

FROM BUSAN TO ARUSHA, AND BEYOND: A shift from pneumatology to vulnerable discipleship

A new World Council of Churches (WCC) mission statement was presented in 2013 in Busan, South Korea. The document, "Together towards Life: Mission and Evangelism in Changing Landscapes" (TTL), was said to be pneumatological. From God's mission there was a shift towards the mission of the Spirit. The ecumenical world was introduced not only to the notion that spirituality was connected with creation and evangelism but also to a new mission concept: "mission from the margins", according to which the Spirit was empowering those in the margins.

Subsequently, in Arusha, Tanzania, the 2018 WCC Conference on World Mission and Evangelism adopted a mission document entitled the "Arusha Call to Discipleship", and also another document, the "Arusha Conference Report". The conference was said to have been inspired by the TTL. However, in the documentation the *missio Spiritus* seems to have been left aside. In the "Arusha Call", the "Holy Spirit" is mentioned twice, and "the Spirit of God" once, that is, on a total of only three occasions, whereas "Jesus", "Jesus Christ", and "Christ" appears six times. Thus it would seem that in mission theology there has been a shift away from pneumatology towards Christology. In my presentation I intend to compare the WCC documents of 2013 and 2018 and to show how in mission theology there has been a transition of the functions of the Spirit towards the "Christ-connected way of life" of the disciple. Discipleship is vulnerable and wounded, as it connects with kenotic Christology.

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