



**FUTURE GENERATION**  
GLOBAL INVESTMENT COMPANY

## **FGG fund manager in focus: Matthew Halkyard, Portfolio Manager (Global Equities) at IronBridge**



### **How did you come to work in funds management?**

I grew up in a lower middle class family in a very well-to-do town, where I was surrounded by very successful business people. I worked for a lot of these people doing odd jobs. Whenever I had the opportunity I would ask people what they did for a living. One of my neighbours owned a trading firm and offered me a job as a runner on the floor of the Chicago Board of Trade when I was 16. Since my first day on the floor, I have been hooked on the capital markets.

### **What was the first stock you bought and why?**

In 1989, I read [One Up on Wall Street](#) by Peter Lynch (of Fidelity Magellan fame). The thesis of the book is to invest in what you know, observe what is around you and look for growing trends. As a college student (in need of caffeine) I drank a lot of Coca Cola, so I bought a few shares of the stock and still own it today.

### **What is the most important investment lesson you've learnt?**

Understanding downside risk or payoff structures in investments has been the most important lesson learned. Having invested through the dot-com bubble and the global financial crisis you learn the importance of capital preservation. Investing in quality businesses at a reasonable valuation, where you have twice the upside to the downside continues to be a reliable formula for success.

### **What do you most enjoy about your role?**

Finding a great investment and outperforming the market. We work in one of the most competitive industries in the world and are up against a very tough opponent ('the market') who regularly beats a sizable percentage of the people in our business.

### **What is the hardest thing about investing and why?**

Beating the market and being wrong a fair amount of the time. A good stock picker, on average, will only be right 51% to 55% of the time. Trying to find a great company at a reasonable payoff structure that outperforms the market is difficult, which is why payoff structure (2:1) is so important. Getting paid \$2 when you are right and only losing \$1 when you are wrong has the potential to allow you to make money in all market environments.



**FUTURE GENERATION**  
GLOBAL INVESTMENT COMPANY

### **Best and worst calls?**

One of my first investments was Sun Microsystems (one of the original server companies). In 1996, I paid the equivalent of \$1.50 for the stock. I thought the growth of their server business, particularly in data centres for corporations, was going to be a big business. Then, the dot-com bubble happened and my \$1.50 investment was worth approximately \$45 (best call). I held onto the stock believing in the new paradigm. The dot-com bubble burst and the stock moved back down to \$3. I doubled my money from my original investment, but had ignored the downside which resulted in my worst call.

### **What is your favourite charity and why?**

I am involved in a number of charities, all with one thing in common: children. I believe in giving back to the community by helping children be more successful. I have worked with Chicago-based orphanages, school scholarship funds, children at risk, youth sports teams (American football and lacrosse) and other organisations investing in the future. When I am not managing money, this is where I spend the vast majority of my time.