1. Foucault’s work on neoliberal governmentality must be considered as postpanoptical (this dissertation, chapter 2).
2. Neoliberalism ‘orchestrates’ free subjects and indirect reciprocity, without a conception of taking care of others (this dissertation, chapter 2).
3. The potential of criticism by citizens is limited by strategically created knowledge-asymmetries (this dissertation, chapter 2).
4. The hardships of pro-innovation policies, such as the Electronic Health Record and the Personal Budget, are due to “immoderate” expectations (this dissertation, chapter 4-5).
5. It is hard to criticise proposals for system innovation, because counterarguments are evaded by cross-referencing in a cluster of interrelated premises (this dissertation, chapter 5).
6. Instead of distinguishing between ethical and unethical actors, we ought to distinguish between ethical and unethical practices (this dissertation, chapter 6).
7. Living Labs could contribute to democratisation, but generally fail to do so, due to the restrictive way in which participant roles are constructed (this dissertation, chapter 7).
8. Self-constitution should be at the basis of participatory technology development (this dissertation, chapter 7).
9. Students of politics still have much to learn from students of science & technology, and vice versa.
10. There should be more space in academia for combining philosophy and empirical research.