

高等研究所 第 97 回 月例研究会 / WIAS 97<sup>th</sup> Monthly Workshop

【日 時】2017 年 11 月 10 ( 金 ) 11 : 00 ~ 12 : 30

【会 場】9 号館 5 階第 1 会議室

【発表者】PERREAULT, Jacques 教授  
(モントリオール大学 / 高等研究所訪問研究者)  
CHESNOKOVA, Tatyana 准教授

[Date] Friday, November 11, 2017

[Venue] Meeting Room 1, 5th floor, Bldg. No.9

[Presenter] Jacques Perreault (Professor, University of  
Montreal / WIAS Visiting Researcher)  
Tatyana Chesnokova (Associate Professor)

1. Jacques Perreault : 11 : 00 ~ 11 : 45

**“The Greeks overseas: the mechanics of colonization”**



The aim of this seminar is to present an overview of more than 30 years of research on Greek colonization during the first millennium BC. From the bays of the North Syrian coast to the shores of the Northern Aegean, the archaeological excavations in which I have participated have shed new light on one of the most significant social, political and economic phenomenon of Iron Age Greece. I will take this opportunity to review this research and to discuss future projects.

2. Tatyana Chesnokova : 11 : 50 ~ 12 : 30

**“Fish: from sea to your plate”**



Fishermen fishing outside their nation's territorial waters has occurred throughout history. In fact, the relative abundance of cod off the North East coast of North America was an important element in the early European settlement of those shores as were the whale stocks in the southern oceans for Australia and New Zealand. The challenge faced by countries with

relatively abundant fish stocks is how to take best advantage of providing these fish to consumers in other countries. One way is to use, or develop, their own fishing industry to harvest the fish and then engage in trade. The alternative is to undertake an access agreement to allow fishermen from another country to legally harvest the fish directly. These agreements are popularly seen as being purely exploitative. As demand for fish is large, with one-fifth of the world's population relying on fish products as their major animal protein source, and rising, consumption is predicted to rise more than 20% in the next decade, it is very important to understand how the economic motives for fishery access agreements differ from those for fish exports.

In my presentation, I will talk about my research project (joint with S. McWhinnie) which is the first to empirically examine, using a unique global panel dataset, why countries sign fisheries access agreements with each other and compare these determinants to the characteristics of countries that choose the path of international trade. We show that access agreements and exports of fish are driven by two key motives: a pattern of comparative advantage in fishing and the gravity factors of economic size and distance. Our results suggest that while the gravity factors work in a similar way for both agreements and fish exports, that is, larger and closer countries are more likely to sign access agreements and trade in fish, the pattern of advantage in fishing is determined differently, with the countries' relative fishing capacities being the key difference. Thus, our results do not support the popular view that agreements are purely exploitive, but rather suggest that they are simply an alternative to fish exports.