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THE ROLE OF VALORIZATION CENTERS IN THE FORMATION OF A MODERN SYSTEM FOR SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE

In modern society, scientific knowledge is a key resource for economic and social development. However, the mere fact of creating knowledge does not guarantee its effective dissemination or application. That is why the importance of knowledge valorization processes is growing – that is, the transformation of scientific results into value that has a social and/or economic impact. Valorization ensures not only academic exchange, but also the transfer of knowledge into practical solutions, technologies, policies and innovations [2, 5].

Valorization centers play a special role in this system, acting as intermediary institutions between scientists, business, government agencies and civil society. Such centers create a favorable environment for the transformation of scientific information into concrete products, services, solutions and policies, thereby strengthening the system of scientific knowledge exchange.

Knowledge valorization is considered as the process of creating social and economic value from scientific results by transforming them into products, services, solutions, or policy instruments [5]. According to the European Commission, it is the process of creating social and economic value from knowledge by bringing together academic, industrial and social sectors and transforming scientific data, research results and developments into practical solutions [8].

Therefore, valorization is not simply the transfer of scientific results, but an integrative process, focused on impact beyond the academic community.

Scientific knowledge exchange is the communication of results, ideas, and data between scientists and other stakeholders that contributes to the progress of science and innovations [1].

In classical models of exchange (publications, conferences, lectures), this process is limited to academic circles. Instead, valorization includes a wider range of participants: business, government structures, public organizations – and forms a bidirectional knowledge flow, which is the essence of the modern system of scientific knowledge exchange.

Valorization centers perform key functions in the scientific and innovative ecosystem [5, 8, 10]:

1. **mediation between science, business and society** – coordinate the transfer of knowledge from researchers to external users (companies, authorities, non-governmental organizations, etc.);
2. **intellectual asset management** – support scientists in the protection of intellectual property rights, licensing, and commercialization;
3. **forming networks for cooperation** – stimulate partnerships through joint projects, grant initiatives, spin-off companies, etc.;
4. **popularization of science** – organize events that increase the visibility of scientific developments and their integration into social processes.

In world practice, centers can exist in many forms [2, 3, 4, 10]:

– **Knowledge Transfer Offices (KTOs)** – knowledge transfer offices within universities or scientific organizations, responsible for technology transfer and commercialization of results;

– **science parks and innovation hubs** that combine university resources with the entrepreneurial ecosystem;

– **institutions that unite the public sector, business and science** – provide multi-sector cooperation to address social challenges.

Centers create new channels for the circulation of information that go beyond traditional scientific communication (scientific journals, conferences). They become spaces for exchange between academia, business and society, facilitating the integration of different types of knowledge and experience.

Through systemic approaches to knowledge transfer, adaptation and commercialization, valorization centers accelerate the transition from theoretical results to practical solutions. This contributes to increasing the impact of science on the economy and society, which correlates with modern EU policies and recommendations for the Knowledge Valorization Platform.

Through their activities, the centers promote stakeholder engagement in knowledge creation, where scientists work closely with business and society representatives on common problems. This transforms traditional models of knowledge exchange into more interactive and multifactorial processes.

One of the main problems is the insufficient integration of centers into national innovation strategies, which leads to fragmentation of exchange processes. National science systems, in particular in Ukraine, face a low level of interaction between scientists and industry.

Often scientists do not have sufficient motivation or resources to participate in valorization processes, which limits the scope of knowledge exchange beyond academia [6].

In the European Union, Knowledge Valorisation Platforms policies involve the creation of communities, standards and practices to promote knowledge transfer and impact on the economy and society.

Examples of successful centers include institutes that act as innovation and technology transfer centers – they facilitate the development and commercialization of studies into real solutions (e.g., from universities in the Netherlands to technology parks in Scandinavia) [7].

In summary, valorization centers are key elements of a modern system of scientific knowledge exchange, providing:

– integration of science with economy and society;

– transformation of open scientific results into practical value;

– creating new channels of interaction between academic and non-academic participants.

These centers not only enhance knowledge exchange within the scientific community, but also expand it to other areas, contributing to the sustainable development of scientific and technological potential and the competitiveness of national economies.

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