

But the crushers have faced a colour problem due to the lack of experience in crushing canola seed. The Korean government increased the canola seed import quota to 15,000 tonnes from 12,000 tonnes in 1986 but technical assistance has to be provided by Canada to eliminate Korean concern about the darker colour of Canadian canola. A three member Korean canola mission, led by a Korean government official, visited Canada in 1986 to familiarize itself with the Canadian oilseed industry. Other Korean canola missions are planned. As a result of the continued surge of the Japanese Yen, linseed imports from Canada increased to 9,000 tonnes from 3,000 tonnes in 1985. Canada is now the exclusive supplier of linseed and mustard seeds to Korea. Eighteen members of the Canadian Canola Growers Association visited Korea early in 1987 to familiarize themselves with the Korean rapeseed and crushing industry.

TABLE 13: VEGETABLE OIL IMPORTS
(tonnes)

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
Rapeseed	--	696
Cottonseed	2,233	6,645
Olive	41	42
Linseed	1,492	212
Palm	108,083	153,420
Copra	12,663	15,878
Castor	391	102
Sesame	4	3
Tung	685	1,835
TOTAL:	<u>125,592</u>	<u>178,883</u>

Source: 1987 Oilseed Report - Canadian Embassy, Seoul Korea

7.3 Import Mechanism and Trade Policy

With the exception of 11,000 tonnes of canola seed which Korea imported from Canada in 1986 on a quota basis and at a reduced tariff of 10 per cent, the government continued to enforce a restrictive import policy and to apply 40 per cent tariff rates on imported oilseeds and