The following article discusses the Islamic Republic of Iran’s (IRI) foreign relations in Middle East and North Africa (MENA) since the Islamic Revolution in accordance with the variables and the indicators of the Theoretical Framework of the Iranian Dialectics (TFID). It is based on establishing the relationship between the national and ultra-national variables. In the national area, the beliefs system of the policymakers, interest to political survival, political economy, the geopolitics of Persia, and also geographical realm are the key variables. In addition, the ultra-national field consists of the dominant world order, as well as the international division of labor. As such, these major components are vital in Persian relationships with the regional and ultra-regional player in MENA. On this basis, four indicators could be considered based on the mentioned variables that comprise of the realities within the agent-structure arena, symmetrical and asymmetrical interdependence, bureaucracy and the non-governmental circles, as well as the international systemic status. Unlike the Iranian Negative Dialectics, the Iranian Positive Dialectics is the main consequence of the agent-structure’s interactions in MENA.

**Keywords:**

Theoretical Framework of the Iranian Dialectics, the Iranian Positive Dialectics, the Iranian Negative Dialectics, Middle East, Islamic Republic, Islamic Revolution.