

*Prokopenko Olga,
Doctor of Economics, Professor,
Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia
Pererva Petro,
Doctor of Economics, professor
National Technical University «Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute»*

FORMS AND METHODS OF SCIENTIFIC SERVICES

The development of the knowledge-based economy has significantly increased the importance of scientific services as a specific form of intellectual activity aimed at generating disseminating and applying scientific knowledge in various sectors of society. Scientific services represent an essential mechanism for transforming research results into practical solutions that support technological innovation economic development and social progress [1, 4]. Universities research institutes and specialized scientific organizations act as key providers of such services while businesses governmental institutions and civil society organizations function as their primary consumers [2]. In modern conditions the effectiveness of scientific services depends on the diversity of their organizational forms the efficiency of applied methodological approaches and the ability of research institutions to integrate scientific knowledge into real economic and social processes [3].

Scientific services can be understood as a complex system of intellectual activities that involve the production analysis interpretation and practical application of scientific information. These services differ from traditional educational or consulting activities because they are directly connected with the implementation of scientific research and the development of innovative solutions [5]. The growing demand for evidence-based decision-making technological modernization and advanced analytical support has significantly expanded the range of scientific services provided by academic and research institutions [6]. As a result, scientific services increasingly become an important element of national innovation systems and a key factor in strengthening the competitiveness of organizations and entire economies.

One of the most common forms of scientific services is analytical and expert support provided by research institutions. Such services include the preparation of scientific reports analytical reviews feasibility studies and expert evaluations aimed at supporting managerial and strategic decision making. Government's businesses and international organizations frequently rely on scientific expertise in order to evaluate technological projects assess economic risks and develop effective development strategies. The credibility of scientific services in this area depends on the methodological rigor of research procedures the objectivity of analytical conclusions and the professional competence of experts involved in the evaluation process.

Another important form of scientific services is research and development activities carried out on a contractual basis. In this case scientific organizations perform applied research projects commissioned by enterprises governmental institutions or international partners. These projects may involve the development of new technologies the improvement of production processes the creation of innovative products or the optimization of organizational management systems. Contractual research activities represent an important channel for the transfer of scientific knowledge from academic institutions to the real sector of the economy. Through such cooperation universities and research centers contribute directly to technological progress and the commercialization of scientific achievements.

Consulting and advisory services constitute another significant form of scientific services. These activities involve the application of scientific knowledge and research methodologies to solve practical problems faced by organizations and public institutions. Scientific consulting may cover a wide range of issues including economic analysis innovation management environmental protection technological modernization and policy development. The effectiveness of consulting services depends on the ability of researchers to adapt theoretical concepts to specific practical contexts and to communicate complex scientific ideas in a clear and understandable form for decision makers.

The organization of scientific services also involves the use of various methodological approaches that ensure the reliability and practical relevance of research results. Modern scientific services rely heavily on interdisciplinary research methods that integrate knowledge from different scientific fields. Such an approach allows researchers to analyze complex socio economic and technological systems from multiple perspectives and to develop comprehensive solutions to contemporary challenges. Quantitative methods including statistical analysis econometric modeling and data analytics are widely used in scientific services aimed at evaluating economic trends technological performance and innovation dynamics.

Digital technologies have significantly transformed the methods used in the provision of scientific services. The rapid development of information systems big data analytics and artificial intelligence tools has expanded the possibilities for scientific analysis and knowledge dissemination. Modern research institutions increasingly use digital platforms for collaborative research remote expert consultations and the dissemination of analytical reports. Digitalization also facilitates the integration of large data sets into scientific analysis which improves the accuracy of forecasts and enhances the analytical capacity of research organizations. As a result digital technologies have become an important methodological component of contemporary scientific services. Another significant methodological aspect of scientific services is the process of knowledge transfer and communication between researchers and users

of scientific information. Effective scientific services require not only the production of high-quality research results but also their successful translation into practical recommendations and technological solutions. This process often involves the preparation of policy briefs technical guidelines training programs and interactive workshops aimed at facilitating the implementation of scientific knowledge in real world practice. The ability to communicate scientific information clearly and effectively therefore becomes an important professional competence for researchers engaged in the provision of scientific services.

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