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Development of Indonesian Maritime Sovereignty Culture Through Indonesian Maritime Policy with Indonesian Maritime Defense Strategy

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia, with more than 17,000 islands, has a vast maritime territory. However, the recognition and protection of its maritime sovereignty is often challenged by various parties. These challenges include issues such as violations of sovereign rights, resource theft and border conflicts. The purpose of this study is to analyze how the development of Indonesia's maritime sovereignty culture can be improved through Indonesia's maritime policy and national maritime defense strategy. The methodology used is a qualitative approach with literature studies, analysis of policy documents, and in-depth interviews with relevant stakeholders. The results show that Indonesia's maritime policy has emphasized the importance of maritime sovereignty and the protection of maritime resources. so the implication is increased protection of territory, resources and strengthening of maritime national identity.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Archipelago region in the past had a very strong influence throughout Southeast Asia and even throughout Asia. This was mainly due to the great maritime power of the Sriwijaya Kingdom and then Majapahit. Before the concept of Indonesia emerged, the territory of Indonesia was very dominant in its influence throughout the region. Two-thirds is the sea area which has had an impact on the archipelago since ancient times. History records that life in the sea has been a source of various struggles. There is evidence showing that the ancestors of the Indonesian nation had controlled the archipelago's sea areas even to the coast of Madagascar. South Africa. Unfortunately, after achieving progress in maritime culture, Indonesia continued to experience setbacks, especially after the arrival of

the VOC and Dutch colonial rule in Indonesia. The Giyanti Agreement in 1755 between the Netherlands and the King of Surakarta and Yogyakarta resulted in the two kings having to surrender trade in their territory to the Netherlands, this is the basis of the agreement executed in the year 1998. After that, there was a decline in the Maritime enthusiasm and spirit of the Indonesian nation, and a shift in cultural values from Maritime culture to mainland culture. This important Maritime historical record shows that compared to neighboring countries in the Southeast Asia region, Indonesia has advantages in aspects of Maritime culture that were formed naturally long before the concept of Indonesia was even born. As a country surrounded by sea and almost all of its provinces have territorial waters, such geographical conditions make Indonesia a maritime country which has marine fishery areas with an area of no less than 6.85 million km2 and is estimated to contain fish production of 10 million tonnes per year. . However, with this abundant maritime potential, the Indonesian people have not been able to maximize this potential. This is caused by the development paradigm that prioritizes urban communities and agriculture in the interior so that it pays less attention to the lives of people in coastal areas and is still very disproportionate when compared to other aspects such as agriculture, industry, political relations, and so on. This may be related to the experience of being an Indonesian nation, which since proclaiming its independence has been characterized more by western problems than maritime problems. This is what causes the maritime instincts of the Indonesian people to become duller so that they are less able to see, let alone act to take advantage of the marine world (Suseto et al., 2019).

Indonesia, as an archipelagic country, has a strong concept from a factual and juridical perspective in the eyes of countries around the world. The archipelagic state of Indonesia has been recognized in the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). The convention stipulates that every country with a coastline has authority over its coastal area. This authority covers a sea area of 12 nautical miles from the base line, an additional zone of 24 nautical miles from the base line, an exclusive economic zone of 200 nautical miles from the base line, and the continental shelf to a depth of 350 meters. This convention also regulates the drawing of maritime boundaries when there is a dispute between neighboring countries. Indonesia, which has thousands of small and outermost islands, certainly faces challenges in protecting these islands. The case of loss of ownership rights over Sipadan and Ligitan Islands which fell into the hands of Malaysia in 2002, based on a decision by the International Court of Justice, is one of the effects of the ineffective supervision of small islands in Indonesia. Cases of maritime boundaries, state sovereignty, and nationalism are problems in border areas. Therefore, Indonesia must take concrete action in the management of small and outermost islands based on the Convention on the Law of the Sea as a baseline in determining maritime boundaries(Fadhiil & Afriansyah, 2022).

To realize Indonesia's vision as the world's maritime center, the government needs to be ready and actively involved in the process of achieving this goal. Both at the provincial and district/city levels, local governments must cooperate with the central government in developing the maritime sector. In the current context of decentralization and regional autonomy, Indonesian local governments, which are mostly located in waters, coasts and coastal areas, must prioritize development in the marine and fisheries sector (Yakub et al., 2018). Therefore, local governments must issue rules and regulations that emphasize the development of the maritime sector. Regional policies must be able to take advantage of local potential to increase existing marine potential. The government must be able to identify, find, recognize, and manage existing marine, fisheries and maritime potentials so that they can contribute to and be in line with the maritime development vision set by the central government. The strategies and policies needed in the utilization and development of the maritime sector include the economy, tourism, employment, and maritime culture (Khanisa & Farhana, 2022).

Classifies several types of threats that can harm state security in the maritime field. These threats include: 1) Military threats that have the potential to completely destroy various components of the country and even the country itself, 2) Ideological threats that fall into the category of threats with a political dimension, 3) Threats in the economic field such as embargoes, restrictions on the export and import of goods, theft of resources natural resources, and stopping the supply of essential materials, 4) Threats in the ecological environment such as natural disasters, pollution, and so on (Jouini & Ben Arfa Rabai, 2004). There are three factors that can cause these threats, namely: 1) The source of the threat can come from within the country or outside the country, 2) The intensity of the threat can range from low to very high, influenced by factors such as the distance from the threat source to the country us, the period of time when the threat will occur, and the likelihood or level of probability of the threat occurring. According to (Arto et al., 2021), Maritime threats can include disputes or disputes between countries, maritime terrorism, piracy or piracy, narcotics smuggling, smuggling of people and prohibited goods, enrichment or proliferation of weapons, illegal fishing, environmental pollution, or accidents and disasters. maritime nature.

The phenomenon of maritime life is very complicated, which is shown through the many maritime activities in the community, the relationship between sectors and sub-sectors of the economy at sea, hierarchy and involvement in marine activities, the attachment of elements of maritime culture to people's lives, and elements of maritime culture that have diversity and similarities. Therefore, it requires the active role of the government, academics, NGOs, community leaders, and donor agencies in finding solutions for sustainable management of marine resources and environment, with an environmental perspective to achieve common prosperity for the community (Abiddin et al., 2022).

In managing maritime defense, the Indonesian Navy prioritizes the following three pillars: (Suhirwan et al., 2020).

1. Take precautions from the base.
2. Annihilating opponents outside the boundaries of the national sea area, namely in the area:

a. Supporting Defense Field located outside the Indonesian EEZ boundary line and the airzone above it.
b. The Main Defense Field, from the territorial sea boundaries to Indonesia's EEZ and theair zone above it.
c. The Resistance Field, namely the territorial sea waters and islands and the air zone above them.

Due to the complexity of threats in the maritime sector, it is important to build a maritime culture in Indonesia. As an archipelagic country, Indonesia has great potential to develop its maritime power by involving the public, government and the private sector. Clear policy implementation will support the development of Indonesia's maritime culture. In addition, the cultivation of maritime culture must be accompanied by a strong maritime defense policy so that it can support Indonesia's maritime defense as a whole. This article aims to understand and analyze how Indonesia's culture of maritime sovereignty can be enhanced and strengthened through existing maritime policies and maritime defense strategies. Through in-depth exploration, this research seeks an understanding of how maritime policy and defense strategy can function synergistically to promote a sense of belonging, awareness and responsibility towards maritime sovereignty, while also providing guidance to enhance Indonesia's maritime defense capacity in the face of various sovereignty challenges in the modern era.

2. METHODS

This research method uses a qualitative approach to analyze the development of Indonesia's maritime sovereignty culture. By examining Indonesian maritime policy documents, interviews with experts or policy makers, as well as historical and contemporary data analysis to understand how Indonesia's maritime defense strategy has influenced the culture of maritime sovereignty in Indonesia.

Maritime Defense Strategy

Maritime refers to all things related to the sea and everything related to it, including currents, waves, tides, levels of saltiness, marine resources consisting of living and non-living organisms, marine ecosystems, coastal areas, coastlines, islands. -islands, coral reefs, as well as all activities carried out at sea such as in ports, fisheries, marine tourism, marine industry, and various other activities. Therefore, it can be concluded that maritime is a technical activity related to the sea. Maritime refers to all things related to the sea and everything related to it, including currents, waves, tides, levels of saltiness,

marine resources consisting of living and non-living organisms, marine ecosystems, coastal areas, coastlines, islands. -islands (Hildebrand & Schröder-Hinrichs, 2014), coral reefs, as well as all activities carried out at sea such as in ports, fisheries, marine tourism, marine industry, and various other activities. Therefore, it can be concluded that maritime is a technical activity related to the sea.

Marine tactical management are all forms of management that are closely related to a maritime tactic in the maritime aspect. Maritime tactics are closely related to Indonesia's maritime history, geopolitical explanations and the Indonesian situation, maritime trade and energy security, MDA with neighboring countries, peacetime tactics, force tactics during conflict and tactics of using force. Six crucial elements according to Alferd Thayer Mahan in sea tactical management are geographical position, physical form, area, population, national character, and government character. The basic concept in sea tactics is to direct sea assets to achieve the desired political goals and objectives, which consist of tactical aspects and operational aspects. The tactical aspects include geographical character, distance from the sea, long beaches, the character of the nation which views the sea as an important asset, supporting natural resources, the character of the government towards MDA. The operational aspect is the strength of maintaining assets, industry and commerce.

currently there is still overlap in the implementation of maritime strategic management between several agencies. This can hinder the resolution of problems in the maritime area. In the past, the Indonesian Navy has developed a strategy for Indonesia's sea defense system and maritime defense system. However, this strategy has not been implemented properly because it is less effective in its implementation. Currently, Indonesia's strategic management focuses more on the objectives of each institution and is not integrated with other institutions. For the future, the concept of Single Agency Multi Task of Multi Agency Single Task is needed to ensure effective collaboration within one coastguard and enhance a formidable and precise maritime defense.

The development of several aspects in the future is in the marine industry. The maritime industry, this is seen from the fact that Indonesia is an archipelagic country with 80 percent of the sea area, the second is the development of transportation and sea transportation resources because of Indonesia's very favorable geographical location. The third is marine tourism which has the potential to be developed in Indonesia because Indonesia has a very amazing natural panorama, the fourth is capture fisheries production and also local potential which can be an advantage for the progress of Indonesia's maritime affairs. According to (Susilo et al., 2017), the obstacles that often arise in carrying out maritime security in Indonesia are as follows:

1. Each element remains within its own parent organization.
2. The budgeting system depends on the parent agency, so it is difficult to program certain activities that are part of the Bakorkamla program.

3. Implementation of duties, functions, authorities and responsibilities refers to the main agency.

4. There are variations in systems and procedures.

5. Government efforts to enforce law at sea confuse the public(Abraham, 2017).

Not only that, in an effort to strengthen defense in developing countries, it is not only seen from the internal capabilities of a country in anticipating the threat of terrorism, but also must pay attention to the potential threats generated by pirates. Like the economic conditions of pirates, the higher the carrying capacity, the more sophisticated the technology and the greater the threat posed by them. Therefore, it can be concluded that in efforts to build strong defense and security in developing countries, it involves internal factors from the country itself and threat factors from terrorism that exist or are likely to occur in the future.

Maritime Culture is developed through the Maritime Defense Strategy Policy

In the past, during the era of the kingdoms of Sriwijaya, Majapahit, and Demak, Indonesia was a large and respected country in Asia and perhaps throughout the world. Various countries such as Tumasik, Pasai, and Campa were subject to the power of the Sriwijaya fleet and Majapahit fire cannons. As a powerful maritime empire in Southeast Asia, Sriwijaya (Utama, 2022)(683-1030 AD) took its political basis from controlling shipping lanes and trade routes and controlling strategic areas as the base of its sea power. The Sriwijaya royal troops were generally stationed at various strategic bases and were given the task of supervising, protecting anchored merchant ships, collecting excise fees, and preventing sea violations in their territory. A Chinese adventurer named I Tsing noted that Shih Li Fo Shih (Sriwijaya) was a large kingdom that had a fort in Kotaraja, and its sea fleet was very strong. To strengthen the fleet in maintaining trade traffic by sea, Sriwijaya utilized human resources spread throughout its territory, which is now referred to as a multiplier force.

However, Sriwijaya is only known as a country that focuses on sea shipping and is less developed in the agricultural sector which is the source of the country's wealth. Therefore, Sriwijaya could not last long. History shows that port cities must be supported by agricultural products which are the main commodities from the hinterland. The combination of agrarian and maritime resilience is the key to the glory of the archipelago. Singasari under the reign of Kertanegara in the 13th century was the first to demonstrate agricultural and maritime power. With an unrivaled naval power, in 1275 Kertanegara sent a maritime expedition to the Malay and Campa Kingdoms to establish friendship and jointly hinder the progress of the Mongol Empire to Southeast Asia. In 1284, he conquered Bali on a sea expedition to the east.

The peak of the maritime glory of the archipelago occurred during the Majapahit Kingdom (1293-1478)(Kingdom, 2019). Under the reign of Raden Wijaya, Hayam Wuruk and Patih Gajah Mada,

Majapahit succeeded in controlling and uniting the archipelago. Its influence even reaches foreign countries such as Siam, Ayuthia, Lagor, Campa (Cambodia), Anam, India, Philippines, China. After the Majapahit Kingdom collapsed, the Demak Kingdom emerged which had a capable maritime power. The sea fleet led by Pati Unus, who has the title of Prince of Sabrang Lor, succeeded in attacking the Portuguese in Malacca. History records that several kingdoms in the archipelago were able to unite vast territories and were respected by other nations because of the greatness of their merchant fleets, reliable sea transportation management, and military capabilities.

In reality, the glorious achievements of the Indonesian people in the past are not much remembered anymore. This triumph seemed to be covered by the picture of rampant poverty among the people. Our love for the sea also seems to be getting thinner. State involvement in the maritime world is still minimal. Although the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries has been formed, the country's development is still focused on the "land" sector. Even some people still think that the maritime sector is a burden, not a valuable asset. "Indeed, we have to admit that our involvement in the marine sector is still very limited. That is why some people still see the sea as a burden, even though this sector has great potential if managed properly.

Until now, our maritime culture has tended to ignore the sea and has focused more on jobs in the land sector of the economy(Adi, 2018). Therefore, Pandu Laut Nusantara initiated the Facing the Sea activity as a form of concern for the condition of Indonesia's seas. This movement aims to involve all levels of society in maintaining marine health. In dealing with problems such as the non-decomposition of plastic for 450 years and the dangers of microplastics to human health, the role of the ocean is very important. If fish eat plastic, and we eat the fish, our health is also threatened. In addition, there are still many people who have not utilized the sea as their main source of livelihood due to myths such as guardians of the southern seas, as well as a lack of knowledge about the Indonesian sea which has not been properly explored. Therefore, careful calculations are needed when working at sea.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The agricultural paradigm is still firmly attached to most Indonesian people, including the government. The Indonesian nation is still experiencing identity confusion. On the one hand, they consider themselves to be a nation that owns their homeland, but culturally they identify themselves as an agricultural nation with millions of poor farmers who are difficult to empower. In addition, modern industrial activities find it difficult to compete with other nations due to a conservative and agrarian work culture, coupled with various bureaucratic inefficiencies and corruption. The industry that was built was not based on competitive advantage, but rather on comparative advantage, without a strong structure and adequate knowledge and technology. The impact is that maritime economic

development and human resource development have never been the main focus of national development, which is still dominated by perceptions and interests of the mainland alone. Although the National Maritime Council was formed, it has a limited mandate and does not have a significant position in government institutions.

The article finds that there is a direct link between maritime policy and increased awareness or values of maritime sovereignty in Indonesia. Maritime defense policies and strategies may have played an important role in promoting the nation's maritime identity, emphasizing the importance of maritime resources, and raising awareness about potential maritime threats. The article also highlights the importance of maritime education and advocacy in strengthening a culture of maritime sovereignty and shows how defense strategies can address future challenges to maintaining Indonesia's maritime sovereignty.

Indonesia's World Maritime Axis Policy contains maritime culture as an important element. Maritime culture plays a major role in building a formidable maritime defense. This is the basis for the formation of maritime defense elements in Indonesia. However, Tinambuan (2016) identified several obstacles in the development of Indonesian maritime culture, including:

1. The role of the government, especially local governments, in optimizing the potential of coastal areas is still lacking.

2. The role of coastal communities in increasing the productivity of the fisheries and marine sector is still limited.

3. Inadequate funding to develop maritime culture in Indonesia, which is an important factor in building a strong maritime defense.

4. Apart from funding, the marketing aspect also plays an important role in supporting the maritime economy.

Seeing the potential for developing Indonesian maritime culture, marine culture needs to be framed in the form of maritime defense. Defense is based on Law Number 3 of 2002 in Chapter 2 Article 3 paragraph 2 which states that the national defense is prepared by taking into account the geographical conditions of Indonesia as an archipelagic country. As an archipelagic country, Indonesia must have a defense system in accordance with the extent of its territorial waters. Optimal defense development is involving various elements of institutions/ministry and of course the role of the community is also very much needed to contribute to it. The development of facilities and infrastructure in supporting the national defense strategy must also be adapted to Indonesia as an archipelagic country.

The national defense system is stated in article 30 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Everyone who has citizenship has the right and obligation to maintain and protect the sovereignty of the state, the territorial integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, and

the security of all the people. Citizens' rights and responsibilities are implemented through active participation in national defense efforts, reflecting attitudes, behaviors, responsibilities and safety that grow out of awareness and love for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

National defense includes all efforts to maintain national security involving all citizens and other national resources. Its implementation is based on awareness of the rights and obligations of all citizens as well as the belief in their own strength to maintain the survival of the nation and state of Indonesia which is independent, united, sovereign, just and prosperous(U.S. Department of Defense, 2022). The national defense system, as stipulated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2002 concerning national defense, is a defense system that involves all citizens, territories and other national resources, which was prepared early by the government and implemented in a total, integrated, directed, and sustainable. 1 The Government of the Republic of Indonesia plans to implement the obligation to defend the country for its people. Civilians will be trained by the military for one month in educational units of the Indonesian Armed Forces such as the Regional Military Main Regiment. This training is prepared to deal with war and non-war situations. This is done so that the younger generation can know the pattern of national defense and be able to deal with attacks that might threaten the defense of the Indonesian nation.

The approach used, of course, uses a geopolitical, geoeconomic, geomaritime, and geostrategic approach. Geopolitics is a study that forms the basis for consideration in determining alternative policies of a country to achieve certain political goals. This geopolitical study develops along with the idea that geography has a significant influence on a country's policies. Therefore, geopolitics is also understood as part of the world condition as a whole, including in terms of geography, politics, and economics(Granieri, 2015). This geopolitical study has the concepts of space, time, people, and struggle which are used as indicators of geopolitical differences from time to time.

The assessment of the marine strategic plan certainly needs to be adjusted to the four aspects of national defense. It aims to realize a comprehensive defense concept. The formation of the four aspects of defense aims to unify the objectives of the relevant agencies or ministries in carrying out their duties in advancing the Indonesian maritime. With these four aspects of defense, each agency will not be divided in formulating policies so that the main objectives can be achieved. Assessment of the marine strategic plan is needed to provide a new concept in implementing the marine strategy in the future. The new concept has been through refinement of some of the shortcomings of the previous marine strategy. Apart from having to pay attention to these four aspects, the evaluation of the marine strategic plan must also pay attention to the condition of the Indonesian nation which includes geography, politics and economy.

In the General Policy on National Defense, the concept of the World Maritime Axis is officially made one of the conceptual considerations, especially in the policy for developing a National Defense Posture. It is clearly stated that: "The development of national defense aims to achieve strong military and non-military defense in the East Asia region, with active defensive principles that will guarantee national interests. National defense efforts are carried out by building a national defense posture in a sustainable manner to achieve strength, capability and title. The development of a military defense posture is focused on fulfilling the Minimum Basic Strength (MEF) as the main component and preparing other defense components(Riyadi & Dewi, 2022).

Explanation of the Concept of the World Maritime Axis As a geopolitical concept, planning for national defense forces must be in line with a comprehensive and integral national development plan. The concept of the World Maritime Fulcrum must be understood as a political intention, namely the ideal state to be achieved by the President in running his government. Substantially, the concept of the World Maritime Axis is in accordance with the geographical conditions of Indonesia which is located at the junction of two oceans and two continents. Therefore, the World Maritime Fulcrum should be considered as a top priority in government policy making at all levels. Particularly in the formulation of Policies for the Implementation of National Defense, the World Maritime Axis must be the backbone of the policy, because the World Maritime Axis is a geopolitical concept which forms the conceptual basis for the implementation of national defense.

Sea defense must be adapted to the existing maritime security theory. According to Christian Bueger, maritime security includes four security concepts, namely sea power or sea power, sea safety or marine safety, deep sea economy or blue economy, and human security or human security. These four points must be the basis for maritime development in Indonesia. According to, (Krishnan, 2022) Maritime security in Indonesia is an indicator for maritime security in the Southeast Asian region. This is due to the vast territory of Indonesia, which covers 2/3 of the entire region of Southeast Asia. Indonesia is directly adjacent to the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, which greatly affect the world economy.

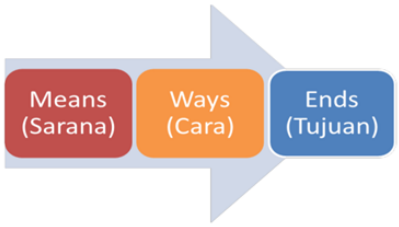
Marine strategic management is based on the background and strategic position of Indonesia which is located at the crossroads of four of the world's nine trade routes. In addition, geographical, demographic, oceanic factors, as well as the vision and mission of developing a maritime nation are also important considerations. According to Marsetio (2019), the basic elements of strategy include means, means, and goals. The goal of maritime strategic management is to form a strong nation in the maritime field. The means used are to form a strong sea power, while the method used is to control the power to achieve that goal. The steps in implementing the maritime strategy include: (a) establishing a strong defense system through cooperation between stakeholders in Indonesia; (b) carry out

surveillance activities to achieve a strong maritime strategy; and (c) optimizing marine resources not only at sea, but also on land to support marine activities.

This article discusses how Indonesia's maritime policy and defense strategy have contributed to the development and strengthening of a culture of maritime sovereignty in the country. The discussion covers the history of Indonesia's maritime policy, the evolution of its maritime defense strategy, and how the two interact to influence public perception and education on maritime sovereignty. The article also explores the challenges and opportunities Indonesia faces in maintaining its maritime sovereignty, as well as the importance of education and advocacy to increase public awareness of maritime issues.

It's time to make a powerful marine defense a reality

Section 1. Maritime Strategy



Means In the context of building a culture of maritime sovereignty, 'means' may refer to the tools, resources or infrastructure that Indonesia uses to strengthen its sovereignty at sea. This may include patrol vessels, monitoring technology, and port and security infrastructure. Ways may refer to the strategic approach or tactics adopted by the Indonesian government. This may include maritime policies, bilateral or multilateral cooperation with other countries, and defense and security strategies to protect Indonesian waters. Objective: The aim is to strengthen Indonesia's maritime sovereignty and ensure that its maritime territory and associated resources are well-managed and protected from external threats. This also includes efforts to increase public awareness and maritime culture in Indonesia.

4. CONCLUSION

The conclusion of the paper is as follows:

1. Indonesia, which used to be great with reliable sailors during the Majapahit and Sriwijaya kingdoms, needs to be revived in the younger generation. Indonesia's maritime prowess needs to be a motivation in supporting the Indonesian Maritime Defense.

2. Many people still ignore the sea instead of appreciating the sea, which means that many work in the land sector rather than the sea. This is because there are still many people who believe in myths and lack in-depth knowledge about the Indonesian seas.

3. Indonesian maritime culture is one of the policy points in the five pillars of Indonesia's formation as a World Maritime Axis. Maritime culture is one of the main points in building a strong Maritime Defense. Maritime culture is the basis for the formation of maritime defense elements in Indonesia. Some of the obstacles in the development of Indonesian maritime culture are the lack of government's role, the not optimal role of society, lack of funding and marketing in economic terms. When maritime culture has become part of Indonesian society, the strengthening of maritime defense will also be stronger. Maritime Defense must also be adjusted to Defense which is based on Law Number 3 of 2002 in Chapter 2 Article 3 paragraph 2 which states that the national defense is prepared by taking into account the geographical conditions of Indonesia as an archipelagic country.

4. A strong maritime culture will form a formidable maritime defense. Coastal residents can be used as an initial source of information on various crimes that occur in the sea area. Indonesia's vast sea area will not be able to be supervised by the government alone. Therefore, coastal communities can become early spies through merchant ships, fishing boats on the high seas, and several other civilian vessels.

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Conflicts of Interest: Declare conflicts of interest or state, "The authors declare no conflict of interest." Authors must identify and declare any personal circumstances or interests that may be perceived as inappropriately influencing the representation or interpretation of reported research results.

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