Chinese Government has accelerated industrialization efforts, leading to economic development in China. With the industrialization and economic growth, it is expected that there are great changes in fire risks. It is not only China but emerging countries in East Asia are growing rapidly. For fire safety in East Asia, we have to use all the experience and prevent fires in those countries.

This study is consisting of two subjects. One is analysis of fires in China based on statistics and the second is comparison of building fire codes in China and Japan.

First, analyze statistical data of fires and social statistical data such as GDP, energy consumption to capture the features of fires, economics and society in China. Next, analyze and compare building fire codes to clarify the effects on the system of fire prevention by the cultural difference between China and Japan. Especially, I pay attention to fire spreading prevention methods and fire extinguishing systems.

As a result,
· Energy consumption is correlated with number of fires in Japan, but there is little correlation between energy consumption and number of fires in China.
· To deal with changes in the current situation of fires, China changes its methods of statistics. But, unnatural fluctuation of number of fires in China, reveal that its accuracy is vital for the statistics.
· Building fire codes in China requires the distance between adjacent buildings to prevent spread of fire. It is thought to be related to differences in the attitude toward possession of land.
· Building fire codes in China, water consumption of fire hydrant is decided according to various elements as volume of the building. It is assumed that quantity of burning combustible increases as a volume of the building.

For additional research, analysis of statistics of fires in China, need to be maintained. On the other hands, it is necessary to clarify the scientific basis of numerical value given in the building fire codes to study the background of fire prevention measures in China.