



SAGA Snippets

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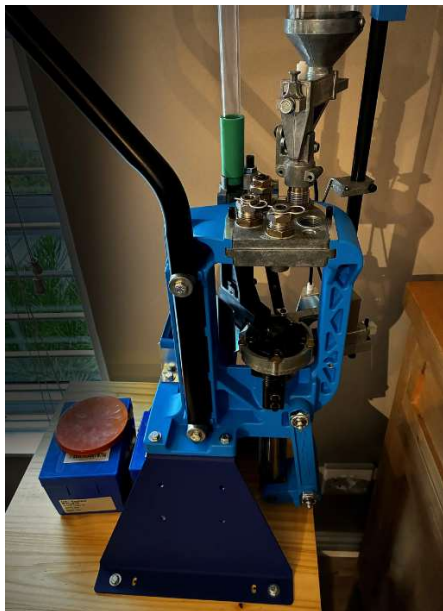
SAGA Snippets
October 2026

Criminals Don't Sign Registers

<https://www.thecommonsense.co.za/Editorials/criminals-don-t-sign-registers>

By Gideon Joubert
25 October 2026

This is my reloading press. They come in many shapes and sizes, and some are small enough to fit in your pocket. But they all do exactly the same thing: assemble four components into an ammunition cartridge.



What are these four components? A bullet, a cartridge casing, propellant powder, and a primer.

The proposed amendments to the Firearms Control Act (FCA) seek to outlaw this practice. Owning and operating a reloading press to manufacture ammunition for personal use in

your own home would be against the law. The authors of this piece of draft legislation do not seem to know much about reloading at all. Or, if they do, they are counting on you not knowing. Such asymmetry of information would make it easier to persuade members of the public to support an arbitrary, invasive, and very harmful restriction on firearm ownership.

Returning to the four components of ammunition – two are completely unregulated: the cartridge casing and the bullet. The casing is a hollow piece of brass, and the bullet is a lump of lead (either bare or covered with powder coating or copper plating). Both are entirely inert. Our practice of not regulating the sale or possession of bullets and cartridge casings is fully aligned with the laws of the vast majority of European Union member states, where these components are legally considered to be inert pieces of metal.

The other two components – primers and propellant powder – are strictly regulated under two separate acts: the Firearms Control Act 60 of 2000 (where primers are defined as "ammunition") and the Explosives Act 26 of 1956 (where propellant powder is defined as "explosives"). Both Acts put strict legal limits on the sale and possession of primers and propellant powder, including the number of primers and amount of propellant an individual may purchase and possess at any given time.

In short, to purchase primers you re-

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quire a valid firearm licence in a calibre appropriate for the type of primer – the transaction is treated exactly the same as if you were buying actual ammunition. All the purchaser's details – their full name, ID number, physical address, calibre on licence card, licence number, and licence date – are recorded in the dealer's ammunition register, identical to when someone purchases ammunition. You cannot purchase primers if you cannot legally purchase ammunition – there is no loophole here.

Similar Process

Purchasing propellant powder follows a similar process. You can only obtain propellant from firearm dealerships that have obtained the required dealer licence – a separate licence from their firearm and ammunition dealer licence under the FCA. The purchaser must again present a valid firearm licence, and their relevant details are recorded in a separate register specifically for the dispensing of propellant powder. Again, you cannot obtain propellant powder if you cannot legally purchase ammunition.

Both these transactions must occur in person. The purchasing party physically signs the paper register with an ink pen in both cases. One could say that this process is perhaps archaic and in urgent need of an update, but it certainly puts paid to the misinformed claim that private ammunition reloading creates some sort of loophole.

A fair objection is that registers record what is bought, not what is built. That is true, but it matters less than it sounds. Every cartridge needs exactly one primer, and primers can only be bought against a licence, with the purchase recorded by name. The primer register is therefore, in effect, a ceiling on how many rounds any individual can assemble. Reloaded ammunition is also no more exposed to diversion than factory ammunition: a licence holder who sells or hands rounds to an unlicensed person commits the same offence either way. If the concern is that the paper registers are slow, easy to lose, and impossible to audit, then the answer is to digitise and tighten them, a reform shooters have asked for themselves. Banning a practice that is already tied to a licence, a signature, and a quantity

limit does nothing to close a gap that the registers could close better.

But what is the purpose of reloading ammunition? If it is as regulated as purchasing factory ammunition, why bother going to all the effort of obtaining the required components and equipment, and spending a not-insignificant amount of time to assemble them? Surely it is just easier to buy a box of ammo?

Legitimate Reasons

There are numerous legitimate reasons why people choose to reload their own ammunition.

Cost is an incredibly significant motivator. Depending on the individual calibre, amortised equipment costs, and reloading recipe applied, you can reload for about half to a third of the cost of factory ammunition, and in some calibres as little as a quarter. The implication of this is that you can consume around three times as much ammunition when you reload your own as when you are compelled to pay full retail price for factory ammunition.

I previously wrote about the importance of sport shooting in creating safe, proficient, and responsible gun owners. Reloading plays a vital role in that.

Shooting is a perishable skill. It is a precision skill built on six fundamentals that must work together in a fraction of a second: grip, stance, sight picture, sight alignment, trigger control, and breathing. Those fundamentals are only anchored in our neural pathways through repetition, and they fade without it. The standards we set for those who carry firearms professionally reflect that.

Agencies abroad, from the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the United States Federal Air Marshal Service, set demanding and regular qualification standards for this reason. Locally, private security officers must pass a refresher and qualification shoot every year. South African Police Service officers, by contrast, are assessed only once every five years, reportedly because of budget and ammunition constraints. Officers who take their safety seriously, security guards who want to be more than minimally competent, and private citizens who carry for self-defence all end up funding their own extra practice. So do the sport shooters who fill our competitive disciplines, who fire hundreds of

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rounds per match before counting practice at all.

Dry-fire practice, working the trigger and sights without live ammunition, has its uses, but it only goes so far. Under stress, people do not rise to the occasion; they fall back on whatever they have practised most. Nothing replaces regular, structured live fire, and live fire costs money. A shooter forced onto factory ammunition gets roughly a third of the practice from the same budget. If we want armed citizens to be accurate, safe, and proficient, any law that makes training more expensive works against that goal. Banning reloading does exactly that.

Hunting

Another reason for reloading pertains to ethical hunting. Hunters benefit from both the cost advantages of reloading and improvements in the quality and accuracy of their ammunition. Lower ammunition costs mean hunters can practise with their rifles more often, contributing directly to the development of higher-quality marksmanship and riflecraft.

Most modern rifles are mass-produced in factories using high-quality tooling and standardised production practices and parts. Despite this, every individual rifle has minute differences in barrel profile, rifling, chambering, action, and trigger and firing mechanism. These minute differences, imperceptible to the layperson, mean that no two rifles of the same make and model have identical accuracy attributes, even when using factory ammunition from the same box.

Tailored reloads developed specifically for their individual rifles allow hunters to use ammunition that is superior in accuracy, consistency, and reliability to factory ammunition. This leads to consistent and accurate shot placement. In hunting, that is the difference between a clean, humane kill and a wounded animal. A ban on reloading is therefore a blow not only to the hunting economy, but to ethical hunting itself.

The importance of the above extends beyond hunting activities and can equally be applied to essentially all forms of game management, nature conservation, and agriculture. A reloading ban's consequences reach far beyond the shooting range.

Lastly, reloading is a legitimate activity in and of itself. Numerous shooters spend more time reloading their own ammunition than they do shooting it. They spend small personal fortunes on acquiring and accessorising their reloading equipment. They consume large volumes of literature and other media regarding the countless nuances of reloading different calibres, and the varying attributes of all the different components. It is very much a legitimate and productive hobby. And it plays a vital role in protecting not only our heritage, but a piece of history itself.

Many historical calibres would simply have died out if it were not for the efforts of groups of enthusiasts, usually members of firearm collectors' associations and historical societies, who have dedicated themselves to ensuring the continued existence of these forgotten calibres no longer produced by commercial factories.

So let us return to my reloading press. It sits on a utility trolley in my house, putting together four parts: two of them inert lumps of metal, and two that I could only buy with a valid firearm licence, signing my name, ID number, and licence details in a dealer's register. That is not a loophole. It is one of the most tightly controlled activities a law-abiding gun owner can take part in. Banning it will not make society safer.

What it will do is make shooters less proficient, hunters less ethical and historical firearms impossible to shoot, and turn thousands of responsible South Africans into criminals overnight.

Homework

Before this amendment goes any further, it is worth remembering that the state has already done its homework. The Wits School of Governance report, commissioned by the government in 2015 and kept from the public until 2021, found that strong policing, not ever-tighter firearm laws, is what reduces crime, and that the FCA by itself has a negligible impact on violent crime. This Bill ignores those findings entirely. It answers them with arbitrary caps, unworkable restrictions, and a reloading ban that traces nothing and protects no one. The FCA supposedly exists to promote public safety and the safe and responsible ownership of firearms.

A Bill that contradicts the state's own research and leaves law-abiding owners less proficient while doing nothing about criminals cannot be repaired by amendment. It should be withdrawn.

Claims of Evidence Based Research and International Best Practice Must Be Proven

21 October 2026

Opinion

Issued by the SAGA Board of Trustees

In his May 2026 budget speech, Deputy Police Minister Cassel Mathale affirmed the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service's (CSPS) commitment to "using evidence-based research to develop safety and policing policies".

Also announced was the planned introduction of the Firearms Control Amendment Bill during 2026. **SAGA expects that legislation to meet government's own stated standard. [1]**

Calling a proposal evidence-based is a claim that can be tested. *What research supports the restriction? How reliable are the findings? How do they show that the measure will prevent violence?*

Citing research is not enough. The evidence must justify the policy drawn from it.

Claims of 'international best practice' must meet the same test: what worked elsewhere, under what conditions, and what additional benefit could it deliver here?

What The Research Actually Establishes

A systematic peer-reviewed study published in 2021 by Leiden University researchers Krüsselmann, Aarten and Liem examined firearm availability and criminal violence in Europe.

A search of nine databases produced six studies meeting its criteria. Within that defined scope, the evidence was sparse and difficult to compare. [2]

The findings varied:

- * Two Austrian studies of the same reform associated checks and storage requirements with declining firearm homicide.
- * A 16-country study associated stricter policies with lower firearm and overall homicide rates.
- * A 33-country comparison found no statistically significant overall ownership-homicide relationship but did find an association with female firearm homicide victimisation.

These findings reinforce the need to establish which measures work, for whom and under what conditions. The studies examined different populations, interventions and measures of firearm availability.

Their findings do not establish that every additional restriction will reduce violence in South Africa.

The review also noted that legal registers did not capture illegal holdings, limiting their usefulness as a measure of overall firearm availability. It examined research available up to 2020 on criminal firearm violence, not whether restrictions prevent suicide.

A 2026 review by Hurka and Sieber reinforces the caution. It recognises substantial United States evidence associating stricter laws with reduced harm but warns that findings may not transfer readily to countries with stricter existing regulation. It identifies inconsistent measurement, gaps in comparable data and limited causal evidence outside the United States. [3]

Evidence-based policy must acknowledge those limits alongside the positive findings. Selecting only results that favour a preferred conclusion would undermine the standard government has promised.

What Would Additional Restrictions Achieve

South Africa already requires competency and licensing. Evidence that introducing a safeguard helped elsewhere does not establish what tightening an existing safeguard would achieve here. Government must explain the additional benefit of each proposed restriction.

Nor does evidence about a package of reforms establish the effect of every provision within it. A decline in violence after legislation does not automatically establish how much of that decline the law caused. Changes in enforcement and other conditions must also be examined.

A claim of international best practice therefore requires more than a foreign precedent. Identify the rule, the outcome measured and the quality of the evidence. Explain why the findings apply here. An international recommendation and a demonstrated reduction in violence are different forms of support.

Continued...Claims of Evidence Based Research and International Best Practice Must Be Proven

Implementation And Outcomes Matter

A rule may depend on reliable records, timely decisions, secure custody and effective enforcement. Those conditions are part of the assessment of whether it will work here. Copying the wording cannot establish that South Africa can deliver the result.

A proposal to prevent diversion must identify the failure it would correct. One targeting dangerous individuals must explain how it will identify and address that risk. Each needs a workable implementation plan, responsible institutions and a realistic assessment of costs and benefits.

The outcome must also match the claim.

Evidence about preventing firearm suicide cannot, without further analysis, establish that a measure will reduce armed robbery. Reduced firearm homicide and reduced overall homicide are distinct outcomes. Those differences matter when the public is promised fewer murders.

Uncertainty does not excuse government from acting. It requires government to explain the strength and limits of its evidence, justify restrictions proportionate to the risk and evaluate the results. The firearms sector should meet the same standard for its own proposals.

Protect People And Demand Results

European findings concerning female victims warrant attention. Credible domestic threats require prompt protection, investigation and lawful intervention concerning firearm access. A licence cannot excuse abuse. Later Dutch research also found that shootings differed in lethality, location and circumstances, reinforcing the need to match interventions to the form of violence. [4]

SAGA supports responsible ownership and action against demonstrated public danger. Parliament must require publication of the draft legislation, its supporting research and its socio-economic impact assessment. The CSPS must explain how each restriction follows from the evidence, what it will cost and how lawful self-defence, sport shooting, hunting, collecting and legitimate businesses would be affected.

Government must explain why enforcing existing powers would be insufficient. New adminis-

trative requirements consume police time and public money that could otherwise support criminal investigations and crime prevention. Those opportunity costs must be justified by credible evidence of improved public safety, with measurable outcomes.

Fewer licences do not, by themselves, demonstrate fewer murders – administrative targets cannot stand in for public safety.

SAGA will challenge restrictions whose benefits are asserted rather than demonstrated. The Deputy Minister's commitment gives Parliament a clear standard: require the research, examine its limitations and test how it supports each proposed restriction. Where international best practice is invoked, demand evidence of its relevance and additional benefit here.

Research informs the decision; government remains responsible for justifying it. Before imposing new restrictions, the State must show how they will prevent violence. Government must prove its case.

Editorial Note: The South African policy analysis and recommendations are SAGA's. No endorsement by the cited researchers is implied. The argument concerns the evidential justification for reform and does not attribute unverified provisions to a final Bill.

Drafted by Shaun Lyle, Trustee

Cold Performance: How to Prepare for the Uncertainty of Self-Defense

<https://www.americanrifleman.org/content/cold-performance-how-to-prepare-for-the-uncertainty-of-self-defense/>

by Jeff Gonzales
26 October 2026

Defensive gun use is defined by uncertainty. Unlike competitive shooting, where distances, target arrays and stage plans are known in advance, a real-world, armed encounter offers none of those luxuries. You don't know when it will happen, how far away the threat will be, how many threats you will face or what position you will be in when it begins.

Because of this, training for defensive gun use cannot revolve around a single standard, a single drill or even a single category of skills. Instead, it must be built around a collection of competencies; a set of fundamental abilities that, when combined, allow a shooter to solve a wide range of problems under pressure and with little time.

My focus when teaching students is on the core skills that build reliable, repeatable cold performance. I'm not overly concerned with chasing fast times or high round counts for their own sake.

Instead, I work to develop a broad base of defensive shooting skills, on demand and without a warm-up.

The Problem with Predictable Training

Many shooters fall into the trap of training for what they can measure easily: a shot timer, a fixed distance and a known drill. Over time, they optimize performance for those specific conditions. The result is often impressive in numbers, but fragile in capability.

The issue is simple: Tactical performance in known conditions does not necessarily equate to performance in unknown circumstances.

In a defensive encounter:

There are a host of physical variables possible in any armed encounter. For example, you may be seated in a car. Or you may be knocked to the ground after going hands-on. You may have only one hand available

(something to consider if you currently do not carry with a round in the chamber). It's possible you'll need to make a precision shot at close range. Then again, you may need multiple rapid hits at distance. And, of course, you may be facing several attackers.

A single metric – such as a 1.5-second draw to first shot at 7 yards – cannot capture this complexity. Instead, we need a system that evaluates capability across contexts.

A Skill-Based Framework for Defensive Gun Use

Rather than focusing on drills, we should focus on skills. A drill is simply a vehicle for expressing a skill under measurable conditions.

Below is a proposed set of 12 core skills that represent distinct and essential components of defensive gun use:

- 1. Draw to First Shot** The foundational skill. From concealment, the ability to access the firearm and deliver an accurate first round.
- 2. First Shot from Ready** Not all encounters begin from concealment. This measures the ability to fire accurately from a staged or low-ready position.
- 3. Multiple Shot Control** This skill focuses on the ability to deliver rapid, accurate follow-up shots. This includes recoil management and visual tracking.
- 4. Dedicated Head Shots** Precision shooting under time pressure is important. Critical for scenarios requiring immediate incapacitation or target discrimination.
- 5. Multiple Targets** Be able to engage multiple threats efficiently while maintaining accuracy.
- 6. Reloads (Emergency and Speed)** The ability to restore the gun to a firing condition or highest state of readiness under time pressure is paramount.
- 7. One-Handed Shooting (Strong Hand)** This is critical if the weak hand is occupied or injured.
- 8. Long-range shooting** Not every fight happens at 3 to 7 yards.

Continued...Cold Performance: How to Prepare for the Uncertainty of Self-Defense

9. Seated Draw This skill reflects real-world contexts such as vehicles or public spaces.

10. Supine Draw Ground-fighting scenarios demand the ability to access and use the firearm from multiple compromised positions.

11. Dynamic Movement Shooting while moving or immediately after movement, including lateral displacement, should be vital part of the skill set.

12. Shooting from Cover Cover only works if you use it correctly.

These are not exhaustive, but they represent a broad and realistic spectrum of defensive requirements. Each skill should be trained and evaluated independently before being integrated. The ultimate goal is the ability to draw from your arsenal whatever is necessary or have something close enough to use under pressure. It boils down to allowing the situation to dictate, but having the core skills to support whatever action is deemed needed.

The Concept of Minimum Cold Performance

The central idea of this framework is minimum cold performance. "Cold" means no warm-up, no prior repetitions, no instant feedback loop and no opportunity to "dial it in." This is critical because defensive encounters are, by definition, cold. You don't get a rehearsal.

The Cold Test Standard

For each skill, the shooter must:

- Perform a maximum of 10 repetitions.
- Achieve seven successful repetitions with zero misses. Any run with a miss is considered a failure and is omitted.

If the shooter cannot achieve seven clean runs within 10 attempts:

- The skill is not yet reliable at that level.
- The shooter has transitioned from testing to training.

This standard balances realism and rigor. It allows for minor variability (humans are, of course, not simply machines), but demands a high level of consistency under cold-start shooting conditions.

Establishing the Cold Par Time

Once the shooter achieves seven successful runs within 10 attempts, we establish a personal cold par time.

The method:

Record all successful run times. Remove the fastest (best case) and slowest (worst case) time and then average the times of the remaining five runs. We remove the extremes to eliminate outliers, such as a hesitation in the slowest run or a single, unrepeatable, fast run. By removing both, we isolate true capability under normal conditions for a realistic and repeatable benchmark.

The Role of Deliberate Practice

This framework aligns closely with principles I use in our training courses from deliberate practice theory, as described in expertise research. Deliberate practice is defined by focused effort on specific skills, immediate feedback, working at the edge of the shooter's current ability and repetition with refinement.

Testing Versus Training

There is a key distinction between training and testing – cold performance is testing, while repetitive improvement is training.

If you exceed 10 repetitions trying to "pass" a standard, you are no longer measuring cold performance – you are training. Testing reveals your current level; training improves it. Confusing the two leads to inflated confidence.

Building a Training Cycle

A practical approach is to structure training into cycles:

Phase 1: Skill Development

- Isolate one skill (e.g., draw to first shot).
- Use high repetition and feedback.
- Push speed and refine mechanics.

Phase 2: Validation

- Return on a separate day.
- Perform the Cold Test Standard.
- Establish or update the cold par time.

Phase 3: Integration

- Combine skills (e.g., draw + multiple shots + transition).

- Introduce decision-making as well as variability.

Phase 4: Maintenance

- Periodically re-test cold performance.
- Ensure skills don't degrade over time.

Continued... Cold Performance

Why This Matters

In defensive gun use, reliability is more important than peak performance.

A shooter who can consistently draw and hit in 1.8 seconds cold is better prepared than one who occasionally hits 1.2 seconds but averages 2.5 with inconsistency.

The goal is not to be the fastest shooter on your best day. The goal is to be consistently capable on your worst day.

Adapting to the Unknown

This system acknowledges a fundamental truth: You cannot predict the fight. You can, however, prepare for different distances, positions, hand usages and target demands. By developing a wide base of reliable skills, you increase your ability to adapt in real time. Think of it as building a toolkit. Each skill is a tool, and the encounter determines which tools are needed.

Final Thoughts

Minimum performance standards for defensive gun use should not be built around arbitrary time goals or single drills. They should be built around repeatable, cold performance across a whole range of essential skills.

By defining a core set of competencies, measuring performance under cold conditions, using a structured validation method and applying principles of deliberate practice, we create a system that is both realistic and effective.

This approach does not guarantee success in a defensive encounter; nothing can. But, it does ensure that when the unknown becomes reality, the shooter is not relying on hope or peak performance, but on proven, repeatable capability.

In a context where everything is uncertain, that may be the most important standard of all.

Save the Date



SAGA FACT SHEETS

SAGA Factsheets are Issued as part of the SAGA Educational Series to guide firearm owners on compliance and responsible firearm ownership

Here is a list of what has been made available so far:

Factsheet #105 Assault Weapons Defined
 Factsheet #112 Section 12 Additional Licences
 Factsheet #113 Timeframes for Competency Certificates, Licences and Renewals
 Factsheet #120 Temporary Licence Authorisation Printout
 Factsheet #201b Evolution of Jacketed Hollow Points
 Factsheet #202 Roadblocks & Legal Firearm Rights
 Factsheet #204 Gun-Free and Firearm-Free Zones: What the Law Actually Says
 Factsheet #401 Guide to Firearms in Deceased Estates v3 2026
 Factsheet #504 Flares & Flare Launchers under the FCA
 Factsheet #506 Firearm Modifications & Prohibited Firearms

These documents are available on our website on the Useful Information tab

<https://www.saga.org.za/USEFUL-INFORMATION/>

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26 October 2026

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ALERT: Acting Police Minister Addresses the Portfolio Committee on Police on Firearms Regulation



PARLIAMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

8 October 2026

Issued by the SAGA Board of Trustees
Drafted by Shaun Lyle, Trustee

The South African Gunowners' Association (SAGA) calls for disclosure of the firearms draft following Acting Police Minister Firoz Cachalia's remarks to the Portfolio Committee on Police on 7 October 2026. He described the firearms legislation as "before the state law advisor". Which firearms draft is under legal review, and following what consultation?

The firearm community deserves disclosure, not another surprise.

SAGA has not seen the current draft under legal review or a fresh gazetted invitation to comment on it. Nor has SAGA been shown how the sector's substantive objections have been addressed. Government must disclose what it now proposes and explain the process ahead.

Disclose the firearms draft, its supporting evidence and the consultation timetable.

The Firearm Community Deserves Answers

Government must answer:

- Which version of the Firearms Control Amendment Bill is before the State Law Adviser?
- When was it submitted for legal review, and what is its current status?
- What has changed from the previously circulated drafts?
- Who was consulted on this version, and how were their objections addressed?
- Has an updated Socio-Economic Impact Assessment been completed, and will it be published with the supporting evidence?
- When will it go to Cabinet, and what exactly will Cabinet be asked to approve?

- When will the current text be published for meaningful scrutiny by the people it will affect?

Public accountability demands answers. Legal review establishes neither an unlawful process nor Cabinet approval. Government must clarify the text, evidence, consultation and next steps.

Minister Acknowledges Cross Border Arms and Porous Borders

Minister Cachalia said: "a lot of these arms coming to the country across our borders." He said that "in parts the border is completely porous" and called for cooperation between the two governments and law-enforcement agencies. This is a significant acknowledgement of cross-border arms flows. Government must explain how the proposed firearms amendments will address that supply route.

Referring to recent tavern massacres, the Minister said they involved foreign nationals from Lesotho crossing the border, killing people and returning. These are the Minister's statements, not findings independently established by SAGA. The response must target the perpetrators, weapons suppliers and trafficking networks through evidence-led investigations and effective cross-border cooperation.

Daily Maverick's report on the same proceedings records SAPS identifying sources of illicit firearms including state and private-security stocks, theft from civilians and institutions, and smuggling from neighbouring countries.

SAGA's position is clear: secure armouries and recovered firearms, trace diverted weapons, and prosecute theft, corruption and trafficking. Further restrictions on compliant owners cannot substitute for effective enforcement. Government must show how each proposed amendment will disrupt criminal supply chains and how SAPS will implement it.

Continued...ALERT

Every Responsible Firearm Owner Has a Stake

Every responsible firearm owner has a voice. The response cannot be left to a handful of associations.

- It concerns every responsible firearm owner, including those outside organised associations.
- It concerns the person who relies on a firearm for lawful self-defence.
- It concerns the farmer protecting a family and livelihood.
- It concerns the sport shooter, hunter, collector, dealer, trainer and security professional. It also concerns every South African who expects legislation to be developed openly, justified by evidence and subjected to meaningful public scrutiny.

SAGA Is Watching and Demanding Answers

SAGA is reviewing the parliamentary record and seeking clarity on the Bill's status, content and consultation history. A detailed analysis will follow.

Pay attention. Share this alert. Add your voice. Ask your associations and public representatives to demand the current draft, its impact assessment and a clear consultation timetable. Join SAGA or support its work. Prepare to make an informed submission when formal public comment opens.

Lawful owners must not become the convenient answer to failures government has yet to fix. SAGA will pursue the answers publicly, firmly and without apology.

Wildland Magazine October 2026

As part of SAGA's collaboration with Wildland here is the link to your free copy of Wildland magazine, October 2026.

Click on the link in the covering email, or copy and paste the link below into your web browser:

<https://www.yumpu.com/en/document/read/71298429/wildland-oktober-2026>





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SAGA's 40 Year Insignia Still in Stock

Some stock of SAGA's 40 Year insignia is still available to purchase.

Order on our website:
<https://shop.saga.org.za/>

PVC Patch with Velcro Backing



PVC patches are the modern equivalent to embroidered patches. Made of durable plastic they are flexible, lightweight, and weatherproof. The new SAGA PVC patch measures 6x4.2cm (length x width), and will attach to anything with Velcro like jackets, caps, backpacks and shooting bags.

Price: R90

Double Lock Folding Knife

This folder by Coast has an extremely comfortable nylon-handled grip, a 9.2cm long stainless steel blade with an ambidextrous opener, a lanyard hole and a 3-position clip. The Double Lock is a patented safety switch mechanism that works in conjunction with a primary liner lock to prevent disengagement.

Lazer engraved with the simplified SAGA 40 Year logo, this strong folding knife is robust and will give years of good service.

Price: R380



Softshell Jacket

This quality softshell jacket is a Barron brand and is available in black with the simplified SAGA 40 Year logo embroidered on the front left chest.

The jacket has elasticated binding on the sleeve opening, front shaped panels with welt pockets, bar-tacks at pockets for added durability, inverted nylon full zip opening and an inner storm flap.

Comfortable and easy-to-wear, these jackets not only look good, but will wash well too. Available in sizes from small to 5XL.

These jackets need to be ordered - contact the office for more information

