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Research on the High Quality Development Path of China's Low altitude Economy from the Perspective of New Quality Productivity

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Abstract: *As a key representative of new-quality productive forces, the low-altitude economy has emerged as a new growth engine for economic development. This paper analyzes the enabling role of new-quality productive forces in the low-altitude economy from the perspective of their intrinsic characteristics. Leveraging its industrial foundation, natural conditions, and policy support, China demonstrates significant development potential in the low-altitude economy sector. However, its development still faces challenges such as technological challenges, immature markets, challenges in airspace management, and insufficient integrity of the industrial chain in its development process. At the national level, measures have been proposed to increase policy support, promote technological innovation and industrial upgrading, expand application scenarios and market demand, strengthen supervision and security guarantees, and promote the coordinated development of the low altitude economy industry chain upstream and downstream. At the local level, regional resource endowments will be explored, talent training and introduction will be strengthened, and industrial coordinated development will be promoted to further promote the high-quality development of China's low altitude economy.*

Keywords: *New Quality Productivity; Low-Altitude Economy; High-Quality Development*

1. Introduction

At the Third Plenary Session of the 20th Central Committee, the state explicitly stated the need to establish a new investment growth mechanism and vigorously develop “general aviation” and the “low-altitude economy”[1]. With continuous advancements in technologies such as 5G, big data, cloud computing, and the Internet of Things, the low-altitude economy—as an emerging economic model—is becoming a significant force driving economic growth and social development. Projections indicate that China's low-altitude economy market will reach 1.5 trillion yuan by 2025 and potentially grow to 3.5 trillion yuan by 2035. Against this backdrop, new-quality productive forces are emerging as a pivotal driver in reshaping economic development patterns and enhancing competitiveness. The low-altitude economy represents a strategic emerging industry spanning multiple sectors, industries, and the entire value chain. Characterized by high technological content and concentrated innovation elements, it has become a vital engine for socioeconomic advancement. Jiangxi possesses solid foundations and favorable conditions for developing its low-altitude economy. Vigorous development in this sector benefits from a robust manufacturing base and broad market prospects, aiding high-quality economic growth by serving as a new engine for expansion. It facilitates industrial restructuring and upgrading, enhances competitiveness, expands new market spaces and consumer demand, promotes domestic economic circulation, strengthens national defense and emergency response capabilities, and elevates national security levels. Jiangxi faces multiple challenges in advancing its low-altitude economy. Thoroughly examining pathways for its high-quality development holds significant importance for promoting Jiangxi's economic transformation and upgrading, as well as achieving high-quality development. This paper analyzes the current state of Jiangxi's low-altitude economy and pathways for high-quality development from the perspective of “new-quality productive forces.” It holds important theoretical and practical significance for improving Jiangxi's economic transformation and upgrading and promoting its high-quality development, guiding its future development.

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2. Overview of Relevant Theories

2.1 New Quality Productivity

2.1.1 Concept of New Quality Productivity

New quality productivity represents a novel state of productive forces driven primarily by digital technological innovation. It emerges from revolutionary technological breakthroughs, innovative allocation of production factors, and profound industrial transformation and modernization. Its fundamental essence lies in the leap forward of workers, materials of labor, objects of labor, and their optimized integration, with the core symbol being a significant increase in overall factor productivity. Its defining characteristic is innovation, its key focus is quality, and its essence lies in advanced productive forces.

2.1.2 Characteristics of New Quality Productivity

1) High-Tech New Productivity: This represents a major scientific discovery and technological breakthrough in the field of science and technology. Grounded in the fundamental transformation of technological nature in the digital era, it achieves disruptive innovation and revolutionary progress, embodying the latest global trends in scientific and technological development.

2) High-efficiency: new productive forces rely on the leap in laborers, means of labor, objects of labor, and their optimized integration. They emphasize enhancing production efficiency through the continuous penetration and application of emerging technologies in production and circulation processes, thereby achieving substantial increases in total factor productivity.

3) High-quality: new productive forces are dedicated to better fulfilling the people's aspirations for a better life. They stress the necessity of fully, accurately, and comprehensively implementing the new development philosophy, advancing the green transformation of production and living patterns across society, and achieving green development characterized by harmonious coexistence between humanity and nature.

2.2 Low-Altitude Economy

2.2.1 Concept of Low-Altitude Economy

The low-altitude economy is a comprehensive economic model driven by various manned and unmanned aerial vehicle operations at low altitudes, radiating and stimulating integrated development across related sectors. Characterized by high technological content and concentrated innovation factors[2], it embodies the transformation of low-altitude elements into resources, the integration of these resources into scenarios, and the monetization of these scenarios. It has become a significant force propelling socioeconomic development.

2.2.2 Development Stages of the Low-Altitude Economy

Stage One: Policy-Driven and Standardization Period (2010–Present). This phase centered on policy promotion and regulatory standardization. Following the maturation of low-altitude flight technologies after 2010, nations intensified regulatory frameworks. China, for instance, enacted core regulations such as the Interim Regulations on the Management of Unmanned Aircraft System Operations and the National Airspace Basic Classification Method, establishing a categorized management system for low-altitude airspace. This period featured the gradual refinement of policy frameworks, laying the groundwork for subsequent development.

Phase Two: Commercial Application Exploration (2024–Present). 2024 is regarded as the “Year One of the Low-Altitude Economy,” marked by landmark policies such as the Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Further Comprehensively Deepening Reforms and Advancing Chinese Modernization, which incorporated the low-altitude economy into national strategy. Local governments actively advanced initiatives, such as Shenzhen enacting China's first dedicated low-altitude economy regulation to facilitate drone route approvals and industrial clustering. Concurrently, drones achieved commercial operations in sectors like agricultural pest control and power line inspections.

Phase Three: Scaling and Infrastructure Enhancement (2025 and Beyond). This phase features accelerated infrastructure development (e.g., low-altitude flight service platforms, intelligent connectivity systems) alongside local government support through financial tools like special bonds and

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industrial funds.

Phase Four: Deep Integration of Technology and Application Scenarios. The low-altitude economy is transitioning from isolated technological breakthroughs to expanded scenario applications. Routine drone operations in logistics and medical rescue are gradually becoming established. Having evolved from policy-driven initiatives, the low-altitude economy now enters a new phase of deep integration between technology and application scenarios. Future potential will be further unlocked through cross-regional coordination and the development of intelligent infrastructure.

2.3 High-Quality Development

2.3.1 Concept of High-Quality Development

High-quality development is a crucial task in comprehensively building a modern socialist country and the core strategy for China's economic transformation and upgrading. It marks a shift from development focused solely on quantity and growth rates to one prioritizing quality and efficiency. Its fundamental premise involves low input costs, high resource allocation efficiency, minimal resource and environmental costs, and favorable economic and social benefits. This development model is guided by the principles of innovation, coordination, green development, openness, and sharing, encompassing multidimensional optimization across economic, social, and ecological spheres. High-quality development represents a profound transformation in the mode of material production, aligning with the trends of the era, the unity of productive forces development, and the evolution of production relations.

2.3.2 Characteristics of High-Quality Development

High quality development has the following characteristics:

1) Innovation-Driven Development Momentum. Innovative development momentum is driven by technological innovation as the core driver, and propels industrial upgrading through management and institutional innovation. Disruptive and original technological breakthroughs are pivotal, forming the financial, legal, and talent foundation required for technological innovation.

2) Coordinated Development Trends. The trend of coordinated development refers to the overall coordination of economic and social, urban-rural, and regional development, in order to address imbalances; Build a unified national market to promote the free flow of factors and efficient allocation of resources.

3) Green Development Pathways. The green development path refers to adhering to energy conservation, environmental protection, and ecological construction, establishing a green and low-carbon production system, and achieving a dynamic balance between environmental carrying capacity and economic growth rate.

4) Open Development Framework. The open development pattern refers to deep participation in the reconstruction of the global industrial chain, promoting trade liberalization and international scientific and technological cooperation; Build a domestic and international dual circulation mechanism, and utilize international resources to enhance competitiveness.

5) Shared Development Outcomes. Shared development achievements refer to emphasizing the synchronization between residents' income growth and economic growth, and improving the social security system; Promote common prosperity and enhance the well-being of all social classes through three rounds of distribution system reform. High quality development fundamentally relies on the vitality, innovation, and competitiveness of the economy.

Scholars have conducted research on the connotation of new quality productivity, the impact and effectiveness of high-quality development of low altitude economy, and its implementation mechanism, laying a solid foundation for further related research. Zhang Xiaheng (2025) believes that the empowerment of low altitude economy to new quality productivity is mainly reflected in technology, factors, and applications[3]. In terms of low altitude technology, He Yong and Wang Yueying (2025) systematically discuss and analyze the current status of agricultural low altitude economic applications, typical scenarios, key technological equipment that urgently needs to be overcome, and application airspace[4]; Ouyang Taohua (2024) believes that the development of China's low altitude economy presents a trend of continuous integration between the base of low altitude manufacturing industry represented by drones and the application scenarios of low altitude economy[5]. Wang Baoyi (2024) proposed countermeasures for the shortcomings of China's low altitude economy development from the perspectives of driving forces, new structures and forms, value creation, and the belief that developing

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low altitude economy is a systematic project[6]. In terms of industrial development, Chinese drone companies represented by DJI and Jifei have occupied an important position in the market, promoting the widespread application of drones in logistics, agriculture, environmental monitoring and other fields. In addition, urban air traffic (UAM), as an emerging scenario of low altitude economy, is gradually being piloted and promoted[7] .

3. The Essence of New Quality Productivity and Its Empowering Role in the Low-Altitude Economy

New quality productivity empowers the low-altitude economy as shown in Figure 1. demonstrating immense potential in driving technological innovation, promoting industrial integration, optimizing the policy environment, advancing green development, and fostering open development.

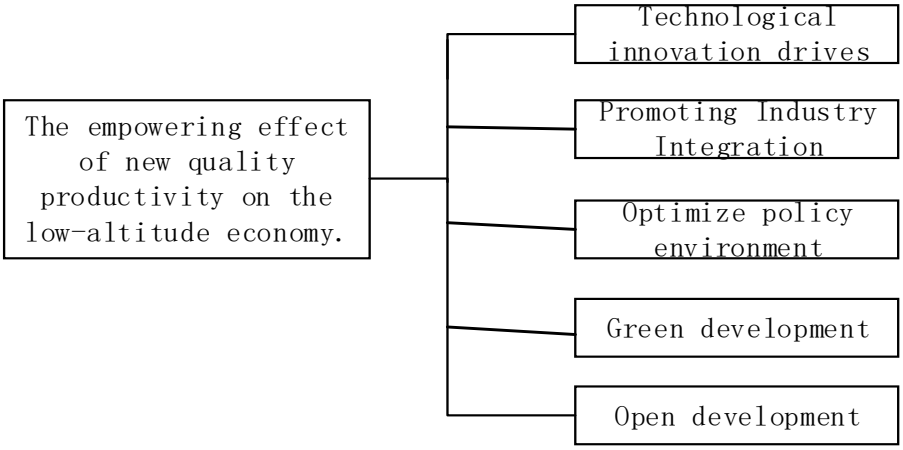

Figure 1 The Empowering Role of New Quality Productivity in the Low-Altitude Economy

1) Driven by Technological Innovation: Within the broader context, new quality productivity propels technological innovation to provide advanced technical support for the low-altitude economy—such as drone technology, flight control systems, and intelligent dispatch systems—enhancing operational efficiency and service quality. The integration of new-quality productive forces will stimulate institutional, technological, and product innovation in Jiujiang's low-altitude sector. For instance: Advanced digital technologies can optimize low-altitude airspace management systems, improving resource utilization efficiency; - Research and application of low-altitude technologies and networks (e.g., BeiDou navigation, 5G/6G communications) enhance flight safety and reliability; - Innovations in low-altitude products meet diverse market demands.

2) Promoting Industry Integration: New-type productive forces foster deep integration between the low-altitude economy and other sectors, including logistics, tourism, agriculture, and more. New-type productive forces will coordinate development across all segments of Jiujiang's low-altitude economy. By improving low-altitude infrastructure—including general aviation airports and takeoff/landing points—they will strengthen collaboration among upstream and downstream enterprises in the low-altitude economic chain. They will also drive integrated development with agriculture, forestry, transportation, and other sectors, enabling resource sharing and complementary advantages across domains.

3) Optimize Policy Environment: Developing the low-altitude economy requires robust policy support. National and local governments must enact corresponding policies to promote its development and utilization, thereby providing strong policy guarantees for achieving low-cost, high-quality growth.

4) Green Development: New-type productive forces inherently embody green productivity. Jiujiang's low-altitude economy development can fully leverage the benefits of informatization, networking, digitization, and intelligentization to achieve green transformation. For instance, promoting clean-energy aircraft like electric vertical takeoff and landing (eVTOL) vehicles reduces carbon emissions; utilizing digital technologies to optimize low-altitude flight routes lowers energy consumption.

5) Open Development: New-type productive forces also manifest in expanding Jiujiang's low-altitude economy marketing channels, improving its development landscape, and advancing low-altitude surveillance. This drives internal coordination across the upstream, midstream, and downstream

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segments of the low-altitude economy industrial chain, while promoting the opening of low-altitude airspace, investment opportunities, and products. For instance, Strengthen cooperation and exchanges with domestic and foreign low altitude economic enterprises

New-type productive forces provide robust technological support and innovative momentum for low-altitude economic development. Rapid advancements in technologies like BeiDou navigation, 5G/6G communications, big data, and cloud computing, along with communication networks, are continuously permeating the low-altitude economy sector, driving institutional, technological, and product innovations. For instance, the optimization of low-altitude airspace management systems, the development of new aircraft types, and the emergence of new business models like drone logistics delivery are all outcomes driven by new-type productive forces. Simultaneously, the low-altitude economy and new-type productive forces interact and coordinate with each other, jointly promoting the integrated development of new technologies and new industries.

4. The Current Development Status of China's Low- Altitude Economy

4.1 Policy Support

In recent years, "low-altitude economy" has received high-level attention at the national level, as shown in Table 1. Departments such as the State Council, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the Ministry of Science and Technology, and the Civil Aviation Administration of China have increased the opening up of low-altitude airspace and encouraged the development of low-altitude economy. Governments of various regions have successively introduced relevant policies. Nearly 30 provinces have written the development of low-altitude economy into their local government work reports or issued relevant policies, planning to build a low-altitude economic ecosystem covering multiple fields such as low-altitude flight routes and low-altitude application demonstration zones.

Table 1 Low-altitude Economic-related Policies from 2021 to 2024

The year 2021	“low-altitude economy" was written into the “National Comprehensive Three-Dimensional Transportation Network Planning Outline”for the first time.
The year 2023	The Central Economic Work Conference officially listed the "low-altitude economy" as a strategic emerging industry.
The year 2024	The National People's Congress (NPC) for the first time included "low-altitude economy" as a new engine of the economic growth in the government work report. Additionally, the Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee also explicitly proposed to develop general aviation and low-altitude economy.

Local governments attach great importance to the introduction of supportive policies in multiple regions. Guangdong Province, Anhui Province, Zhejiang Province, Shandong Province, Shaanxi Province, Gansu Province, Shanxi Province, and Chongqing City are all accelerating the development of low altitude economy. Some key cities have successively introduced plans or supportive policies related to low altitude economy.

4.2 Industrial scale

China's low altitude economy has entered a rapid cultivation stage. According to the "Research Report on the Development of China's Low altitude Economy (2024)" released by CCID Research Institute, the scale of China's low altitude economy has reached 505.95 billion yuan in 2023, with a growth rate of 33.8%. By 2026, the market size of China's low altitude economy is expected to exceed 1 trillion yuan. By 2035, it is expected to achieve a breakthrough of 3.5 trillion yuan, as shown in Figure 2.

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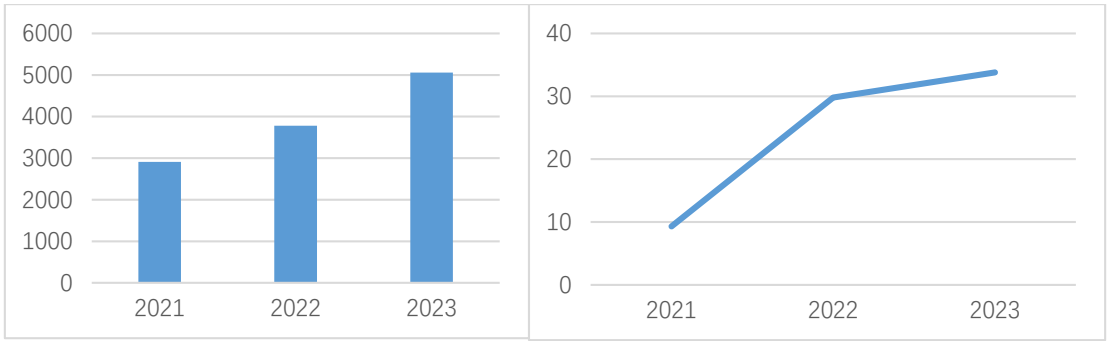

Figure 2 Scale and growth of China's low altitude economy from 2021 to 2023

Data source: CCID

The low altitude economic innovation resources in East China and Central South China are the most active and at the highest level, while North China is gradually strengthening. In recent years, the number of low altitude economic patents has grown rapidly, as shown in Figure 3. In 2014, the number of low altitude economic invention patent applications in China was 852, and in 2023, the number of low altitude economic invention patent applications was 14134, an increase of nearly 16 times, and the number of invention patents has continued to grow in recent years.

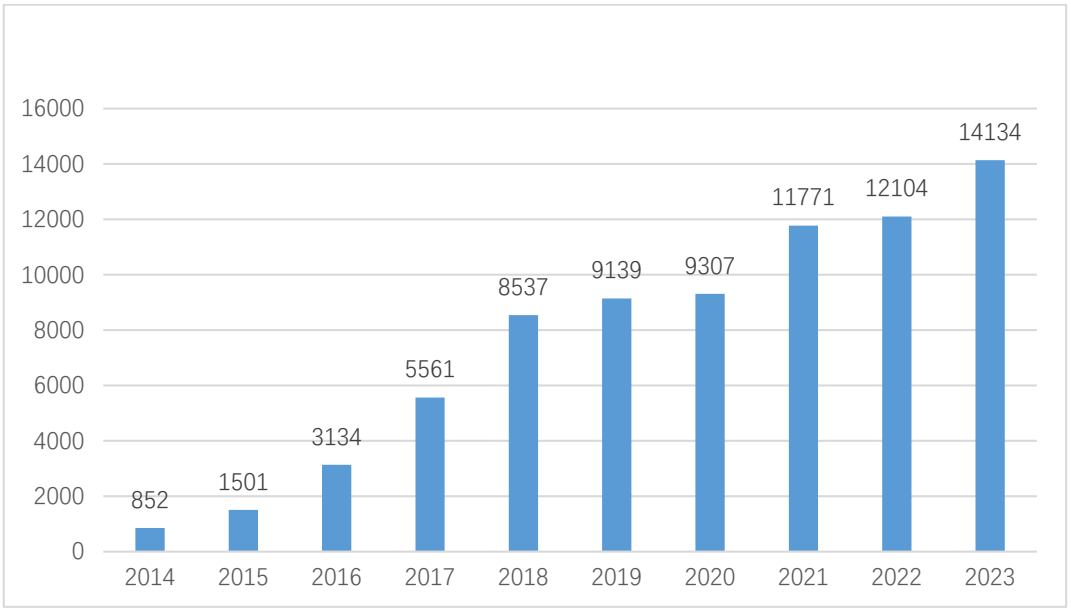

Figure 3 Patent applications for low altitude economic invention in China from 2014 to 2023

From 2018 to 2023, the number of invention patent applications published in East China, Central South, North China, Southwest, Northwest, and Northeast China has shown an increasing trend. The East China and Central South regions have the highest number of invention patent applications published, accounting for 35.4% and 27.2% respectively. The East China region is concentrated in cities such as Nanjing, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Jingdezhen, and Hefei, while the Central South region is concentrated in cities such as Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Wuhan, and Changsha, as shown in Figure 4.

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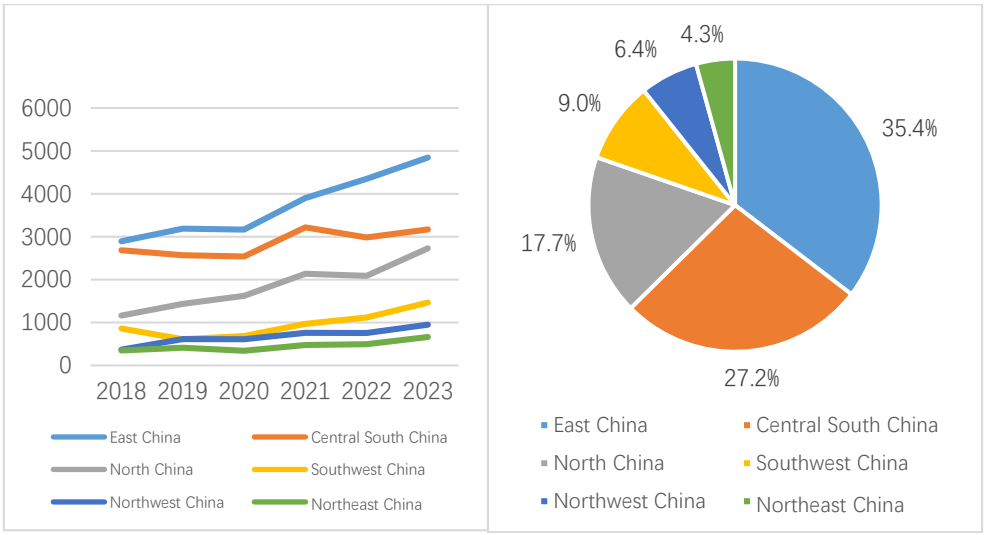

Figure 4 Annual disclosure of invention patent applications and regional proportion of disclosure in each region from 2018 to 2023

From the perspective of colleges offering aviation majors, they are mainly concentrated in provinces such as Shaanxi, Sichuan, Beijing, and Shandong. Shaanxi and Sichuan provinces have the highest number of undergraduate programs offering aviation majors, while Sichuan, Shaanxi, and Guizhou have the most vocational colleges. Universities in Beijing, Shandong, Guangdong, Henan, Shanghai, and other places also have abundant resources, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Distribution of low altitude economic aviation colleges and universities in China in 2023 (including relevant departments)

No.	key provincial	Undergraduate colleges	Junior Colleges	No.	key provincial	Undergraduate colleges	Junior Colleges
1	Shaanxi	5	3	14	Heilongjiang	2	1
2	Sichuan	4	4	15	Jiangxi	2	1
3	Beijing	6	0	16	Anhui	1	1
4	Shandong	4	2	17	Zhejiang	2	0
5	Guangdong	3	2	18	Shanxi	1	1
6	Henan	3	2	19	Hubei	2	0
7	Shanghai	4	1	20	Guangxi	1	1
8	Guizhou	1	3	21	Fujian	1	0
9	Hebei	2	2	22	Gansu	1	0
10	Hunan	3	1	23	Hainan	0	1
11	Jilin	3	1	24	Yunnan	1	0
12	Jiangsu	3	1				
13	Liaoning	2	1				

Data source: CCID

According to CCID Consulting's statistics, the number of newly established enterprises has been

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increasing in recent years. By 2024, there will be over 57000 enterprises in China's low altitude economy sector. From a regional distribution perspective, there are over 60% of enterprises in the central and southern regions of China, mainly distributed in Guangdong Province, Jiangsu Province, Hunan Province, Zhejiang Province, Shandong Province, and other regions. The North China region accounts for about 12.6%, mainly concentrated in Beijing and Hebei Province, as shown in Figure 5.

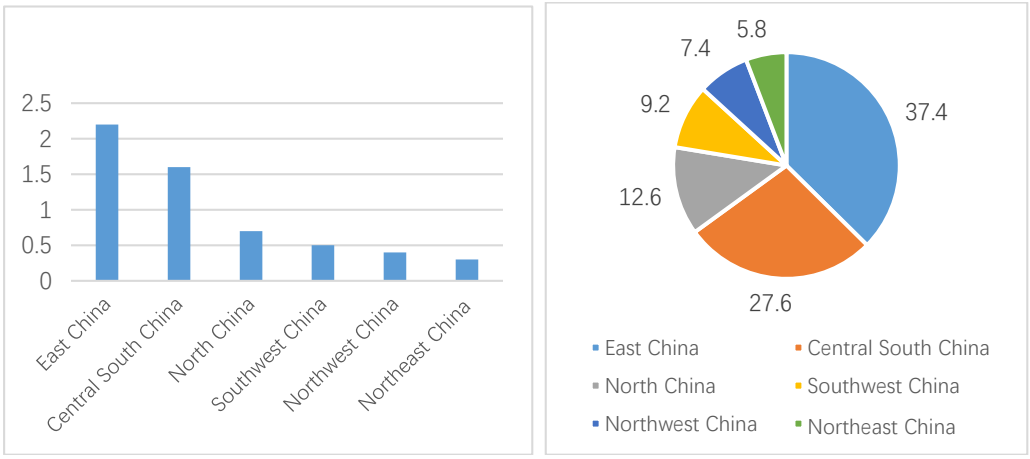

Figure 5 Resource distribution and distribution proportion of low altitude economic enterprises in various regions

4.3 Infrastructure construction

In recent years, China has continuously strengthened its investment in urban low altitude economic infrastructure. According to data surveys, a total of 449 regular airports and 32 aviation service stations have been built and registered nationwide by the end of 2023. At the same time, information and communication technologies are also being applied to the construction of low altitude economic infrastructure, providing high-speed and stable communication services for low altitude aircraft.

4.4 Technical applications and scenarios

The iteration of low altitude aircraft products such as drones and eVTOLs is accelerating. By 2023, the scale of the drone industry will reach 117.43 billion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 32%, and the scale of the eVTOL industry will reach 980 million yuan, a year-on-year increase of 77.3%. Chinese low altitude economy related enterprises are flourishing.

The low altitude economic application scenarios dominated by drones and general aviation are constantly landing, including logistics, tourism, agriculture, firefighting, inspection and other fields. Among them, drones have shown great potential and played an important role in logistics distribution, urban security, power inspection, etc. General aviation has also been applied in emergency situations such as rescue and disaster relief in the industrial, agricultural, fishery, forestry, construction, medical and health industries. Development of new aircraft and continuous innovation in low-altitude security equipment.

5. The problems faced by the development of China's low altitude economy

However, the development of China's low altitude economy still faces some problems, mainly including:

5.1 Technical challenges

Although China is making continuous breakthroughs in technologies such as drones and artificial intelligence, there is still a certain gap compared to developed countries such as the United States. Especially in the research and development, manufacturing, and airworthiness certification of key components, further breakthroughs are still needed in key technical issues such as the accuracy of navigation systems, the endurance of battery technology, and the safety and reliability of drones.

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5.2 The market is not yet mature

The development of the low altitude economy industry is still in the exploratory stage, and the current main consumer markets are concentrated in production operations and public transportation systems. The main target consumers are enterprises or government departments, which are constrained by market factors and have limited public demand. Multiple operating companies have not established stable interest models. There is still a certain gap in the development needs of low altitude economy infrastructure compared to low altitude economy. The market for low altitude economy is not yet mature, and regional development is uneven, especially in some remote or economically underdeveloped areas where low altitude economy has not been widely popularized and applied.

5.3 Challenges in airspace management

Despite the gradual opening of low altitude airspace, airspace management still faces many challenges, such as limited airspace resources, urgent allocation issues, poor allocation of airspace resources, and the need to improve urban airspace management technology. The low altitude airspace management system has not yet established a sound unified standard, and low altitude policies, regulations, technical standards, regulatory systems, etc. still need to be further improved to promote the healthy and orderly development of the low altitude economy.

5.4 Insufficient integrity of the industrial chain

Integrity of the industrial chain: The production and service activities of the low altitude economy are relatively shallow, the industrial chain is short, and some areas have not yet been involved, which is in a blank state[8]. There is a lack of collaborative development between industries, and there is stagnation and separation in collaboration between different departments and industries. Most provinces and regions lack large-scale chain owners and well-known brands with strong upstream and downstream driving capabilities.

6. Policy recommendations

Develop and improve laws, regulations, and standard systems related to low altitude economy, introduce more policy measures, support the development of low altitude economy enterprises and the expansion of application scenarios, clarify development directions and key tasks, provide legal guarantees for the development of low altitude economy, and promote the integration of technical standards, safety standards, service standards, etc. in the field of low altitude economy with international standards. Based on the current situation of low altitude economic development, the following policy recommendations are proposed:

6.1 National aspect

On the national level, focus on opening up low altitude airspace and refining drone standards. Country strengthen policy support: Increase investment in low-altitude economy infrastructure development.By increasing research and development investment in low altitude aircraft products such as drones and eVTOLs, we can promote product iteration and upgrading, enhance product competitiveness and market share; Enhance low altitude flight support capabilities by increasing the construction of infrastructure such as general airports and unmanned aerial vehicle take-off and landing points; By strengthening the research and innovation of key technologies such as low altitude aircraft and low altitude intelligent networking, a more comprehensive low altitude infrastructure network can be formed to enhance the intelligence level of airspace management.

6.1.1 Promote technological innovation and industrial upgrading

Strengthen research and innovation in key technologies such as drones and general aviation, and achieve significant technological breakthroughs. Key components such as fixed wing aircraft, unmanned fixed wing/multi rotor aircraft, unmanned helicopters, main chips, three electrical systems, small and medium-sized engines, aircraft sensors, as well as efficient propulsion systems, aircraft systems, and flight control core systems. The low altitude economy is experiencing technological breakthroughs, and the country should accelerate the upstream layout of the industrial chain, focusing on the research and development of raw materials such as aluminum alloys, carbon fibers, composite materials, as well as

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core components such as chips, batteries, gyroscopes, etc., to accelerate industrial modernization. At the same time, we should encourage enterprises to increase their R&D investment, improve product competitiveness and market share.

6.1.2 Expand application scenarios and market demand

Deeply explore and expand the application scenarios of low altitude economy, accelerate the construction of low altitude economy industry system, and promote the widespread application of low altitude economy in military, political, commercial and other fields.

Strengthen market cultivation and demand guidance, enhance market awareness and acceptance of low altitude economy. Promote the application of 5G, artificial intelligence, satellite communications, and other technologies in the infrastructure development of the low-altitude economy.

6.1.3 Strengthen supervision and security guarantees

Establish and improve the regulatory system for low altitude economy, and strengthen the supervision of low altitude flight activities; Establish a sound low altitude airspace management mechanism, optimize airspace resource allocation, and improve airspace utilization efficiency; Strengthen the supervision and guidance of low altitude aircraft, ensure flight safety, enhance the safety and reliability of low altitude flight activities, and improve the construction of the low altitude economic security guarantee system.

Optimize the allocation of airspace resources and improve the efficiency of airspace utilization. Clarify responsibilities, establish rules, standards, and regulatory policies, regulate market order, build a low-altitude safety system, enhance security safeguards for the low-altitude economy, and promote standardized corporate development.

6.1.4 Promote the coordinated development of the upstream and downstream of the low altitude economy industry chain

Promote the coordinated development of the upstream and downstream of the low altitude economy industry chain, and form an industrial cluster effect. Establish innovation platforms to accelerate the creation of research institutes for the low-altitude economy, technology innovation centers, universities, and low-altitude industry research institutions. Promote cutting-edge technology-related research and build a comprehensive process innovation system. Universities and research institutions in the upstream and downstream areas of lowland agriculture have key laboratories for lowland agriculture and innovation research institutes for innovative companies. This has promoted the development of lowland modern technology research, including basic research, technological strategies, and achievements. The entire industrialization process involves the development of innovative ecosystems.

6.2 Local aspects

At the local level, we will focus on exploring regional resource endowments, strengthening talent cultivation and introduction, and promoting coordinated industrial development.

6.2.1 Explore regional resource endowments

Exploring regional resource endowments: Strengthen infrastructure development for the low-altitude economy in regions such as central and western China where its growth lags behind. exploring regional resource endowments , Develop low altitude economic industries based on regional advantages and strengths.

6.2.2 Strengthen talent cultivation and introduction

Strengthening talent cultivation: Encourage enterprises, research institutions, and universities to strengthen cooperation and jointly tackle key technical challenges in the field of low altitude economy. Support higher education institutions and vocational and technical schools to offer majors related to low altitude economy, and cultivate more specialized talent[9] .

Intensify talent introduction efforts: Increase the recruitment efforts of enterprises for outstanding talents at home and abroad, cultivate backbone forces, attract outstanding talents from home and abroad to join the low altitude economy field, and reward outstanding individuals who have made contributions in the low altitude economy.

6.2.3 Promote the coordinated development of industries

Drive the common development of upstream and downstream enterprises in the industrial chain.

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Strengthen regional cooperation, promote the coordinated development of low altitude economy industries, and form a good situation of coordinated development and mutual promotion.

Further strengthen the role of market mechanisms, focus on key industries and sectors, consolidate the construction of low altitude economic infrastructure, strengthen the leadership of low altitude innovation, promote the industrialization and commercial application of low altitude economy, and expand application scenarios,

Realize coordination between policy and legal levels, coordination between central and local levels, and internal coordination under the regional coordinated development model among large urban clusters[10].

7. Discussion and Future Prospects

In summary, the development prospects of China's low altitude economy are broad, but there are still some key issues that need to be addressed.

On the national side, measures such as increasing policy support, promoting technological innovation and industrial upgrading, expanding application scenarios and market demand, strengthening supervision and security guarantees, and promoting the coordinated development of the low altitude economy industry chain upstream and downstream have been taken. On the local side, efforts have been made to tap into regional resource endowments, cultivate and introduce talents, and promote the coordinated development of industries to further promote the high-quality development of China's low altitude economy.

Low altitude economy, as an emerging field with both opportunities and challenges under the new trend, has broad development prospects. The government, enterprises, and all sectors of society should work together to promote healthier and more sustainable development of the low altitude economy.

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