The Third Plenum of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in December 1978 marked the advent of reform and opening in China. During the past 30 years, the socialist economy of China has been turned upside down. Although reform and opening have been mainly expressed in the economic sphere, economic reform could not help but have a profound impact on other aspects of the society. On one hand, the ruling CPC turned from the political messianism of the era of Mao Zedong to rationalism and pragmatism, and the de-ideologization process in the intellectual realm eventually lead to the new prospects of intellectual freedom. On the other hand, China gradually threw off the shackles of a politicized society, while the relationship between the Party-State and society underwent a complicated restructuring and reestablishment. No one should doubt that such transformations have had a fundamental impact in the religious sphere. This presentation will explore and review the church-state relationships in Reform China, particularly focusing on the following two aspects: relations between the Party-state and religion, between Party-state and the religious organizations.