



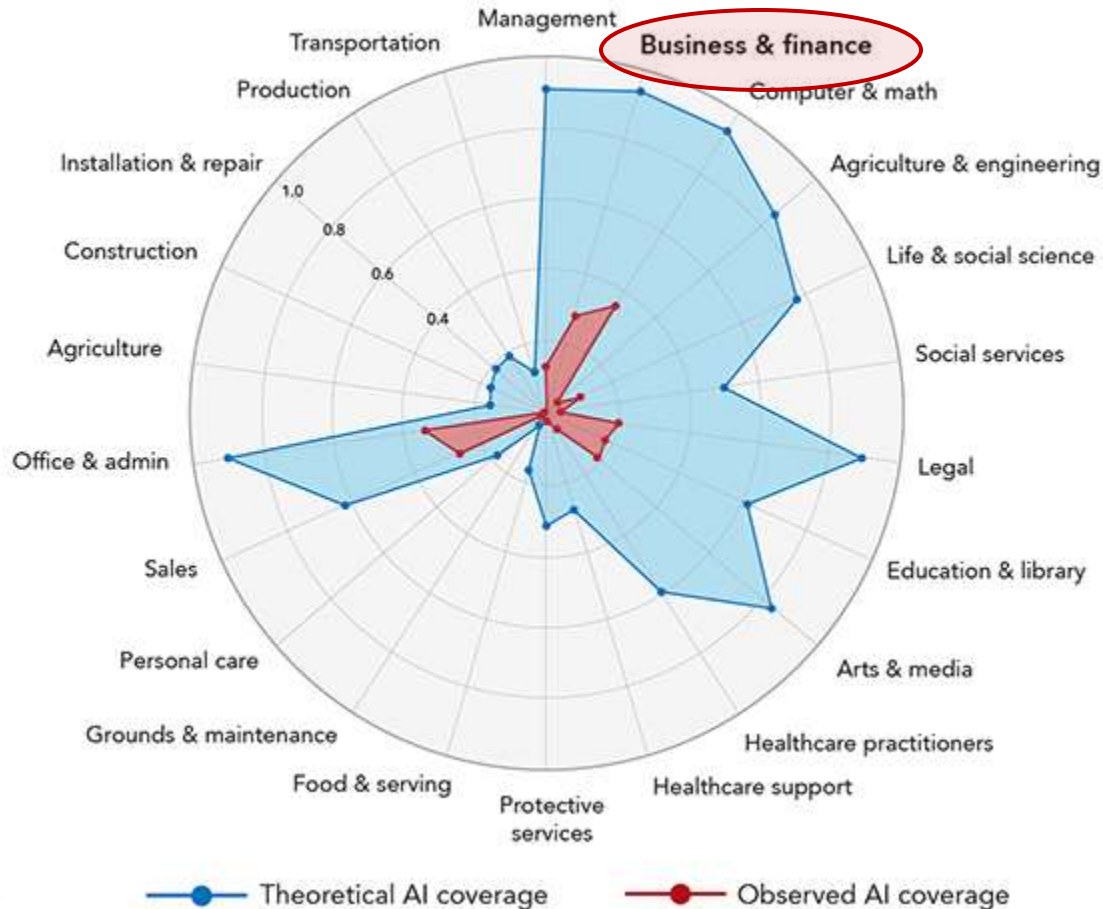
A MEMBER OF  **OLDMUTUAL** INVESTMENT GROUP



Intelligent Income

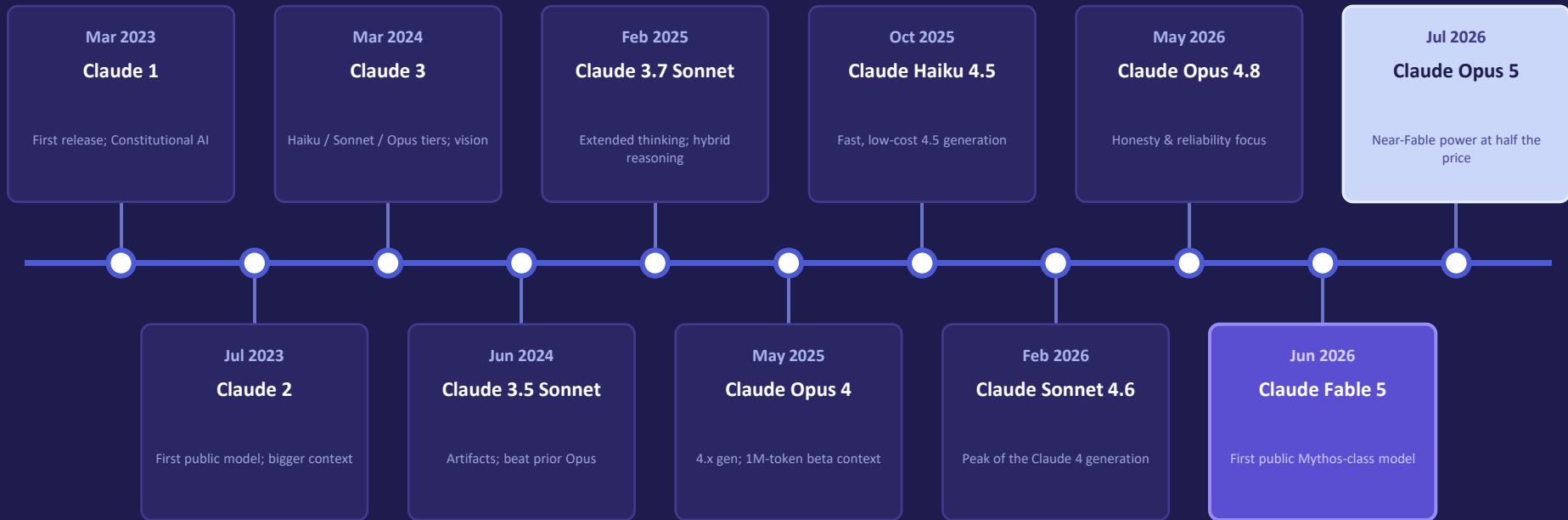
How Marriott is using AI to navigate tight markets and deliver more secure outcomes

Theoretical capability and observed usage by occupational category



The Evolution of Claude

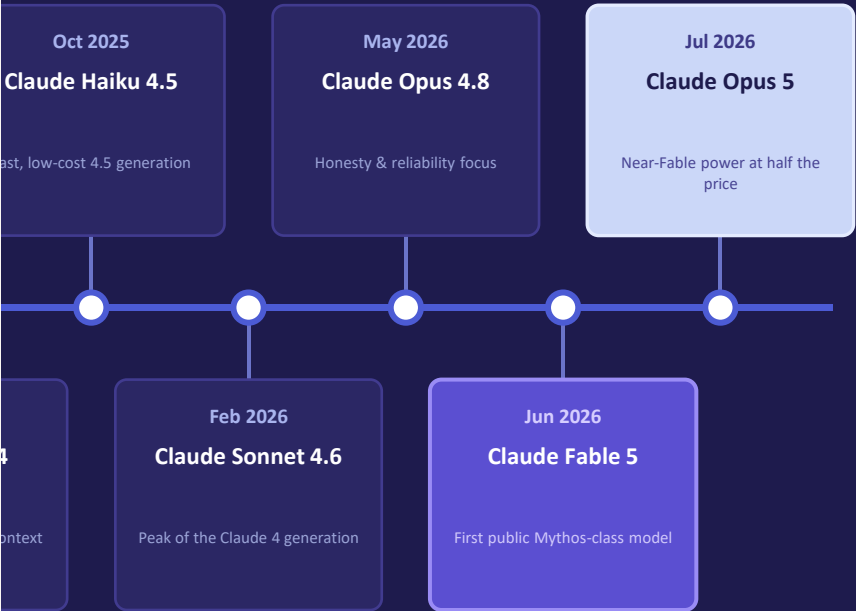
From the first release in March 2023 to Claude Fable 5 and Claude Opus 5



 Mythos-class tier — Claude Mythos Preview opened to Project Glasswing partners in April 2026; Fable 5 was the first public release.

Source: Anthropic release announcements · as of August 2026

	Claude Mythos 5 / Fable 5	Claude Mythos Preview	Claude Opus 4.8	GPT 5.5	Gemini 3.1 Pro
Agentic coding SWE-Bench Pro	80.3%	77.8%	69.2%	58.6%	54.2%
Agentic coding FrontierCode (Diamond)	29.3% high	—	13.4% high	5.7% high	—
Knowledge work GDPeval-AA	1932	—	1890	1769	1314
Knowledge work vision GDPeval	29.8% no tools	—	22.5% no tools	24.9% no tools	16.7% no tools
Spatial reasoning WinograndeBench2	38.6%	—	14.5%	36.2%	26.5%
Tool use AutomationBench	17.4%	—	15.5%	12.9%	9.6%
Computer use OSWorld-Verified	85.0%	85.4%	83.4%	78.7%	76.2%
Legal Legal Agent Benchmark	13.3%	—	10.4%	2.1%	0.0%
Multidisciplinary reasoning Humanity's Last Exam	59.0%* no tools	56.8% no tools	49.8% no tools	41.4% no tools	44.4% no tools
	64.5%* with tools	64.7% with tools	57.9% with tools	52.2% with tools	51.4% with tools
Biology BioMysteryBench	46.1%* fact	29.6% fact	40.0% fact	—	—
	83.9%* human solved	82.6% human solved	80.4% human solved	—	—
Agentic coding PersonalBench-E2	88.0%*	—	82.7%	83.4% Covered Q1	70.7% Benchmark Q1
Cybersecurity ExploitBench (Cap%)	78.0%*	69.0%	40.0%	34.0%	—
Health HealthBench Professional	66.0%*	64.7%	56.9%	51.8%	—



Source: Anthropic release announcements · as of August 2026

- 
- The background of the slide features a hand in a blue suit sleeve typing on a laptop. Overlaid on this is a complex digital interface. A large, glowing circular graphic with concentric rings and a central 'AI' logo is prominent. Various icons are scattered around, including a shield with 'AI', a brain with circuitry, a globe with a server rack, and a person's head with circuitry. The bottom of the image is filled with a dense pattern of blue dots and vertical lines, resembling a data stream or a digital forest.
1. Credit Analysis
 2. Interest Rate Outlook
 3. South African Risk Analysis
 4. Strategic Positioning

How credit earns its score

AI does the heavy lifting; the framework keeps it honest.



Run on two engines

ChatGPT + Claude, cross-checked
to catch hallucinations



STEP 1 · KILL-FLAG SCREEN

Fraud, governance failure, or a liquidity crisis stops the analysis immediately — no score is given.

STEP 2 · THE THREE GATES



GATE 1

Liquidity

Survival check

Can it survive a 12-month market freeze? Coverage below 1.0x fails.



GATE 2

Solvency

Quantitative score

Sector ratios, each with the maths and a red / amber / green verdict.



GATE 3

Break-Point

What would kill it

Stress to the breaking point, then measure the distance to it.



STEP 3 · THE QUALITATIVE VETO

Management, governance, moat & ESG

A “smoke detector” scans for warning signs — a CFO exit, an auditor change, related-party deals — and docks the score where it finds them.



STEP 4 · SCORE & RECOMMENDATION

50% Quant + 50% Qual → Final score / 10

The gatekeeper: if Quant is below 4.0 the final score is capped at 4.0 — strategy cannot fix insolvency.

8–10 Approve — Core

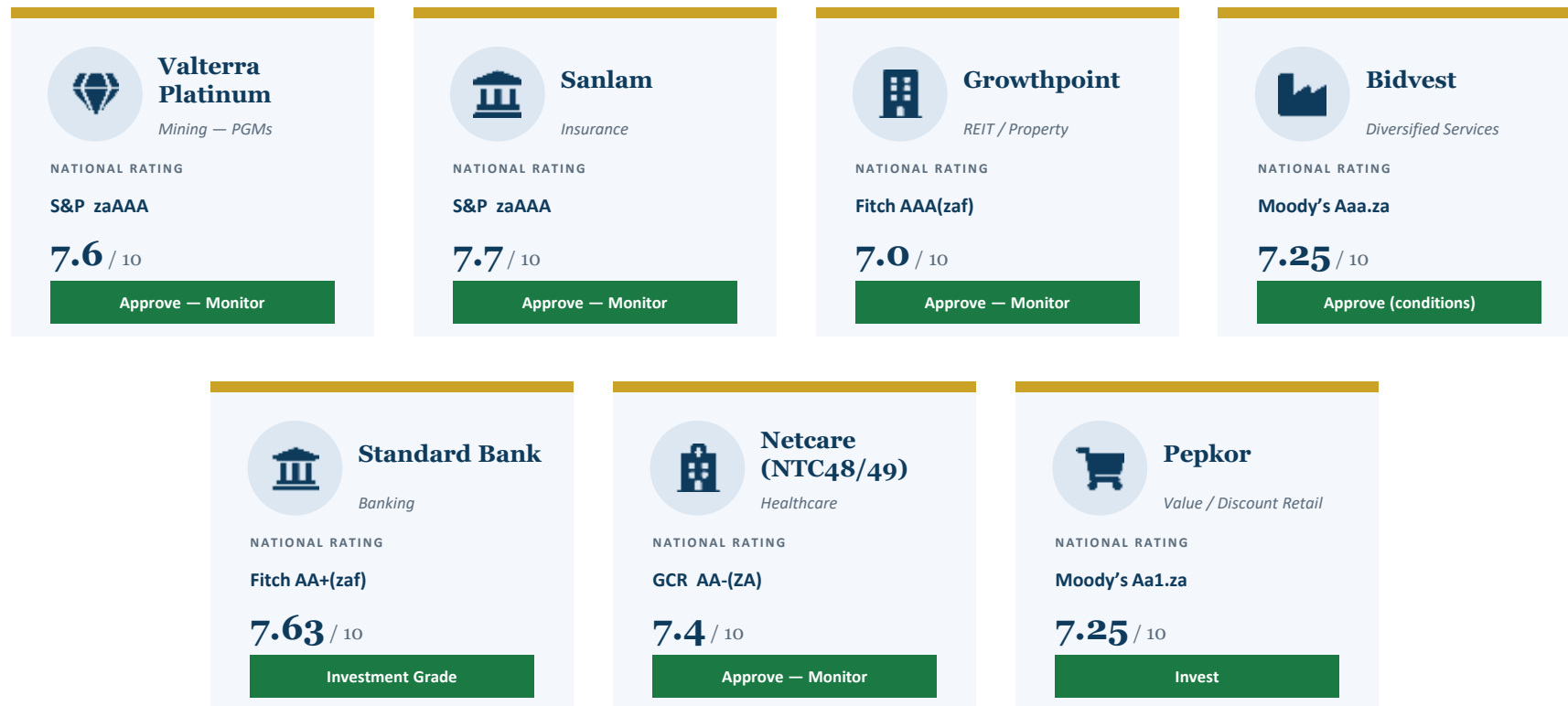
6–7.9 Approve — Monitor

4–5.9 Hold

2–3.9 Reduce

0–1.9 Reject

Seven issuers. Six sectors. One discipline.



National-scale ratings shown — relative standing within South Africa, not global default risk. Every issuer cleared all three gates; scores reflect the internal Marriott Fortress assessment, independent of the agency rating.

Bidvest — can it survive a market freeze?

LIQUIDITY COVERAGE = (CASH + COMMITTED FACILITIES) ÷ SHORT-TERM DEBT

R6.19bn

Cash & equivalents

+

R5.00bn

Committed facilities

R11.19bn available liquidity

R6.22bn

Short-term debt due

=

1.8x

Liquidity coverage

THE MATURITY-WALL CHECK

R6.22bn short-term + **R8.60bn** Eurobond

R14.82bn ÷ R39.09bn total debt = **38%**

Above the 20% threshold — a maturity wall is flagged for monitoring, not an automatic fail.

VERDICT: PASS

Coverage 1.8x, well above the 1.0x floor

Why this matters: Gate 1 is a survival test, not a scoring exercise. Bidvest passes — it could meet a year of obligations with no new funding — but the concentrated maturity wall is surfaced honestly and carried into the final recommendation as a condition. Operating cash flow of R14.7bn covers short-term debt 2.4x over.

Growthpoint — the quantitative score

Metric	Value	Math	Assessment
Group LTV	40.8%	60,356 / 147,798	 Adequate; 14pts below 55% covenant
SA LTV (incl GIP)	34.6%	disclosed	 Strong
Group ICR	2.7x	NPI / net finance	 Adequate; above 2.0x covenant; improving
SA ICR	3.2x	disclosed	 Strong; up from 2.9x
FFO growth	+16.8%	2,491 vs 2,132	 Strong
Distribution payout	87.5%	guided	 Adequate; retains ~12.5%
Occupancy	92.5%	100% – 7.5% vacancy	 Adequate; improving
% debt fixed (SA)	73.6%	disclosed	 Limits interest-rate sensitivity
Cost-to-income	44.9%	3,471 / 7,730	 Efficient

HOW THE LIGHTS ADD UP

-  **6** Green — strong
-  **4** Amber — adequate
-  **0** Red — weak

QUANTITATIVE SCORE

6.5 / 10

No tripwire breached; amber on LTV, ICR and payout keeps it adequate rather than strong.

Why this matters: every ratio is shown with its maths and a red / amber / green light against a sector benchmark — nothing is asserted. The amber cluster (LTV, ICR, payout) is exactly why Growthpoint scores a defensible 6.5, not an inflated 8.

Pepkor — what would it take to break it?

We don't apply a generic stress — we hunt for the break. How far must earnings fall before Pepkor trips a debt covenant?

Covenant	Limit	Current	Break-point
Net Debt / EBITDA	< 3.0x	0.77x	EBITDA would have to fall 74% (or debt rise 4x)
Interest Cover	> 3.5x	7.28x	EBIT would have to fall 52% to breach

AND UNDER REAL SCENARIOS

Mild — consumer slowdown	–5% rev	ICR ~5.5x	No breach
Severe — SA recession + ZAR	–15% rev	ICR ~3.9x	Approaching, no breach
Extreme — systemic collapse	–25% rev	ICR ~2.4x	ICR breach possible

Why this matters: Gate 3 asks the question a ratings table never does — not 'is it healthy?' but 'what would actually kill it?' For Pepkor the covenant only trips if earnings roughly halve, so the honest verdict is robust. Quantifying that distance is what turns a gut feel into a defensible call.



THE BREAK-POINT

–52%

EBIT before the first covenant trips

Earnings would have to halve before interest cover breaches — and even a 25% revenue collapse keeps leverage under the 3.0x limit. A R63bn equity buffer absorbs the rest.

Sanlam — all three gates to a recommendation

FINAL



GATE 1

Liquidity

PASS · wall flag

R11.9bn cash + short-term investments cover near-term term finance 2.0x. Front-loaded maturity flagged; asset-matched.



GATE 2

Solvency

QUANT 7.5 / 10

Group economic solvency 183%, inside the 150–190% target. Capital is 91% Tier 1; Tier 1 alone covers the SCR ~1.5x.



GATE 3

Break-Point

FORTRESS

Under a severe combined shock cover still holds at 169%. A breach needs ~4.8x that shock — implausible.

50% Quant **7.5** + 50% Qual **7.8** → Final **7.7 / 10**

Gatekeeper: Quant 7.5 is well above 4.0, so no cap applies. A fortress balance sheet backed by an S&P zaAAA rating; the one watch item is the year-on-year solvency trend, not the level.

8–10 Approve — Core

6–7.9 Approve — Monitor

4–5.9 Hold

2–3.9 Reduce

0–1.9 Reject

The point: three gates, each shown with its own maths and verdict, combine into one defensible score and a clear action — APPROVE. Every figure is cross-checked across two AI engines before it reaches this slide.

1. Credit Analysis - Improving our process

No Credit Concerns

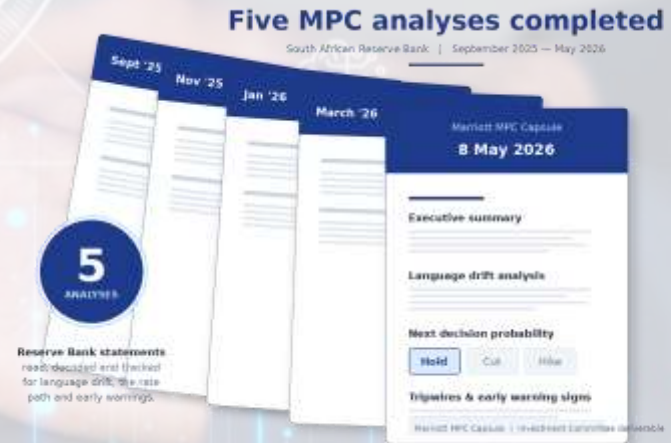
Marriott Core Income Fund Exposures to higher risk credit instruments													
Debt	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Taxi Industry Linked Debt	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
African Bank	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Land Bank	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Enable Capital	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
SOE Debt (non-Government Guaranteed)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Subordinated (jnr) Debt AT1 banks debt	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tier 2 bank debt	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Non-investment grade credit	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Instruments that defaulted (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Source: Marriott

2. Interest Rate Outlook

WHAT THE ANALYSIS DOES

- Reads the last three Reserve Bank statements
- Tracks how the Bank's language is changing
- Identifies where rates are headed next
- Estimates the odds of the next decision
- Flags the early warning signs to watch



Early warning analysis in a speculative deliverable | Maniott 3.000 MPC Analysis Framework

The big picture

South Africa's interest-rate cycle has turned — July was a hawkish hold.

On 23 July 2026, the SARB held at 7.00%, but the vote split was 4–2 with two members favouring another 0.25% hike.

HOW WE GOT HERE

Four meetings, four different tones

29 JAN 2026	COMFORTABLE
HOLD at 6.75%	
Vote: 4–2 (2 wanted a CUT)	
Inflation low; gradual cuts still in model	
26 MAR 2026	CONCERNED
HOLD at 6.75%	
Vote: 6–0 (unanimous)	
Middle East shock; cuts postponed	
28 MAY 2026	DEFENSIVE
HIKE to 7.00%	
Vote: 4–2 (2 wanted a HOLD)	
Timeous action against second-round risk	
23 JUL 2026	HAWKISH HOLD
HOLD at 7.00%	
Vote: 4–2 (2 wanted a HIKE)	
Policy pause, but hike risk remains live	

KEY TAKEAWAYS



Easing is not the live debate

Near-term cuts are off the table. The question is whether 7.00% is restrictive enough to prevent second-round effects.



July bought time — not comfort

Lower oil assumptions softened the forecast, but inflation is still too high and expectations have risen.



Second-round effects are the issue

The Bank is watching wages, pricing power, core, services and underlying inflation — not just fuel.



Hold is base case; hike risk remains

The July vote was 4–2 to hold, with two members favouring another 25bp hike. September remains data-dependent.

What happens next

NEXT MEETING — 22 SEPTEMBER 2026

Probability of each outcome

Rate CUT

(0.25% lower)



5%

Rate HOLD

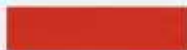
(no change)



60%

Rate HIKE

(0.25% higher)



33%

Larger HIKE

(0.50% higher)



2%

12-MONTH OUTLOOK

Where rates are likely to be

CENTRAL CASE

7.00%

Policy held at 7.00% in July. Base case is a restrictive pause, with one more hike only if second-round effects deepen. Cuts remain unlikely in the near term.

REASONABLE RANGE

If inflation eases

6.75%

One cut over the next 12 months
(lower probability)

If shocks deepen

7.25%

One more 0.25% hike if
expectations / core inflation worsen

WATCH THIS

Inflation expectations, core inflation and the next CPI prints are the biggest signals ahead of the September meeting. If second-round effects broaden, a further hike becomes live.

CYCLE SIGNAL: Hawkish hold. The Bank has paused at 7%, but the live debate remains HOLD versus one more HIKE — not cuts.

The risk that moves SA most right now is still external — and it just got worse: Iran / oil.

SIGNAL

ELEVATED

Direction **DETERIORATING** - Expected 12m +18.2 bps
Tail (D+E) -44 bps @ ND 2.29

#1 - DOMINANT RISK

Iran / Oil / Hormuz

The ceasefire broke on ~7 July. This is the one shock that transmits straight into SA bond yields.

Oil · Fuel · CPI · B/Evens · SARB · **Yields**

Brent

~\$88/bbl, up ~22% from \$72.4 on 7 July. Hormuz effectively closed.

Why it dominates

Direct line into fuel → CPI → SARB → yields. Weight 3 of 3, and the only driver we mark deteriorating.

Tail cost

Up to +240 bps on the 10Y in the severe scenario — a 4.35%

READ THIS FIRST

The 10Y sold off +39 bps to 8.73% — but only ~14 bps is South Africa, ~25 bps is global/UST beta.

ACTIVE NOW — the channels keeping the signal Elevated

2 The inflation / SARB channel is live again

June CPI **5.0%** — a two-year high, above the ~4.7% consensus. SARB held at **7.00%** on 23 July but the vote was **4-2**, with two members preferring +25 bp. A September hike is live.

3 Breakevens now sit above the target ceiling

5Y **4.14%** · 10Y **4.47%** · 20Y **5.03%** — all above the 4.0% upper tolerance of the new 3% ±1% framework. A credibility gap, not just a level.

OFFSETS — real support, but it doesn't remove the signal

4 Section 301 landed benign — the tripwire did not fire

A **generic 12.5%** duty from 24 July across 60 economies, not the SA-specific 20-30% action. PGMs, precious metals, citrus and aircraft parts are exempt.

5 Ratings momentum and the fiscal anchor are holding

Fitch upgraded to **BB** on 5 June — its first SA upgrade in ~21 years. Moody's Ba2 positive, S&P BB positive. Debt stabilising near 78.9% of GDP.

ON THE RADAR — dated binaries, nearest first

Iran MOU ~14 Aug · SARB **Sept** · Q2 QLFS mid-Aug · Phala Phala **2-4 Sep** · MTBPS Oct/Nov · LGE **4 Nov** · AGOA expiry **31 Dec** · Appropriation Bill assent unconfirmed

Scenario Matrix — Iran / Oil / SARB Channel

Five scenarios from durable resolution to combined regime breach. Probabilities sum to 100%. Yield, FX and CDS ranges anchored to the Section 3 historical base rates (Nenagate, COVID, GNU formation). Gold row = BASE.

TAIL COST (D + E)

41.5 / 44.2 bps

at ND 2.15 / 2.29 - was 27.4 / 29.4 in v9.1
Expected 12m: +18.2 bps (was -2.5 bps)

SCENARIO	PROB	Δ VS V9.1	10Y BPS	10Y RANGE	USDZAR	CDS	CONF
A Durable Iran deal + disinflation resumes <i>Hormuz reopens, Brent \$65–80; fuel cuts pull CPI back inside the band; SARB skips September and resumes easing.</i>	18%	-19 pp	-75 to -40	7.98–8.33%	15.60–16.10	-30 to -60	M
B Shaky truce, priced policy path (BASE) <i>Brent \$80–95, Hormuz intermittently disrupted; CPI ~4.5–5%; SARB on hold at 7.00% through 2026; GNU fragile.</i>	40%	+4 pp	-15 to +15	8.58–8.88%	16.10–16.80	-10 to +10	M-H
C Protracted disruption + one SARB hike <i>Brent \$95–110; second-round fuel, food and transport pass-through; SARB delivers +25 bp to 7.25%.</i>	25%	+10 pp	+15 to +55	8.88–9.28%	16.80–17.70	+30 to +60	M
D Escalation / hawkish surprise <i>Hormuz hard-closed; Brent above \$110; SARB forced to +50 bp or more; expectations de-anchor; outflows accelerate.</i>	13%	+4 pp	+60 to +130	9.33–10.03%	17.90–18.50	+80 to +150	M
E Combined regime breach <i>GNU rupture plus oil/ZAR shock plus fiscal slippage plus AGOA loss or ratings reversal, together. Worse than Nenagate.</i>	4%	+1 pp	+150 to +240	10.23–11.13%	19.50–22.80	+150 to +300	L-M

Confidence: H high / M medium / L low. Ranges are INFERENCE; levels are FACT. Transmission: oil → fuel → CPI → breakevens → SARB → SARB yields → duration P&L. CDS impacts mirror the 10Y directionally and are not additive for portfolio calculations. 10Y ranges are absolute yields derived from the 8.72% spot (R209). Probability shifts vs v9.1 are evidence-based; the -19 pp move on A is justified by primary-source corroboration (Stats SA CPI 5.0%; ceasefire collapse) per the >10 pp rule. Tail cost change of +14.1 bps splits: +1.3 bps mechanical (ND 2.05 → 2.15) and +12.8 bps analytical.

Critically Investment Professionals make all decisions while using AI as a partner and a sounding board.



South African Government Bond Yield (10yr)

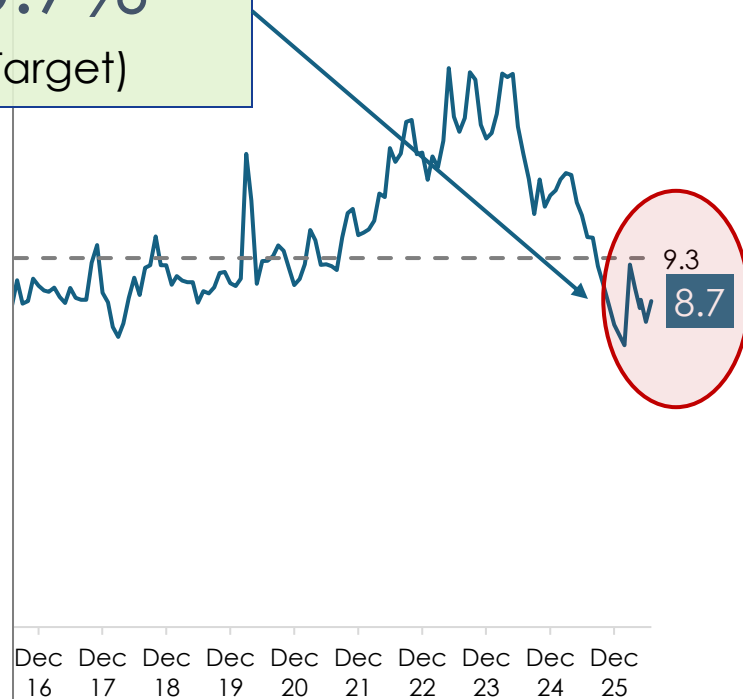
South Africa officially has a new inflation target

Real Yield = 5.7%

(8.7% Yield – 3% Inflation Target)



South Africa will have an official new inflation target of 3% following repeated calls from the South African Reserve Bank (SARB).



South African Government Bond Yield (10yr)

16

14

12

10

8

6

4

Dec 99 Dec 00 Dec 01

Dec 24 Dec 25

Real Yield = 5.7%

(8.7% Yield – 3% Inflation Target)



GNU remains stable

Higher Resource Prices

No more loadshedding

Off the Greylist

Improved Credit Outlook

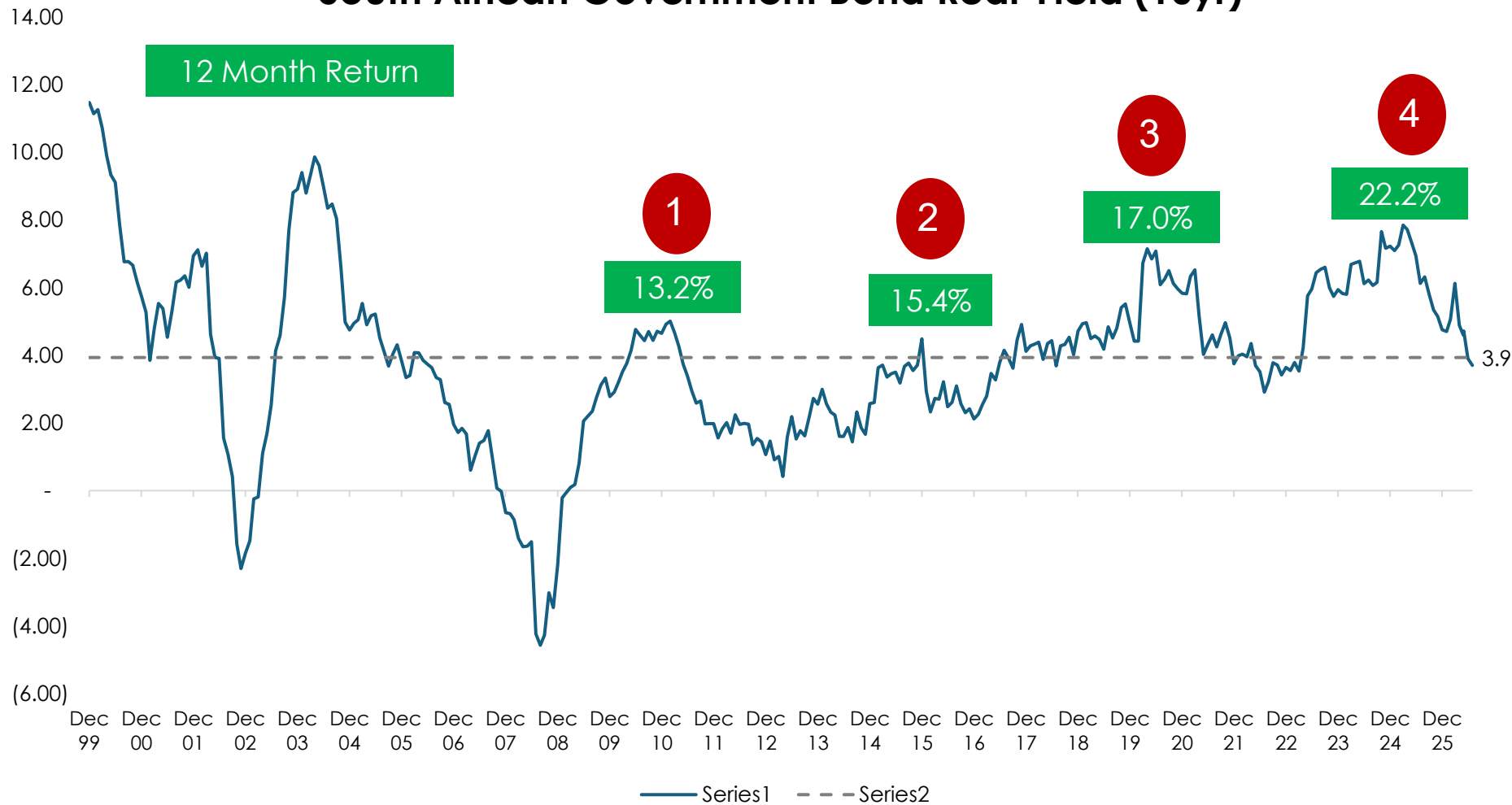
Inflation Target = 3%

9.3

8.7

— Series1 - - - Series2

South African Government Bond Real Yield (10yr)



Global economic outlook weakens amid energy shock and rising inflationary pressures

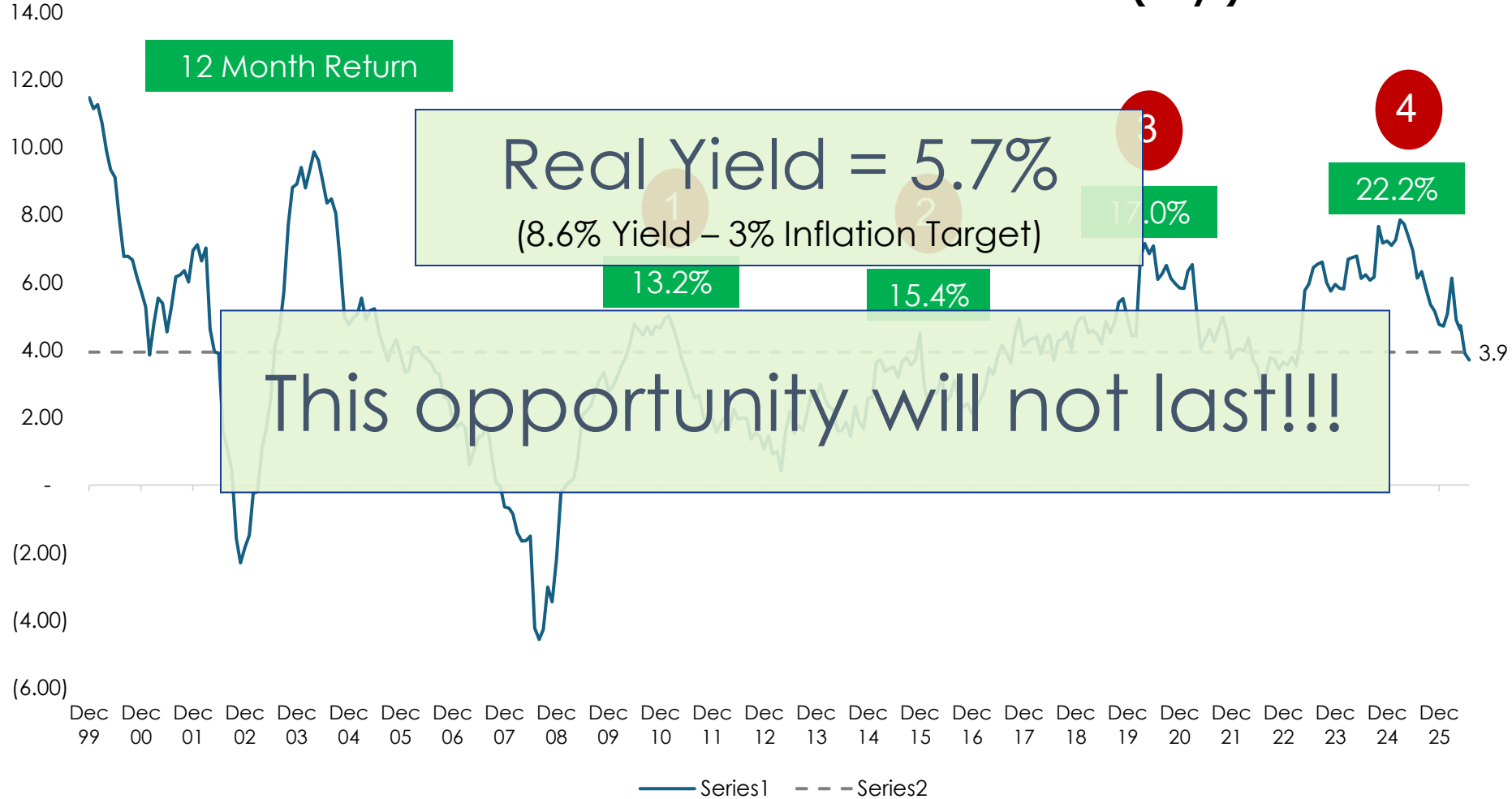
The evolving conflict in the Middle East has become the dominant force shaping global economic prospects, prompting an energy shock that is driving inflationary pressures and is projected to have adverse impacts on growth.

Explore the digital report 

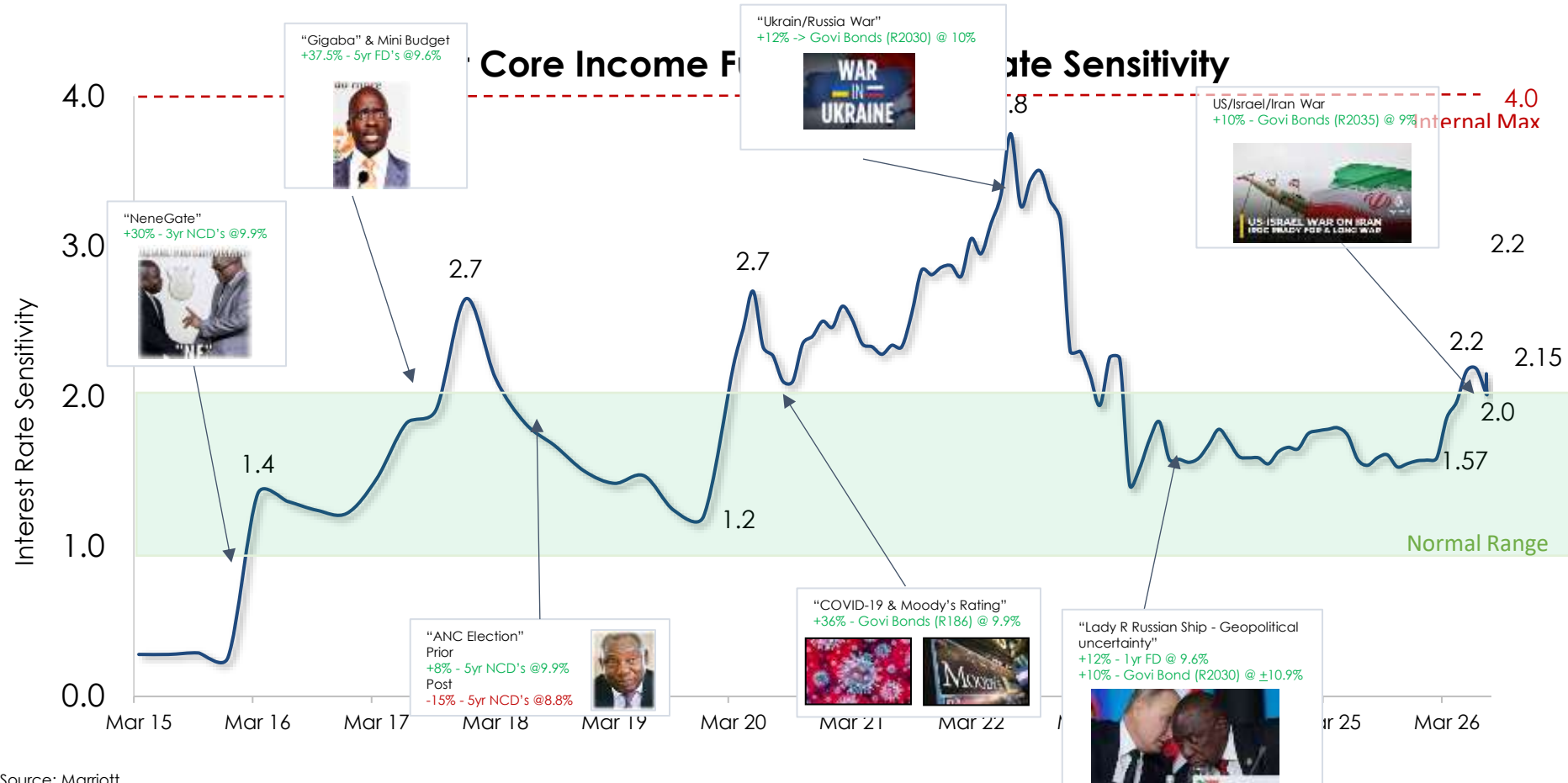
Slower growth will ultimately mean lower interest rates



South African Government Bond Real Yield (10yr)



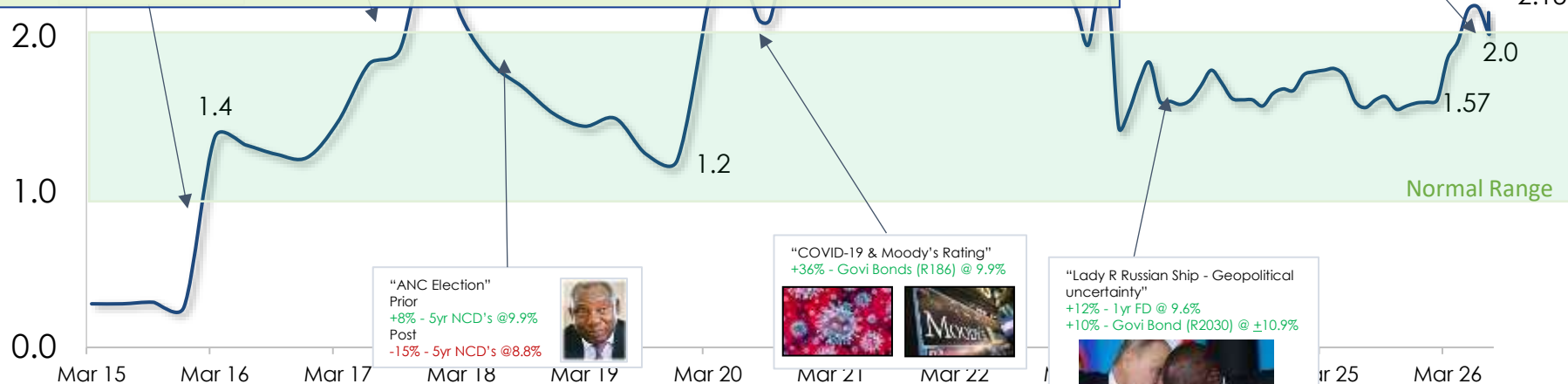
Active Duration Management



Active Duration Management

Increased Duration to 2.2
by buying R1.5billion bonds
at an average yield of 8.7%
(5.7% real)

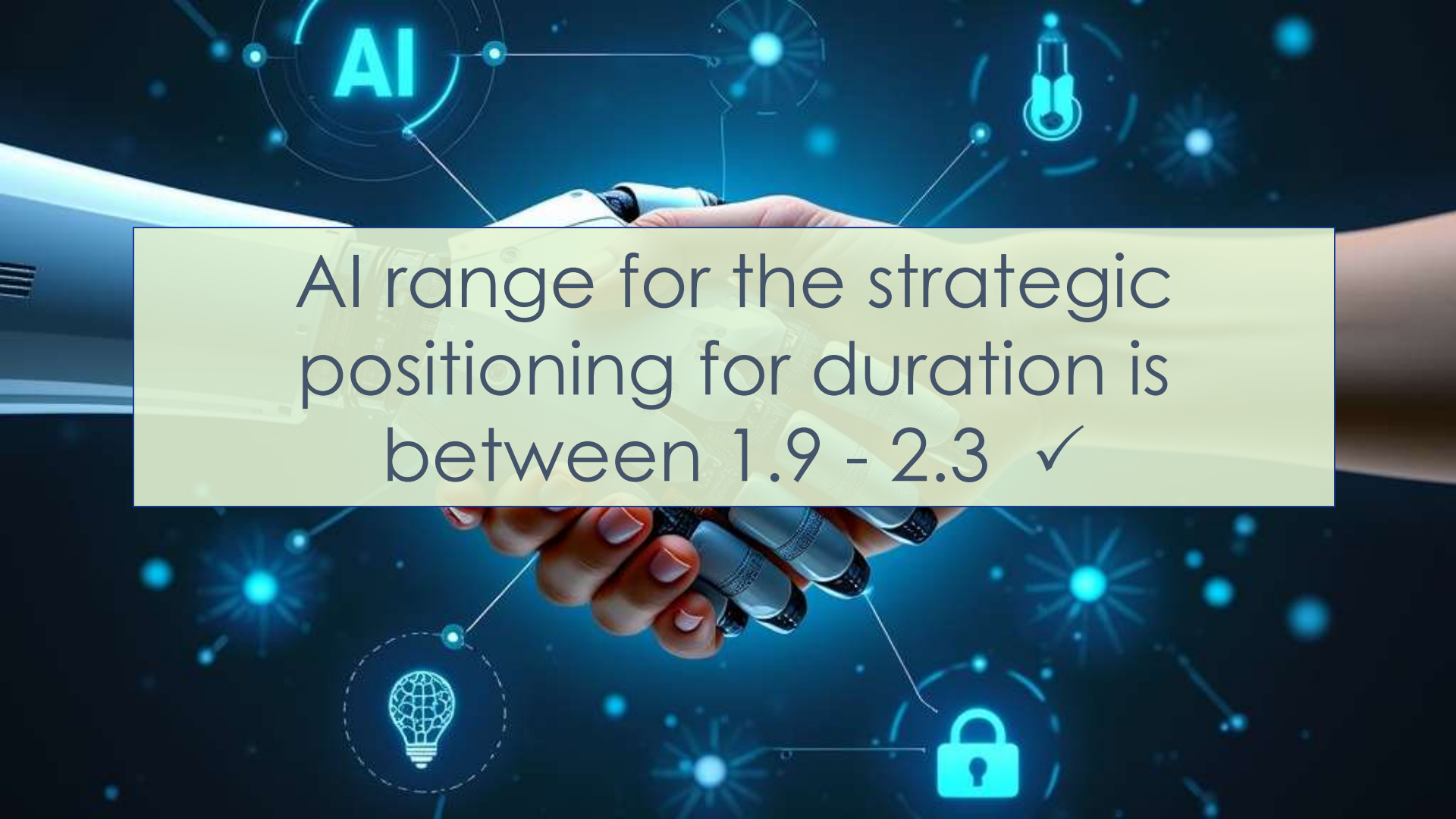
Interest Rate Sensitivity



US/Israel/Iran War
+10% - Govi Bonds (R2035) @ 9%

"COVID-19 & Moody's Rating"
+36% - Govi Bonds (R186) @ 9.9%

"Lady R Russian Ship - Geopolitical uncertainty"
+12% - 1yr FD @ 9.6%
+10% - Govi Bond (R2030) @ ±10.9%

A hand holding a stylus is the central focus, set against a dark blue background filled with glowing digital icons and lines. The icons include a large 'AI' in a circle at the top left, a lightbulb in a circle at the bottom left, a padlock in a circle at the bottom right, and a key in a circle at the top right. The background also features various starburst and network-like patterns.

AI range for the strategic
positioning for duration is
between 1.9 - 2.3 ✓

Marriott Core Income Funds

Annualised Total Return (30 June 2026)

Instruments	1yr	3yrs	5yrs	7 yrs	10 yrs
Marriott Core Income Fund Class C	11.4%	11.5%	9.4%	9.0%	9.0%
SA Multi Asset Income Sector Average	10.9%	10.6%	8.9%	8.2%	8.0%
SA Interest Bearing Money Market Sector Average	7.4%	8.1%	6.8%	6.5%	6.8%
Inflation (CPI)	4.5%	4.2%	5.1%	4.7%	4.7%



Thank You





The content of this presentation is for general information purposes only and is not intended to serve as financial, investment or any other type of advice. It has been prepared solely for informational purposes and is not an offer to buy or sell or solicitation of an offer to buy or sell any product offered by Marriott. The information contained herein shall not be deemed accurate or current except as of the date of issue. Marriott does not intend to and disclaims any duty to update or correct such information. Any reliance on the information contained herein is at the user's own risk.

Furthermore, this presentation may contain certain forward-looking statements and forward-looking views, which involve both known and unknown risks, assumptions, uncertainties and other important factors that could materially influence the actual performance. No assurance can be given that these will prove to be correct and no representation or warranty express or implied is given as to the accuracy or completeness of such views or as to any of the other information in this presentation and financial condition and plans and expectations. Future results may differ materially from past or current results, and actual results may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements.

Marriott will not be responsible for any loss or damage howsoever arising of any nature, including consequential loss or damage suffered or incurred, directly or indirectly, pursuant to or as a result of the use of, or any reliance on, this presentation or the information contained herein.

You are hereby deemed to have agreed that any dispute of whatsoever nature relating to or arising out of any use of this presentation, whether directly or indirectly, shall be governed by the laws of the Republic of South Africa, and shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of the Republic of South Africa.

You are further hereby deemed to have acknowledged that you have read and understood this disclaimer and agree to be bound by these terms and conditions. Use of this presentation indicates acceptance of these terms and conditions.

