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Annex III

United Nations System Common Messages for Accelerated Implementation of the Doha Programme of Action

Context

The following UN system common messages seek to identify targeted areas for action and key policy recommendations to accelerate implementation in the second half of the commitment period, as a contribution to the preparatory process of the comprehensive high-level Midterm Review (MTR) of the Doha Progamme of Action for the LDCs (DPoA), to be held from 25-27 March 2027, in Doha, Qatar.

The messages are framed against today's policy environment – which differs significantly from that of the post-COVID period when the DPoA was negotiated – with its new disruptions to international trade, challenges to the rules-based multilateral trading system, tighter global financial conditions and reductions in development assistance. At the same time, LDCs remain disproportionately impacted by economic shocks, the growing number of conflicts and humanitarian crises, and the escalating impacts of climate change and environmental degradation.

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1. **The Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries (DPoA) is a compact of shared responsibility between least developed countries and their development partners, aimed at ensuring that the poorest and most vulnerable Member States are not left behind.** Its six priority areas are mutually reinforcing and must be implemented as one integrated agenda—aligned with the 2030 Agenda, grounded in national ownership and supported by predictable international solidarity and partnership.

2. **Implementation has been too slow and too uneven and must be accelerated** through people-centred economic, social and environmental policies that reduce vulnerabilities, strengthen resilience and ensure that no one is left behind. Progress has been hampered by persistent gaps in poverty reduction, education, food security, science, technology and innovation, productive capacity, trade, climate resilience and financing—compounded further by debt distress, successive food, energy and fertilizer price and supply shocks, conflict and displacement, and rapid urbanization.

3. **The comprehensive high-level Midterm Review** (MTR) of the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries to be held in Doha, Qatar, from 25 to 27 March 2027, must move beyond stocktaking. The MTR should assess not only progress towards graduation, but also the sustainability and inclusiveness of development gains, and address the socio-economic drivers of vulnerability, as well as issues related to the building and sustaining of peace and security. Progress towards and beyond graduation should be evaluated against whether countries retain the resilience, fiscal space and institutional capacity necessary to sustain development gains and protect those furthest behind. In order to boost DPoA and SDG implementation, it should secure measurable commitments, adequate means of implementation, and clear accountability for the remainder of the decade.

4. **The 2027 Midterm Review must renew the global bargain.** The review should identify ways to strengthen support to LDCs amid declining concessional resources, shifting financing patterns, and growing financing needs. It should secure time-bound, financed deliverables; strengthen mutual accountability and LDC representation; address overlapping vulnerabilities; and align international financial institutions, the UN system and partners behind tailored country-level delivery.

5. **Strengthened national institutions and capacities are critical for accelerating implementation.** LDCs must be supported to strengthen institutional capacities, accountability and good governance, coordination and national mechanisms to integrate DPoA priorities into national plans, budgets and programmes; strengthen data, monitoring and evaluation systems; and develop human capacities and expertise needed for implementation.

6. **UN system support should be coherent from global advocacy to delivery at the country level.** Entities should further integrate DPoA priorities in strategic plans, Common Country Analyses, country programmes and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks for LDCs. Resident Coordinators should play a catalytic role in brokering integrated national financing, joint programmes and coordinated engagement with international financial institutions, development partners, civil society, academia and the private sector.

Priority area 1: Investing in people in least developed countries: eradicating poverty and building capacity to leave no one behind

7. **Investing in people is the foundation of resilience, productive capacity and sustainable graduation.**

a) **Eradicating poverty in least developed countries should be given the highest priority by the international community.** Nearly one-third of their populations still live below the international poverty line. Fiscal choices and international support must protect targeted poverty eradication plans and programmes, spending on health, education, food security, nutrition, water and sanitation, affordable housing, job creation, and social protection.

b) **Hunger and malnutrition must be treated as interlinked humanitarian and development priorities.** Accelerated action is needed to transform agrifood systems so they are more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable to support food security, nutrition – including efforts to improve access to affordable healthy diets – and other development goals. Investment should connect emergency assistance with structural, long-term, evidence-based policies, including the strengthening of national agricultural data systems and targeted support to small-scale producers. The full operationalization of the DPoA Food Stockholding Mechanism can provide an innovative system to deliver emergency food assistance to vulnerable populations.

c) **Social protection coverage must be expanded to become universal, adequate and shock-responsive.** Coverage must expand to marginalized and vulnerable groups in particular, such as informal workers, children, older persons, migrants and persons with disabilities. Targeted coverage, integrating social protection with health and education systems, inclusive growth models, and creating greater fiscal space through enhanced domestic resource mobilization can help to bridge gaps.

d) **Every child has the right to quality, inclusive and equitable education and must be able to learn and complete school.** Investment is needed in teachers, safe and inclusive schools, foundational learning, school meals, electricity, connectivity, water and sanitation, affordable technical and tertiary education, and decent infrastructure of schools.

e) **Demographic change must be harnessed and demographic resilience strengthened.** LDCs need support to anticipate and respond to demographic shifts through rights-based, evidence-informed policies that strengthen resilience, reduce inequalities and vulnerabilities, and enable people to realize their rights and choices. This requires greater use of disaggregated population data, demographic projections and foresight to anticipate changing needs and inform national planning, investment priorities and service delivery.

f) **Investing in young people is essential to unlocking the demographic dividend.** Young people need literacy, numeracy, digital, green and future-ready skills, decent work, entrepreneurship opportunities and a meaningful voice in decisions that shape their future. Education and training must connect to labour market demand without narrowing the broader right to education. Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) has a critical role to play given its importance in supporting skills development, employment creation and structural transformation. The DPoA deliverable on "Online University" can have a game-changing impact on the ground, by providing opportunities for LDC youth to access quality science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education.

g) **Universal health coverage, stronger primary health care, investment in preventive medicine and pandemic prevention, preparedness and response save lives and protect economies, and are essential to realizing the right to physical and mental health.** Support must help address the drivers (including environmental) and risks of pandemics, promote access to affordable medicines, vaccines, diagnostics and health technologies; healthy diets; maternal health; access to sexual and reproductive health and rights; support for and protection of healthcare facilities and workers; universal birth registration and legal identity; and resilient health infrastructure, procurement, cold chains and maintenance systems.

h) **Gender equality is both a right and a development accelerator.** Women and girls must enjoy equal access to education, affordable finance, land, technology, leadership, and

decent work, and be protected from all forms of violence, including gender-based violence and harmful practices. Policies must recognize and redistribute unpaid care work and close persistent gaps in formal employment and social security. Financing strategies and instruments should address structural barriers and close the financing gap for women-led enterprises.

i) **Cities and human settlements will become increasingly critical areas of focus for DPoA delivery.** Rapid urban growth fueled by rural to urban migration in LDCs requires affordable housing, secure land rights, water and sanitation, waste services and management, accessible public space, risk-informed planning and stronger municipal finance—especially in informal settlements and secondary cities. These investments should ensure compact, connected and inclusive urban growth that safeguards surrounding ecosystems, agricultural land and drylands from unplanned expansion. Support should strengthen local fiscal and institutional frameworks, improve municipal creditworthiness, and develop investable pipelines for financing locally-adapted solutions.

j) **Orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration must be ensured, through renewed efforts, dialogue and cooperation.** Policies must also tackle misinformation and disinformation about migration in social media and generative AI to ensure safe and secure movement and livelihoods.

Priority area 2: Leveraging the power of science, technology and innovation to address multidimensional vulnerabilities and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

8. **Science, technology and innovation (STI) are drivers of structural transformation, building resilience and inclusive development of LDCs. The least developed countries must be able to reap the benefits of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, and not fall further behind in the digital economy.**

a) **The digital and innovation divide must be bridged to prevent further persistent disparities in sustainable development outcomes.** Support should prioritize inclusive digital transformation and innovation strategies, targeted financing and digital skills development, particularly for women, youth and marginalized communities. Inclusive digital financial services can further expand economic opportunities and resilience, particularly for women, youth, micro- and small enterprises, and underserved communities. Partnership-building, including through South-South and triangular cooperation, is critical to facilitate knowledge exchange, technology transfer and scale up effective solutions.

b) **LDCs must be empowered not only to access and adopt technologies, but also to develop, govern and shape them in support of their national priorities and sustainable development.** To facilitate this, the UN Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries should be fully used and adequately supported to strengthen the STI capacity of the LDCs.

c) **Connectivity must be universal, meaningful, affordable, safe and inclusive.** Greater investment is needed in sustainable digital public infrastructure (including inclusive digital payments systems), fixed broadband, regional backbone networks, and last-mile connectivity, in particular for remote and underserved communities, and landlocked and small island LDCs. Such investments can accelerate access to financial and public services, promote economic participation, reduce costs, and enhance transparency and trust. Digital transformation must be accompanied by trusted data governance and stronger cybersecurity capacities to prevent and address cybercrime and online fraud. Digital access must be safe, inclusive, rights-based and accessible to all.

d) **Investment in research and development capacity must be increased to break the low-investment, low-innovation cycle that constrains structural transformation.** Governments, financial institutions and private-sector actors should increase investments in research institutions, technology incubators, innovation funds and STEM education. Operationalizing the Online University for LDCs must be accelerated to strengthen human capital, technological capacity and innovation. Investments in research and development capacities should be complemented by effective frameworks for consultation, coordination and collaboration, including for public procurement and innovation policies.

e) **Digital trade and e-commerce are critical to diversify exports and enhance economic resilience.** Strengthen support to build more integrated e-commerce ecosystems that combine ICT infrastructure, digital public infrastructure, digital payment systems, interoperability of systems, legal frameworks, entrepreneurship support, and digital skills.

f) **The opportunities and risks associated with emerging technologies must be addressed.** To fully benefit from emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence (AI), countries require strong digital foundations, including infrastructure data, skills, institutions and governance frameworks. Without these enabling conditions, AI and other emerging technologies risk reinforcing existing inequalities. Risks relating to environmental degradation, pollution and overconsumption of natural resources should also be addressed. LDCs must be able to participate meaningfully in the development, deployment and governance of these technologies and ensure that their use is inclusive, ethical and aligned with national sustainable development priorities.

g) **Effective, balanced, inclusive and enabling innovation ecosystems are central to realizing sustainable development**. Governments should receive enhanced technical support and assistance to formulate cross-cutting national innovation and intellectual property policies, anchored in data. A vibrant innovation ecosystem requires sustained and proactive partnerships among governments, educational and research institutions, and the private sector, including both domestic and foreign enterprises.

Priority area 3: Supporting structural transformation as a driver of prosperity

9. **Productive capacity is a critical bridge from vulnerability to prosperity. Least developed countries need to strengthen the productive foundations of growth, supported by sustained international support.**

a) **Structural transformation must be placed at the centre of accelerated DPoA implementation.** Economic growth must be translated into higher productivity, greater domestic value addition, economic diversification and decent employment, particularly for women, young people and vulnerable populations.

b) **Country-led industrial, agricultural and services policies are essential to productive transformation.** Adequate policy space, strategic public investment and accessible long-term finance are needed to diversify production, raise productivity, and enable LDCs to move beyond commodity dependence and low-value activities towards resilient higher-value sectors.

c) **Agrifood systems transformation should be at the centre of productive transformation strategies.** Strengthening sustainable agricultural production, value addition, food processing, storage, market access and rural infrastructure can create jobs, improve livelihoods and reduce vulnerability while enhancing food security and nutrition.

d) **Green and circular industrialization can reduce resource dependence and environmental degradation.** Support should promote resource efficiency, sustainable production and consumption, cleaner transport and technological upgrading, and life-cycle approaches. Value addition in critical energy-transition minerals must be governed with strong environmental, labour, human rights and community safeguards so that workers and producing LDCs share the benefits.

e) **Addressing infrastructure bottlenecks is essential to unlocking productive capacities and accelerating structural transformation in LDCs.** Investment should be scaled up in affordable and reliable energy, sustainable transport and logistics, digital connectivity, education and skills infrastructure, and other critical systems, with an emphasis on maintenance, climate resilience, regional connectivity and equitable access for rural, remote and underserved communities. Secondary cities and towns can serve as effective engines of decentralized structural transformation and stronger rural-urban linkages. Greater support is needed to prepare and structure investable pipelines so that viable national and local projects can access appropriate finance and subsequently attract larger financiers.

f) **Universal energy access and just transition are development imperatives, critical enablers and an investment opportunity.** Technological leapfrogging, deploying decentralized, off-grid, and mini-grid solutions, and promoting renewable energy for productive uses to drive structural transformation offer some solutions. Policies should include targeted instruments such as rural electrification schemes, support for micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and scaling-up public finance to de-risk and crowd in private investment. Policies should also address high borrowing costs and uneven technological readiness to promote green and circular industrialization strategies, adequate development finance and effective technology.

g) **The private sector needs an enabling ecosystem to grow, compete and drive productive transformation.** In many LDCs, private sector development remains constrained by informality, small firm size, low productivity, skills gaps, and high transaction costs, while MSMEs risk exclusion from the digital economy. Simplified and transparent regulatory frameworks, improved access to affordable finance and insurance, stronger digital and business skills, enhanced quality and certification systems, expanded public procurement opportunities, better market intelligence and effective intellectual property and competition policies and laws are essential to unlocking domestic enterprise development and strengthening participation in regional value chains. The structural financing gap facing MSMEs, particularly in early-stage and last-mile markets, should be addressed through investment-readiness support, appropriate risk-sharing instruments, local-currency finance and stronger local financial intermediaries.

Priority area 4: Enhancing international trade of least developed countries and regional integration

10. **The evolving trading landscape provides opportunities for LDCs to further benefit from global trade, which should be harnessed.**

a) **Trade policy must be paired with productive-capacity support that enables value addition and diversification**, takes into account LDCs' vulnerabilities to trade disruptions, preserves national policy space and reduces inequalities.

b) **Efforts should be enhanced to facilitate market access for products of least developed countries**. LDCs enjoy full or nearly full duty-free market access in most of their key export destinations, with simple and transparent rules of origin. Since 2022, several members have introduced adjustments to their preferential schemes to further support

greater integration of LDCs into global trade. These progressive improvements should be built upon.

c) **Services trade holds important opportunities for LDCs that should be fully realized.** Steps have been taken to support LDC services and service suppliers to benefit from opportunities offered by services trade, including through the LDC Services Waiver. High-skilled services sectors, including information and communication technology, finance and business services, offer opportunities for LDCs' service suppliers. Domestic reforms are key for further unlocking opportunities for LDCs in services trade.

d) **Alongside flexibilities, further support is needed** to help LDCs strengthen their national intellectual property frameworks and build a sound and viable technological base.

e) **In view of the declining development assistance, trade support to LDCs must be ringfenced.** Achieving the DPoA target for Aid for Trade to LDCs to double between 2018 and 2031 is proving challenging, as commitments declined 5 per cent so far. While support for trade infrastructure and productive sectors remains important, greater attention is needed to trade policies and regulations, which remain essential for ensuring an enabling environment for trade and investment. Existing mechanisms, including the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), the only multi-donor mechanism dedicated exclusively to building LDC trade capacity and aligned with the DPoA, should be sustained and adequately resourced.

f) **The potential of regional integration to create larger markets and more resilient value chains must be realized.** Enhanced efforts are needed on cross-border infrastructure, interoperable digital and cross-border payment systems, trade finance and corridors that connect local producers and communities to markets in order to harness the benefits from the African Continental Free Trade Area and other regional arrangements.

g) **Graduation represents an important milestone for every LDC—and should be smooth, sustainable and irreversible.** WTO members have taken steps to support LDCs with a smooth transition. Several members now provide duty free market access for some time after graduation. LDCs graduates also have a three-year transition period to integrate WTO rules and continue to benefit from LDC-specific technical assistance. At the same time, tailored arrangements could be further explored to address the specific needs of graduating LDCs.

Priority area 5: Addressing climate change, environmental degradation, recovery from COVID-19 and building resilience against future shocks for risk-informed sustainable development

11. **Those least responsible for the climate crisis must not be left to carry its greatest losses. Investing in resilience pays back ten-fold when disaster strikes.**

a) **Climate justice demands priority support for the least developed countries.** The LDCs contribute only about 3.3 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions, yet more than two-thirds of global climate-disaster-related deaths occur in these countries. Overall support for the LDCs must be significantly ramped up to keep pace and get ahead of worsening climate impacts. Support must address climate, biodiversity, desertification and land degradation, pollution and disaster risks together, including in conflict and post-conflict situations and among vulnerable groups.

b) **Accelerated action on adaptation is essential to safeguard development.** With 27 LDCs having submitted National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and another 13 making good progress, the time for implementation is now. The call from COP30 to triple adaptation

finance must be translated into a credible, time-bound pathway supported by new, additional and predominantly grant-based finance.

c) **NAPs must be properly financed and implemented,** along with locally led adaptation and resilient agrifood systems, climate-smart agricultural practices, water and soil management, health, ecosystem restoration, risk-informed urban and territorial planning, settlement and infrastructure investments, aligned with nationally determined contributions and development plans. This requires sustained project-preparation support and financing mechanisms capable of aggregating smaller subnational and community investments.

d) **Climate finance must be adequate, accessible, predictable and additional.** Grants and highly concessional finance should be prioritized for adaptation and loss and damage; access procedures should be simplified; and finance should reach local governments and communities, including women, indigenous peoples, young people and persons with disabilities. National and subnational financing mechanisms should be strengthened so that climate finance reaches local governments and communities and supports pipelines of locally led adaptation and resilience investments. Progress is needed in translating the COP29 target of USD1.3 trillion in climate finance to developing countries by 2035 into reality. Increased support is also needed to strengthen national capacities to access and effectively deploy financing for biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management and other environmental priorities that contribute to resilience and sustainable development.

e) **Early warning and anticipatory action save lives and protect development gains.** Initial progress on Early Warnings for All must be maintained through continued political commitment, stronger institutions, sustainable financing and partnerships, to increase muti-hazard early warning systems coverage in LDCs. Action before crisis hits is crucial; therefore, initiatives that offer real-time risk monitoring of multiple risks aimed at enabling anticipatory action and more cost effective, rapid financing are required to prevent crises.

f) **Disaster risk reduction must be built into every investment and policy.** It is therefore critical to apply mandatory risk screening, resilient building and infrastructure standards, including the upgrading of informal settlements, disaster-aware fiscal planning, land-use controls and recovery readiness. Development partners and multilateral development banks should make risk-informed investment standard practice across lending and official development assistance. National and local disaster risk reduction strategies should be adopted and financed in all LDCs.

g) **Prevention is fiscally smart, but chronically underfunded.** Reported data on direct disaster losses show that LDCs are disproportionately impacted. Investments in prevention can yield benefit-cost ratios of up to 10-to-1 in the least developed countries. A range of instruments are needed, from scaling up disaster risk reduction in national budgets and development plans, promoting risk-informed investment, and integrating disaster risk reduction into key infrastructure.

h) **Preparedness must cover multiple and compounding shocks.** Strong health and One Health systems, supply-chain resilience, shock-responsive social protection, contingency and anticipatory finance and action, durable solutions for displacement and continuity plans are essential for future pandemics, food and energy shocks, disasters, conflict and displacement.

i) **Nature provides protective infrastructure and should be preserved as a strategic asset.** Restoring degraded land, forests, wetlands, watersheds and coastal ecosystems can support adaptation, biodiversity, food and water security and livelihoods. Nature-based solutions should respect rights and local and indigenous knowledge, and be integrated with energy, agriculture, water and urban planning. Supporting green-blue

infrastructure within rapidly growing towns and cities can further strengthen climate resilience and protect biodiversity in and around human settlements.

j) **Loss and damage support must be rapid and accessible.** The least developed countries should receive priority access to the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage and to technical assistance through the Santiago Network. Significant progress is needed in operationalizing the loss and damage fund, including scaling up the delivery of existing pledges, increasing the amount of pledges, and accelerating the disbursement of funds.

k) **The DPoA resilience-building deliverable should be fully operationalized to complement and strengthen existing initiatives.** The Resilience Building Mechanism should connect risk information, early warning, anticipatory action, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, risk financing, preparedness and recovery, with project preparation and appropriate financial instruments, with strong national ownership and special attention to countries vulnerable to food crises, as well as conflict and post-conflict situations.

Priority area 6: Mobilizing international solidarity, reinvigorated global partnerships and innovative tools and instruments: a march towards sustainable graduation

12. **Scarce official development assistance (ODA) grant finance must be targeted to the poorest countries where ODA has the greatest impact on poverty reduction and human development. LDC graduation must be sustainable and irreversible. International support should build resilience before graduation and continue through the transition.**

a) **National ownership and international solidarity are complementary.** The least developed countries should lead integrated financing strategies, implementation plans and accountability arrangements. Partners should align predictable finance, technology, capacity-building, market access and policy support with national priorities and country platforms. These strategies should translate national and local priorities into robust project pipelines and investable opportunities.

b) **Domestic resource mobilization should be strengthened without undermining equity.** Support is needed for progressive taxation, digital tax administration, and international tax cooperation. Actions to address illicit financial flows and corruption are needed to strengthen the rule of law, improve public trust, enhance service delivery and ensure that resources reach intended beneficiaries. Efforts should also strengthen domestic financial systems and local financial intermediaries, including national development banks, to mobilize domestic savings for national and local priorities, increased and more predictable financing for essential public services, and social protection. Fiscal reforms should be assessed for their distributional impacts, especially on those furthest behind. South-South peer-to-peer learning can accelerate the adoption of successful digital tax administration and revenue collection models.

c) **ODA must prioritize the least developed countries, in spite of the continued projected decline.** With the crisis in the Middle East pushing up prices of food, fuel and fertilizers, it is essential that grants and concessional finance be channeled to the LDCs to support basic services and protect investments and hard-gained progress on sustainable development. Where ODA is deployed as catalytic, risk-absorbing concessional capital, it should address financing gaps that technical assistance or commercial finance alone cannot close and create pathways for additional finance.

d) **Debt service cannot be allowed to crowd out development.** Fiscal consolidation and debt sustainability measures should safeguard expenditure on health, education, social protection and other essential services, particularly to the most vulnerable. The global

system needs an efficient, faster and more comprehensive debt restructuring process. SDG-linked approaches should be promoted to create genuine fiscal space. Debt solutions should be complemented by efforts to expand affordable long-term local-currency finance and deepen domestic capital markets.

e) **The capacity of LDCs to cultivate long-term and SDG-aligned foreign direct investment (FDI) flows must be strengthened.** Innovative financing instruments and partnerships are needed to address perceived risks such as political instability, weak infrastructure, and small markets that deter investment in LDCs. The objective should be not only greater volumes, but higher-quality investment that creates decent jobs, builds local supplier linkages and retains more value in LDC economies. The International Investment Support Centre for LDCs, reaffirmed by the Sevilla Commitment, should be operationalized.

f) **Private sector actors and multilateral development banks have the potential to expand the use of risk-mitigation tools** to channel investment into sectors critical to structural transformation. Efforts to leverage private finance should ensure additionality and result in sustainable development outcomes in LDCs. Risk mitigation should be complemented by early-stage pipeline origination, investment structuring and catalytic capital where projects, MSMEs and subnational investments remain below the investment thresholds of larger financiers.

g) **Remittances are private family resources and the cost of their transfer must fall.** Competition, interoperable digital finance, financial inclusion and consumer protection can help close this gap. In addition, further efforts should be made to enhance engagements and leverage diasporas' investments and their non-financial contributions to LDCs such as knowledge and innovation.

h) **South-South and triangular cooperation should be leveraged** to promote scalable technical expertise, peer-to-peer learning, intra-South FDI, institutional capacity to access and manage financial resources, amplifying the voices of LDCs in global negotiations, and open new, non-traditional markets for LDC exports.

i) **Smooth transition strategies should start early, be country-owned and fully supported.** They should formulate policy reforms to mitigate the impacts of loss of international support measures on trade, development and climate finance, and technical support; build productive and institutional capacity before graduation; and support negotiations with bilateral and multilateral partners to prevent abrupt withdrawal of assistance, preferences and special treatment. They should identify pathways to strengthen domestic financing ecosystems and the capacity to mobilize and deploy public and private capital after graduation.

j) **The Sustainable Graduation Support Facility, iGRAD, should be fully operationalized and resourced**. With a growing number of LDCs in the graduation pipeline, it is essential they receive coordinated support to ensure that the transition is smooth and sustainable, focus on critical areas such as international trade and market access, ensure national intellectual property systems meet IP-related obligations, and better access non-LDC specific finance.