# Fructificare

## User Manual

*Personal wealth tracking — 100% local*

Version 4.5.1

*Edition 2 — September 2026*

# How to read this manual

This manual describes Fructificare screen by screen. Each chapter matches a page of the application, in the order you will come across them. You do not have to read it all: **chapter 2** is a complete guided tour that goes through every feature by following an investor from the first deposit to the first million. Start there if you want an overview before going into detail.

## Conventions

- **Bold green**: a label you read on screen — button, tab, field.
- `Monospace`: a file name or an address.
- **Bold**: an important concept, defined in § 1.6.

## Boxes

**GOOD TO KNOW**
A useful detail, a shortcut, a good practice. Nothing essential, but it will save you time.

**WARNING**
Something that may surprise you or make you lose data. Worth reading.

# Contents

# 1. Getting started

## 1.1 What is Fructificare?

Fructificare tracks your wealth as a private investor: what you pay in, what it is worth today, what it costs you in fees, and the tax that may apply on the day you withdraw.

The application connects to **no** bank and sends nothing over the Internet. It runs locally on your computer, and your data stays in a file you control. In return, you enter the value of your accounts yourself — this is called **calibrating**, and it is the core action of the software (chapter 6).

**What Fructificare does:**

- track several envelopes (PEA, CTO, life insurance, PER, savings accounts...) and their assets;
- calculate your real returns, your cumulative fees and your unrealized gain;
- project your wealth into the future, with inflation and crisis scenarios;
- estimate your taxes and produce an annual tax report as a PDF;
- help you keep the pace: reminders, goals, trophies.

**What Fructificare does not do:**

- fetch the balance of your accounts automatically (calibrating is up to you, see chapter 6);
- place orders or recommend an investment;
- replace a wealth management adviser.

> **WARNING**
> Fructificare is an information tool. It gives no investment advice. The tax calculations follow the French rules in force in January 2026 and may change.

## 1.2 Installing Fructificare

Fructificare is a standard Windows application: a single file to download, no prerequisite to install, no command line.

### Windows

1. Download `Fructificare_x64-setup.exe` from the project's releases page.
2. Double-click the installer. It installs for your user account only: no administrator password is required.
3. Launch Fructificare from the Start menu.

> **WARNING**

Published releases are not signed with a code-signing certificate. Windows will therefore show a SmartScreen warning the first time you run it: click “More info”, then “Run anyway”.

GOOD TO KNOW

**For the most cautious:** if you wish, you can check that the downloaded file is indeed the one that was published, using its SHA-256 fingerprint. This step is optional; the procedure is described in § 14.7.

### macOS and Linux

No packaged version is distributed for now. Since the code is open, these platforms can be built from source (see dev/README.md in the repository).

## 1.3 Launching the application

Open **Fructificare** from the Start menu, like any other program.

To quit, close the window, or use **File → Quit**. Your changes are saved automatically.

## 1.4 Your data belongs to you

Everything you enter — envelopes, movements, calibrations, simulations, goals — fits in a single JSON file, on your disk. No copy is sent anywhere else.

Direct consequence: **if you lose this file, you lose everything**. Chapter 14 explains how backups work and how to restore an earlier version.

GOOD TO KNOW

Get into the habit of exporting your file from time to time (**Settings → Export Data**) and of storing it somewhere other than your working disk: USB stick, external drive, personal storage space.

## 1.5 The first launch

On the very first start, Fructificare welcomes you and offers its built-in tutorial. Click “Continue”: the window will not appear again.

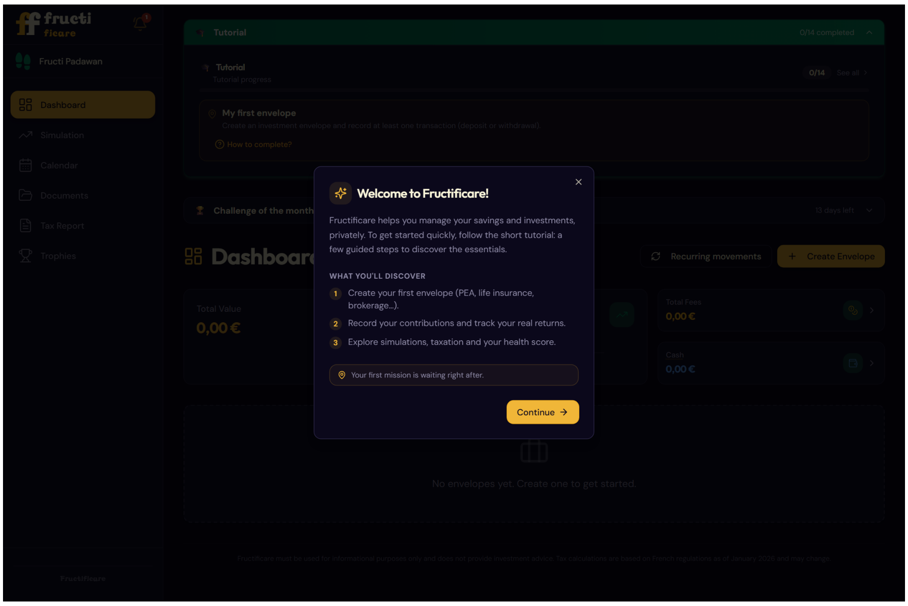



*Figure 1.1 — The welcome window*

## 1.6 Fructificare vocabulary

Seven words come up all the time. Learning them now will save you going back and forth.

### Portfolio

All of your envelopes. It is the total, the view from above.

### Envelope

An investment account: a PEA, a life insurance contract, a securities account (CTO), a savings account. Each envelope has its own type, taxation, fees and color.

### Movement

A deposit or a withdrawal on an envelope, on a given date. It is the basic unit of data entry.

### Calibration

The real value of an envelope on a given date, read from your bank statement and entered by hand. Without calibration, Fructificare only knows your deposits and can calculate neither performance nor gains.

### Movement template

A reusable entry template that remembers the envelope, the asset type and the usual fees of an investment. It never triggers anything on its own (chapter 7).

### Recurring movement

A scheduled deposit or withdrawal that is recorded automatically on each due date (chapter 8).

### Cash

The liquidity pocket of an envelope: money that is in the account but not yet invested, typically after a sale when you choose to keep the money in the envelope until your next purchase.

> **GOOD TO KNOW**
>
> **Movement template or recurring movement?** The first is a template that saves you time when entering data. The second applies itself on the scheduled due dates. The two are independent and live in two separate panels.

## 1.7 Letting the tutorial guide you

Fructificare includes a path of fourteen missions that covers most of the features. It appears at the top of the dashboard and moves forward on its own as you use the application: you have nothing to confirm.

Each mission unlocks a trophy. The banner disappears by itself once all fourteen are done, and you will find them on the **Trophies** page (chapter 13).

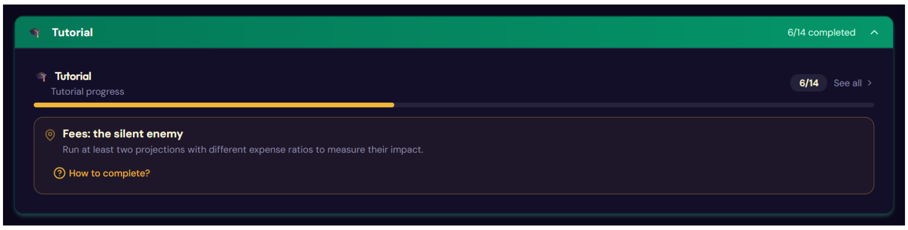



*Figure 1.2 — The "Tutorial" banner on the dashboard*

**The fourteen-mission path**

| # | Mission | What it introduces | See § |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Q1** | My first envelope | Create an envelope and record a movement | 4.3, 5.4 |
| **Q2** | Building the foundation | Spread over several asset types | 5.4 |
| **Q3** | Getting acquainted | Complete your profile | 14.1 |
| **Q4** | Fee awareness | Deposit fees and annual fees | 5.4, 4.4 |
| **Q5** | The regular investor | Schedule a recurring deposit | 8 |
| **Q6** | Looking into the future | Run a first simulation | 10.2 |
| **Q7** | Fees: the silent enemy | Two simulations, two fee levels | 10.3 |
| **Q8** | Surviving the crash | Apply a stress test | 10.3 |
| **Q9** | Understanding taxes | Use the tax simulator | 11.1 |
| **Q10** | Calibrate an envelope | Enter your first real value | 6 |
| **Q11** | Your tax report | Generate the annual report | 11.2 |
| **Q12** | Setting the course | Set a figure-based goal | 13.3 |
| **Q13** | Budget pilot | Fill in the budget tab | 9.5 |

| # | Mission | What it introduces | See § |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Q14** | The right diagnosis | Get your health score | 13.2 |

**GOOD TO KNOW**

The tutorial blocks nothing. You can ignore it completely and use the application in whatever order suits you — the missions will be validated along the way.

# 2. Guided tour — aiming for your first million

*This chapter follows Gabriel, 28, who earns €3,700 net a month, has just opened a life insurance contract and wants to know how fast he can reach one million. Each step refers to the relevant chapter.*

## 2.1 The starting point

Gabriel has a spreadsheet. Three tabs, columns that no longer add up since he opened a second contract, and no idea of what his fees really cost him over twenty years.

What he is looking for comes down to three questions: **Where do I stand? Where am I heading? What is holding back my profits?**

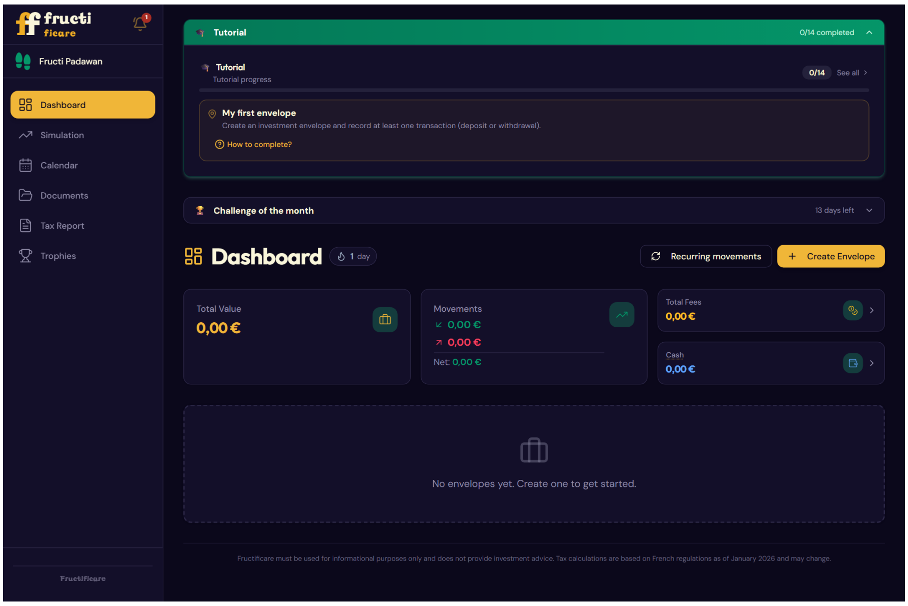



*Figure 2.1 — The dashboard on first launch*

## 2.2 Opening the envelope

Gabriel creates his first envelope: **Create Envelope**, type **Life Insurance**, **contract start date** (§ 4.3).

This date starts the countdown to the **eight years** after which life insurance becomes tax-efficient. Fructificare will use it to show a green edge on the envelope's row when the day comes, and to apply the right tax regime in the tax report.

He also enters the contract's **annual fees**, which can usually be found in the contract's general terms. Movement fees can also be applied to each movement you create (§ 5.4).

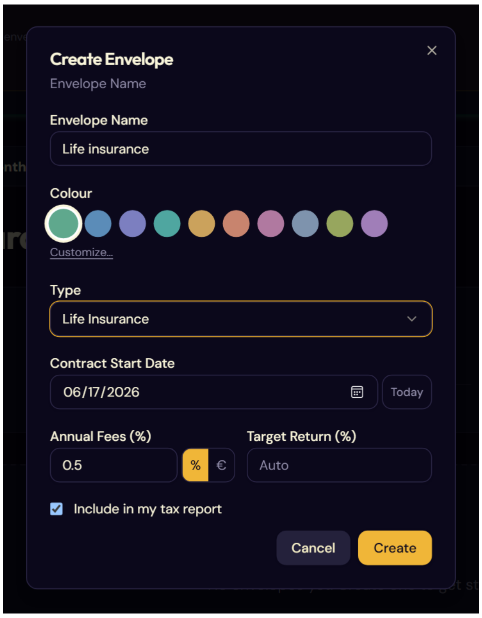


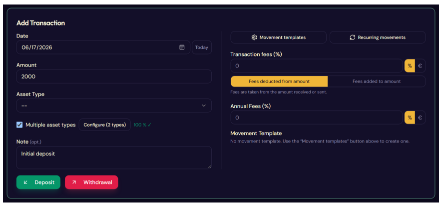

*Figure 2.2 — Creating a Life Insurance envelope*

## 2.3 The first movements

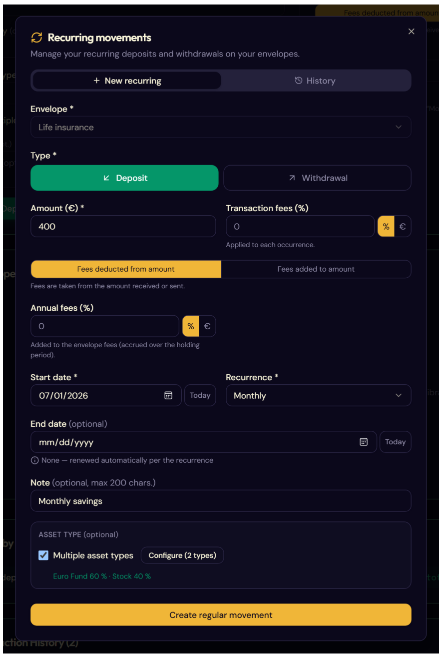
He makes an initial deposit of €2,000 when the contract opens. Gabriel uses **multiple asset types** to split it 60% into euro funds and 40% into unit-linked funds, in a single entry (§ 5.4).

He uses the **Note** field to identify his movement. It is more than a simple comment: Fructificare groups all the movements that share the same note and calculates their total invested, number of units and weighted average purchase price (§ 5.9). Be careful: the note must be written exactly the same way from one movement to the next for the program to group them, and it is case-sensitive ("Weekly savings" and "weekly savings" will form two groups).

As he plans to repeat this deposit, he turns it into a **movement template** (chapter 7) — the fees and the breakdown are remembered — and then a monthly **recurring movement** of €400 (chapter 8). From then on, data entry takes care of itself.



2.3.1 — The add form, split over two asset types




2.3.2 — The “New recurring” tab

Figure 2.3 — The entry form and the recurring panel

## 2.4 Making the figures real — the first calibration

Three months later, the first statement for the life insurance contract arrives: €3,340. Gabriel opens **Calibrate my envelopes** and enters this value (chapter 6).

Until then, the application only showed the sum of the deposits. It can now show the real value and derive the performance, the gain and the annualized return from it.

> **GOOD TO KNOW**
>
> **Take the time to use “Detail by position” from the very first calibration.** This breakdown unlocks the “Returns by asset” section of the envelope page (§ 5.8) and conditions the tax estimate (§ 11.2). Without it, you will only get an overall figure.

2.4.1 — Before calibration

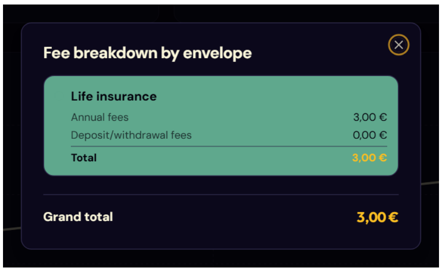
2.4.2 — After calibration

Figure 2.4 — Before and after the first calibration

## 2.5 What it really costs — keeping fees in check

The **Total Fees** tile on the dashboard shows an amount and, above all, its breakdown by envelope (§ 4.4). Gabriel discovers that his annual fees already weigh more than his deposit fees.

To measure what this means in the long run, he does the decisive exercise: **two identical simulations with different fee levels** (§ 10.3). After twenty years, the gap is counted in tens of thousands of euros.




*2.5.1 — The fee breakdown by envelope*


*2.5.2 — Two twenty-year simulations, with 0.5% and 2% fees*

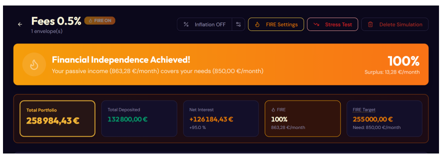
*Figure 2.5 — The impact of fees over twenty years*

## 2.6 What it yields — the projection

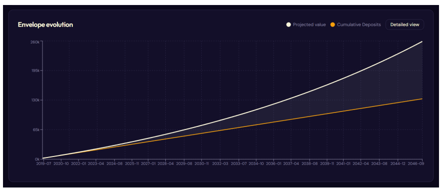
Gabriel creates a simulation from his real envelopes (§ 10.2), moves the year slider up to his 50th birthday, then turns on the **inflation option** to see the real purchasing power of his million euros in 2048.

Two milestones appear along the way: 1- The Crossover Point, the moment when cumulative interest exceeds deposits; it is often a key moment in investing, after which interest becomes exponential because your compound interest becomes the main driver of your savings, overtaking your personal effort. 2- FIRE progress — Financial Independence, Retire Early — represents the final capital needed to live off your passive income.

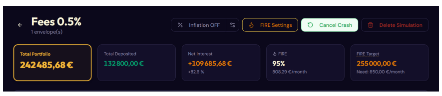
Finally, the **stress test** lets you simulate a crash halfway through and see the resulting trajectory. It depends on the asset types in your savings and helps you anticipate a future crisis.



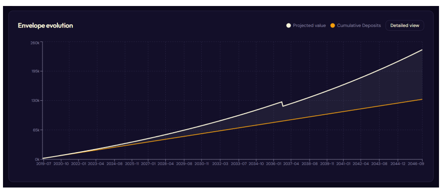

*2.6.1 — The twenty-year simulation*




*2.6.2 — Its projection curve*




*2.6.3 — After the stress test*




*2.6.4 — The curve after the crash*

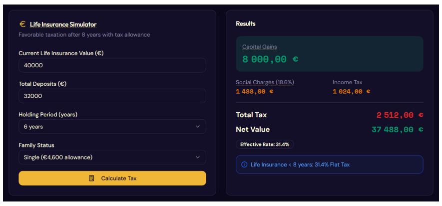
*Figure 2.6 — The projection and its crisis scenario*

## 2.7 What the State will take — anticipating tax

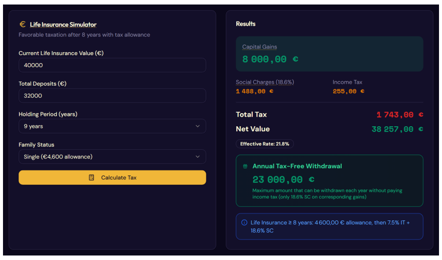
Gabriel simulates a withdrawal after six years, then the same one after nine years, in the **Tax Simulator** (§ 11.1). The difference in the final bill fits in one line: the €4,600 allowance and the reduced 7.5% rate only apply after eight years.

Practical conclusion: it is much more worthwhile to wait for the eight-year mark, which saves several hundred euros of tax on a withdrawal of this size.

In January, he generates his **tax report** for the previous year (§ 11.2) and files it with his supporting documents.



*2.7.1 — Withdrawal after 6 years*



*2.7.2 — Withdrawal after 9 years*

*Figure 2.7 — Before and after the eight-year mark*

## 2.8 Going the distance

A twenty-year plan does not hold through willpower. It holds through rhythm.

- The “first million” goal is set in **My goals**, with its target date and progress bar (§ 13.3).
- A calibration reminder comes back to the calendar every month (§ 9.2), so that the figures stay up to date.
- The monthly challenge suggests a different concrete action every month (§ 13.5).
- The avatar goes up its tiers as the capital grows: from the first steps to the backpack, then the shield, the fortress and the treasure (§ 13.1).

Finally, the **8-4-3 rule** (§ 10.5) helps him leave his savings alone: compound interest rewards the last years above all, and each early withdrawal cuts the snowball effect at the very moment it starts to gather speed.

*Figure 2.8 — Milestones along the way*

## 2.9 The virtuous circle

All of Fructificare fits in a cycle of a few minutes, to be repeated every month for best results.

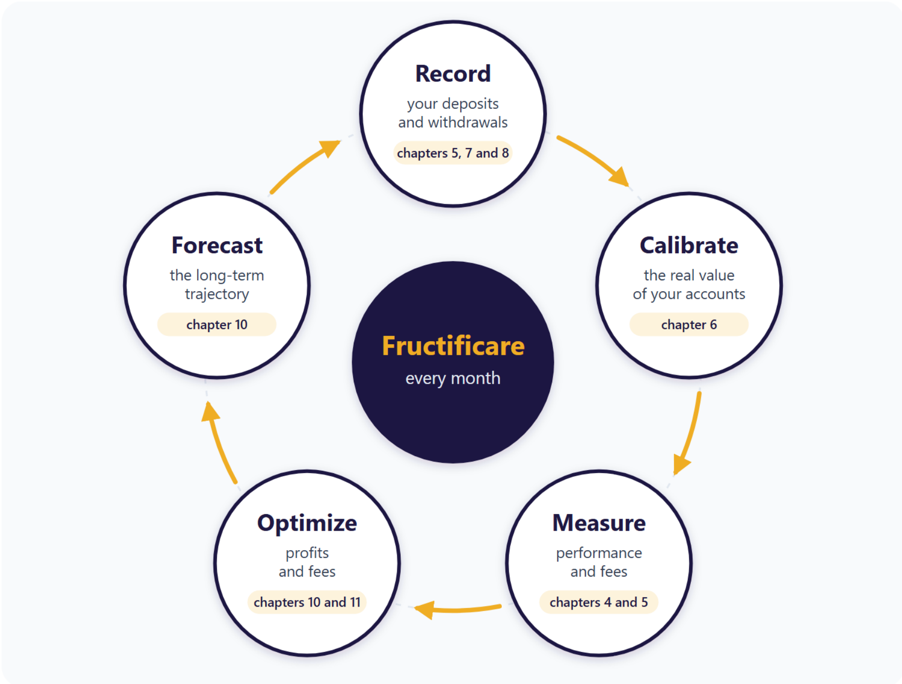



*Figure 2.9 — The Fructificare cycle*

**Record** your movements, **calibrate** to anchor the figures in reality, **measure** performance and fees, **optimize** profits and fees, **forecast** to check that the trajectory holds. Then start again.

# 3. The general interface

All the pages of Fructificare share the same frame: a sidebar on the left with the content displayed on the right.

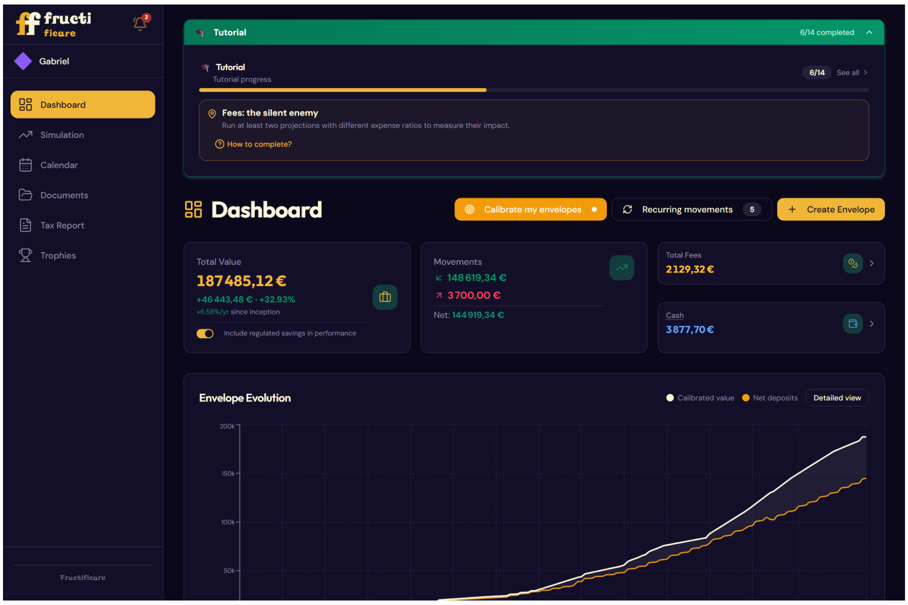



*Figure 3.1 — Overview of the interface*

## 3.1 The sidebar

### The logo

A click takes you back to the dashboard, from any screen.

### Your profile

An avatar and your nickname. A click opens the **Trophies** page.

The avatar reflects your **total capital**. It takes you on an epic journey, from your first steps to the stars, and turns gold, with a thin ring, beyond one million (§ 13.1).

### Navigation

- **Dashboard** — the overall view of your wealth (chapter 4).
- **Simulation** — projections and scenarios (chapter 10).
- **Calendar** — due dates, reminders and budget (chapter 9).
- **Documents** — your statements and trade confirmations as PDF files (chapter 12).
- **Tax Report** — tax return and PDF export (chapter 11).
- **Trophies** — progress, health score, goals (chapter 13).

### The menu at the top of the window

The glossary and the settings are not in the sidebar: they open from the window menu, **Edit > Glossary** (chapter 15) and **File > Settings** (chapter 14). This menu also groups saving, display and help (§ 16.6).

## 3.2 Global commands

### Language

The **View › Languages** menu offers **Français** or **English** and switches the whole interface, fully translated into French or English. The window menu and this manual follow the chosen language.

### Light or dark theme

The **View › Themes** menu offers the **Dark theme** or the **Light theme**. Your choice is saved in your backup file: you will find it again on another computer after importing it.

### Notifications

The bell shows the number of unread messages. The panel lets you mark a notification as read, mark them all as read, delete a notification, or jump straight to the related page.

Fructificare notifies you of the tip of the day, a trophy within reach, a goal close to its target, a FIRE milestone reached, a tax deadline or a login streak about to be lost. The pace is capped at two progress notifications per day.

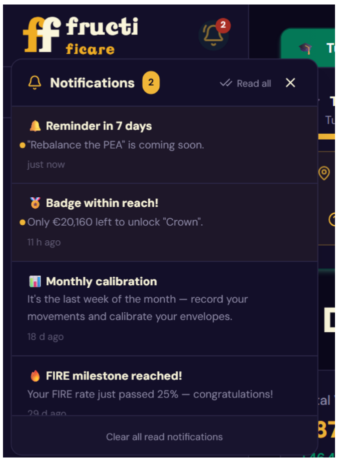
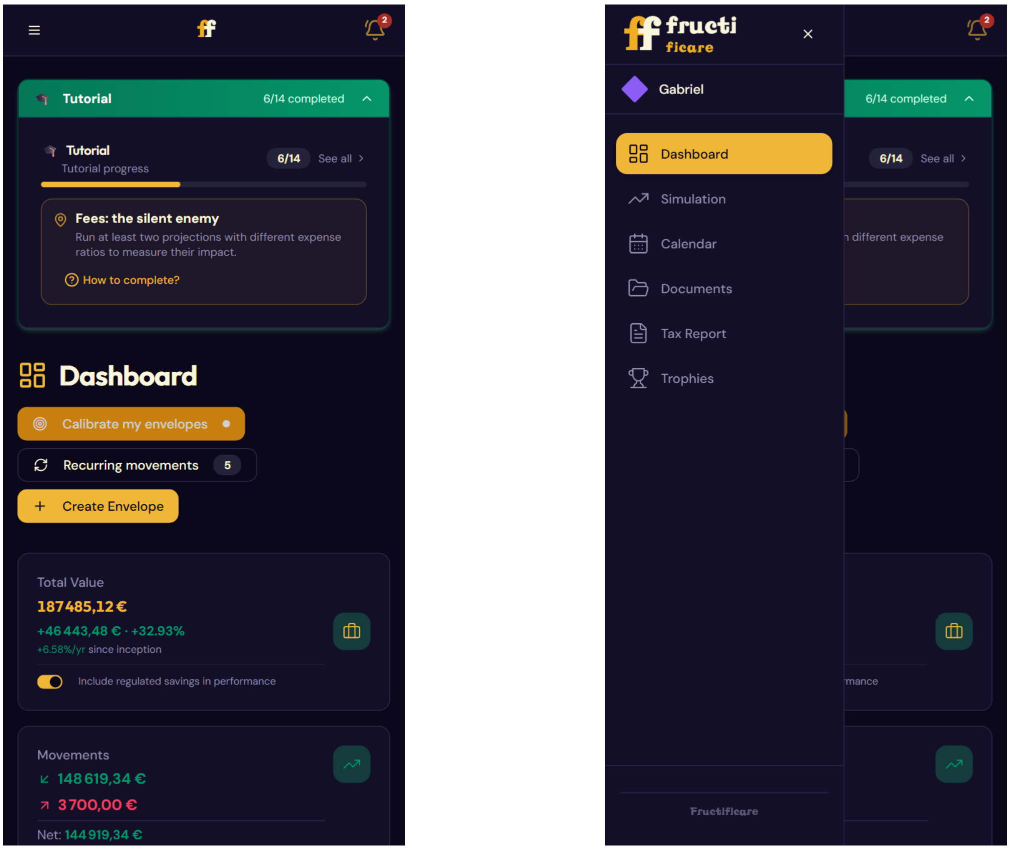



*Figure 3.2 — The notifications panel*

## 3.3 Display on a small screen

Below a certain width, the sidebar folds away. A menu button appears at the top left, the logo shrinks to its icon, and the notification bell moves up into the header.




*3.3.1 — Menu closed*

*3.3.2 — Menu open*

*Figure 3.3 — The interface at a reduced width*

## 3.4 Catching up at startup

Your recurring movements (chapter 8) keep applying even when the application is closed. At each launch, Fructificare catches up on the due dates missed since your last session and applies them.

A message appears at the top right. Click **View details** to open the full summary:

- the movements applied automatically, with their date and amount;
- the occurrences carried over into your simulations.


*Figure 3.4 — The catch-up summary*

> **WARNING**
> The catch-up is capped at twenty-four months. If you reopen the application after more than two years, older occurrences are ignored and the summary tells you so explicitly.

# 4. The dashboard

This is the home page of Fructificare. It shows you where your current wealth stands.

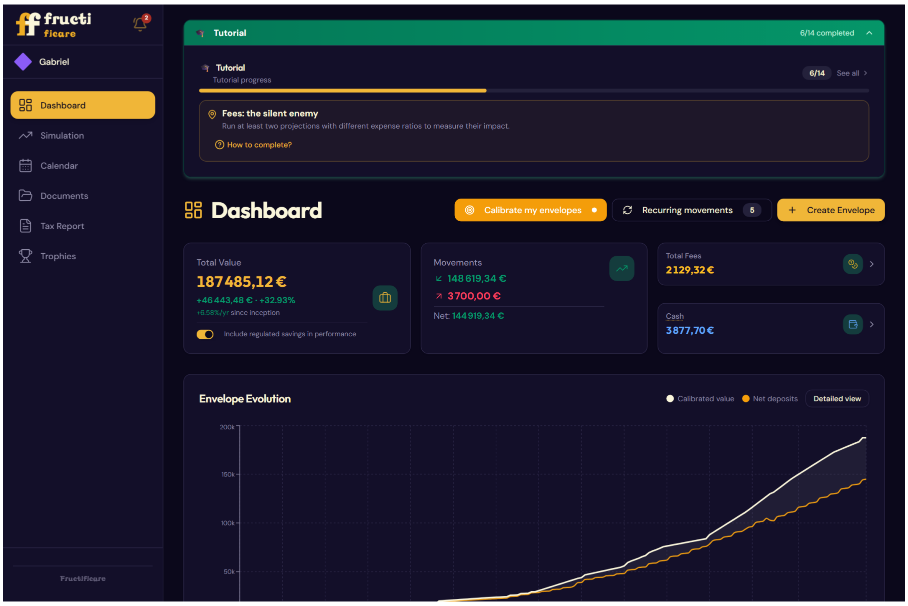



*Figure 4.1 — The dashboard*

## 4.1 The progress banners

At the top of the page, two collapsible banners accompany your first steps.

- **Tutorial** — the current mission and your progress through the fourteen quests (§ 1.7). It disappears for good once the path is complete.
- **Challenge of the month** — the monthly mission and the number of days left to complete it (§ 13.5).

A click on the banner folds or unfolds the section.

> **GOOD TO KNOW**
> Do these two banners get in your way? Turn off **Show progression** in the Settings (§ 14.2).

## 4.2 The action bar

Three buttons, at the top right of the title.

### Calibrate my envelopes

Opens the window for entering real values (chapter 6). The button turns **amber and blinks** when a calibration is overdue, that is when one of your envelopes has never been calibrated or its last calibration is more than thirty days old.

### Recurring movements

Opens the panel of scheduled deposits and withdrawals (chapter 8). The number shown to the right of the label is the number of **active** series.

### Create Envelope

Described in § 4.3 below.

On the left, next to the page title, a **flame** shows your login streak: the number of consecutive days on which you opened the application (§ 13.5).

## 4.3 Creating an envelope

An envelope represents a real account: your PEA with a given broker, your life insurance contract, your Livret A. Create as many as you hold.

1. Click **Create Envelope**.
2. Give it a recognizable **name** — the name of the institution works very well.
3. Choose a **color**. Fructificare suggests a shade that is not used yet. This color will follow the envelope everywhere: table rows, curves, pie charts, calendar.
4. Select the **type**. It determines the taxation applied and the holding-period milestones.
5. Enter the **contract start date**.
6. Adjust the **annual fees** and the **target return** if you know them.
7. Confirm with **Create**.

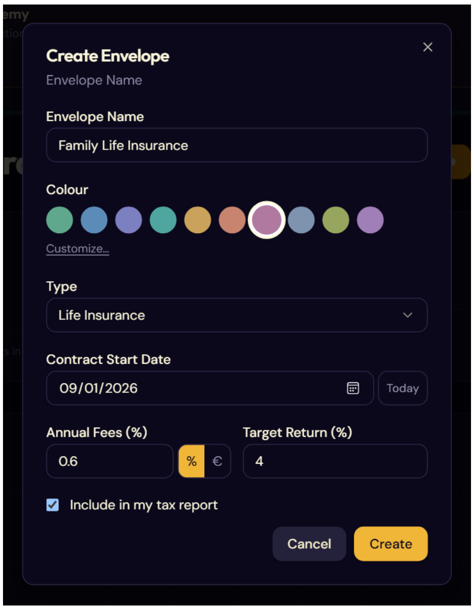



*Figure 4.2 — The envelope creation window*

### The six envelope types

| Type | What for | Taxation |
|---|---|---|
| **PEA** | European stocks and ETFs | Income tax exempt after 5 years |
| **CTO** | Ordinary securities account, crypto | Flat tax 31.4% |
| **Life Insurance** | Multi-fund contract | Allowance after 8 years |
| **PER** | Retirement savings | Flat tax 31.4% |
| **Regulated Account** | Livret A, LDDS, LEP | Exempt |
| **Custom** | Everything else | No automatic calculation |

If you choose **Regulated Account**, a second menu appears to specify the savings account (Livret A, LDDS, LEP or other). These envelopes are excluded by default from the tax report and from performance calculations, but you can change this setting.

### The contract start date

This field serves three purposes:

- applying the right tax regime according to the holding period (PEA under or over 5 years, life insurance under or over 8 years);
- showing the tax-maturity indicator on the envelope list (§ 4.7);
- automatically creating an anniversary event in your calendar (§ 9.2).

It also limits entry dates: you cannot record a movement dated before the contract opened.

### Annual fees and target return

The **annual fees** can be entered either as a percentage of the outstanding amount or as a fixed amount in euros per year — switch with the **%** and **€** buttons. This is your contract's expense ratio (TER), stated in the general terms.

The **annual target return** is used as a reference for projections and for the dotted curve on the envelope page (§ 5.6). If left empty, it is filled in by default according to the type:

- PEA and CTO: 8%;
- life insurance and PER: 4%;
- regulated account: 2.4%;
- custom: 0%.

> **WARNING**
> Enter the fees as soon as you create the envelope, even approximately. It is the only way to get a fair comparison between your contracts later on — and the gap over twenty years is rarely trivial (§ 2.5).

### Include in my tax report

Ticked by default, except for regulated accounts. Untick it for an envelope you follow for information only and that has no place in your tax return.

## 4.4 The summary tiles

Four figures sum up your situation. They sit at the top of the page, just below the action bar.

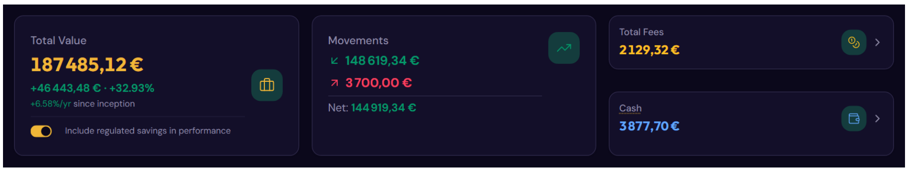



*Figure 4.3 — The summary tiles*

### Total Value

The current value of your portfolio, based on your latest calibrations. Below the amount:

- the total gain or loss, in euros and as a percentage;
- the **annualized return since inception**, calculated using the modified Dietz method (§ 16.3);
- the total of regulated savings accounts, on a separate line.

> **GOOD TO KNOW**
> Regulated savings accounts are excluded by default from the total value and from the performance calculation. Their rate is set by the State, and including them would distort the reading of your risky investments. They therefore appear separately, below, but you can change this setting.

### Movements

The total you have paid in, the total you have withdrawn, and the net balance of the two. Regulated savings accounts are also excluded from it, and shown on a dedicated line.

### Total Fees

The sum of all your fees since inception: deposit fees, withdrawal fees and accumulated annual management fees. Click the tile to open the **breakdown by envelope**.


*Figure 4.4 — The fee breakdown by envelope*

### Cash

The total of the cash sitting idle in your envelopes: money available in the account, coming from a sale whose proceeds you chose to keep there, but not yet reinvested (§ 5.5).

Like the fees tile, it is clickable — a small arrow shows it. It opens the **cash breakdown by envelope**: each envelope holding cash, with its amount, from the largest to the smallest, and the grand total.

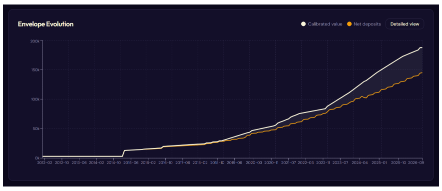
## 4.5 Envelope evolution

The first chart traces the value of your portfolio over time. It only appears once there are two calibration points.

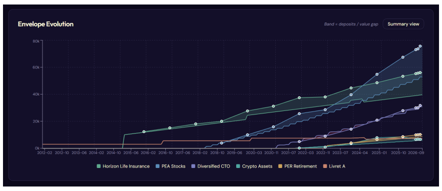
Two views are available, through the toggle button at the top right.

- **Summary view** — the total calibrated value, the net deposits, and between the two a coloured band showing the gain (green) or the loss (red).
- **Detailed view** — one curve per envelope, in its own color.

The points marked on the curves correspond to the months in which you actually calibrated. Between two points, the value is interpolated.



4.5.1 — Summary view



4.5.2 — Detailed view

*Figure 4.5 — The two views of the evolution chart*

## 4.6 The allocation

The pie chart answers the diversification question: where is my money concentrated?

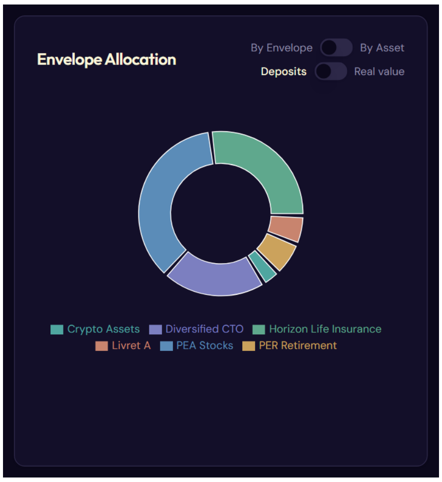
### By envelope or by asset type

The default view shows the share of each account, the second one the share of each asset class — euro funds, bonds, stocks, ETFs, crypto, real estate, SCPI, gold, exotic. The second one is what matters when judging a concentration risk.

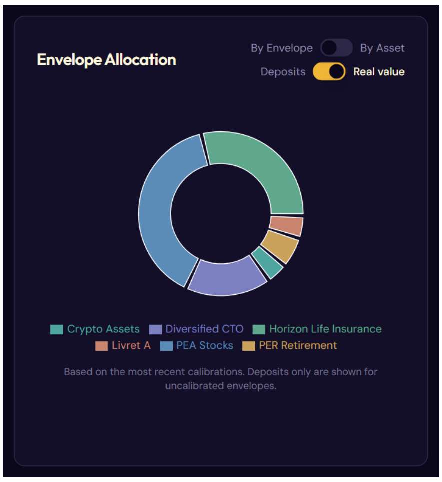
### Deposits or real value

By default, the pie chart splits your **deposits**. Switch to **real value** to reason on calibrated amounts: it is more accurate, since your holdings have not all grown at the same pace.

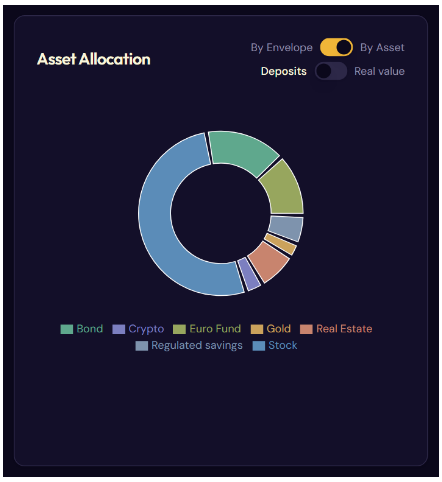
This toggle stays inactive as long as no calibration exists.



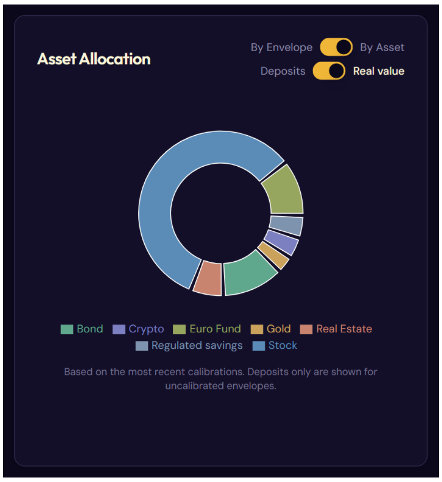

*4.6.1 — By envelope, deposits*




*4.6.2 — By envelope, real value*




4.6.3 — By asset, deposits




4.6.4 — By asset, real value

*Figure 4.6 — The pie chart and its two toggles*

## 4.7 The envelope list

The summary table, to the right of the pie chart. Each row takes the color of its envelope; a click on the row opens the detailed page (chapter 5).

| Column | What it contains |
|---|---|
| **Envelope Name** | The name of the envelope, and for a savings account its sub-type |
| **Type** | PEA, CTO, life insurance… |
| **Balance** | The latest calibrated value, with the gain as a percentage |
| **Deposits** | The total paid in since inception |

As long as an envelope has not been calibrated, the **Balance** column simply shows the sum of your deposits and the gain stays empty — Fructificare does not know its real value yet.

### The tax-maturity indicator

A **green edge** on the left of the row and a **shield badge** next to the name mark an envelope old enough to benefit from its favorable taxation: more than five years for a PEA, more than eight years for a life insurance contract.

Hover over the badge to read the exact advantage. A legend recalls the rule below the table as soon as at least one envelope qualifies.


*Figure 4.7 — The envelope list with a maturity indicator*

## 4.8 Cumulative savings

A stacked bar chart, month by month: how much you had invested, and in what, at each stage. It reads as the build-up of your savings effort.

The same envelopes / assets toggle as the pie chart applies. Over a long history, the area scrolls horizontally.

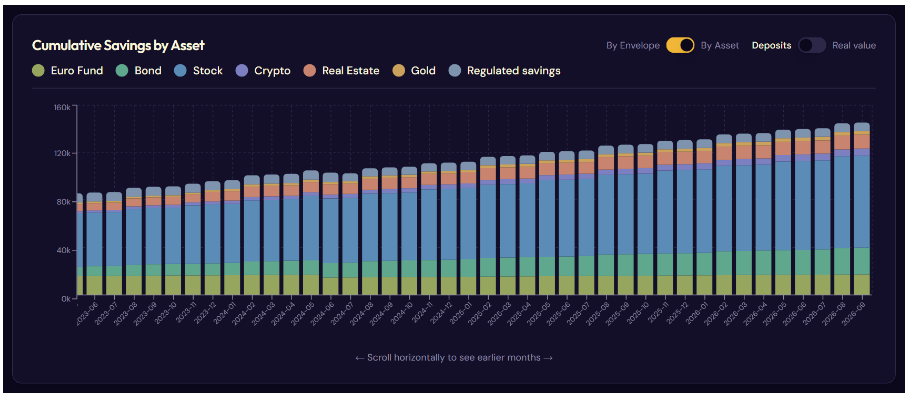



*Figure 4.8 — The cumulative savings chart*

## 4.9 The annual return

The last chart gives your performance calendar year by calendar year, excluding regulated savings accounts. The current year is marked as year-to-date: it cannot be compared with complete years.

Hover over the title to read the methodology note on the modified Dietz calculation.


*Figure 4.9 — The annual return chart*

**WARNING**

The return shown may differ from your bank's. Fructificare weights each deposit by its date within the period; institutions sometimes use other conventions.

# 5. The envelope page

A click on a row of the dashboard opens an envelope's page. This is where most of the work happens: entering movements, reading performance, understanding where the fees come from.


*Figure 5.1 — An envelope's page*

## 5.1 The header

A banner in the envelope's color, with its name and type.

Two icons to the right of the name: the **pencil** to edit the envelope, the **bin** to delete it (§ 5.11).

Below the name, a reminder line shows the target return and the annual fees.

For a **PEA**, this line also tracks the €150,000 deposit cap: the total already paid in, the cap, and the share used — for example “Deposits: €75,000.00 / €150,000, i.e. 50% of the cap”. Only money brought in from outside counts, fees included: a purchase paid with the envelope's cash uses up none of the cap, and a withdrawal frees none. A deposit that would exceed the cap is refused, with the amount still available.

## 5.2 The four tiles

| Tile | What it shows |
|---|---|
| **Returns** | Current value, total cost and gain, in euros and as a percentage |
| **Deposits** | The net capital in place, with the total bought and the total sold below it |
| **Total Fees** | Sum of movement fees and annual fees |
| **Cash** | Cash available in the envelope |

The first tile only shows the **Returns** once a calibration exists. Without one, it only shows the simple balance of the deposits.

## 5.3 The envelope's documents

Below the tiles, a **Documents** box shows the number of PDF files attached to the envelope — account statements, trade confirmations, IFU tax forms. A click opens the list of these documents: you can **add** one, **open** it, **edit** its record or **delete** it, without leaving the envelope page.

A document added here is automatically linked to the envelope. It also appears on the **Documents** page, which gathers all your documents and where the import is described in detail (chapter 12).

## 5.4 Adding a movement

The form takes up the top of the page. It is used for deposits and withdrawals alike: the final button decides.

1. Choose the **date**. It cannot be earlier than the contract start date, nor later than today.
2. Enter the gross **amount**.
3. Enter the **transaction fees** charged by your broker, as a percentage or in euros.
4. Add the **annual fees** specific to this line, if it has any.
5. Select the **asset type**.
6. Optionally fill in the **note**, the **quantity** and the **unit price**.
7. Click **Deposit** for a deposit or **Withdrawal** for a withdrawal.

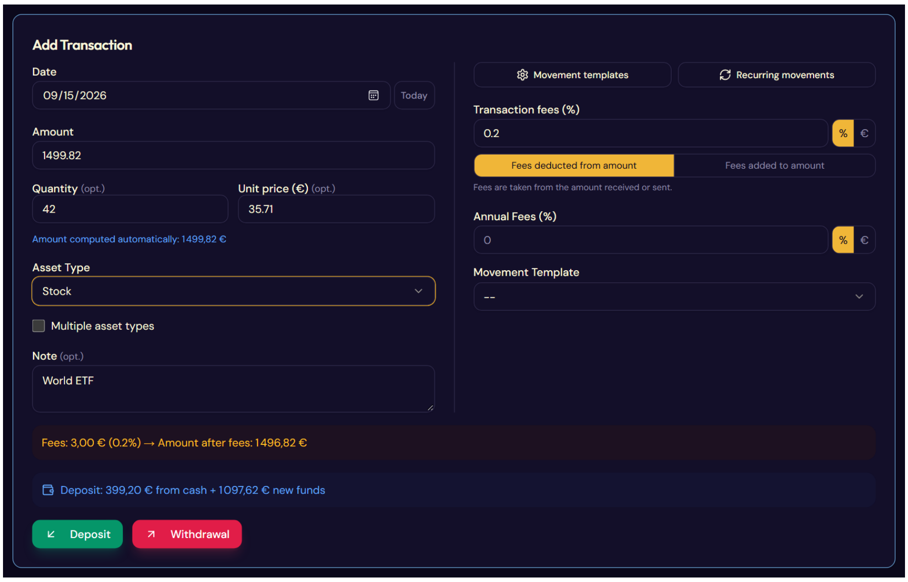



*Figure 5.2 — The add-movement form*

### Asset types

Ten categories are offered: euro fund, bond, stock, ETF, crypto, real estate, SCPI, gold, exotic, and “other”. The same list appears in every form: movement, movement template, recurring movement and multi-asset breakdown.

Choosing **other** shows a free-text field. The name you type there becomes a **reusable custom asset type**: it will appear in the list the next time you enter a movement.

### One movement, several assets

A deposit into a life insurance contract is rarely split over a single fund. Tick **Multiple asset types**, then **Configure** to break the amount down in percentages. The total must be exactly 100%; the application reminds you of it in real time.

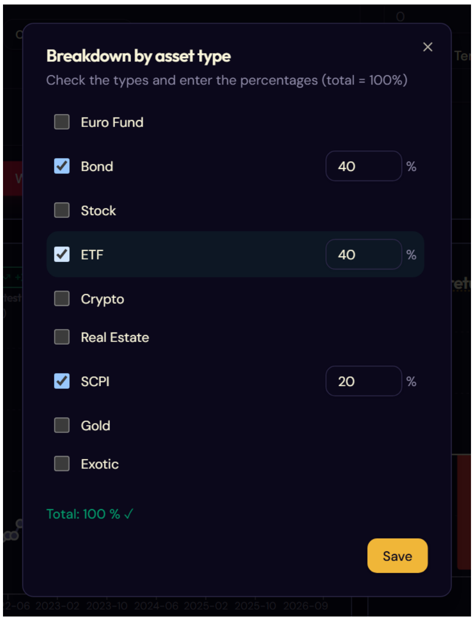



*Figure 5.3 — The multi-asset breakdown*

### Quantity and unit price

Two optional fields, useful for listed securities. Fill in two of them and the third is calculated: entering 10 units at €145.30 automatically fills in the amount at €1,453.

These values feed the weighted average purchase price in the “Totals by note” table (§ 5.9) and the calculation of returns by asset (§ 5.8).

### The note

Fructificare **groups** all the movements that share the same note and calculates their totals (§ 5.9). Use it to follow a specific holding over time — the name of an ETF, an SCPI, a stock.

> **GOOD TO KNOW**
> Be strict with the spelling of your notes: “ETF World” and “ETF world” will form two separate groups.

### The previews

Two boxes appear as you type:

- the fee preview, which shows the amount charged and the net amount actually invested;
- the cash pocket preview, which shows what part of the purchase will be paid from your existing cash and what part from new money.

### The two neighboring panels

At the top of the card, two buttons open independent tools:

- **Movement templates** — your reusable entry templates (chapter 7);
- **Recurring movements** — your scheduled deposits and withdrawals (chapter 8).

GOOD TO KNOW

**These two concepts are independent.** A movement template saves you time when entering data by hand; a recurring movement acts on its own on each due date. You can use one, the other, or both together.

## 5.5 The withdrawal question

When you click Withdrawal, Fructificare asks a question before saving: where does the money go?

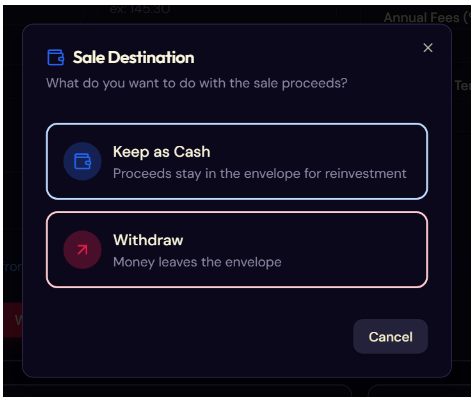



*Figure 5.4 — The withdrawal confirmation window*

- **Keep as Cash** — the money stays in the envelope, available for a future purchase. It goes into the cash pocket and will be used automatically for your next deposit. This is the case of a switch: you sell one holding to buy another.
- **Withdraw** — the money leaves the envelope for good. It is a withdrawal (rachat), and this is often the case that triggers tax (chapter 11).

WARNING

The choice has tax consequences. On a PEA, a PER or a life insurance contract, only money that leaves the envelope is taxable: a switch kept as cash is not. On a securities account, and for any sale of crypto for euros, the sale is taxable even if the money stays as cash (§ 11.2).

## 5.6 The evolution curve

The central chart of the page. It overlays what you have paid in and what the envelope is really worth.

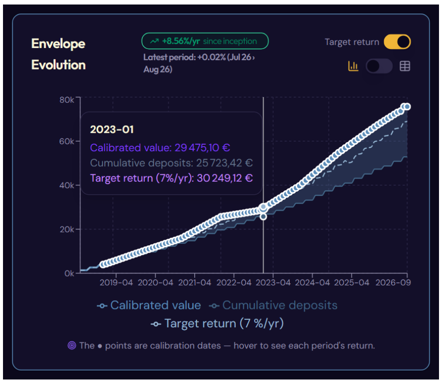
A badge shows the **real return since inception**, calculated using the modified Dietz method: each deposit is weighted by its date, so that a recent deposit does not distort the annualized performance.

### The target return curve

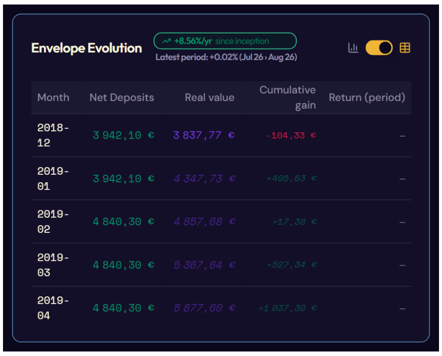
Turn it on to overlay a dotted curve: the path your envelope would have followed if each deposit had actually earned the target return set when it was created. The gap between the two curves is how far you are from your goal.

### The data table

The toggle button at the top right replaces the chart with a table. It lists each calibration with its cumulative gain and its return for the period. Values *in italics* are interpolated: they correspond to months you did not calibrate.




*5.5.1 — The curve with the target return and a tooltip*




| Month | Net Deposits | Real value | Cumulative gain | Return (period) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018-12 | 3 942,10 € | 3 837,77 € | -104,33 € | – |
| 2019-01 | 3 942,10 € | *4 347,73 €* | *+405,63 €* | – |
| 2019-02 | 4 840,30 € | *4 857,68 €* | *+17,38 €* | – |
| 2019-03 | 4 840,30 € | *5 367,64 €* | *+527,34 €* | – |
| 2019-04 | 4 840,30 € | *5 877,60 €* | *+1 037,30 €* | – |

*5.5.2 — The data table*

*Figure 5.5 — The evolution curve and its table*

## 5.7 The annual return

A year-by-year bar chart for this envelope only. Next to the title, a Calibrate button opens the calibration window directly, focused on the current envelope — the others appear grayed out.

## 5.8 Returns by asset

> **WARNING**
>
> **This section stays hidden until you have made a detailed calibration.** It needs the breakdown by position offered by the “Detail by position” option (§ 6.3). With total-value calibrations only, Fructificare cannot split the performance between your assets: the figures then feed the “Returns” tile at the top of the page, and nothing is shown here.

One tile per asset, taken from your latest detailed calibration:

- the current value of the holding;
- its total cost, that is what you have invested in it;
- its gain in euros and as a percentage.

Two warnings may appear:

- **Mixed calculation** — some movements of this asset have a quantity filled in, others do not. The cost basis then mixes two methods and becomes less accurate.
- **Asset with no movement** — you calibrated a holding to which no movement is attached. Fructificare shows its value but refuses to invent a performance.

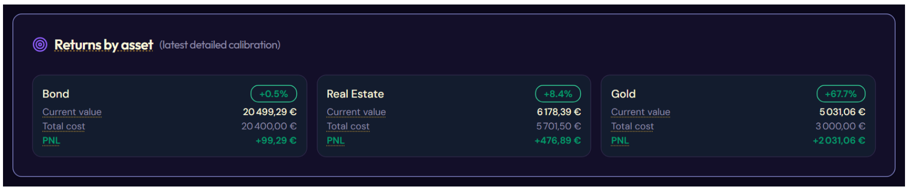



*Figure 5.6 — Returns by asset*

## 5.9 Totals by note

This table groups all the movements that share the same note and summarizes them. It is the tool for following a specific holding.

| Column | What it gives |
|---|---|
| **Total units** | The sum of the quantities bought |
| **Avg price** | The weighted average purchase price |
| **Net total** | Deposits minus withdrawals |
| **Total fees** | The fees accumulated on this holding |

The **weighted average purchase price** only takes into account the movements that have both a quantity and a unit price. If some have neither, the total units are shown in red with a warning: the figure is partial.


*Figure 5.7 — Totals by note*

## 5.10 The movement table

The complete history, at the bottom of the page. Each column can be sorted with a click on its header: date, type, asset type, gross amount, fees, annual fees, net amount, note.

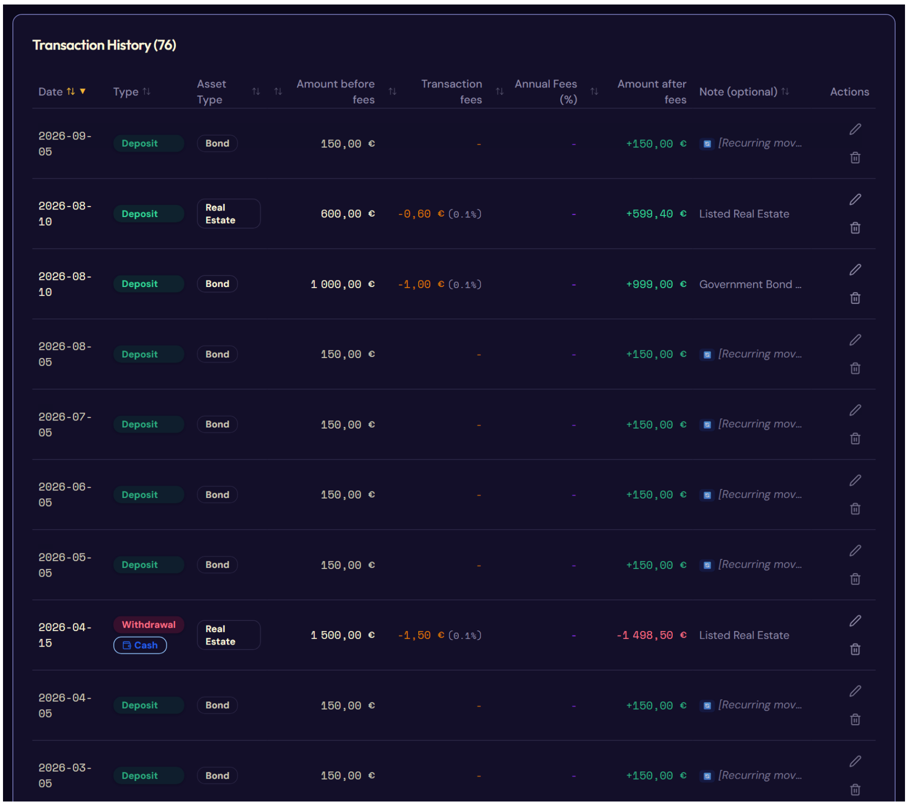
Two markers may accompany a row:

- **Cash** — a withdrawal kept in the cash pocket.

- 🔄 — a movement generated automatically by a recurring series (chapter 8). Its note appears in italics.

The quantity and unit price, when filled in, are shown in small type below the amount.

Each row can be edited or deleted with the icons on the right. Beyond 100 movements, the table is split into several pages.



**Transaction History (76)**

| Date | Type | Asset Type | Amount before fees | Transaction fees | Annual Fees (%) | Amount after fees | Note (optional) | Actions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2026-09-05 | Deposit | Bond | 150,00 € | - | - | +150,00 € | [Recurring mov… | |
| 2026-08-10 | Deposit | Real Estate | 600,00 € | -0,60 € (0.1%) | - | +599,40 € | Listed Real Estate | |
| 2026-08-10 | Deposit | Bond | 1 000,00 € | -1,00 € (0.1%) | - | +999,00 € | Government Bond … | |
| 2026-08-05 | Deposit | Bond | 150,00 € | - | - | +150,00 € | [Recurring mov… | |
| 2026-07-05 | Deposit | Bond | 150,00 € | - | - | +150,00 € | [Recurring mov… | |
| 2026-06-05 | Deposit | Bond | 150,00 € | - | - | +150,00 € | [Recurring mov… | |
| 2026-05-05 | Deposit | Bond | 150,00 € | - | - | +150,00 € | [Recurring mov… | |
| 2026-04-15 | Withdrawal Cash | Real Estate | 1 500,00 € | -1,50 € (0.1%) | - | -1 498,50 € | Listed Real Estate | |
| 2026-04-05 | Deposit | Bond | 150,00 € | - | - | +150,00 € | [Recurring mov… | |
| 2026-03-05 | Deposit | Bond | 150,00 € | - | - | +150,00 € | [Recurring mov… | |

*Figure 5.8 — The movement table*

## 5.11 Editing or deleting the envelope

### Edit

The pencil in the header opens a window where you can change the name, color, fees, target return, start date and inclusion in the tax report. Movements are not affected.

### Delete

The bin asks for confirmation and tells you exactly what will go with the envelope: the number of **scheduled movements** and **calibrations** involved.

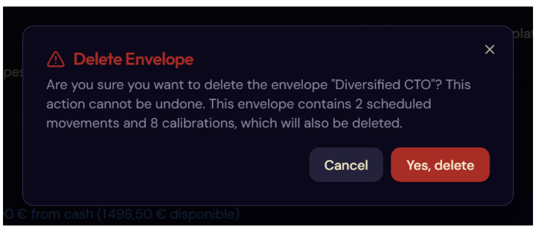


*Figure 5.9 — The deletion confirmation*

**WARNING**

Deletion cannot be undone and takes the envelope's whole history with it. If in doubt, export your data first (§ 14.3): you can always go back by importing it.

# 6. Calibrating your envelopes

## 6.1 Why calibrate

Fructificare connects to no bank. You therefore need to calibrate your envelopes yourself. It does not take long, and it is recommended to do it at least once a month.

**What calibration makes possible:**

- calculating the current total value of your portfolio and its gain (§ 4.4);
- drawing the evolution curves (§ 4.5, § 5.6), the annualized returns and the annual bar charts (§ 4.9, § 5.7);
- estimating the gains in the tax report (§ 11.2);
- calculating the financial health score (§ 13.2);
- setting the avatar, which follows your real capital (§ 13.1);
- showing the “real value” view of the allocation pie chart (§ 4.6).

> **WARNING**
>
> **As long as an envelope is not calibrated, its gain is zero by default — including in the tax report.** This is why a tax report produced on uncalibrated envelopes will show no estimated tax.

### How often?

Once a month is enough, and it is the pace Fructificare suggests. The **Calibrate my envelopes** button on the dashboard turns amber and blinks as soon as an envelope has never been calibrated, or its last calibration is more than thirty days old.

A “Monthly calibration” reminder also appears in your calendar (§ 9.2).

> **GOOD TO KNOW**
>
> Always calibrate at the same time of the month — when you receive your statements, for example. Evenly spaced points give readable curves and returns that can be compared from one period to the next.

## 6.2 Entering a calibration

Open the window from the dashboard — **Calibrate my envelopes** button — to handle all your envelopes at once, or from an envelope page to calibrate just one.

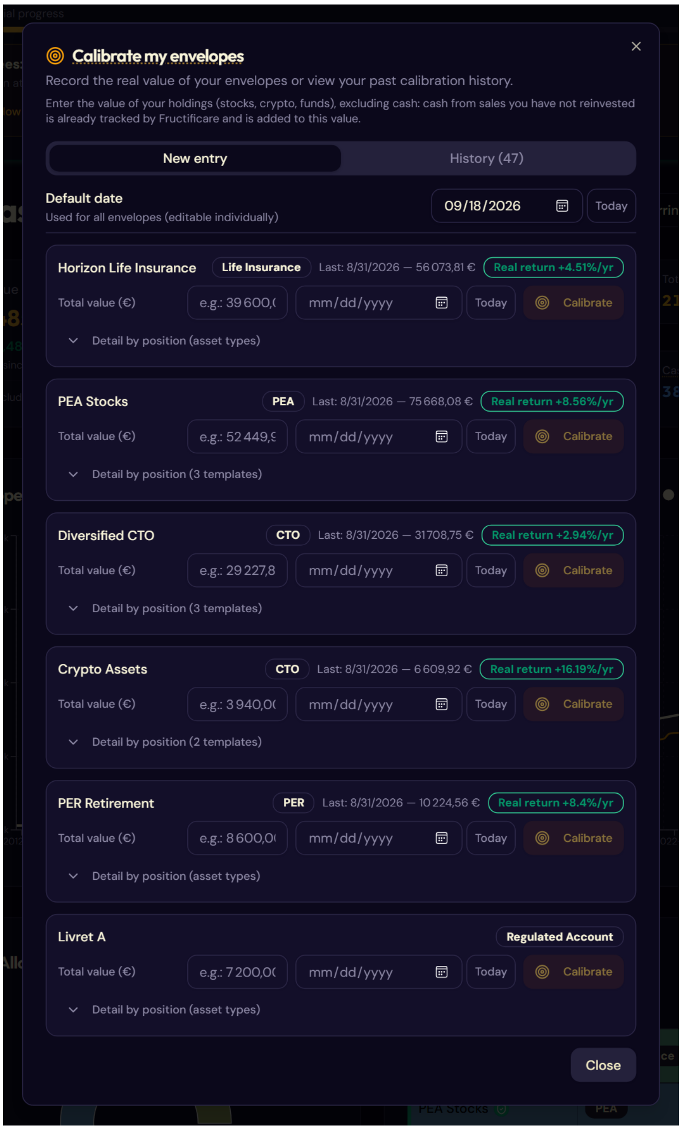



*Figure 6.1 — The calibration window*

1. Check the **default date**, at the top of the window. It applies to all envelopes.
2. For each envelope, enter its **total value** as read on your account.
3. If needed, change the **date** for that envelope alone in the field on the right — your statements do not all arrive on the same day.
4. Click the **Calibrate** button on the row. The message “Calibration saved” confirms it has been recorded.
5. Repeat for the other envelopes, then close the window.

Below each row, the **last calibration** known is shown with its date and amount, along with an annualized **real return** badge. They help you spot an aberrant entry quickly.

## 6.3 Detail by position

Below the total value field, a **Detail by position** link opens the breakdown. Instead of a single figure, you split the value between your holdings.

Fructificare offers two ways of splitting, depending on what you have entered:

- **by movement template** — if you have created some for this envelope (chapter 7), each one becomes a position to value, with a reminder of the number of units held;
- **by asset type** — otherwise, one row per asset class present in the envelope.

A consistency check verifies live that the sum of the positions equals the total. Until it does, an amber warning shows you the gap.

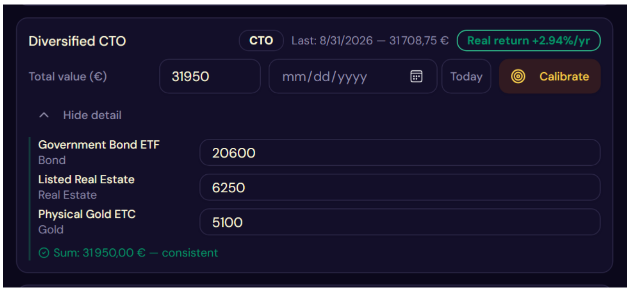



*Figure 6.2 — The breakdown by position*

> **WARNING**
>
> **Get into this habit from your very first calibration.** The breakdown by position is the only thing that unlocks the “Returns by asset” section of the envelope page (§ 5.8). Without it, you will never get the holding-by-holding performance detail — only an overall figure. A total-value calibration cannot be “detailed” afterwards: you have to edit it or enter a new one.

### Level 1 or level 2?

| | Level 1 — total value | Level 2 — detailed |
|---|---|---|
| **Time to enter** | One row | One row per position |
| **Portfolio value** | Yes | Yes |
| **Curves and returns** | Yes | Yes |
| **Tax estimate** | Yes | Yes |
| **Returns by asset** | No | Yes |
| **Cost price per holding** | No | Yes |

In short: level 1 is enough to manage your wealth as a whole. Level 2 is needed as soon as you want to know which of your holdings is pulling performance up or down.

## 6.4 Calibration history

The second tab, **History**, lists all your calibrations, most recent first. Each row takes the color of its envelope.

A badge shows the level of detail:

- **Lvl 1** — total value only;
- **Lvl 2** — broken down by position.

Two icons end each row. The **pencil** lets you edit the row. The **bin** deletes the calibration, after a confirmation.


*Figure 6.3 — Calibration history*

> **GOOD TO KNOW**
>
> Deleting a calibration deletes no movement. You only lose the valuation point: the curves are recalculated without it, interpolating between the remaining points.

## 6.5 Calibrating a single envelope

From an envelope page, the **Calibrate** button — next to the “Annual return” title (§ 5.7) — opens the same window, but **focused**: only the current envelope can be edited, the others appear grayed out. This avoids typing into the wrong row when you manage a dozen accounts.

# 7. Movement templates

A movement template is an entry template. It remembers everything that does not change from one deposit to the next — the envelope, the fund, the fees — so that only the date and the amount are left to fill in.

> GOOD TO KNOW
>
> **A movement template never triggers anything on its own.** If you are looking for a deposit that happens automatically on each due date, that is the recurring movement described in chapter 8.

## 7.1 When to create one

As soon as the same investment comes back. If you invest every month in the same ETF, with the same brokerage fees and the same breakdown, you may as well record this repetitive information once.

## 7.2 Opening the panel

From an envelope page, click **Movement templates**, at the top of the entry card. The panel opens.


*Figure 7.1 — The movement templates panel*

## 7.3 The list

Each template takes up a block, in the color of the envelope it is attached to. It shows its name, its envelope, its asset type and a reminder of its deposit fees and annual fees.

Two icons on the right: the pencil to edit, the bin to delete.

**GOOD TO KNOW**

Deleting a template deletes no movement already entered. You only lose the template.

## 7.4 Creating a template

1. Click **New template**.
2. Give it a meaningful **name** — it is the one you will pick in the drop-down menus. The name of the fund works well: “ETF World”, “Euro fund”, “SCPI European Offices”.
3. Choose the linked **envelope**.
4. Select the **asset type**, or tick **Multiple asset types** for a breakdown in percentages.

5. Fill in the **deposit/withdrawal fees** and the **annual fees**, as percentages or in euros.
6. Confirm with **Create template**.

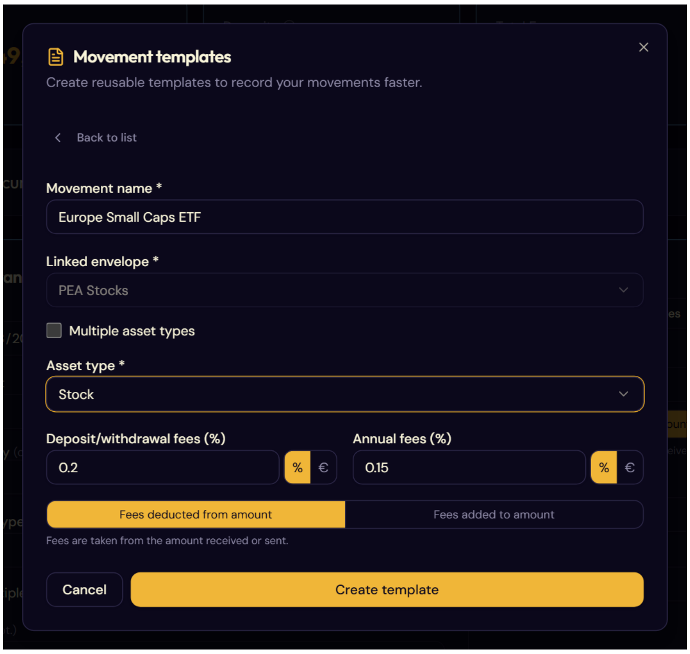



*Figure 7.2 — The creation form*

> **WARNING**
> The template's fees are the ones that will be pre-filled each time you use it. Check them against your fee schedule rather than estimating them: this figure then feeds the “Total Fees” tile and the health score.

## 7.5 Using a template

Your templates are used in three places.

### When entering data by hand

In the add-movement form (§ 5.4), the **Movement Template** menu pre-fills the asset type and the fees. All that is left is to enter the date and the amount.

### To create a recurring series

In the recurring movement creation tab, the **Import a template** button takes over the same settings (§ 8.2).

### As a calibration position

It is the least obvious use and the most useful. When an envelope has templates, the **Detail by position** option of the calibration window (§ 6.3) offers **one field per template** rather than one field per asset class. You then value each holding of your contract as it appears on your statement, with a reminder of the number of units held.

> **GOOD TO KNOW**
>
> **This is the underlying reason to create templates.** Without them, your detailed calibration is done by broad asset class — “stocks”, “euro funds”. With them, it is done holding by holding, and returns by asset (§ 5.8) become genuinely useful.

# 8. Recurring movements

A recurring movement is a scheduled deposit or withdrawal. Once created, it is recorded on its own on each due date — including the due dates that passed while the application was closed.

> **GOOD TO KNOW**
> **Not to be confused with movement templates (chapter 7),** which are templates that help you enter data faster.

## 8.1 Opening the panel

Three paths lead to the recurring movements panel:

- from the dashboard, **Recurring movements** button — the counter shows the number of active series;
- from an envelope page, **Recurring movements** button — the envelope is pre-selected;
- from the calendar, **Scheduled movements** tab (§ 9.4).

The panel has two tabs: creation and history.

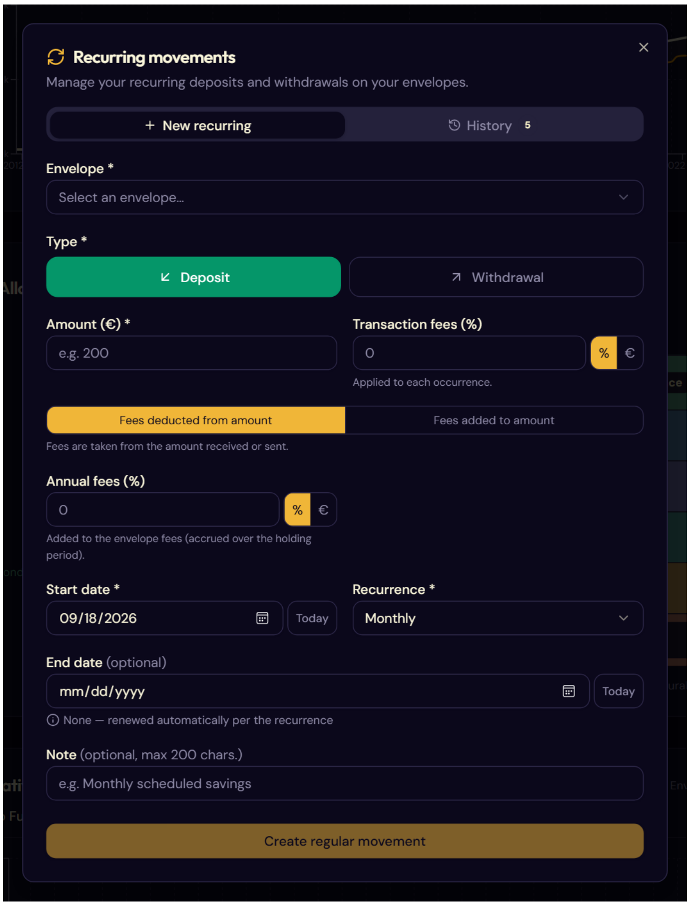



*Figure 8.1 — The recurring movements panel*

## 8.2 Creating a series

1. Choose the destination **envelope**.
2. Set the **type**: deposit or withdrawal.
3. Enter the **amount** of each occurrence.
4. Fill in the **transaction fees** — they will be charged on each due date — then any **annual fees**.
5. Set the **start date** and the **recurrence**.
6. Leave the **end date** empty so that the movement keeps applying by default until you stop it, or set one.
7. Add a **note** and the **asset type** if needed.
8. Confirm with **Create regular movement**.

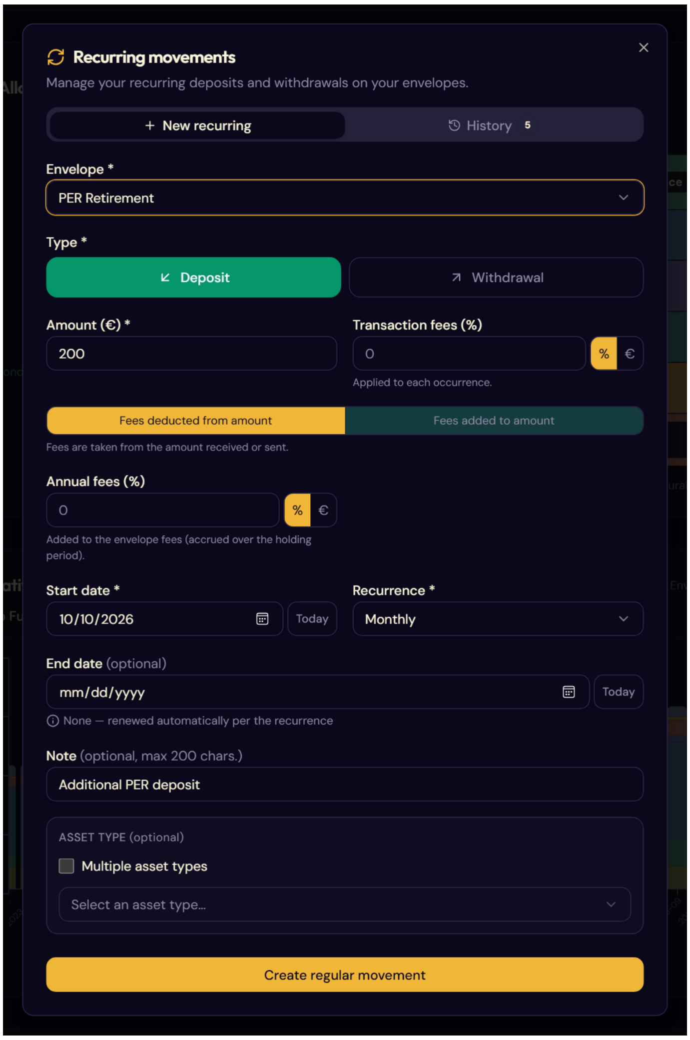



*Figure 8.2 — The creation form*

### The four recurrences

| Recurrence | Frequency | Typical use |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Monthly** | Every month | Scheduled deposit into a contract |
| **Quarterly** | Every 3 months | Dividends, SCPI rents |
| **Semi-annual** | Every 6 months | Bonus, additional deposit |
| **Annual** | Once a year | Year-end deposit, account-keeping fees |

**GOOD TO KNOW**

Recurring movements only concern your investment envelopes. An everyday expense or income — rent, a subscription, a salary — is entered in the Monthly budget tab of the calendar, with its recurrence (§ 9.5).

### Importing a movement template

If you have created templates for this envelope (chapter 7), the **Import a template** button takes over its asset type and fees in one go. It is the quickest way to create a series that is consistent with your manual entries.

### Splitting over several assets

As with manual entry, tick **Multiple asset types** then **Configure** to break each occurrence down in percentages. The total must reach 100%.

**WARNING**

A series created with a start date in the past immediately generates all the occurrences since that date. Check the date before confirming.

## 8.3 The history

The second tab lists all your series, active and ended alike, each tinted in the color of its envelope.

Each block shows the name of the envelope, the amount, the recurrence, the period covered and the note.

An **ended** series — stopped manually, or whose end date has passed — stands out with a **dotted border** and an “Ended” badge. It keeps the tint of its envelope, so that it stays readable.

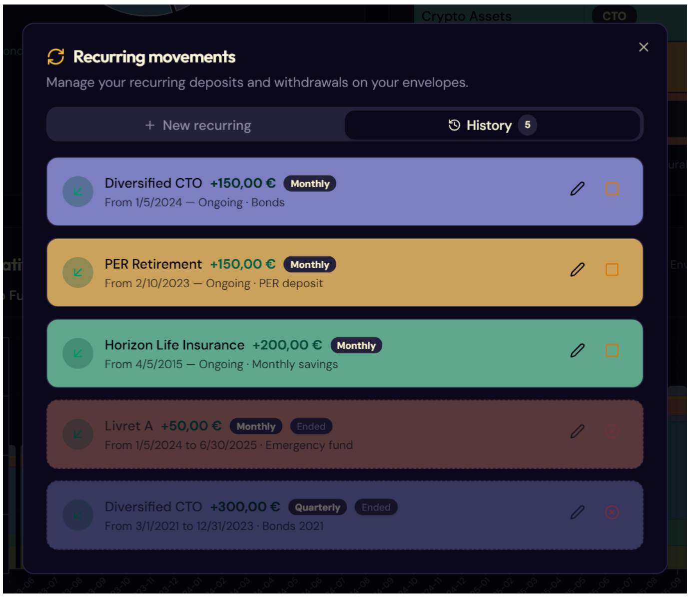



*Figure 8.3 — The series history*

### Editing a series

The **pencil** takes you back to the form, pre-filled. Changing the amount, start date, recurrence, type or fees applies to **the whole series, past included**: the movements already generated are deleted and recreated with the new settings, and the envelope's balance is recalculated. To change the amount from a given date without touching the past, stop the series and create a new one.

Every change of amount is recorded in a **change log** shown below the block, with its date and both values. You thus keep track of a change to a deposit.

### Stopping a series

The **square** icon interrupts the series after confirmation. The movements already generated stay in place.

### Deleting a series

Only available on a **stopped** series. Fructificare first tells you how many transactions this series generated and for what total amount: they will be deleted with it.

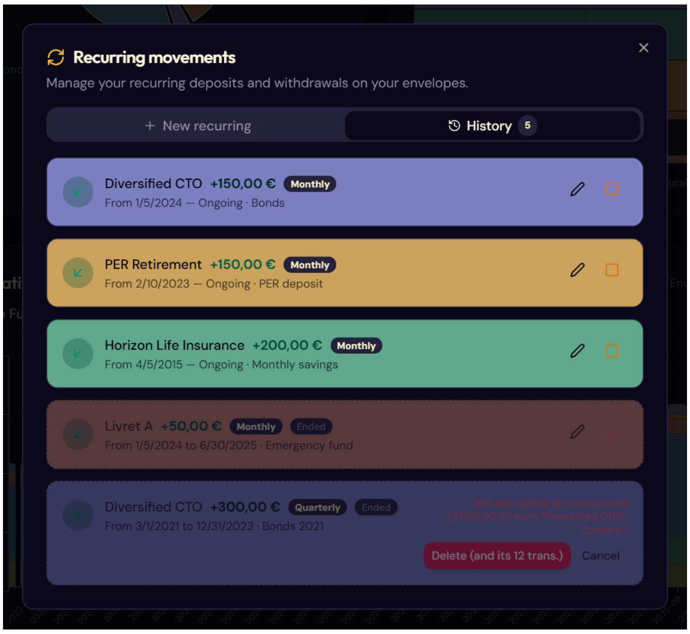


*Figure 8.4 — The deletion confirmation*

> **WARNING**
>
> **Stopping and deleting are not the same thing.** Stopping keeps the history: your past deposits stay in the envelope and in your statistics. Deleting erases the series and every movement it produced — your balance will change.

## 8.4 Automatic catch-up

Your series keep existing when the application is closed. At each startup, Fructificare compares today's date with the last known due date and generates everything that is missing (§ 3.4).

The summary distinguishes two cases:

- **applied automatically** — the occurrences created without any action from you;
- **carried over into simulations** — the occurrences added to your scenarios.

In an envelope's movement table, an occurrence coming from a series carries the marker and its note is shown in italics (§ 5.10).

> **WARNING**
>
> The catch-up is capped at twenty-four months. Beyond that, the oldest occurrences are ignored and the summary tells you how many were skipped. If you resume tracking after a long break, check your balances.

# 9. The calendar and the budget

The calendar brings together your past and upcoming movements, your reminders, your tax deadlines, your contract anniversaries...

Three tabs complete it below: **Reminders**, **Scheduled movements** and **Monthly budget**.

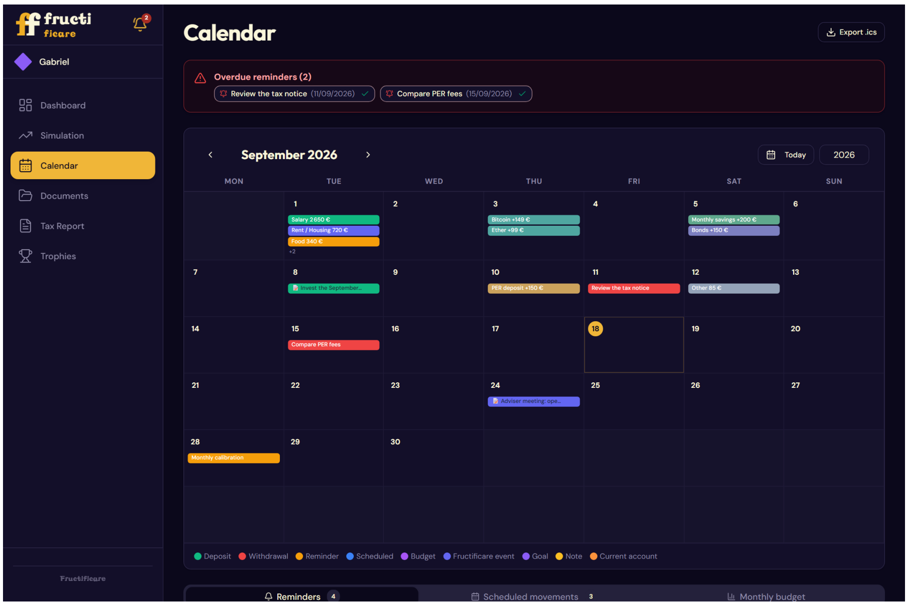



*Figure 9.1 — The calendar page*

## 9.1 The monthly grid

The arrows on either side of the month move you from one month to the next. The Today button takes you back to the current month, and the field on the right lets you jump straight to a year.

Each day shows up to **three event dots**. Beyond that, a “+n” counter shows what is not displayed. Click the day to see everything.

### The legend

| Color | Event |
|---|---|
| **Green** | Deposit |
| **Red** | Withdrawal |
| **Amber** | Reminder |
| **Blue** | Scheduled movement |
| **Purple** | Budget entry |
| **Indigo** | Fructificare event (review, fee review...) |
| **Light purple** | Goal due date |
| **Yellow** | Personal note |

| Color | Event |
|---|---|
| **Orange** | Current account movement |

### The day window

A click on a cell opens the details of the day: each event is listed with its amount, its breakdown by asset where relevant, and its actions (mark a reminder as done, apply a scheduled movement).

At the bottom of the window, three buttons add an item on that date: **Budget** opens the entry of a budget item (§ 9.5), **Note** a calendar note, and **Reminder** a reminder (§ 9.3).

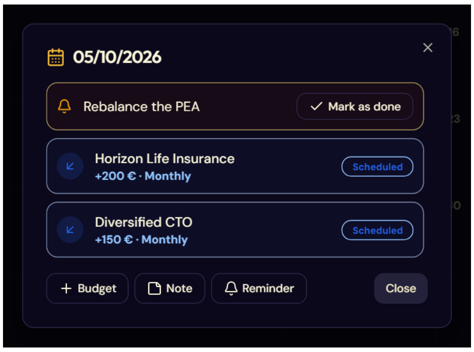



*Figure 9.2 — The details of a day*

### Calendar notes

A free note attached to a date, in one of eight available colors. It is not used in any calculation: it is a memo, to remember the context of a decision — “switch after the crash”, “bonus received”.

### Exporting to your calendar

The **Export .ics** button produces a standard calendar file, which you can import into Outlook, Google Calendar or Apple Calendar.

## 9.2 Events generated automatically in the calendar

| Event | When | Why |
|---|---|---|
| **Monthly calibration** | Every month | Record the value of your accounts (chapter 6) |
| **Monthly challenge — 3 days left** | Three days before the end of the month | Complete the month's mission (§ 13.5) |
| **PEA — 5 years** | On the contract anniversary | Income tax exemption acquired |
| **Life insurance — 8 years** | On the contract anniversary | Tax allowance acquired |
| **Quarterly review** | Every three months | Take stock of the trajectory |
| **Annual review** | 1 January | Review goals and performance |
| **Fee review** | 15 January and 15 July | Check what your contracts cost |

| Event | When | Why |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Tax deadlines** | In spring | Prepare and then file your tax return |

PEA and life insurance contract anniversaries are only created if you have filled in the **start date** of the envelope concerned (§ 4.3).

## 9.3 Reminders tab

Your personal reminders, alongside those Fructificare generates (§ 9.2). At the top of the list, the monthly challenge and the current month's due dates (calibration, review, tax) remind you of what lies ahead.

### Adding a reminder

1. Click **Add reminder**.
2. Type the **label** — for example “Check my PEA”, “Record the values”.
3. Set the **date**.
4. Choose the **recurrence**: none, monthly or yearly.
5. Confirm with **Save**.

A reminder can be edited, marked as done or deleted from the list.

### Overdue reminders

A red banner appears at the top of the page as soon as a reminder has passed its date without being marked as done. Each reminder is listed with its date and a tick to mark it as done, without leaving the page.

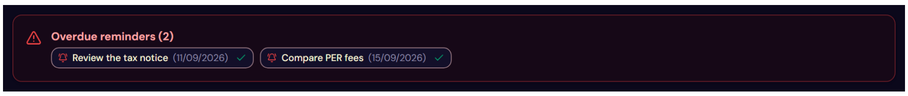



*Figure 9.3 — The overdue reminders banner*

## 9.4 Scheduled movements tab

A view of your active regular movements from the calendar: envelope, amount, recurrence, start date and note. The **Manage** button — like the pencil on each row — opens the full recurring movements panel (chapter 8), where series are created, edited and stopped.

## 9.5 Monthly budget tab

### The investment rate

You will find the share of this month's salary actually invested, as a percentage. The assessment below is given for information only and is not investment advice. The share invested depends on each person's situation and should be tailored to it.

| Rate | Assessment |
|---|---|
| **30% and above** | Excellent! 🏆 |
| **20 to 29%** | Great! 💪 |
| **10 to 19%** | Good! 👍 |
| **Below 10%** | Keep it up! 🌱 |

The calculation assumes that an entry in the **Salary** category exists for the month. The salary can also be entered in the Settings: it is then used as the basis when the month contains no “Salary” entry.


*Figure 9.4 — The investment rate*

### The month's movement list

All the month's flows, whatever their origin: budget entries, envelope transactions, recurring occurrences, current account expenses. A coloured dot shows the source of each row. The movements recorded on investment envelopes are imported here automatically, but remember to add your recurring living expenses (rent, transport, food, subscriptions, etc.).

### Adding a budget movement

This is where you enter everyday expenses and income that do not concern any investment envelope — rent, a subscription, a salary. They are attached to the **current account**, which is not part of any investment statistics.

1. Click **Add movement** — or **Budget** from a day window (§ 9.1).
2. Choose the **category** among the seven offered.
3. If you chose **Other**, enter a custom label.
4. Enter the **amount** and the **date**.
5. Choose a **recurrence** if needed: none, weekly, monthly, quarterly or yearly. A recurring entry is carried over automatically to the following periods.
6. Confirm with **Expense** or **Income** depending on whether money goes out or comes in.

**The seven categories:**

- Salary — your income; it is the basis of the investment rate;
- Rent / Housing, Food, Bills / Fees — your fixed expenses;
- Leisure — your discretionary expenses;
- Investment — what you put aside;
- Other — with a free label.

A second **History** tab lists your past budget entries. It only shows budget entries: your envelope movements stay on their own page.

### The breakdown pie chart

The breakdown of the month's expenses by category.

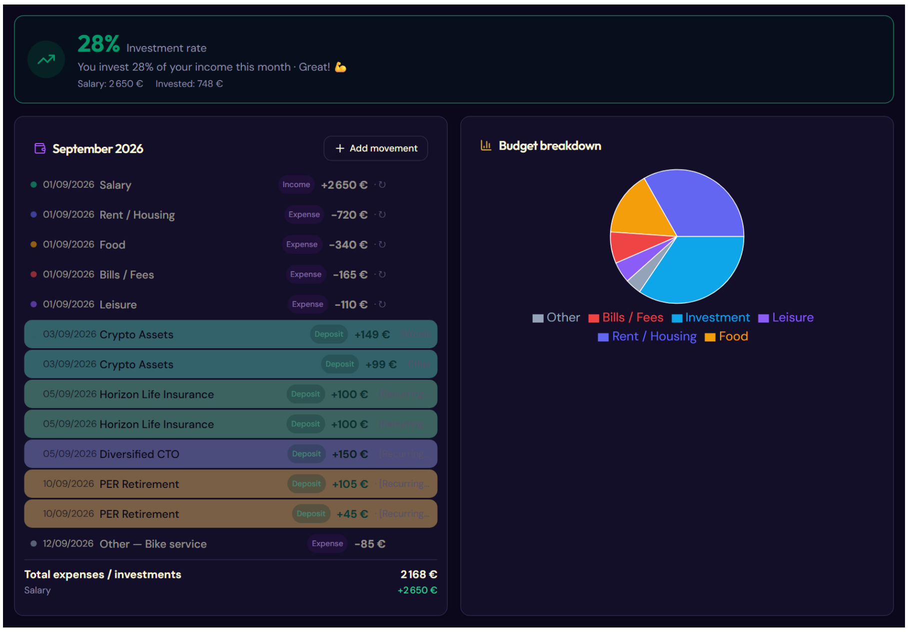



*Figure 9.5 — The Monthly budget tab*

> **GOOD TO KNOW**
>
> The budget is not mandatory. If you enter neither salary nor expenses, the rest of Fructificare works normally — you simply lose the investment rate, the Crossover Point and the liquidity component of the health score.

# 10. Simulations

Simulations in Fructificare let you project what might happen. It is a scratch space — **nothing you do there touches your real envelopes**. You can test a higher deposit, a crash or an early retirement there, with no risk at all to your data.

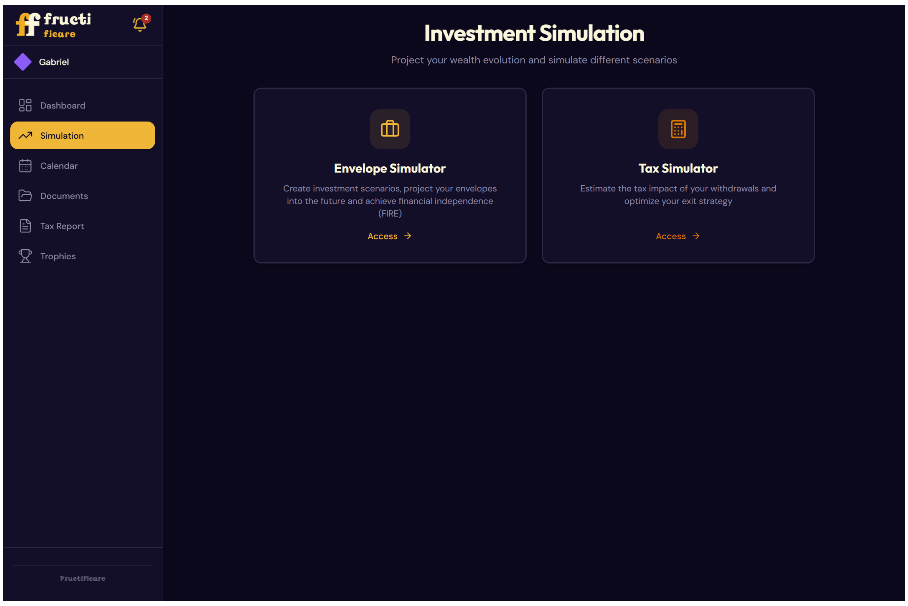



*Figure 10.1 — The simulations home page*

## 10.1 Two tools, two questions

The Simulation page offers two entry points, which answer different questions.

- **Envelope Simulator** — "Where will my wealth be in 10, 20 or 30 years?" It is the main tool, described throughout this chapter.
- **Tax Simulator** — "How much will the State take if I withdraw now?" It is covered in chapter 11, with the rest of taxation.

## 10.2 The list of your simulations

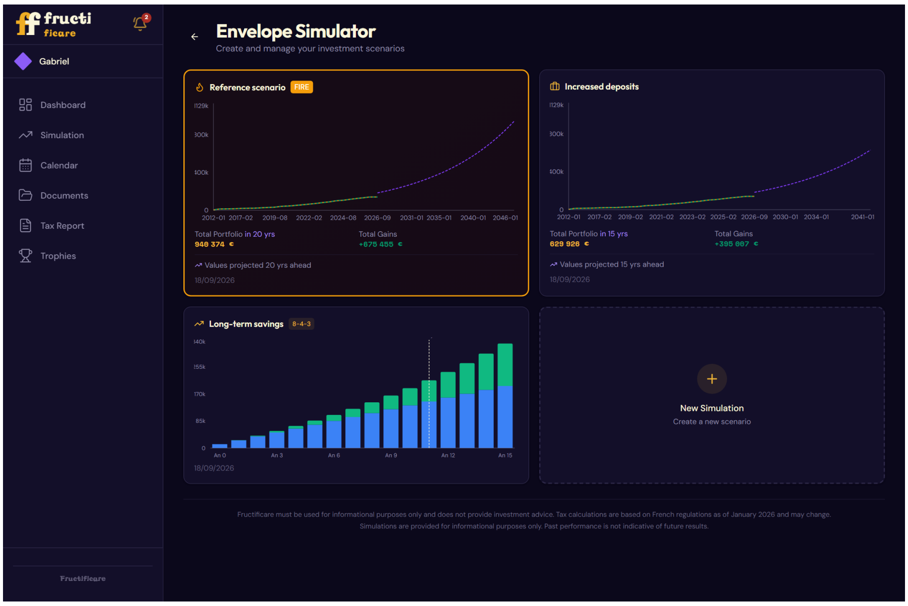



*Figure 10.2 — The grid of saved simulations*

Each scenario you create becomes a tile:

- a mini chart — value, deposits, and the projection in purple;
- **Total Portfolio** and **Total Gains** at the horizon you chose last time;
- the saved horizon, shown in purple next to the label (“in 20 yrs”);
- the date the scenario was created.

### Creating a simulation

Creating one takes two steps.

7. **Choose the type.** A **Classic simulation** is for projecting your envelopes freely; an **8-4-3 rule** simulation is a teaching exercise (§ 10.5).
8. **For a classic simulation:** give the scenario a name, then choose **Import my current envelopes** — your real envelopes are copied with their recurring deposits — or **Start from a blank simulation**, to build a hypothetical portfolio.

## 10.3 The details of a simulation

Opening a simulation gives access to a parallel dashboard, with its own settings.

### The toolbar

| Tool | What it does |
|---|---|
| **Inflation** | When on, inflation is deducted from the return of each movement: projected amounts are then expressed in today's euros. The inflation rate can be changed by clicking the right-hand part of the button. |
| **FIRE Settings** | Your monthly needs and your safe withdrawal rate. The required capital is recalculated live. These settings are shared with the rest of the application. |
| **Stress Test** | Applies a crash on a chosen date: stocks, ETFs and bonds −20%, crypto −50%; |

| Tool | What it does |
|---|---|
| | euro funds, real estate, SCPI, gold and exotic assets are not affected. |
| **Recurring movements** | Opens the panel of scheduled deposits, applied to the simulation only. |
| **Delete Simulation** | Erases the scenario. Your real envelopes are not affected. |

### The achievement banners

- **Crossover Point reached** — your cumulative interest exceeds the sum of your deposits. The tipping point after which your capital works harder than you do.
- **Financial Independence Achieved (FIRE)** — your passive income covers your declared monthly needs. The banner shows the surplus and the percentage reached.

### The tiles and the fees

Total portfolio, total deposited, net interest (in euros and as a percentage), FIRE progress and FIRE target. A separate card shows the split of fees between entry fees and annual fees, and their cumulative impact at the horizon — a figure often higher than expected.

### The projection controls

Two controls set the horizon: a **target date** picker (month and year) and a **year slider** that shows the projected value live while you move it.

> **WARNING**
> A projection is not a promise. It applies a constant return to regular deposits; markets, however, go up and down. It is mostly useful for comparing scenarios with one another, not for predicting an amount.

## 10.4 The envelope page of a simulation

Clicking a simulation envelope opens **the same page as in chapter 5**, drawn from the scenario's data. No need to describe it again: only three things change.

- **Isolated space** — nothing you do here shows up on your dashboard.
- **Extended charts** — the curves continue into the future, at the envelope's target return.
- **Simplified calibration** — the calibration window does not ask for the breakdown by position.

## 10.5 The 8-4-3 rule

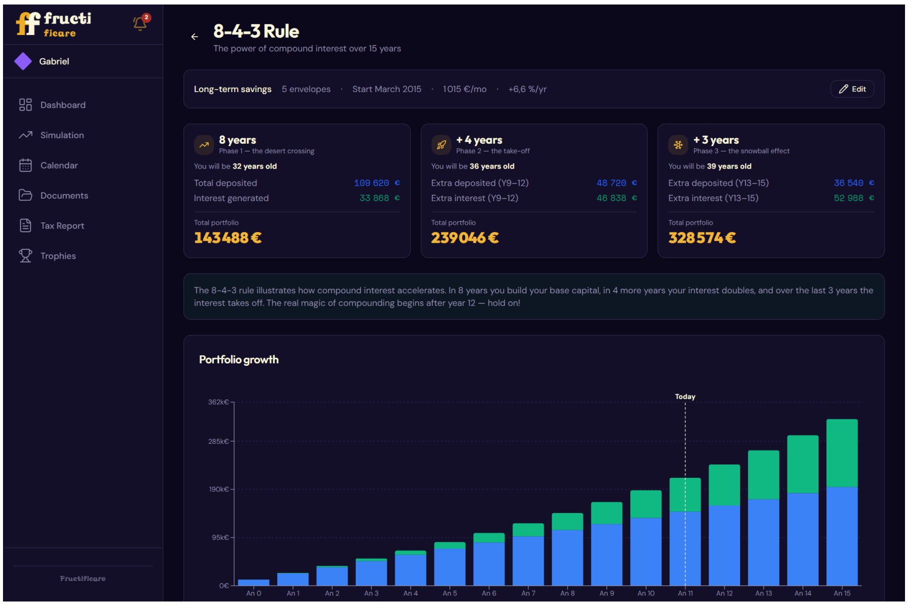



*Figure 10.3 — The "8-4-3 rule" simulation*

The 8-4-3 rule is a teaching exercise to visualize the power of compound interest. It illustrates a simple idea: *interest takes a long time to get going, then accelerates exponentially.*

**The formula:** in 8 years you build your base capital; in 4 more years your interest grows fast; and during the last 3 years, interest takes off.

## Configuring

The configuration panel asks for a simulation name, the envelopes to include, a start date (Year 0), a starting capital, a monthly deposit and an annual return.

> **GOOD TO KNOW**
>
> The starting capital fills itself in: Fructificare puts there the total you had paid into the selected envelopes on the date chosen for Year 0. Change Year 0 and the amount follows. You remain free to correct it by hand.

## Reading the result

- **Three phase cards** — "the desert crossing" (8 years), "the take-off" (+4 years), "the snowball effect" (+3 years).
- **Stacked bar chart** over 15 years, separating deposits and interest, with a "Today" marker.
- **Summary tiles** — total paid in, total interest, final capital.
- **Progress calendar** — 180 squares, one per month, showing the gain of each month elapsed.
- **Year-by-year table** — past years in regular type, future years in italics.

# 11. Taxation

A gain is only really yours after tax. Fructificare offers two complementary tools: a **simulator** to answer “what if I withdrew now?”, and a **tax report** to find, the following year, what needs to be declared.

> **WARNING**
> Fructificare is not tax return software. The amounts it produces are estimates, calculated according to the French rules in force in January 2026. Check them against the single tax form (IFU) your institution sends you.

## 11.1 The tax simulator

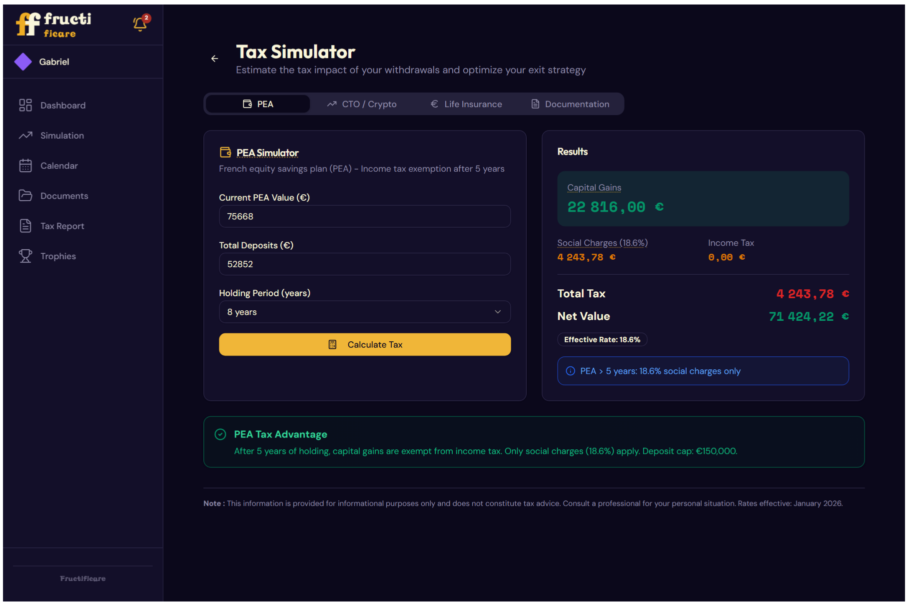



*Figure 11.1 — The tax simulator*

Available from the Simulation page, it works on amounts you enter freely (it does not read your envelopes).

| Tab | What you enter | What it calculates |
|---|---|---|
| **PEA** | Current value, deposits, holding period | Gain, social charges, income tax, total tax, net value, effective rate |
| **CTO / Crypto** | Same, with a “crypto” box | Same, applying the specific regime for crypto-assets |
| **Life Insurance** | Same, plus family status | Same, applying the €4,600 allowance (€9,200 for a couple) beyond 8 years |
| **Documentation** | — | The rates in force, one sheet per envelope, and optimization ideas |

Each tab ends with a contextual tip: for example, on a PEA less than five years old, the benefit of waiting for the milestone before withdrawing.

## 11.2 The tax report

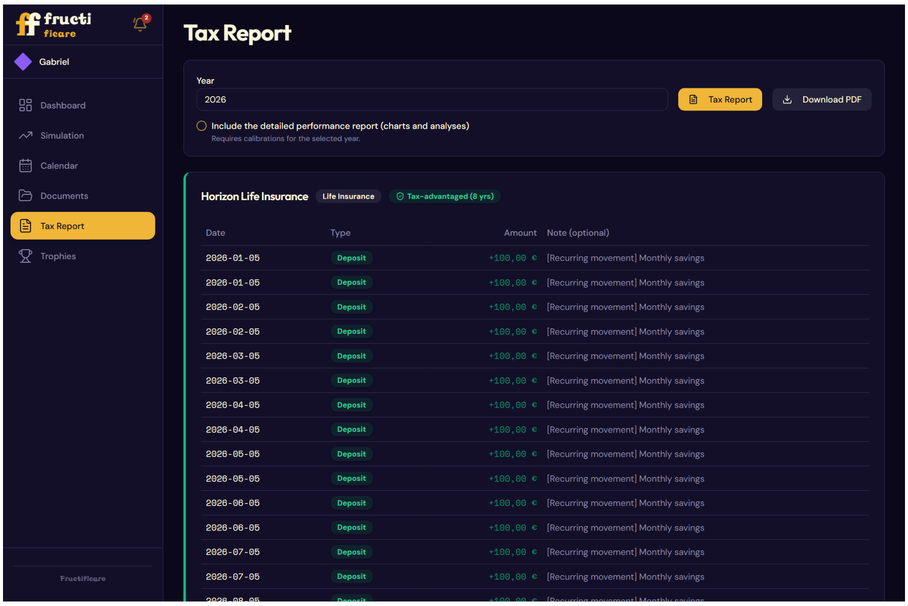


*Figure 11.2 — The Tax Report page*

Unlike the simulator, the tax report works on **your real data**. You choose a year, and it reconstructs what happened on each envelope.

### What each card shows

- the year's movements, with a “Taxable Withdrawals” badge on the withdrawals concerned;
- the year's deposits, the year's taxable withdrawals, the cumulative deposits;
- **the current balance** — the envelope's latest calibrated value, and its uninvested **cash** when there is some;
- **the tax breakdown** — estimated gain, social charges, income tax, total.

### Which withdrawals are taxable

- **PEA, PER, life insurance** — only money that leaves the envelope is taxable; selling and keeping the cash inside triggers nothing.
- **Securities account (CTO)** — each sale is taxable in the year it takes place, even if the proceeds stay as cash in the account.
- **Crypto** — a sale for euros is taxable, in any envelope. Gains are taxable for the year of the disposals, but are declared and paid the following year: the report reminds you of this on the card concerned.

> **GOOD TO KNOW**
>
> **A balance preceded by “~” is estimated.** In the absence of a calibration, Fructificare derives it from

> your net deposits. It is an order of magnitude, not a recorded amount.

### Why calibrating changes everything

Fructificare applies the partial withdrawal rule, withdrawal by withdrawal and in chronological order:

`Taxable gain = Withdrawal amount − (Net deposits × Withdrawal amount ÷ Total envelope value)`

- **Net deposits** — the money you brought in, minus the share of capital already repaid by your previous withdrawals;
- **Total envelope value** — its value just before the withdrawal: the closest calibration, cash included, brought forward to the withdrawal date using the deposits and withdrawals made in between.

For example, for €100,000 paid into a life insurance contract worth €150,000, a withdrawal of €50,000 contains €16,666.67 of gains; €66,666.67 of net deposits then remain for the next withdrawal. For crypto, the law applies the same principle to disposals. For stocks in a securities account, the official calculation relies on the average purchase price of the securities sold: the result shown is then an estimate.

This formula has a direct consequence: **as long as the envelope is not calibrated, the estimated gain is zero**. Without a known valuation, the application cannot invent a gain — and will therefore show no tax. **Calibrating is the condition for getting a useful tax estimate** (chapter 6).

### When no tax is shown

The tax lines only appear for envelopes that have a tax regime. Otherwise, a message explains why.

| Situation | Message shown |
|---|---|
| **No withdrawal in the year** | No withdrawal this year: no tax to declare. |
| **Withdrawals without gains** | Withdrawals with no gain over the period: no tax. |
| **Custom envelope** | Custom envelope: no pre-calculated tax regime. |
| **Regulated savings account** | Regulated savings account: interest exempt from income tax and social charges. |
| **Withdrawals with gains** | The details of the regime applied (see the appendices) |

### The tax-advantaged badge

A green edge and a **Tax-free (5 yrs)** or **Tax-advantaged (8 yrs)** badge mark the envelopes that have passed their holding-period threshold by the end of the report year: 5 years for a PEA, 8 years for a life insurance contract.

## 11.3 The PDF export

The **Tax Report** button produces the report on screen; you can **Download PDF** to turn this report into a document to archive or to send to your accountant.

**The standard PDF contains:**

- a header and the list of the envelopes concerned;
- **a summary by asset type** — withdrawals, gains, tax, with a reminder of the rates applied;
- **the details by envelope** — movement table, summary box, tax-maturity mention;
- numbered footers.

### The detailed performance report

A checkbox adds four pages of analysis. It **requires at least one calibration in the year**: without a valuation, there is no performance to plot.

9. **Cover** — the annual curve of your portfolio.
10. **Portfolio summary** — start and end values, allocation pie chart, regulated savings accounts counted separately.
11. **Performance by envelope** — one section per envelope, with its monthly curve.
12. **Overall annual analysis** — returns by year, deposit fees, FIRE progress.

# 12. Documents

An account statement, a trade confirmation, an IFU tax form: these PDF files usually end up scattered between the downloads folder, email attachments and a forgotten folder. Fructificare lets you **file them with the envelopes they relate to**, so you can find them on the day you need them — when filing your tax return, or when calibrating.

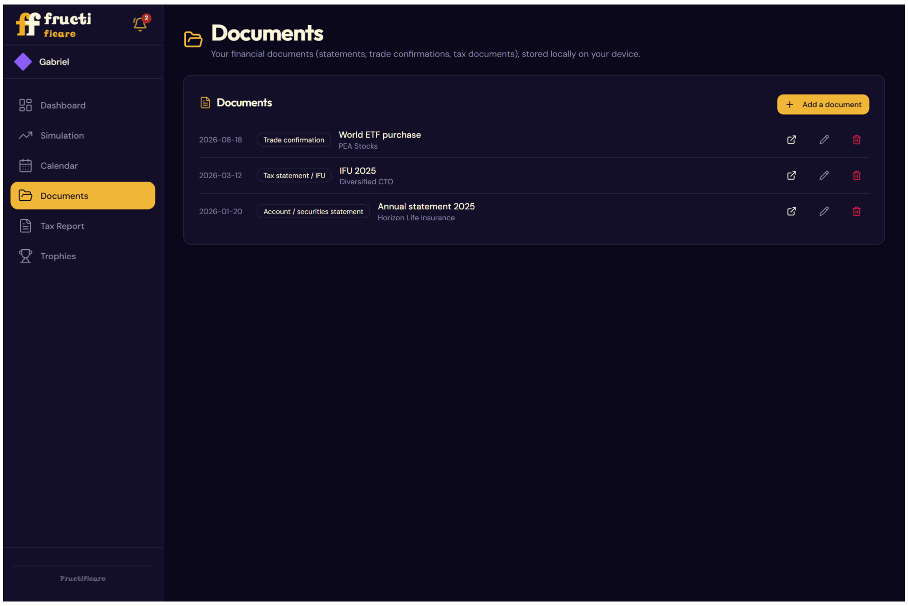



*Figure 12.1 — The Documents page*

## 12.1 Where your imported documents go

Like the rest of Fructificare, these files stay stored locally. On import, the PDF is **copied** into a folder of the application:

`%APPDATA%\app.fructificare.desktop\documents imp\`

Each envelope gets its own subfolder there; documents not attached to an envelope go into a “global” subfolder.

> **GOOD TO KNOW**
>
> It is a copy that goes into the application's folder; your original file stays where it was.

> **WARNING**
>
> The JSON backup file only contains the metadata (name, date, type, path), never the PDF itself. **If you change computers, also copy the “documents imp” folder: otherwise your files will not follow and the program will show “File not found”.**

## 12.2 Adding a document

1. From the **Documents** page, or from the Documents section of an envelope page, click **Add a document**.
2. Choose a PDF. The file picker only offers this format.
3. Fill in the record, then confirm. The file is copied and the record appears in the list.

### The record fields

| Field | What it is for |
|---|---|
| **Date** | The date of the document — not the import date. It is used for sorting. |
| **Document type** | Account / securities statement · Trade confirmation · Tax statement / IFU · Annual report / KID · Other |
| **Type label** | Only appears if you chose “Other”. Lets you name your own category, for example “Tax certificate”. |
| **Name** | The label shown in the list. Pre-filled with the file name, editable. |
| **Linked envelope** | The envelope concerned, or “None” for a global document. |

## 12.3 Viewing, editing, deleting

Each row of the list has three buttons.

- **Open** — the PDF opens in your usual reader (Acrobat, Edge, Preview…).
- **Edit** — to change the information entered when the document was imported.
- **Delete** — removes the record and erases the copied file, after confirmation. Your original PDF is not touched.

A **Folder** button opens the imported documents folder directly in Windows Explorer, if you prefer to access it by hand.

### “File not found”

This orange badge marks a record whose PDF has disappeared from the application's folder — deleted by hand, or not copied over when changing computers. The record stays, so you know what is missing; simply delete it and import the document again.

## 12.4 Two security points

Opening a document means asking Windows to launch a program. Fructificare therefore frames this operation in two ways, invisible in everyday use but which explain some refusals.

- **Paths are checked.** A document whose saved location does not exactly match the expected form is refused, with the message *“This document points to an invalid location and was not opened”*. This check protects you from a modified JSON backup that would try to open an arbitrary file on your disk.

- **Disk access is restricted.** The application can only read and write in its own folders. A PDF located elsewhere is only accessible at the moment **you** point to it in the dialog box — and for that one time only.

# 13. Progress & trophies

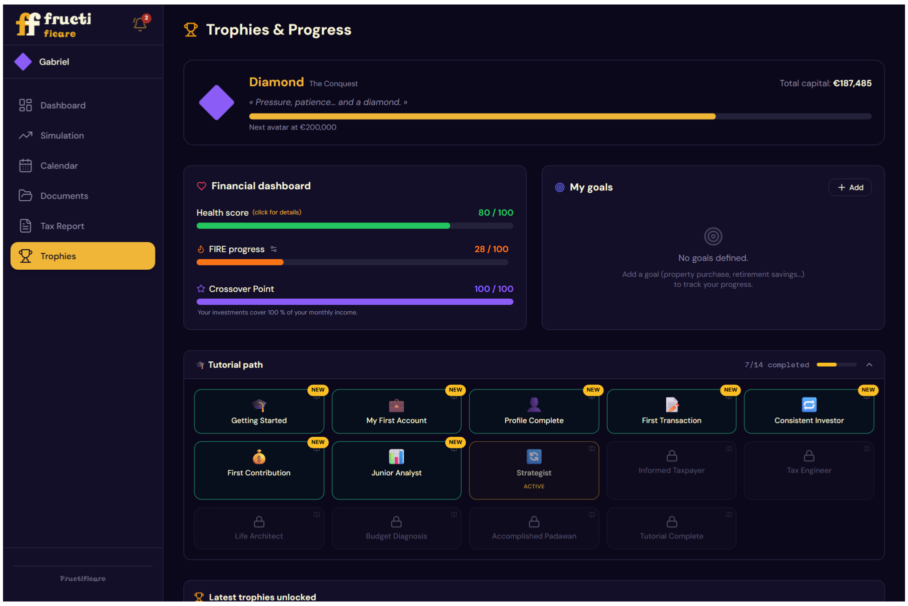



*Figure 13.1 — The Trophies page*

## 13.1 Your avatar

The avatar evolves with your **total capital** — the calibrated value when there is one, otherwise your net deposits, across all envelopes, savings accounts included. The header shows the avatar, the name of the tier and its chapter, its motto, your capital and the amount of the next tier.

The avatar tells an **epic in 19 tiers**, from your first steps to the stars, in five chapters: *the Awakening, the Journey, Knighthood, the Conquest and the Stars*. From one tier to the next, your capital is multiplied by 1.5 to 2: each stage takes a comparable effort. The avatar's color changes with each chapter, and each tier has a motto that salutes the ground covered.

Beyond one million begins the **Legend**: the 19 avatars play out again in gold, with a thin ring, up to one billion. Gold is reserved for the Legend. The thresholds are detailed in the appendix (§ 16.5).

## 13.2 Your three indicators

### The financial health score

A score out of 100, clickable, which opens the details of its calculation. It combines five components.

| Component | Points | What it measures |
|---|---|---|
| **Diversification** | 20 | How concentrated your wealth is on a single envelope or a single asset |
| **Performance** | 25 | Your return, compared with a target adjusted for risk and your age |
| **Fee Control** | 20 | Weighted annual fees and the weight of fees already paid |
| **Resilience & Inflation** | 25 | Your exposure to a crash, weighted by your age |

| Component | Points | What it measures |
|---|---|---|
| **Liquidity** | 10 | The number of months of income covered by your regulated savings accounts |
| **Bonus** | 5 | Young and performing, or senior and resilient |

The score needs your **date of birth** — several components depend on your investment horizon. You can enter it in the application Settings. A history and a recalculate button complete the window.

### FIRE progress

The percentage of the capital needed for your financial independence that you have already built up. Clickable: the window details the calculation and lets you adjust your monthly needs and your withdrawal rate — settings shared with the simulations.

> **GOOD TO KNOW**
> FIRE progress takes all your envelopes into account, regulated savings accounts included.

### The Crossover Point

The share of your monthly income already covered by your investments. It needs your monthly net income, entered in the Settings.

## 13.3 Your goals

You can create up to **20 personal goals** yourself: a label, a target amount, the envelopes concerned (or your total wealth), a target date and an icon — house, car, retirement, travel, children, other.

Each card shows a progress bar and an estimate of the time remaining at the current pace of your deposits. Completion is detected automatically.

## 13.4 The tutorial path

A folding banner, at the top of this page as well as the dashboard, which follows **14 missions** to get started. Each tile opens a step-by-step **How to complete?** guide.

## 13.5 Trophies

Fructificare has **120 trophies**, spread over 16 categories: user, tutorial, regularity, wealth, gains, management, tax, health, FIRE, streaks, monthly challenges, total challenges, total calibrations, loyalty, seniority, and personal goals.

### Reading the page

- **The 5 latest trophies unlocked** open the section, all categories together, from the most recent to the oldest.
- **An overall progress bar** shows where you stand overall.
- **A view by category** lets you unfold what interests you.

A click on **any trophy** — unlocked or not — opens a card that explains what it rewards and how to get it. Trophies not yet unlocked are shown in grayed-out tones; the others keep the theme's colors.

### The monthly challenge

One mission per month, **12 in total**: Global Automation, Fee Master, Rebalancing and Defence, Tax Filer, Calendar Review, Crisis Ready, Fee Alert, Withholding Tax Adjustment, Tax Optimiser, Plan the Year-End, Reviewing Returns, Annual Review.

Each challenge can be completed again once a year; the matching trophy, however, stays yours for good.

### Streaks

- **Login streaks** — consecutive days of use, with one grace day per streak. Tiers at 7, 30, 100 and 365 days. A flame appears next to the dashboard title.
- **Calibration streaks** — consecutive months in which you calibrated. Tiers at 3, 6 and 12 months.

> GOOD TO KNOW
>
> **All of this can be turned off.** The “Show progression” setting in the Settings hides the tutorial and the monthly challenge. The Trophies page stays accessible, and the health score keeps being calculated.

# 14. Settings, backup & security

You get there through **File > Settings**.

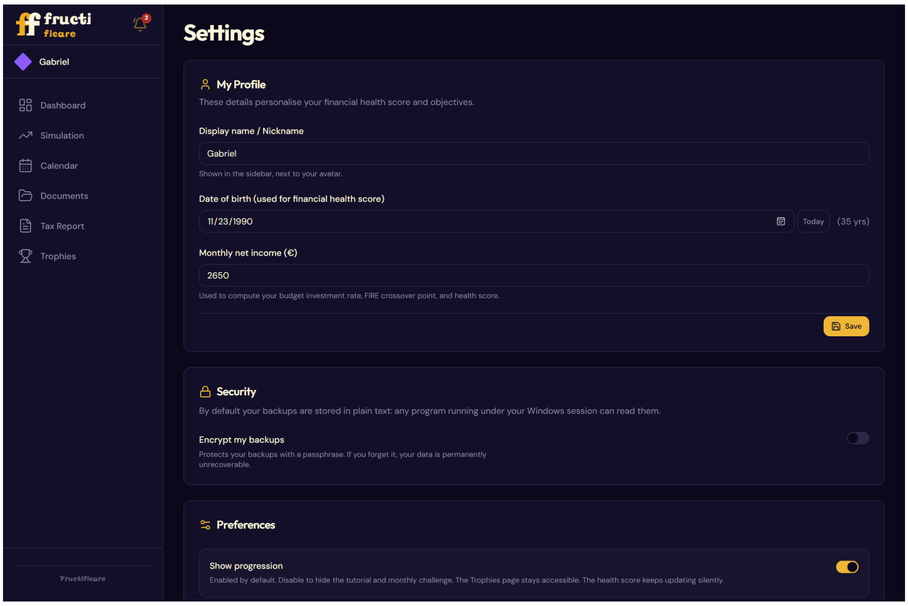



*Figure 14.1 — The Settings page*

## 14.1 Your profile

| Field | What it is for |
|---|---|
| **Display name / Nickname** | The name shown in the sidebar, next to your avatar. Purely decorative. |
| **Date of birth** | Personalizes the financial health score: the expected resilience and the bonuses depend on your investment horizon. |
| **Monthly net income** | Used for the budget investment rate, the Crossover Point and the health score. |

> **GOOD TO KNOW**
>
> **This information stays local.** It lives in your backup file, just like your envelopes, and is only used for the application's calculations.

## 14.2 Preferences

- **Show progression** — hides the tutorial and the monthly challenge. The Trophies page stays accessible and the health score keeps being calculated.
- **Envelope colors** — switches between the *Pastel* palette and the *Classic* palette, live. The colors you have customized envelope by envelope are kept.

## 14.3 Where your data lives

| Content | Location |
|---|---|
| **Automatic backups** | %APPDATA%\app.fructificare.desktop\save\ |
| **Imported PDF documents** | %APPDATA%\app.fructificare.desktop\documents imp\ |

Fructificare saves on its own, a few seconds after each change, and keeps the **ten most recent backups**. The oldest one is deleted as new ones come in. The **Auto-save** card in the Settings lists these files and lets you **restore** one with a click.

### Exporting and importing

From the **File** menu: **Export a backup…** writes a JSON file, named `fructificare-save-YYYY-MM-DD.json` by default, to the location of your choice, and **Import a backup…** imports it. **Recent files…** remembers the locations already used.

> **WARNING**
>
> **Beware of synchronized folders.** On Windows 11, Documents, Desktop and Pictures are often synchronized to OneDrive by default. Exporting an unencrypted backup there amounts to sending your entire wealth to the Microsoft cloud. Prefer a local folder, a USB stick, or turn on encryption.

## 14.4 Encrypting your backups

By default, your backups are JSON files **in plain text**: any program running under your Windows session can open them and read your wealth, your deposits and your goals. You can encrypt your backups to prevent this.

### Turning it on

1. Settings → **Security** → **Encrypt my backups**.
2. Choose a passphrase of at least 12 characters, then confirm.
3. The current backup is rewritten encrypted, and the backups still in plain text are deleted.

> **WARNING**
>
> **This passphrase cannot be reset.** There is no key escrow and no security question: if you forget it, your backups are permanently unreadable, including by the software's author. Write it down in a password manager before turning the feature on.

Each time Fructificare opens, a window will ask for your passphrase to unlock reading the backup.

### Your older backups

They remain **perfectly usable**. A plain-text file imports normally, without asking you anything — and it is **automatically saved again, encrypted**. The conversion therefore happens by itself, through a simple import.

Only the automatic backups in the application folder are erased when encryption is turned on. Your exports stored elsewhere — Desktop, USB stick, external drive — are not touched, and stay in plain text until you import them again.

### How it works

Your passphrase is stored nowhere. It is turned into a 256-bit key by a deliberately slow function (PBKDF2-SHA256, 600,000 iterations), which then encrypts the file with AES-256-GCM. The “GCM” part adds an internal signature: a file modified by even a single bit is refused instead of producing wrong figures.

**Its strength depends almost entirely on your passphrase.**

| Your passphrase | Time to crack (1 graphics card) |
|---|---|
| **A password already seen in a leak** | A few minutes |
| **A word followed by digits — “Fructificare2026!”** | About a day |
| **A made-up, “original” sentence** | A few years |
| **Four words picked at random** | Several thousand years |
| **Five words picked at random** | Out of reach |

## 14.5 Activity log

An exportable diagnostic text file that traces the application's operations: loads, imports, calibrations, errors. Useful for understanding unexpected behavior or to go with a bug report.

## 14.6 Resetting everything

It permanently erases your envelopes, transactions, calibrations, movement templates and recurring movements, simulations, budget and documents — the confirmation window lists them explicitly.

Your progress (trophies, quests) and your preferences are kept.

> WARNING
>
> **Export a backup first.** The reset cannot be undone, and the automatic backups will be overwritten by the new — empty — situation within seconds.

## 14.7 Checking the application you install

This check is **optional**. Published releases of Fructificare are not signed with a code-signing certificate: Windows shows a SmartScreen warning the first time you run it, and nothing distinguishes, at a glance, the genuine installer from a modified copy. If you want to make sure, the file's fingerprint lets you do so.

Each release is published with a `SHA256SUMS.txt` file: the fingerprint of the binaries, 64 characters that change completely if a single byte of the file changes. To check it, in PowerShell:

```
Get-FileHash .\Fructificare_x64-setup.exe -Algorithm SHA256
```

Compare the result with the matching line of the published file. If they differ, do not run the file.

# 15. Glossary

Fructificare includes **33 definitions**, written to be understood without prior knowledge — available from **Edit > Glossary**.

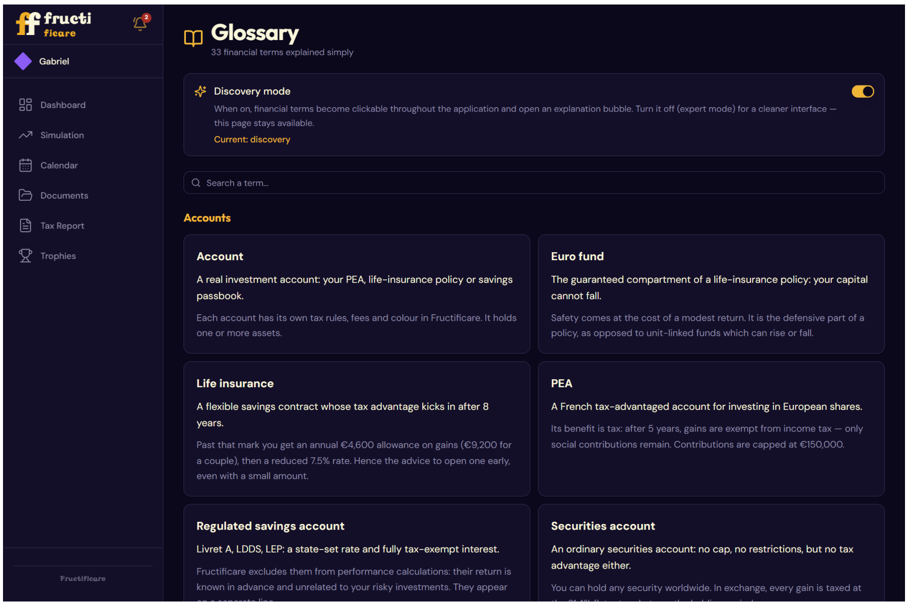



*Figure 15.1 — The Glossary page*

## 15.1 Discovery mode

At the top of the page, a switch controls **Discovery mode**. When on — the default setting — financial terms are **clickable throughout the application**: a click opens a bubble that explains the word.

Turn it off for a cleaner interface. The Glossary page itself stays accessible in any case.

> **GOOD TO KNOW**
> The search field filters both the terms and their definitions. Searching for “tax” therefore also brings up “Flat tax” and “Tax allowance”, whose definition contains the word.

## 15.2 The definitions

### Accounts

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| **Account** | A real investment account: your PEA, life-insurance policy or savings passbook. |
| **PEA** | A French tax-advantaged account for investing in European shares. |
| **Securities account** | An ordinary securities account: no cap, no restrictions, but no tax advantage either. |
| **Life insurance** | A flexible savings contract whose tax advantage kicks in after 8 years. |

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| **Euro fund** | The guaranteed compartment of a life-insurance policy: your capital cannot fall. |
| **Regulated savings account** | Livret A, LDDS, LEP: a state-set rate and fully tax-exempt interest. |

## Operations

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| **Transaction** | A deposit or withdrawal on an account, at a given date. |
| **Calibration** | Manually entering the real value of an account, read from your bank statement. |
| **Cash** | Money sitting in the account but not yet invested. |
| **Deposits** | The money you have paid into the account (total of your deposits). |
| **Weighted average price** | The average price at which you bought a holding, weighted by quantity. |

## Performance

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| **Capital gain** | The difference between what your investment is worth and what you put in. |
| **PnL** | Profit and Loss: the gain or loss on a holding, in euros. |
| **Total cost (cost basis)** | The capital you actually invested in this holding: your deposits minus withdrawals, before any gain. |
| **Current value** | What your holding or account is worth today, based on the latest calibration. |
| **Target return** | The annual return rate you assume to project the account's growth. |
| **Annual return** | What your money earned over a year, as a percentage. |
| **Modified Dietz** | The return calculation method used by Fructificare. |
| **TER** | Total Expense Ratio: the total annual cost of an investment, as a percentage. |

## Fees

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| **Management fees** | What your insurer or broker charges each year on your holdings. |
| **Entry fees** | A commission charged each time you invest. |

## Taxation

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| **Taxation** | The rules that determine what the state takes from your gains. |
| **Flat tax** | The single flat rate of 31.4% on financial gains. |
| **Social contributions** | 18.6% taken from your gains, whatever the account. |
| **Tax allowance** | A portion of your gains that escapes tax. |

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| **Partial withdrawal** | Taking part of your life-insurance policy without closing it. |

## Strategy and the long term

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| **Compound interest** | Your gains themselves produce gains, year after year. |
| **8-4-3 rule** | A way of visualising how compound interest accelerates. |
| **FIRE** | Financial Independence, Retire Early: living off your portfolio income. |
| **Crossover Point** | The point where your investments earn you more than you contribute. |
| **Diversification** | Spreading your money across several investments to limit risk. |
| **Inflation** | The general rise in prices, which erodes the value of your money. |
| **Stress test** | Simulating a crash to see what would become of your portfolio. |

# 16. Appendices

## 16.1 Envelope types and their taxation

| Type | Treatment on withdrawal |
|---|---|
| **PEA** | Flat tax 31.4%; income tax exemption after 5 years (social charges remain due) |
| **CTO / Crypto** | Flat tax 31.4% |
| **Life insurance < 8 years** | Flat tax 31.4% |
| **Life insurance ≥ 8 years** | €4,600 allowance (€9,200 for a couple), then income tax at 7.5% up to €150,000 of deposits |
| **PER** | Flat tax 31.4% |
| **Regulated account** | Exempt; excluded from performance calculations |
| **Custom** | No pre-calculated tax regime |

*Rates in force: social charges 18.6% · income tax 12.8% · flat tax 31.4% (January 2026). PEA deposit cap: €150,000.*

## 16.2 Asset types

euro fund · bond · stock · ETF · crypto · real estate · SCPI · gold · exotic · other, plus the custom types you create yourself.

## 16.3 How returns are calculated

Fructificare uses the **modified Dietz method**. It addresses a simple problem: if you pay in €10,000 on 30 December, that money has not been working all year, and it would be wrong to count it as if it had been there since January.

Each deposit and each withdrawal is therefore **weighted by its date** within the period: a deposit at the start of the year counts almost for its full amount, a deposit at the end of the year almost for nothing.

> GOOD TO KNOW
>
> **The return shown may differ from your bank's.** Institutions sometimes use other calculation conventions.

## 16.4 The financial health score in detail

| Component | Points | Basis of calculation |
|---|---|---|
| **Diversification** | 20 | Concentration index (Herfindahl-Hirschman) over your envelopes and your assets |

| Component | Points | Basis of calculation |
|---|---|---|
| **Performance** | 25 | Return compared with a target adjusted for risk and your age |
| **Fee Control** | 20 | Weighted annual TER, plus the ratio of fees already paid |
| **Resilience & Inflation** | 25 | Exposure to a crash, weighted by your age |
| **Liquidity** | 10 | Months of income covered by your regulated savings accounts |
| **Bonus** | 5 | Young and performing, or senior and resilient |

## 16.5 Avatar tiers

Nineteen tiers from €0 to €750,000, split into five chapters and calculated on your total capital, savings accounts included.

| Avatar | Tier | Chapter | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **First steps** | I. The Awakening | €0 |
| | **Sprout** | I. The Awakening | €500 |
| | **Backpack** | I. The Awakening | €1,000 |
| | **Compass** | I. The Awakening | €2,000 |
| | **World map** | II. The Journey | €3,000 |
| | **Campfire** | II. The Journey | €5,000 |
| | **Steed** | II. The Journey | €7,500 |
| | **Shield** | II. The Journey | €10,000 |
| | **Sword** | III. Knighthood | €15,000 |
| | **Fortress** | III. Knighthood | €20,000 |
| | **Treasure** | III. Knighthood | €30,000 |
| | **Dragon** | III. Knighthood | €50,000 |
| | **Open sea** | IV. The Conquest | €75,000 |
| | **Summit** | IV. The Conquest | €100,000 |
| | **Diamond** | IV. The Conquest | €150,000 |
| | **Crown** | IV. The Conquest | €200,000 |
| | **Lift-off** | V. The Stars | €300,000 |
| | **Orbit** | V. The Stars | €500,000 |
| | **Shooting star** | V. The Stars | €750,000 |
| | **The 19 avatars in gold, ringed** | Legend | €1M to €1B |

Beyond one million begins the Legend: the nineteen avatars come back in gold, with a thin ring, from €1M to €1B (€1M, €1.5M, €2M, €3M, €5M, €7.5M, €10M… up to one billion). No avatar is gold before the million.

## 16.6 Keyboard shortcuts and native menu

| Menu | Items |
| --- | --- |
| **File** | New (Ctrl+N) · Save (Ctrl+S) · Export a backup… · Import a backup… · Recent files… · Settings · Quit |
| **Edit** | Glossary |
| **View** | Themes › Dark theme · Light theme — Languages › Français · English |
| **Help** | User manual |

**GOOD TO KNOW**

The manual opens from the application, offline. The PDF you are reading is embedded in the program: “Help → User manual”. It opens in the display language — this English manual when Fructificare is in English, the French manual otherwise.

## 16.7 What Fructificare does not do

- fetch the balance of your accounts automatically — no bank connection, by design;
- place orders, or recommend an investment to you;
- replace a wealth management adviser or an accountant;
- produce an official tax return — the amounts are estimates;
- synchronize your data between several computers.

**WARNING**

Fructificare is an information tool. It gives no investment advice. The tax calculations follow the French rules in force in January 2026 and may change.