

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis alasan di balik operasi campur tangan Cina di Australia selama 2015-2020, menggunakan pendekatan analisis konten kualitatif. Di tengah kerja sama ekonomi yang terus berkembang, Cina justru meluncurkan operasi campur tangan yang berpotensi merusak hubungannya dengan Australia. Fenomena ini kontradiktif dengan logika kerja sama bilateral yang seharusnya berorientasi pada penguatan dan pemeliharaan hubungan saling menguntungkan. Dengan berlandaskan pada kerangka analisis Realisme Neoklasik, penelitian ini menemukan bahwa operasi campur tangan Cina di Australia merupakan hasil interaksi antara faktor sistemik dan domestik. Di level sistemik, kebijakan ini menjadi respons strategis Cina terhadap (1) resistansi Australia terhadap ambisi maritim Cina; dan (2) arsitektur keamanan Asia-Pasifik. Ini kemudian dimoderasi oleh struktur dan karakteristik politik domestik Cina, meliputi (1) persepsi Xi Jinping; (2) budaya strategis Partai Komunis Cina; hubungan pemerintah Cina dan masyarakatnya yang harmoni; serta (4) kondisi insitusi domestik Cina yang kohesif.

Kata Kunci: Australia, Campur tangan asing, Cina, Realisme Neoklasik

ABSTRACT

This study examines the underlying rationale behind China's foreign interference operations in Australia between 2015 and 2020, utilizing a qualitative content analysis approach. Despite the continued expansion of bilateral economic cooperation, China conducted interference operations that posed a potential threat to its relationship with Australia. This phenomenon presents a contradiction to the logic of bilateral engagement, which is ideally oriented toward fostering mutually beneficial relations. Based on the framework of Neoclassical Realism, the study finds that China's interference strategy resulted from the intersection between systemic and domestic factors. At the systemic level, the policy emerged as a strategic response to (1) Australia's resistance to China's maritime ambitions and (2); the Asia-Pacific security architecture. These external constraints were then mediated by China's domestic political structure and characteristics, including (1) Xi Jinping's strategic perceptions; (2) the strategic culture of the Chinese Communist Party; (3) the harmonious relationship between the Chinese government and its society, and; (4) the cohesive nature of its domestic institutions.

Keywords: Australia, China, Foreign Interference, Neoclassical Realism