



Geakkrediteerde Vereniging Nr. 1300039 Accredited Association

SOUTH AFRICAN HUNTING RIFLE SHOOTING ASSOCIATION (SAHRS)  
The Code of Conduct Version 1/03\_2024 NATIONAL DRESS CODE

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In a professional international sporting environment, a National Team cannot only concentrate on team performance but also need to give attention to professional behaviour and appearances. It is not the achievement of a national team, nor their manners, nor the clothes that make them professional, but rather all those things together. The way an athlete dresses makes a statement about the way the athlete sees the world and his or her place in it. Clothing has symbolic as well as practical value.
- 1.2. Many athletes believe in their individual right to freedom of expression and that discriminatory regulation in a Dress Code will restrict their rights. If a dress code is carefully drafted and based on the athlete's needs and is applied uniformly, it generally will not violate athlete's rights.
- 1.3. The same principles regarding professional behaviour, image and appearances shall also be applicable on the SAHRS General Meetings and other official events. It is therefore also important to set a dress code to which delegates must comply.

2. REASONS FOR IMPLEMENTING A DRESS CODE

- 2.1. In international events with a great deal of interaction with other national teams and the public, an image is very important. Team Members who dress sloppily, wear revealing clothing or wear clothing with potentially offensive images or words will upset many people. This type of dress can also have a serious negative impact on the team and individual performance as well.
- 2.2. If a co-team member proves to be a distraction, the other team members will have a hard time concentrating on their sport. If there are problems with a particular athlete dressing badly or not maintaining proper hygiene, the option of applying a dress code for all team members is an easy, non-confrontational way of solving the problem.
- 2.3. The dress code introduces means aimed at regulating the use of National Colours by National Teams consistent with the SASCOC National Colours Regulations. This will prevent the misuse or abuse of National Colours and will generally promote the sport through the effective control of the use of National Colours, for that purpose to:
  - 2.3.1. Prohibit certain acts in relation to National Colours.





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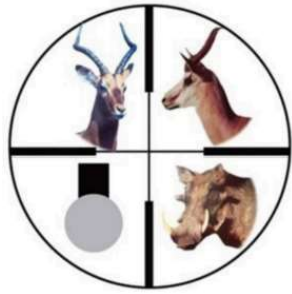
- 2.3.2. Protect National Colours from abuse or misuse.
- 2.3.3. Ensure professional behaviour and appearances; and
- 2.3.4. Create uniformity in the National Teams of Member Federations / Associations representing South Africa.

### 3. NATIONAL COLOURS BOARD: NATIONAL COLOURS REGULATIONS

- 3.1. Pantone Colours The Pantone colours for the correct green and gold together with the “correct Protea” is as follows: (\*Note that the colour code precede the graphical presentation as colours may differ in different display formats)

PANTONE		CMYK
1235C		30M 100Y
348C		100C 30M 100Y

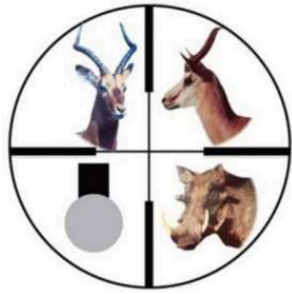




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- 3.2. Colours: Sports Code specification  
The national badge consists of the King Protea logo with the wording of SOUTH AFRICA. National Teams of Member Federations or Associations must take note that the sporting code SHOOTING is to appear on the badge. In the case of the captain and manager, the words CAPTAIN and MANAGER must appear under the name of the sporting code.
- 3.3. Hand-over of national colours To afford the necessary status to the award of national colours, Member Federations or Associations must arrange a proper handover function to which the Minister of Sport and Recreation and delegated representatives of SASCOC or member of the National Colours Board and SASACC are to be invited to hand over the national colours prior to the participation of the athletes. The Member Federation or Member Association must also hand to all recipients of national colours, a copy of the Code of Conduct to be signed, to ensure that sportsmen and sportswomen behave in a manner that befits their status when accepting national colours.
- 3.4. Use of National Emblem No person or organization including members of the Colours Commission are entitled to the use of the national emblem in whatever form without the written approval of SASCOC. All national participation apparel and merchandising items must be approved by SASCOC. The national flag may not be used in conjunction/combined emblem with the King Protea emblem.
- 3.5. Member Colours No Member Federation can use the King Protea or any combination thereof as member colours or for the purposes of awarding member colours. National colours are reserved for international participation only and reserved for athletes representing South Africa in competitions at the highest level consistent with SASCOC High-Performance Program.
- 3.6. Participation Apparel for National Teams (Regalia)
  - 3.6.1. Member Federations shall adhere strictly to the approved colour combinations, being predominantly green white and gold. Member Federations may deviate from this only in cases where, in a code of the shooting sport, a specific colour uniform is mandatory and then only through written approval from the SASACC Manco.
  - 3.6.2. Subject to the requirements of the relevant International Federation, the national badge referred to above must be visibly displayed on the apparel, on the chest, on the left-hand side (right side looking at it). The sponsor logos may appear on the right side of the competition apparel but may not exceed the size of the national badge. The minimum acceptable



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size of the national badge at any given time on the apparel must be 7 cm in length and 6,5 cm wide, excluding the designation.

#### **4. STEP OUT DRESS CODE**

##### **4.1. Female - Open, Ladies and Junior Shooters (step-outs):**

- 4.1.1. Green Protea Blazer
- 4.1.2. Chino's beige Pants or Skirt
- 4.1.3. White blouse
- 4.1.4. Green Protea Jersey
- 4.1.5. Brown Shoes with silk stockings

##### **4.2. Male - Open and Junior (step-outs):**

- 4.2.1. Green Protea Blazer
- 4.2.2. Chino's beige trousers
- 4.2.3. White shirt
- 4.2.4. Green Protea Tie
- 4.2.5. Green Protea Jersey
- 4.2.6. Brown shoes with beige socks

##### **4.3. Opening and Travel Dress: To be determined**

###### **4.3.1. As per 4.1 and 4.2**

- 4.3.1.1. The apparel is to be worn at: • All official openings of an international nature. • At gatherings visited by the international teams. • Departure attire for international events.
- 4.3.1.2. The above will ensure consistency within the national participation teams.
- 4.3.1.3. We are aware that in many countries the opening dress will not be sufficient to keep the competitors warm hence they will fall back on the dress as pre determined by the Team Management prior to departure to competition destination.
- 4.3.1.4. Where countries of a warmer climate are visited the opening and travel dress will be the above.

#### **5. COMPETITION DRESS CODE**

- 5.1. The competition dress is discipline-specific and therefore standardized by SAHRSA. SAHRSA sports code has its own specifications regarding clothing.
- 5.2. Team Managers / Captain should ensure that participants are appropriately dressed, where the nature of the sport demands specific competition skills and safety apparel. This can apply to situations where severe cold or heat might endanger the participants. Extremely high temperatures may create a danger of heat exhaustion while competing in very cold conditions can lead to frostbite or



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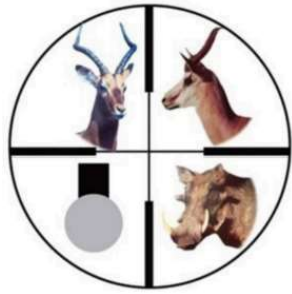
exposure to hypothermia. Sport activity leaders should also note personal hygiene and participants should be encouraged to use clean clothing and footwear at all times.

### **6. CASUAL CLOTHING**

- 6.1. Even casual dress policies should specify what clothing is inappropriate and any special requirements for athletes who deal with the public.
- 6.2. The athlete's appearance is a mirror that reflects the athlete's personal style in the context of the team's culture. What an athlete wears reflects his personality.
- 6.3. Items prohibited by the dress code include:
  - 6.3.1. Tank tops, halter tops, baggy t-shirts or muscle shirts
  - 6.3.2. Clothing with foul language or obscene images
  - 6.3.3. Torn clothing
  - 6.3.4. Sweatpants or sweat suits
- 6.4. Should a National Team require informal team apparel, it must adhere to the general guidelines as specified in this regulation.

### **7. OTHER DRESS CODE RELATED ITEMS (GUIDELINES)**

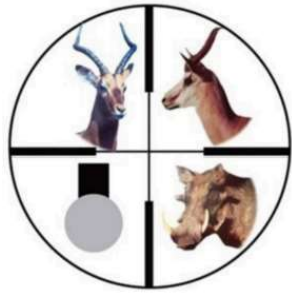
- 7.1. Hair - Hair should be clean and neat.
- 7.2. Nails - Nails must be neat and kept at a length that will not interfere with the participant's duties as a team member.
- 7.3. Shirts - Revealing clothing (e.g., tank tops, halter tops, midriffs, tube tops, swim tops) is not permitted, and proper undergarments should be worn.
- 7.4. Skirts/Dresses – Skirt length shall be appropriate.
- 7.5. Pants/Slacks - Pants shall be tailor-made (not tight fitting).
- 7.6. Pants must be worn properly at the hips. No-one should dress in a way that his/her underwear is partially or totally exposed.
- 7.7. Shoes - Shoes must be clean and in good condition.
- 7.8. Headgear - Headgear worn for religious purposes is permissible.
- 7.9. Excessive alcohol drinking in public or public places is prohibited in your step-out dress or official team apparel.
- 7.10. Official team participation apparel may only be worn under the following circumstances:
  - 7.10.1. During official participation in World Championships or International events between South African and an Official National Team from another country.
  - 7.10.2. During official representation of SAHRSA or South African National Championship event or a member Federation/Association at a sports event, for example, coaching session, official team gathering, etc.



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8. SHARING OR DISPOSAL OF FORMAL DRESS UNIFORM AND SHOOTING REGALIA
  - 8.1. No national uniform item awarded under the auspices of the SAHRSA may be disposed of in any form of sales, donation, auction without prior approval by the Executive management of the SAHRSA.
  - 8.2. No national uniform item awarded by SASCOC under the auspices of the SAHRSA may be shared or borrowed to any person who has not received official award of National colours for Shooting Sport or who have their privileges to wear national colours withdrawn by SASCOC.
9. ENFORCING THE DRESS CODE BY ASSOCIATIONS:
  - 9.1. Communicate the dress code. Alert athletes to the policy, any revisions, and the penalties for noncompliance.
  - 9.2. Base the dress code for economic reasons.
  - 9.3. Explain the dress code policy to participants.
  - 9.4. Apply the dress code policy uniformly to all National Teams.
  - 9.5. Make reasonable accommodation when the situation requires an exception. Be prepared to accommodate requests for religious practices and disabilities, such as head coverings and facial hair.
  - 9.6. Apply consistent discipline measures for dress code violations. When disciplining violators, point out why their attire does not comply with the code and what they can do to comply.
  - 9.7. Seek athletes input as well as management's viewpoint. If athletes play a part in the creation of the dress code, implementation of the code will be a much more positive experience.
  - 8.8. Be flexible and realistic. Recognize what is appropriate dress for the athletes.
10. SAHRSA GENERAL MEETING DRESS CODE
  - 10.1. The following Dress Code shall be applicable to delegates attending the SAHRSA, SASSCo, IHRSA, Provincial and District Municipality Sport and Recreational (SRSA) or SASCOC Meetings:
    - 10.1.1. General Meetings & Special General Meetings – Informal (Smart Casual Dress).
    - 10.1.2. Annual General Meetings: Informal (Smart Casual Dress).
    - 10.1.3. SA National Championships Formal Awards.: National Colours and Tie (Step Out Dress).
    - 10.1.4. SASCOC and SRSA Official Meetings: National Colours and Tie (Step Out Dress).



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- 10.2. In the case of SAHRSA Meetings, the Dress Code must be stipulated in the notice of the meeting to save people attending the meeting some embarrassment.

### **11. CONTRAVENTIONS**

- 11.1. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this policy shall be subjected to the appropriate action as determined by the SAHRSA code of conduct.
- 11.2. This dress code forms part of the disciplinary code for the South African Hunting Rifle Shooting Association and is subject to the same rules and regulations.
- 11.3. Failure to comply with the dress code may result in disciplinary action, including but not limited to verbal or written warnings, fines, suspension, or expulsion from the team.
- 11.4. The withdrawal of colours remains a function of SASCOC and SAHRSA may formally make a representation to SASCOC for the withdrawal of the national colours.
- 11.5. Team members should ensure that they are familiar with the disciplinary code and understand the consequences of non-compliance.
- 11.6. The dress code may be updated or revised from time to time, and team members will be notified of any changes in advance. It is the responsibility of each team member to stay up-to-date with the dress code and comply with any changes or modifications.