❾ Conclusions

- A linear collider with an energy range of about 1 TeV can do a lot of precision measurements in
  - top physics,
  - Higgs physics,
  - electroweak gauge bosons,
  - Supersymmetry,
  - extended gauge theories,
  - B-physics.

- In many respects the linear collider is complementary to the LHC and we need both to understand how electroweak symmetry breaking works.

- The motivation we have from the present experimental data is strong enough to build the LC now and not to wait for the findings of LHC.