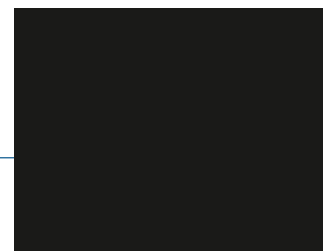


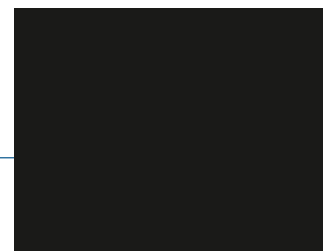
In lieu of a serious discussion about a possible return of the United States to the original Trans-Pacific Partnership, the Biden administration launched the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF). It is not necessarily as a substitute initiative, but rather as a new concept that encompasses what are, for the current U. S. administration, the most important trade-related topics and fully aligned with its domestic agenda.

We may debate whether this is the correct agenda or not. We may consider that there are key topics missing from its workplan. We could even argue that the IPEF is not up to the ambition that the United States should have for its Asia-Pacific policies. But an inescapable truth is that, as of now, that is the platform that the United States is promoting and throwing its full weight behind. Moreover, even if the IPEF does not incorporate topics that are important for Asian countries (especially access to the US market) that has not hindered countries from participating in the initiative.

Unfortunately, the new Indo-Pacific Economic Framework as of now does not include Mexico or Canada – a misstep that must be corrected for North America to remain competitive and to

fully interconnect the already existing network of value and supply chains across the continent to the Indo-Pacific region. In this paper, we focus on the key role that Mexico can play in the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework, as a privileged US yndo-





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