we have many "New Jerusalem's" in this new emerging world "empire".

We need to have a visible witness in this new world order. We need to have policies on economic strictures, currencies, trade, free speech, property rights, freedom of faith, the environment. We need the world trading space for our Kingdom entrepreneurs. We need our own word trading companies and networks.

This is an exciting time for the Kingdom of God. It is also an exciting time for the people of Africa as we are the only population that is increasing while all nations in the SCO especially are dying out for lack of children.

Nice of them to create a new world order of prosperity for the people of God of Africa not only to participate in ...nut inherit!