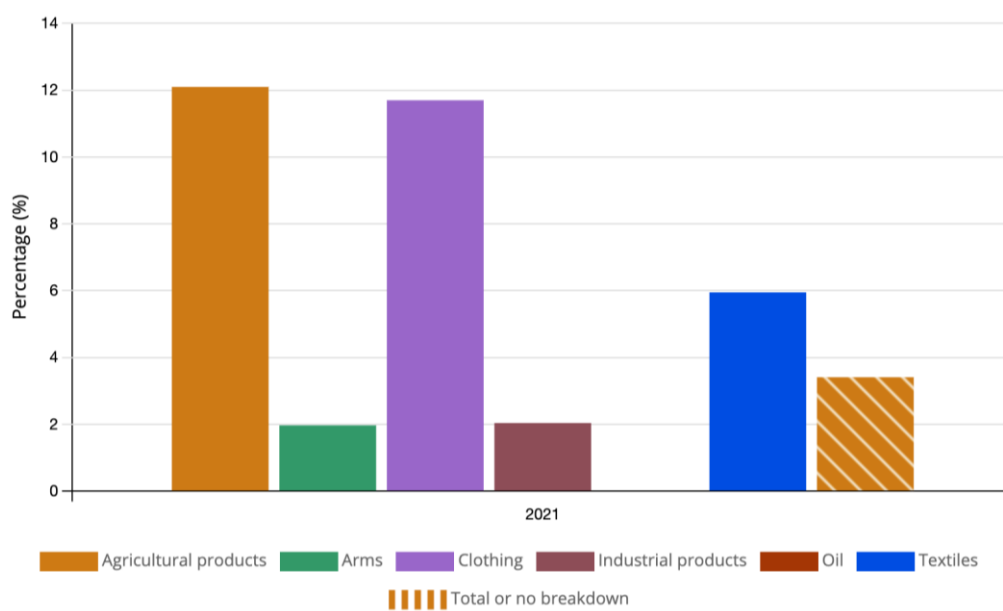




Most favoured nation status



The 2021 data I reported for 17.10.1 broken down into tariff type and industry which is now live on <https://sdgdata.gov.uk/>.

Overview of the Data Fellowship

During my summer at the Office for National Statistics I reported on the UK's progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically focusing on trade-based indicators, 10.a.1, 17.10.1 and 17.12.1. These three indicators all needed updating because the data source that was previously providing this information was a European Union source that the UK lost access to following the departure from the EU. I updated these indicators by checking/ finding the new data sources and then writing a code in R to extract the information, once I had this information, I inputted it into the appropriate spreadsheet and was then able to upload it on to the main SDG data site using Python and Github. I was also fortunate to assist on several other indicators by writing the automation code and researching data sources.

Data Analysis

The Data Analysis that I performed primarily took place in R, I was initially faced with large Excel datasets from which the key information needed to be extracted so that I could format it into csv files that would be able to be uploaded on the the Sustainable Development Goals website. The information I was working to process included differentiating country groups, product types and tariffs levels. Furthermore, when I went on to automate the process that I developed to update the indicators using the new sources I had to write/ edit code that involved multiple scripts running together, whilst this was harder to figure out initially, I was able to automate several indicators so that now they can be quickly and easily updated when new data is released.

Findings

Whilst I wasn't directly investigating the data patterns, I had to ensure that the new data sources provided a comprehensive picture of all the data we needed to satisfy the indicators. Additionally, when checking the data-sources we had to ensure they were legitimate as well as publicly

available. My other findings saw that zero-tariffs applied to least developing and developing countries have slowly increased over the last few years, aiding in the development of the economies in these countries.

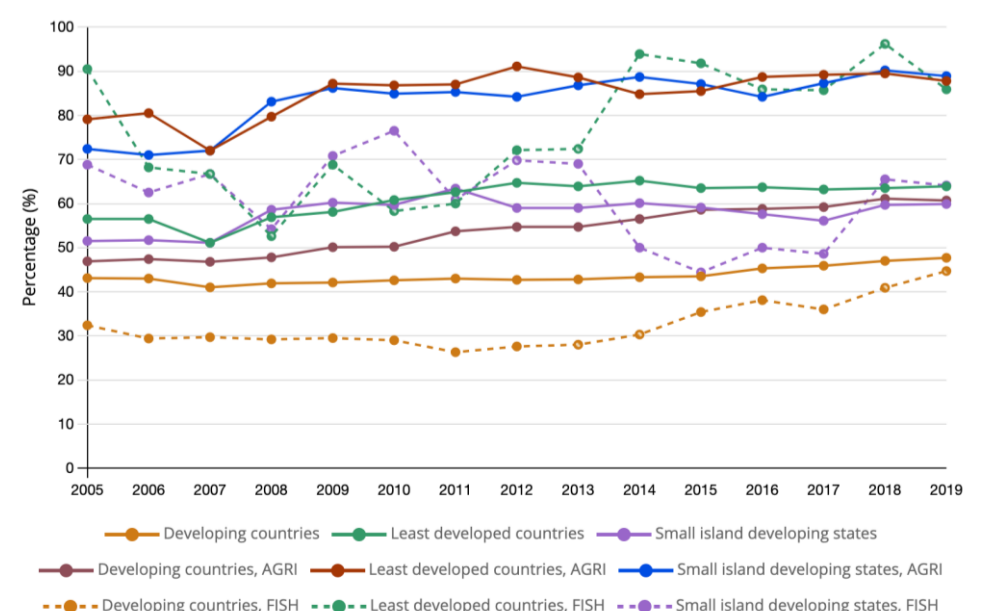
Key Skills Learnt

The main skill I developed was my coding skills, I only had minimal R training before undertaking this internship and I was able to improve more than I initially anticipated. The ONS had incredible training courses that I was able to complete across the summer alongside a lot of practical experience sorting through data sets and automating updates. Alongside R I furthered my data analysis skills by doing some more in-depth work in excel putting into practise what I had learnt at the advanced excel training.

I learnt a lot about how data is quality checked at all stages of the process. This included understanding the criteria for a reliable government source, the process for quality assurance once the data has been extracted and then making sure it's ready for public consumption. I learnt a lot, both by responding to comments quality assuring my work as well as quality checking some other data to practise the process.

My placement involved a number of other small tasks which allowed me to expand my skill set beyond the data analysis skills. I practised tailoring my professional writing skills to different audiences through an internal blog post and an ad hoc publication to explain the data collection process for one of my indicators. The opportunity to learn more about the SDGs as a whole, has already aided my final year studies. I am grateful to the whole team at the

Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff



Indicator 10.a.1.