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# *The Internal Logic and Practical Pathways of New Quality Productivity in Promoting Common Prosperity*

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***Abstract.*** Since the advent of the information age, continuous innovation and pivotal breakthroughs in the technological field have spawned and driven the emergence and evolution of new quality productivity, thereby forging a new material foundation and source of motivation for the achievement of the goal of common prosperity. With the steady leap and systematic evolution of scientific and technological standards, new quality productivity has been advancing in depth. Through multiple mechanisms such as optimizing the efficiency of resource allocation, boosting the digital development of industries and propelling industrial transformation and upgrading, it has laid a solid and sustainable practical foundation for the realization of common prosperity. Therefore, exploring the internal mechanism and practical pathways of new quality productivity in advancing common prosperity has naturally become an essential part of promoting the high-quality economic and social development and enhancing the well-being of all people in the new era. New quality productivity plays a pivotal role in the drive for common prosperity and can effectively facilitate the achievement of the multidimensional goals of all-round prosperity, universal prosperity and prosperity through joint construction. Given its important driving role in common prosperity, we should adopt a multi-pronged approach at the theoretical, political, economic and technological levels. This will help provide an inexhaustible supply of support for the development of new quality productivity, thus giving full play to its multidimensional effectiveness in advancing common prosperity.

***Keywords:*** New Quality Productivity, Common Prosperity, People-Centered Approach

## 1. Introduction

Realizing common prosperity for all people is not only the fundamental purpose of the Communist Party of China, but also the essential attribute of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and even a distinctive symbol of Chinese modernization. General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out in the report to the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China that "common prosperity is an essential requirement of socialism with Chinese characteristics and a long-term historical process" [1]. Promoting common prosperity is a great journey that proceeds step by step and requires persistent efforts. The work in different historical stages not only inherits a consistent core, but also bears the development requirements of keeping pace with the times, all serving this long-term goal. In September 2023, General Secretary Xi Jinping further emphasized that "we should integrate

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scientific and technological innovation resources, lead the development of strategic emerging industries and future industries, and accelerate the formation of new quality productivity" [2]. Therefore, in the new stage of accelerating the development of new quality productivity, how to integrate the purpose of common prosperity into practice and promote the development of productive forces to drive common prosperity has become an important task. At present, academic circles have fully analyzed new quality productivity and its benefits mainly from the perspective of conceptual connotation and theoretical logic, but few scholars have combined new quality productivity with common prosperity, especially leaving room for further exploration in terms of their internal connection and mechanism of action. Therefore, exploring the internal logic of new quality productivity in promoting common prosperity and putting forward corresponding advancement pathways from a methodological perspective can provide ideological reference for advancing common prosperity in the new era and offer systematic academic support for analyzing the development laws of new quality productivity and its enabling value for social well-being.

## 2. The connotation of common prosperity and its internal connection with new quality productivity

As an essential requirement of socialism, common prosperity is first embodied as universal sharing based on the high-quality economic development. It not only calls for the continuous accumulation of material wealth, but also emphasizes the fair distribution of development achievements, committing to realizing the all-round development of people and promoting the all-round progress of society. As a new form of productive forces driven by scientific and technological innovation and meeting the requirements of high-quality development, new quality productivity, with its characteristics of high efficiency, high quality and sustainability, can effectively break through the constraints of the traditional growth model, lay a solid economic foundation and create more equitable development conditions for common prosperity. Thus, it is fully in line with the internal goals and practical requirements of common prosperity and can become the core driving force for realizing this essential requirement of socialism.

As the core goal of Chinese modernization, common prosperity is an all-round prosperity covering multiple dimensions such as material life, spiritual culture, ecological environment and social governance. Realizing common prosperity is an ongoing process that not only focuses on the scale and quantity of development, but also emphasizes the quality, comprehensiveness and sustainability of development, striving to "make the cake bigger". First and foremost, common prosperity is by no means a single material prosperity, but an organic integration of material and spiritual prosperity. Xi Jinping stressed that China has entered "a historical stage of solidly promoting common prosperity", and it is necessary to "promote the common prosperity of people's spiritual life", and that "promoting common prosperity and promoting the all-round development of people are highly unified" [3]. New quality productivity can consolidate the foundation of "material prosperity" and provide new carriers for "spiritual prosperity". Through scientific and technological innovation, it directly creates new high-value-added industries and business models, greatly improves total factor productivity, and lays a solid foundation for the leap in the material living standards of all people. At the same time, it also injects new impetus into the prosperity of spiritual culture and provides brand-new carriers and means for it. Secondly, common prosperity is the all-round coordination of development fields and social relations. It requires creating a fair and just social environment, breaking the solidification of social strata, realizing equal opportunities, and also includes the improvement of democracy and the rule of law in the political field to protect people's right to participation and supervision. Relying on new quality productivity, we can improve

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the quality and efficiency of public services, facilitate the equalization of public services such as education, medical care and elderly care, smooth the channels for upward mobility, and advance social prosperity. Digital government services such as "One-Stop Online Service" can enhance the efficiency and transparency of government services and further reduce institutional transaction costs. In addition, common prosperity represents the harmonious coexistence of humans and nature, an in-depth and sustainable "ecological prosperity". A sound ecological environment is the most inclusive well-being for the people and an inherent part of common prosperity. New quality productivity can realize sustainable development through green transformation, apply digital and green technologies to the production process, realize the recycling of resource utilization, the greening of product supply and the upgrading of industrial structure, and achieve a win-win situation of economic and environmental benefits. Therefore, as a powerful engine, new quality productivity injects an inexhaustible driving force into the realization of all-round prosperity.

Common prosperity is a great goal of universal prosperity. It not only requires the high-quality and efficient accumulation of social wealth, but also emphasizes the realization of the sharing of wealth by the broad masses of the people. The concept of "common prosperity" emphasizes "common" on the basis of prosperity, meaning that all people share the fruits of development together. General Secretary Xi Jinping stressed that "we should ensure that the fruits of modernization benefit all people more fairly" [4]. The concept of universal prosperity profoundly reflects the fundamental principle that the fruits of development are shared by all people, covering both the material aspects of income growth and wealth accumulation, and the spiritual aspects of cultural prosperity and social equity. On the road to realizing universal prosperity, new quality productivity is playing an indispensable key role and helping to build a more improved income distribution pattern. New quality productivity can create inclusive wealth opportunities and broaden income sources. New business forms such as platform economy and sharing economy have spawned a considerable number of flexible employment positions such as live streamers and online car-hailing drivers, lowered the threshold for entrepreneurship, enabled more people to participate in value creation by virtue of their knowledge and skills, and obtain diversified operating and property income. This has effectively improved the distribution structure, allowed all people to share the fruits of development, realized the great dream of universal prosperity, and strived to "divide the cake fairly".

Common prosperity is a vivid practice of prosperity through joint construction. Prosperity through joint construction emphasizes the realization of the goal of common prosperity by cooperating to share resources and developing in coordination. Its core essence lies in coordinating the forces of multiple subjects such as the government, enterprises and society to jointly promote the sustainable economic and social development. General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that "only through joint construction can we achieve sharing, and the process of joint construction is also a process of sharing. We must fully develop democracy, pool wisdom from all people extensively, maximize the mobilization of people's strength, and form a vivid situation where everyone participates, everyone strives, and everyone has a sense of accomplishment" [4]. As a key driving force, new quality productivity deeply integrates high and new technologies into the production process and brings revolutionary changes. It has spawned a series of technology-driven and knowledge-intensive new business forms and models, thus creating richer and more diversified new employment positions and new forms of participation, and providing the broad masses of workers with extensive channels to integrate into the modern economic system. At the same time, it has spurred the innovation of key technologies and realized the replacement of some repetitive and procedural labor, freeing workers from the heavy physical labor burden and giving them more

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leisure time to develop their own abilities and personalities. It enables workers to deeply learn new knowledge and master new skills, accumulate strength and talents for engaging in more challenging work, enhance the development capacity of each individual, and ultimately lay a more solid foundation for all people to strive together in high-quality development and share the fruits. With the help of new quality productivity, all parties work together in coordination, jointly depicting the grand blueprint of common prosperity, and steadily moving towards a bright future where all people share the fruits of development and realize common prosperity, making the dream of common prosperity a reality, "expanding the cake", and allowing all people to gain full happiness and hope on the road to prosperity through joint construction.

## 3. The internal logic of new quality productivity in boosting the realization of common prosperity

As an advanced form of productive forces, new quality productivity is profoundly reshaping the pattern of economic and social development. By breaking resource barriers to promote social equity, broadening income channels through digital transformation, and safeguarding ecological well-being by virtue of green technologies, it systematically promotes the coordinated development of material prosperity, equal opportunities and environmental sustainability, laying a solid theoretical and practical foundation for realizing the sharing of development achievements by all people and moving towards the socialist modernization vision of all-round prosperity. As an important engine for realizing common prosperity, it has a profound internal logic in boosting the realization of common prosperity for all people.

### 3.1. Inter-regional resource flow to achieve the sharing of basic resources

As a key engine, new quality productivity strongly drives the high-quality economic and social development, demonstrates strong resource allocation capacity, and can promote the efficient flow of resources across regional boundaries. Inter-regional resource flow refers to the orderly transfer and allocation of various production factors and natural resources between different geographical regions. The process of scientific and technological innovation is a process of constantly breaking economic equilibrium, as well as a process of allocation and integration of scientific research resources such as technology, economy and information [5]. Under the traditional development model, resources are often unevenly distributed among regions due to geographical, economic and other factors, restricting the development of underdeveloped areas. However, relying on its advanced technical means and innovative operation models, new quality productivity has broken this deadlock, delivered a large number of valuable resources such as technology and capital to relatively underdeveloped areas, brought unprecedented development opportunities to these areas, and become a key engine for promoting coordinated regional development and realizing common prosperity.

In terms of improving public services, new quality productivity has played a key role, greatly enhancing the accessibility and equalization of services such as education, medical care and elderly care. With the help of new quality productivity, high-quality digital educational resources can be shared, breaking geographical restrictions and benefiting underdeveloped areas extensively. The interconnection of resources also realizes knowledge empowerment, broadens the channels for talent development and career development of people in underdeveloped areas, thus creating more income opportunities and effectively breaking the predicament of intergenerational transmission of poverty. Relying on the two key pillars of technological innovation and optimal resource allocation, new

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quality productivity can effectively narrow the gap between different groups and promote personalized development. At the same time, it provides equal opportunities for vulnerable groups, which is conducive to further mobilizing the cooperation and innovation vitality of vulnerable groups, effectively enhancing people's sense of happiness, providing a solid guarantee for the fair and reasonable distribution of the "cake" of common prosperity, making the vision of common prosperity a reality in a wider range, and leading the society towards a more fair and harmonious prospect.

### 3.2. Digital transformation of industrial structure to increase residents' income

New quality productivity has driven revolutionary technological breakthroughs and led a new round of industrial innovation and transformation. With the widespread application of a new generation of information technology, traditional industries are undergoing a fundamental transformation, striding forward towards a new direction of high-end, intelligent and networked development. Traditional industries have broken through the original development bottlenecks, moved towards the field of high-end manufacturing, with a substantial increase in product added value and continuous extension and expansion of industrial chains, spawning a series of new business forms and models closely related to emerging industries. From emerging Internet technology positions to operation, marketing, customer service and other positions closely linked to new business forms, it has provided broad career development space for people with different skill levels and backgrounds, created new forms of employment and increased new jobs. New business forms have also promoted the in-depth integration and coordinated development among industries. Traditional industries and emerging industries interweave and empower each other, forming a strong industrial synergy. In the field of smart agriculture, the efficient planting and management of agricultural products are realized through precision agriculture technology. This in-depth integration and coordinated development among industries has strongly promoted the optimization and upgrading of the economic structure, laying a solid material foundation for narrowing the income gap and achieving common prosperity. With the continuous emergence of new business forms and the continuous enhancement of industrial synergy effects, the economic "cake" is becoming bigger and bigger, and wealth distribution is becoming more balanced and reasonable, allowing more people to share the fruits of development and steadily moving towards the goal of common prosperity.

### 3.3. Green technological innovation to accelerate the low-carbon transformation of development mode

Common prosperity is sustainable prosperity based on the people-centered approach, an all-round prosperity that not only meets the development needs of the present generation but also does not compromise the well-being of future generations, and realizes both economic prosperity and ecological harmony. The realization of common prosperity inevitably includes ecological prosperity. A sound ecological environment not only provides fresh air, clean water and safe food, directly improving people's quality of life and health level, but also serves as the foundation for sustainable development. Lucid waters and lush mountains are converted into tangible gold and silver mountains by realizing the value of ecological products, driving the rise of industries such as eco-tourism and green agriculture, creating employment positions and income channels for local people, and especially opening up a new path of green common prosperity for remote areas. At the same time, a beautiful ecological environment can enhance regional attractiveness, promote the agglomeration of talents and industrial upgrading, and form a positive cycle. Xi Jinping pointed out

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that "new quality productivity is inherently green productivity. We must accelerate the green transformation of the development model... and take a path of ecological priority and green development" [6]. In the process of driving economic and social development, new quality productivity leads the direction of green development through technological innovation and promotes the transformation and quality improvement of traditional industries.

Through intelligent transformation, big data is used to analyze production data, accurately allocate raw materials and energy to avoid resource idleness caused by overproduction, and at the same time realize the precise control of the production process to reduce unnecessary production links and resource waste. This transformation not only brings new development opportunities for the industry itself, promotes the green upgrading of the industry, drives the development of related green industries, creates new economic growth points and enhances industrial competitiveness, but also lays a solid foundation for the sustainable development of the social economy, reduces the negative impact on the environment, protects the balance of the ecosystem, and builds a more livable home for people. New quality productivity not only leads the green innovation of production methods, but also directly spawns a wealth of green and low-carbon products through innovative research and development, greatly enriching people's consumption choices. On the supply side of green products, based on breakthroughs in new materials, new energy and intelligent technologies, a series of innovative products such as smart home energy-saving systems, new energy vehicles and degradable environmental protection materials have emerged in the market. These products not only meet consumers' demand for a low-carbon life, but also reverse promote the iteration of green technologies and the reduction of costs through large-scale application, forming a positive cycle of "supply creating demand". This enables the broad masses of people to participate in the construction of ecological civilization in daily consumption, share the fruits of green development, feel the tangible results of common prosperity, and steadily move towards the goal of higher-quality and more sustainable common prosperity.

## 4. Giving full play to the role of new quality productivity in boosting common prosperity

As an advanced form of productive forces, new quality productivity is profoundly reshaping the pattern of China's economic and social development. To give full play to its key role in boosting common prosperity, it is imperative to build a systematic practical pathway covering people-centeredness, institutional innovation, a sound system and technological innovation at the theoretical, political, economic and technological levels. Through the coordinated resonance of scientific and technological innovation and social policies, the technological dividends are converted into development achievements shared by all people, ultimately realizing the organic unity of efficiency and equity, and growth and distribution. This is not only an essential part of high-quality development, but also a strategic measure for solidly advancing the construction of Chinese modernization and realizing common prosperity.

### 4.1. The theoretical level: adhering to the people-centered approach

The people-centered approach means taking the realization, protection and development of the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of the people as the starting point and end-result of all work. Upholding the people's stance lies in the core essence of always standing on the side of the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of the people in the whole process of formulating ideas, making decisions and promoting work. The people are the main body of practice in the pursuit of common prosperity [7]. The people are both the main body of practice and the main

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body of enjoyment in the drive for common prosperity. We must always stand firm on the people's stance and attach importance to the dominant position of the people in the process of realizing common prosperity. Compared with traditional productive forces, new quality productivity highlights the dominant position of people, which is reflected in the core elements, development drivers and social functions of productive forces and other aspects. The development of new quality productivity is always guided by meeting the people's yearning for a better life, highlights the dominant position of people, adheres to the people-centered development orientation, and takes the realization of common prosperity as the fundamental value orientation. These concepts not only inherit and develop Marxism's theories on the all-round development of people and social productive forces, but also profoundly reflect the consistent original aspiration and mission of the Communist Party of China [8].

General Secretary Xi Jinping once put forward the three "firsts", namely "development is the top priority, talent is the primary resource, and innovation is the primary driving force" [9]. The transformation of old and new growth drivers and the strength of science and technology depend on innovation, and innovation relies on talents. In cultivating and promoting the development of new quality productivity, talents, as the core elements of innovative activities, are the key supporting force driving the iterative upgrading of science and technology and the sustainable development of society. The cultivation of talents, especially innovative talents, cannot be separated from the positive circular interaction of education, science and technology and talents. We must adhere to the people-oriented development concept, attach important importance to talent cultivation, focus on cultivating workers' knowledge and innovation capabilities, and enhance their adaptability to new technologies. We will deepen the construction of talent introduction and cultivation mechanisms oriented to the development of new quality productivity, cultivate a group of high-end technical talents that accurately match development requirements, and highlight their core leading role in the development process [10]. Closely centering on the development needs of new quality productivity, we will build a full-process working mechanism of "introducing, cultivating, utilizing and retaining" talents, implement special talent introduction measures in key fields, attract strategic scientists, top scientific and technological leaders and high-level innovation teams from around the world, and provide guarantees in terms of visas, children's education and housing. We will optimize the talent evaluation and incentive guarantee mechanism, build a diversified talent evaluation mechanism with the core orientation of innovation value, capability level and actual contribution, improve the orderly flow of talents, and promote the faster agglomeration of talent resources towards the development of new quality productivity.

In addition, the development of new quality productivity must not only stay at the level of technological iteration and talent leadership, but also focus on enabling the broad masses of people to gain a tangible sense of participation, gain and happiness in technological changes. We can vigorously develop vocational education and a lifelong learning system, especially large-scale vocational skill improvement in emerging fields such as artificial intelligence and the digital economy. Relying on digital platforms, we will build an open and shared learning resource library, break temporal and spatial restrictions, make high-quality educational resources available to all types of workers, and enable workers of all age groups and in different regions to conveniently obtain opportunities for knowledge renewal and capability improvement. We will fully listen to public opinions in the construction of digital government and smart cities, so that technical solutions can better meet the actual needs of the people. We will improve the democratic participation mechanism in technology promotion to ensure that the technological development path is in line with the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of the people. Through these

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approaches, we can not only enhance workers' adaptability to the development needs of new quality productivity, but also enable the people to truly become participants, promoters and beneficiaries of technological development, ultimately realizing the mutual promotion and complementarity of technological progress and the all-round development of people.

### 4.2. The political level: increasing policy support

New quality productivity marks the cutting-edge evolution trend of technological revolution and industrial transformation, but its development is faced with challenges such as large R&D investment, long market cultivation cycle and high infrastructure requirements. Relying solely on the spontaneous market forces is difficult to quickly form a scale effect, and may even lead to the uneven distribution of technological dividends. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out top-level design and strategic intervention at the political level, create favorable conditions for its development through a precise and powerful policy support system, and guide it to serve the grand goal of common prosperity.

First of all, the government should provide financial support for it. Fiscal policy is the most direct and effective regulatory tool of the government, aiming at reducing innovation costs and guiding the flow of social resources. We can set up a development fund for new quality productivity, focusing on supporting cutting-edge technology R&D, the tackling of key generic technologies and the incubation of start-ups. At the same time, we will further increase the intensity of additional deductions for enterprise R&D expenses, tailor more attractive income tax rate preferential policies for high-tech enterprises, and substantially reduce the tax burden on innovation subjects.

Secondly, the government should provide material support for it. The development of new quality productivity is by no means a castle in the air; it needs a solid physical carrier and resource guarantee. First, the government needs to accelerate the construction of a new generation of infrastructure, such as the construction of digital information infrastructure including the Internet of Things, satellite Internet, artificial intelligence computing power centers and industrial Internet, forming a new type of infrastructure system with extensive coverage, advanced technology, intensification and high efficiency, and providing underlying support for the in-depth integration of the digital economy and the real economy. Second, we should build high-level scientific and technological innovation platforms, plan and construct a number of characteristic industrial parks focusing on artificial intelligence, biomanufacturing, new energy and other fields with high standards, optimize the spatial layout, and promote the clustered and ecological development of industries. Finally, it is necessary to guarantee the supply of key strategic resources, strengthen the exploration, reserve and supply chain guarantee of key strategic mineral resources such as lithium, cobalt and rare earth, ensure national industrial security, and lay a reliable material foundation for the stable development of various industries focusing on new quality productivity.

Finally, the government should provide institutional support for it. We will deepen the reform and innovation of the scientific and technological innovation system by improving the supporting institutional mechanisms for basic research, consolidating the institutional support for high-level scientific and technological self-reliance and self-improvement, perfecting the mechanism for the transformation of scientific and technological achievements, and optimizing the scientific and technological management system. Governments at all levels need to strengthen their macro coordination capacity, take scientific and technological innovation, industrial upgrading and joint innovation as the core starting points, fully activate the vitality of micro-enterprise subjects, respect, listen to and adopt enterprises' wishes and demands for institutional innovation, and combine the

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government's guiding direction with enterprises' positive responses to ensure the scientific, thorough and effective construction of the system.

### 4.3. The economic level: establishing a modern industrial system

The cultivation and development of new quality productivity is the core driving force for boosting high-quality economic development, and the construction of a modern industrial system is the key support for achieving this development goal.

To establish a modern industrial system, it is necessary to accelerate the transformation and upgrading of traditional industries. On the one hand, strengthening the application of advanced technologies in traditional industries is the key to industrial upgrading. We will further implement intelligent manufacturing and digital transformation, and reshape the production process by using technologies such as artificial intelligence, industrial Internet and big data analysis. We will carry out all-round and whole-chain transformation in the manufacturing, agriculture, service and other sectors, strengthen the application of advanced technologies, focus on improving production efficiency and product quality, and continuously promote the evolution of traditional industries towards high-end, intelligent and green development. On the other hand, we can create characteristic development models for the digital transformation of the manufacturing industry according to the development endowments of different regions, advance the digital transformation of the manufacturing industry in a targeted manner based on the actual conditions of each region, empower and enhance the manufacturing industry with cutting-edge digital technologies such as the Internet of Things, big data and cloud computing, enhance its innovation vitality, and thus adapt to the constantly changing market demand.

To establish a modern industrial system, it is necessary to cultivate and expand emerging industries with a strategic thinking and layout future industries based on long-term planning. The cultivation and development of new quality productivity "is a complex process with emerging industries and future industries as the core carriers and support" [11]. On the one hand, we must adhere to a forward-looking perspective. We must focus on the forefront of science and technology and the major strategic needs of the country, and make key breakthroughs in fields with significant leading roles and broad market prospects. We will focus on strategic emerging industries such as new energy, new materials, biomanufacturing and commercial aerospace, and at the same time make forward-looking layout of future industries such as artificial intelligence, quantum science and life science, strengthen technological innovation breakthroughs, maintain strategic patience, combine national science and technology program guidance with independent enterprise R&D, focus on tackling key core technology bottlenecks, and increase the promotion of market application. On the other hand, it is necessary to realize open development. Building an open industrial ecosystem and deeply participating in the governance of the global value chain are important pathways for realizing the development of new quality productivity and promoting common prosperity. We must take the initiative to integrate into the global innovation network and realize the optimal allocation of resources through two-way opening up: actively introduce international high-end technologies, talents and innovative capital, jointly build joint laboratories and international innovation alliances, and enhance the capacity for independent innovation; promote the "going global" of China's technical standards, digital infrastructure and green and low-carbon solutions, especially under the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative, to help developing countries build a modern industrial system. This open and shared development model can not only enhance the competitiveness of the domestic industry through industrial synergy effects, but also drive the common upgrading of the global industrial chain, ultimately realizing the positive interaction between the domestic and

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international markets, making the achievements of the development of new quality productivity benefit the people of all countries more fairly, and providing a sustained driving force for promoting common prosperity.

### 4.4. The technological level: strengthening scientific and technological R&D and innovation

Xi Jinping emphasized the "core elements for developing new quality productivity" [6]. To drive the rapid development of new quality productivity and tackle the difficulties of key core technologies, we must focus on strengthening scientific and technological R&D and innovation practices to help achieve the goal of high-level scientific and technological self-reliance and self-improvement.

We will continue to increase investment in scientific and technological innovation and realize the transformation of scientific research achievements. The transformation of scientific and technological achievements is a key link for scientific and technological innovation to boost common prosperity. The key to realizing the transformation of scientific and technological achievements lies in building an innovative development ecosystem with a clear market orientation, a prominent dominant position of enterprises and in-depth integration of industry, universities and research institutes. First, strengthen demand-driven research, layout R&D directions around the key technical bottlenecks of strategic emerging industries such as high-end manufacturing, new energy and biomedicine, and ensure the industrial adaptability of achievements from the source. Second, smooth the transformation channels, vigorously develop concept verification centers and pilot scale-up platforms, and provide financial, technical and venue support for early-stage achievements. Third, improve factor guarantees, provide full-cycle financial support by setting up special transformation funds, developing science and technology insurance and intellectual property pledge financing; at the same time, implement the equity incentive policy for scientific researchers, break institutional barriers and stimulate the motivation for transformation. Ultimately, through the joint efforts of the technology market, service institutions and policy system, we will promote the transformation of innovative achievements into real productive forces, boost industrial upgrading and economic growth, and lay a solid material foundation and technical guarantee for solidly advancing common prosperity.

We will deeply integrate into the wave of digital economic development and strive to build a digital innovation engine. On the one hand, strengthen the technological architecture for the development of the digital economy. Build a computing power support system based on the Internet of Things, satellite Internet and other foundations; by building regional digital innovation centers and technology transfer platforms, promote the radiation and diffusion of advanced digital technologies to less developed areas, and effectively narrow the regional development gap. On the other hand, use emerging technologies to open up new fields of the digital economy. For example, promote the in-depth integration of artificial intelligence with biomedicine and materials science to spawn a new paradigm of AI R&D. Cultivate and expand new digital economic business forms, create more high-quality employment opportunities, allow the achievements of technological progress to benefit all social groups, make the dividends of the digital economy cover urban and rural areas and regions more fairly, and provide new development pathways and realization mechanisms for the realization of common prosperity.

## 5. Conclusion

As a new type of productivity paradigm, new - quality productivity provides unprecedented technological support and development momentum for the realization of the goal of common

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prosperity. It not only promotes the transformation of traditional industries towards intelligence and greenness, but also leads a new round of industrial innovation and transformation, enabling resources to flow efficiently across regional boundaries and making the fruits of development more equitably accessible to all people. In the future, it is necessary to further develop new - quality productivity from theoretical, economic, political, and technological aspects, so that it can truly become a strategic fulcrum for narrowing the gap and achieving common prosperity. At the same time, the core of new - quality productivity lies in scientific and technological innovation. While vigorously developing high - tech, we should also pay attention to the potential hidden concerns of technological progress and explore the possible technological risks in the process of technological growth. We should view the dual nature of new - quality productivity dialectically. Technology itself is value - neutral, and its social benefits depend on the users and application scenarios. We must abandon the single logic of "technology supremacy" and consider new - quality productivity within the framework of humanism to ensure that technological development serves the all - around development of people and social fairness. In addition, it is even more necessary to improve the application path and risk - aversion mechanism of new - quality productivity. Through multi - dimensional social governance, new - quality productivity should be transformed into an inclusive tool that truly benefits society, achieving the organic unity of technological advancement and social rationality.

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