STUDY NOTES · BASIC CONCEPT

Iran’s Diplomatic Stance: No Direct Talks with the U.S., Regional Outreach Continues

International Relations

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1. Iran Leaves Pakistan, Signals Policy Continuity

Iran’s high-level delegation has concluded its meetings in Pakistan and departed from Islamabad. Tehran reiterated its firm stance of refusing direct negotiations with the United States, even amid rising tensions and near-conflict conditions. However, it remains open to indirect dialogue through mediators or third-party nations.

2. Abbas Araghchi’s Diplomatic Tour

Abbas Araghchi is set to continue his diplomatic engagements with visits to Oman and later Russia. His itinerary includes discussions on bilateral ties, regional security, and coordination on geopolitical developments, particularly concerning U.S. pressure and ongoing tensions in the region.

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3. Why Iran Refuses Direct Talks

Iran has cited a lack of trust in Washington as the main reason for rejecting direct dialogue. Past experiences, especially after the collapse of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), have reinforced Tehran’s skepticism. Iran believes indirect negotiations through neutral countries provide a safer and more flexible diplomatic channel.

4. Role of Mediators Like Oman

Countries like Oman have historically acted as neutral mediators between Iran and the U.S. By relying on such intermediaries, Iran aims to keep communication channels open while avoiding direct political risks associated with face-to-face negotiations.

5. Regional and Global Implications

The continued absence of direct talks could prolong tensions in sensitive areas like the Strait of Hormuz and the Gulf region. Analysts warn that without immediate diplomatic breakthroughs, the risk of escalation or miscalculation remains high. At the same time, Iran’s outreach to Russia and regional allies signals that it is strengthening its geopolitical support network.