**The Conference Closing Remarks**

In the view of social cultural, and economic, complex environments, entrepreneurs play an important role in economic progress. Hence, governments have to play the most important role, not just in terms of capacity building such as commercial and physical infrastructures, but also more importantly in terms of the Doing Business and Business Environment Improvements. The goal of Entrepreneurial Governments is the creation of Entrepreneurial Environment- rules of game that are in relation with entrepreneurial activity in its quantity and quality. Thererfore, the Second International Conference on Entrepreneurship: Emphasizing Improvement of Business Environment (ICE 2014) took necessary themes to consider the issue by participation of distinguished scholars, and could advise some required measures.

However, Business Environment Improvement requires regulatory reforms; i.e., changes that improve regulations, both quantitatively and qualitatively. Business Environment Improvement demands a strategic planning at highest executive levels in the government, covering both urban and rural areas. In fact, strategies of Business Environment Improvement should follow the idea of reducing more on compliance burden (compliance time, documents and costs) and improving regulatory quality, in order to make a permanent system of quality control and considering “Guillotine Approach”. Business Environment Improvement as a Multi and Meta Sector Issue does not belong to a specific ministry. Rather, the Presidential Regulatory Reform Committee (PRRC) should be formed under supervision of the President and chaired by the executive vice-president and a civilian co-chairman.

Therefore, ICE 2014 emphasized on the following commitments:

1. Sustaining the creation and adoption of an adequate entrepreneurial social, cultural and legal framework/condition, in order to promote and stimulate Knowledge-based Businesses;
2. Exemplifying best governmental practice and transparency in order to pave for development of entrepreneurship and GEM indices and also the Doing Business and economic freedom indices;
3. Launching, fostering and easing entrepreneurial finance such as Venture Capital Funds and Venture Banks;
4. Establishing Single Window Service for the internationalized national SME’s and businesses. The complex, multi-agency organizational arrangements that go into the service delivery should be transparent to the consumers of the services, leading to increased efficiencies and reduction in the transaction costs of regulation
5. Increasing media attention in order to publicize the 3 A’s purposed by GEM, i.e., Entrepreneurial Attitudes, Activities and Aspirations within ordinary people, young generation and women;
6. Establishing and enriching Entrepreneurship Public-Scientific Movement through establishing and developing Entrepreneurial University, departments and faculties of entrepreneurship, entrepreneurship education curricula in the academia, and implementation of Entrepreneurship Promotion Programs (such as KASEHF) at high schools, schools and even kindergartens, in order to train, recognize and render consultation services, not only to future and young entrepreneurs but also new entrepreneurial leaders.
7. Initiating and developing Entrepreneurship Education Networks according to APEID UNESCO
8. Creating desirable conditions for market competition in a well-regulated market, based on equal rights for all competitors and proper regulations for monopolies;
9. Conducting a well-balanced economic policy, conducive to business and also absorption of internal and foreign investments;
10. Accelerating development of private sector in every and all dimensions;
11. Intensifying efforts to minimize public and government costs of the reforms by charging users wherever reasonable, and through increased private sector participation, wherever there is sufficient scope for competition;
12. Providing a platform for sharing global experiences in promoting entrepreneurship and SMEs.
13. Paying attention to the importance of business exit (case of bankruptcy and liquidation) – just as important as ease of entry.
14. Collaborating a mutual learning about what is best , works best, locally and nationally, in entrepreneurship among different participating countries, e.g., MOU and MOA.