

ABSTRACT

The victory of opposition leader Anthony Albanese in Australian general election 2022 marked the return of the Labor Party to power after a nearly decade-long absence. The Labor Party administration has the potential to bring about a subtle but noteworthy shift in direction with regard to foreign policy in the Indo-Pacific region. In this study, the shift in foreign policy under the Labor Party of Anthony Albanese is examined through a comparative qualitative analysis, with a focus on the differences between previous Liberal Party governments (Tony Abbott, Malcolm Turnbull, and Scott Morrison). The dependent variable is the outcome of foreign policy itself, based on two key elements according to K. J. Holsti's theory: national role and orientation. The independent variable is ideology, which encompasses the values and beliefs of each political party. Utilizing constructivist theory, it was found that political parties' adherence to certain norms and ideas can influence foreign policy patterns. The divergent values and beliefs that the Labor Party upheld under Anthony Albanese have led to a foreign policy with distinct elements of national role and orientation compared to his predecessors from the Liberal Party. Labor Party, which was founded by the lower middle class, is characterized by its consistent defence of moral and ethical principles, advocacy for rights, and opposition to oppression. In contrast, the Liberal Party's social construction is more conservative and dominated by the upper middle class, which has led to governments that often prioritize policies that support trade, the market, and the economy in the long term.

Keywords: Australia, foreign policy, Anthony Albanese, Labor Party, political party, ideology.