# Tables

1.1 The ‘new economy’: a whole variety of characterizations and approaches  

2.1 The likelihood that market competition will lead to the domination of one particular firm or technology  
2.2 The strategies available to ICT in response to positive externalities  
2.3 The different uses of the Internet  
3.1 Productivity gains are concentrated in information-related durable goods  
3.2 Can ICT generate a strong and durable recovery in productivity?  
3.3 The many different factors underlying the adoption of e-commerce  
3.4 E-commerce’s probable impact on industrial organization – various sectoral patterns  
3.5 Productivity has accelerated at a very different rate depending on the sector  
4.1 The growth regimes that were supposed to succeed Fordism: many candidates, but few victors  
6.1 Most ‘new economy’ start-ups do not have viable share prices  
6.2 Putting ICT in a historical perspective  
6.3 A taxonomy of the shift from traditional trade to electronic commerce  
7.1 What the ‘new economy’ promised and what it actually achieved  
7.2 The mode of regulation that is implicit to ICT does not entail perfect competition  
8.1 ICT’s impact on the emergence of a new form of company: the real-time company  
8.2 Information, networks, knowledge: three distinct growth regimes  
8.3 The United States has been redeploying its research efforts to emphasize the health sector