

# QCAV2025

June 4-6, 2025(tentative)

Yamanashi Pref.

2~3 hours from Tokyo



Mt. Fuji



Yamanashi

Tokyo

Transport	Comfort	Convenience	Price	Time
Bus	★ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆	★ ★ ★ ★ ★	¥2,000	2 hrs
Express train	★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★	¥4,130	2 hrs
Regular trains	★ ★ ☆ ☆ ☆	★ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆	¥2,510	2 hrs 45 min + transfer time
Car	★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆	★ ★ ★ ★ ☆	¥3,060	2 hrs

## University of Yamanashi



The University of Yamanashi has its origin in “Kitenkan” which was founded in 1795 as a branch school of “Shoheizaka-School” of Tokugawa Government (later the University of Tokyo).

## Yamanashi Prefecture



Kofu city

Fuji-Kawaguchiko area

Mt. Fuji

We are planning to hold the conference in the Fuji-Kawaguchiko area!

## Arakurayama Sengen Park



The park begins at the base of Mt. Arakurayama and extends up the mountain. At the top of a 398 stair hike is an observation deck that looks out over the cityscape of Fujiyoshida City and majestic Mt. Fuji towering above.

## Saiko Iyashi no Sato Nemba



A small open air museum and craft village.

## Fuji-Q Highland



Amusement park with outstanding roller coasters.

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# Koshu wine

One thousand years ago, Buddhist monks in Japan attempted to make wine but were unsuccessful, resulting in vinegar instead. However, over the course of a millennium and after the isolation era, Japan's wine-making industry has made significant progress and even won international awards. The wines produced here are called "Koshu wine" and are world famous. They are as good as French wines.

## A little story...

The introduction of grapes to Japan occurred 1,300 years ago when Buddhist monks brought them from China via the Silk Road. These grapes originally came from Georgia in the Caucasus region. However, due to factors such as humidity, wine-making did not develop in Japan at that time. It was only during the end of the Sakoku (isolation) period and the beginning of the Meiji era that the Japanese government began sending individuals to Europe to learn the art of wine-making. These individuals returned to Japan with their knowledge, adapted it to suit Japanese conditions, and established the first wineries in the Yamanashi Prefecture.

The government continued to support the development of the wine industry in Japan even after the Meiji era. They provided financial subsidies to wineries, assisted with international public relations efforts, and simplified the process of obtaining certifications to open a winery. These ongoing government initiatives aimed to promote Japan as one of the world's top wine-producing countries.

Visit Yamanashi, taste the Koshu wine, and have a good time together!

