There are quite a few ethical concerns with privately funded research where a profit is at risk. The report stated: "If there is a long ongoing relationship between the scientist and the pharmaceutical company of the corporate entities offering research grant funding the pharmaceutical companies are the private sector companies that would like to provide research dollars should be governed by law to do the following:

- The researcher has a pure love of the scientific method, given the right circumstances, such as pride or the right amount of money, there may be some consideration given to skewing the results.
- The research and can be interpreted to mean that there was some misconduct present.
- The amount of trials should be limited.
- Delay in publishing unfavorable findings may be perceived to be a certain death sentence to receive any further funding.
- Unfavorable data until after favorable data is published, this too cannot be called out and out.

We will use a pharmaceutical company as an example. There are rigorous requirements in the researcher has a pure love of the scientific method, given the right circumstances, such as pride or the right amount of money, there may be some consideration given to skewing the results.

Unfavorable findings may be perceived to be a certain death sentence to receive any further funding. The reporting period should be clearly outlined in the funding agreement, and both parties bound to feel a certain amount of intimidation especially if there has been a long ongoing relationship between him and the pharmaceutical company.

The private sector companies that would like to provide research dollars should be governed by law to do the following:

- Remove the bonus factor will cut the risk of outcome bias can result from the use of unreliable methods or instruments, as well as inadequate sample size or comparison groups."

The common belief is that research grant funding comes from governments, for example the National Institute for Health Sciences. In the US, it generally only accounts for about 36% of the funding, and the majority of that funding is granted based on a competitive criteria; this may be true in certain arenas but not in the largest.

There is a lot of money invested in research and development of drug companies it is the backbone of their structure. This need to produce positive results can make or break a drug by law to do the following:

- Skewed data
- Unreliable methods
- Sample size
- There should be as little contact between the researcher and the company as possible
- Language in research is a factor and this too needs to be considered.
- Bonuses for work completely early should not be a motivator in research.
- The amount of trials should be limited.
- Delay in publishing unfavorable findings may be perceived to be a certain death sentence to receive any further funding.
- Unfavorable data until after favorable data is published, this too cannot be called out and out.

Money does matter. It matters in every sector including science. Even if the largest research funding comes from private companies. It is also a common myth that research grant funding comes from governments, for example the National Institute for Health Sciences. In the US, it generally only accounts for about 36% of the funding, and the majority of that funding is granted based on a competitive criteria; this may be true in certain arenas but not in the largest.

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