A mission statement is a guiding light for a business and the individuals who run the business. It is usually made up of three parts:

- **Vision** – big picture idea of what you want to achieve.
- **Mission** – general statement of how you will achieve your vision.
- **Core Values** – how you will behave during the process.

Each of these three elements is an important aspect of the businesses guiding light.

Once you have developed your mission statement, the next step is to create the following items:

- **Goals** – general statements of mileposts you need to meet to achieve your vision.
- **Objectives** – specific, time-sensitive statements for achieving your goals.
- **Strategies/Action Plans** – specific implementation plans of how you will achieve your objectives and goals.

### Mission Statement Elements

Below are definitions of the three mission statement elements. An example of the statements for a value-added business is included for clarification.

**Ag Ventures Alliance (AgVA)** is a company that starts value-added businesses. Because of its unique nature, it is important that AgVA create a meaningful mission statement to convey its purpose to its leaders, staff and members.

**Vision** - A vision statement is a mental picture of what you want to accomplish or achieve. For example, you may want to develop a profitable winery or a successful organic dairy business.

The vision statement should be concise and easy to remember. Because it is easy to remember, it is easy for everyone in the organization to focus on the vision. When people focus on the vision, their daily activities are automatically directed towards achieving the vision.

**Mission** - A statement of mission is a general statement of how you will achieve your vision. There is a very close relationship between the vision and mission. The mission is an action statement that usually begins with the word “to”. Once again it is a very simple and direct statement that is easy to understand and remember.

**Core Values** - Core values define the business in terms of the principles and values that the business leaders will follow. They provide the bounds or limits of how the business leaders will conduct their activities while carrying out the vision and mission.

**AgVA’s Vision** - A vibrant rural economy driven by value-added agriculture.

**AgVA’s Mission** - To create and facilitate the development of value-added agricultural businesses.

AgVA’s mission defines how it will achieve its vision. It will create a vibrant rural economy by creating and facilitating the development of value-added agricultural businesses. There is a very close relationship between the two elements. The vision and mission describe what will be achieved and how it will be achieved.
AgVA’s Core Values:

• Provide economically sound business opportunities for our members.
• Practice high ethical business standards.
• Respect and protect the environment.
• Produce high quality products that are safe for consumers.
• Meet the changing needs and desires of consumers.

The core values tell a lot about the leaders of AgVA and how they will conduct their business activities and relationships.

Characteristics of Good Mission Statements

To create a successful mission statement, you should keep the following concepts in mind.

Simple - Your mission statement should be simple. However, creating the statement is usually not easy. It may require several drafts. The statement needs to capture the very essence of what your business or organization will achieve and how you will achieve it.

The statement should be short and concise. The fewer words the better. Use just enough words to capture the essence. Most mission statements are too long. People tend to want to add additional information and qualifications to the statement. Usually these statements just confuse the reader and cloud the real meaning of your statement. Each successive draft of your statements should be to simplify and clarify by using as few words as possible.

Your statements of vision and mission should be a single thought that can easily be carried in the mind. To test the effectiveness of a mission statement in a business, ask its leaders, managers and employees to tell you the vision and mission of their business. If they cannot instantaneously tell you both, their mission statement is of little use. The vision and mission guide the everyday activities of every person involved in the business. To be effective, your statements need to short and simple, capturing the essence of what you want to accomplish.

Fluid Process - People agonize over writing mission statements. Granted, it is usually not a simple or easy process. However, the statements are not “cast in stone”. They can be updated and modified later. It is often best to do the best job of writing it as you can, use the statement for a period of time, and then revisit it a few months or a year later. It is often easy to sharpen the statement at that time. Remember, the reason you are writing the statement is to clarify what you are doing.

Unique Businesses - It is usually more important to write mission statements for unique or non-traditional businesses where the purpose of the business is not generally known. Mission statements are important for these businesses so that everyone involved in the business understands what the business will accomplish and how it will be accomplished. In essence this means “keeping everyone on the same page” so they are all “pulling in the same direction”.

The Role of Goals and Objectives

Once you have developed your vision, mission and core values, you can then develop the goals and objectives needed to achieve your vision.

Goals - Goals are general statements of what you want to achieve. So they need to be integrated with your vision. They also need to be integrated with your mission of how you are going to achieve your vision. Examples of company goals are:

• To improve profitability
• To increase efficiency
• To capture a bigger market share
• To provide better customer service
• To improve employee training
• To reduce carbon emissions

A goal should meet the following criteria:

• Suitable: Does it fit with the vision and mission?
• Acceptable: Does it fit with the values of the company and the employees?
• Understandable: Is it stated simply and easy to understand?
• Flexible: Can it be adapted and changed as needed?

Make sure the goals are focused on the important properties of the business. Be careful not to set too many goals. You run the risk of losing focus. Also, design your goals so that they don’t contradict and interfere with each other.

Objectives - Objectives are specific, quantifiable, time-sensitive statements of what is going to be achieved and when it will be achieved. They are milestones along the path of achieving your goals. Examples of company objectives are:
• To earn at least a 20 percent after-tax rate of return on our net investment during the next fiscal year
• To increase market share by 10 percent over the next three years.
• To lower operating costs by 15 percent over the next two years by improving the efficiency of the manufacturing process.
• To reduce the call-back time of customers inquiries and questions to no more than four hours.

Objectives should meet the following criteria:
• Measurable: What will happen and when?
• Suitable: Does it fit as a measurement for achieving the goal?
• Feasible: Is it possible to achieve?
• Commitment: Are people committed to achieving the objective?
• Ownership: Are the people responsible for achieving the objective included in the objective-setting process?

Types of Goals and Objectives
Most business goals fall into one of four categories. A variety of objectives can be constructed to meet the goal in each category. Examples are given below. Each of the objectives should be described with a quantifiable outcome to be achieved by a predetermined deadline.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goals</th>
<th>Corresponding Objectives</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improve Profitability</td>
<td>Net profit as a percent of sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Net profit as percent of investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Net profit per share of common stock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase Volume</td>
<td>Market share</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage growth in sales</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sales rank in the market</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Production capacity utilization</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provide Stability</td>
<td>Variance in annual sales volume</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Variance in seasonal sales volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Variance in profitability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-monetary</td>
<td>Contributions to community activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Improve company image</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Enhance environment</td>
<td>Meet specific environmental requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Enhance quality of life</td>
<td>Increase number of jobs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Role of Strategies and Action Plans

Strategies are statements of how you are going to achieve something. In a sense, a strategy is how you will use your mission to achieve your vision. A strategy is a series of actions or activities designed to achieve the goal. Goals and objectives provide milestones for measuring the success of the strategy in achieving the vision.

Action plans (tactics) are statements of specific actions or activities used to achieve an objective. You need to identify specific individuals who have the responsibility for implementing the action plans.

Examples of Strategies, Goals, Objectives and Action Plans

Below are strategies, goals, objectives and action plans for AgVA. Note that the strategies are a series of ways of using the mission to achieve the vision. Goals are statements of what needs to be done to implement the strategy. Objectives are specific milestones for meeting the goal. Action plans are specific actions for reaching the milestone.

Vision: A vibrant rural economy driven by value-added agriculture.

Mission: To create and facilitate the development of value-added agricultural businesses.

Strategy: Use local farmer leaders with business development skills to develop the businesses.

Goal: Recruit local farmers interested/experienced in business development.

Objective: Create a membership of twenty farmers by February 1.

Action Plan: Form a membership committee to recruit local farmer leaders. Identify forty farm leaders in the area. List their qualifications. Contact them individually with the expectation that half of them will join.

Vision: A vibrant rural economy driven by value-added agriculture.

Mission: To create and facilitate the development of value-added agricultural businesses.

Strategy: Use consultants to supplement the skills of local farmers leaders in developing businesses.

Goal: Recruit experienced and reliable consultants.

Objective: Identify and retain legal, accounting and industry consultants by March 1.

Action Plan: Create a committee from the membership (recruited above) to talk to Prairie Ethanol, Peterson Organics and Valley Bio-Diesel about who their consultants are, select a small group to interview and hire an attorney, an accountant and an industry consultant.

Vision: A vibrant rural economy driven by value-added agriculture.

Mission: To create and facilitate the development of value-added agricultural businesses.

Strategy: Create successful businesses by focusing on current market opportunities.

Goal: Identify and analyze market opportunities for possible business ventures.

Objective: Identify three potential market opportunities by June 1.

Action Plan: Contract with our industry consultant (identified above) to conduct an industry scan.

Vision: A vibrant rural economy driven by value-added agriculture.

Mission: To create and facilitate the development of value-added agricultural businesses.

Strategy: Provide financial support for the businesses from investment by local farmer members.

Goal: Build a membership base.

Objective: Have 500 members by August 1.

Action Plan: The membership committee will conduct 10 membership meetings at specified locations on the following dates in June and July.
In other words, strategies are approaches AgVA will take to create successful businesses that will lead to a vibrant rural economy. Goals, objectives and action plans are used to implement these strategies.

Strategies are critical to the success of your business because this is where you actually outline a plan for doing something and then do it. If you don’t carry through on your strategies, your vision and mission are of no value.

Strategies are a series of unique steps that will achieve the business vision. The more unique the business, the more creative and innovative you need to be in crafting your strategies.

**Conclusions**
Creating the statements described above may seem like a lot of busy work. But, if done properly, they can save money and time and increase the odds that your business venture will succeed. Creating these statements will help you focus on the important aspect of your business. They will force you to focus on “where you are going” and “how and when you will get there.” Think of these statements as living documents that are changed as the needs of the business change. Too often these statements are treated as “iconic relics” to be stored away in a safe place. If you don’t use them, you have wasted your time.