Gl

Imagine looking at your general ledger and seeing that you currently owe $4,500 to your vendors, but having no idea how much you owe to each particular vendor. The same issue can also impact your accounts receivable balance. Although your general ledger balance informs you that your customers currently owe $10,000, how can you collect those funds and follow up on late payments if you don’t know which customers owe how much?

That’s why subsidiary journals are so important. They provide the details for high-activity general ledger accounts, making it easy to pay your bills and collect balances from customers. Subsidiary ledger accounts are commonplace for **general ledger master accounts such as cash, accounts payable, accounts receivable, and sales.** Subledger examples include the following:

* Customer accounts
* Vendor accounts
* Bank accounts
* Sales accounts
* Fixed asset accounts

Hi, for a customer we encountered the following problem: our customer discovered a difference between his general ledger and subledger. The source of this problem could be that our customer has posted directly on ledgers with subledger. This way, the general ledger has changed and the subledger isn’t. How can we solve this problem, so that subledger and general ledger are in balance again? We know that, normally, you setup this ledger to be able to post on directly. In this case, it was a customer who has been transfered from another solution centre.

Hello Peter, cumbersome problem, which unfortunately occurs sometimes, because somebody is fiddeling manually with certain accounts… In the G/L entries the field “System-Created Entry” indicates if this entry has been created by code (generally from subledgers or batch processes) or manually via a journal. The manual entries that make your account not balance can therefore be identified and must be reversed in G/L manually again. It is recomendable that these kind of accounts that have subledger entries do not allow for direct entry, field “Direct posting” not ticked.

The **general ledger** stores your financial data, and the **chart of accounts** shows the accounts that all general ledger entries are posted to. Business Central includes a standard chart of accounts that is ready to support your business.

The setup of the general ledger is at the core of financial processes because it defines how you post data.

On the **General Ledger Setup** page, you specify how to handle certain accounting issues in your company, such as:

* Invoice rounding details
* Address formats
* Financial reporting

Similarly, on the **General Posting Setup** page, you specify how you want to set up combinations of general business and general product posting groups. Posting groups map entities like ***customers, vendors, items, resources, and sales and purchase documents to general ledger accounts***.

**The Chart of Account**

**https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dynamics365/business-central/finance-general-ledger**