**ABSTRACT**

The study aims to identify the most important economic impacts of government policies on rice production in Egypt, by studying the evolution of production ,economic indicators ,price distortions and analyzing the impact of government intervention for rice production and pricing by (PAM) during the period (2000 - 2020). The results indicate that the nominal protection factor for the outputs it was about 1.17, that mean support for the producer, while the nominal protection factor for the input was about 0.67, which means producer support reaches 33% of inputs value . The effective protection factor was about 1.29, which indicates that the agricultural producer enjoys positive protection through imposing taxes on the consumer. The coefficient of relative advantage (the cost of local resources) is about 0.74, which means that there is a relative advantage for Egypt in the production of the rice, which means that producing it locally is better for Egypt than importing it and so it can compete in foreign markets.The coefficient of cost ratio is about 0.60, which means that agricultural producer is profitable. The coefficient of support for agricultural producers was about 21.2, which means that there is support for farmers.

**Keywords:** PAM, nominal protection coefficient, effective protection coefficient