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Title of Entry	: Welfare Impact of Asymmetric Price Transmission on Bangladesh Rice Consumers
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**Abstract** : The objective of this study is to investigate vertical price transmission in the Bangladesh rice supply chain. Extent on this, the study calculates the consumer welfare loss associated with the asymmetric rice price transmission. The study used monthly retail price as the dependent variable and wholesale and farm prices as the explanatory variables to model the price transmission scenario. The time series data covered the period 2005:10 to 2017:06. This study employed the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model proposed by Pesaran et al., 2001 based on the Nonlinear ARDL (NARDL) co-integration approach (Shin et al., 2014) to analyze price transmission process. It also employed Vartia's (1983) algorithm in the estimated rice demand equation to measure the consumer welfare change. The statistical evidence of the study indicates that price is asymmetrically transmitted along the Bangladesh rice supply chain and confirms the appropriate model is the nonlinear ARDL (NARDL) model to represent the price transmission scenario. The results of the NARDL model indicate that the presence of asymmetry is both in speed and magnitude. That means significant asymmetric effects are both long and short run. The empirical results suggest that processors (wholesalers/millers) have a definite advantage over primary producers (farmers), and retailers enjoy a certain advantage over processors. The consumers are more likely to experience a decrease in their surplus from a price increase rather than to experience an increase in their surplus from a price decrease at the upstream level. The results of the Vartia's algorithm and surplus analysis confirm that the consumers' income doesn't have a significant effect on the amount of rice consumption. Although the welfare (CS) loss for each consumer due to price transmission asymmetry is very low (Tk. 0.247 per month), the aggregate welfare loss is much significant (Tk. 39.773 million per month) for the limited supply chain actors (miller, wholesaler, and retailer).

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