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1. The innovation capabilities of a technology cluster determine its innovation performance. In contrast, its structural characteristics, such as its asset base, rather serve as enablers. [This thesis, Chapter 5.3.4.2]

2. Innovation capabilities of clusters are network-based, not company-based. [This thesis, Chapters 5.2.1 and 5.4.1]

3. Innovation capabilities are observable as "best practices", i.e. sets of routines. [This thesis, Chapters 5.2.1 and 5.4.1]

4. The specific routines that form innovation capabilities reflect cultural differences across nations. [This thesis, Chapters 5.3.2 and 5.4.1]

5. Human intervention can create and strengthen cluster innovation capabilities. Accordingly, clusters can be managed for innovativeness. [This thesis, Chapter 5.4.1.]

6. Clusters with a balanced capability profile achieve higher levels of innovativeness than clusters with imbalanced profiles. Thus, any intervention should focus on creating and/or sustaining a balanced capability profile. [This thesis, Chapter 5.3.4.3]

7. Clusters, as all organizations, evolve and develop over time. This time dimension requires consideration when setting up and evaluating cluster development programs. [This thesis, Chapters 5.3.2 and 5.3.4.1]

8. Normative research on cluster innovativeness requires new, dynamic, probabilistic and network-level research approaches to provide new and actionable insights.

9. Galileo is supposed to trigger the creation of new markets. The strongest challenge Europe's satellite navigation clusters face in capturing their share of these markets is their limited user orientation.

10. Networks create opportunities – networks created during my research helped creating a formal European satellite navigation cluster network (ENCADRE) supported by ESA and the European Commission; my network at work provided the basis for creating a new, global Service Line.

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