Grootboekrekeningen

Moneybird koppeling for Magento 2

This page is about where the money lands. The Moneybird Integration splits every invoice into four kinds of line — products, shipping, payment fees and corrections — and each kind books to a ledger account you choose. Get this right once and your profit and loss reads the way your bookkeeper expects; get it wrong and shipping income sits in your turnover, or a payment fee shows up as revenue. This guide covers the four settings, which line ends up where, and what happens when you leave one empty.

Location: Stores → Configuration → Magmodules → Moneybird → Settings

Before you start

The dropdowns are filled by **Import Info** under **Connection**. It reads the ledger accounts from the administration you selected and stores them against it. Until that has run the lists are empty, and the values are per administration: switching administrations means choosing again.

Ledger accounts are shown as `[code] - Name`, exactly as Moneybird knows them.

The four settings

Product — every product line on an invoice or credit memo. This is your turnover account.

Shipping — the shipping line. A revenue account in Moneybird, usually a separate one so freight income is visible on its own.

Payment/Extra Fee — payment surcharges added by a payment module. The module recognises the fees from Buckaroo, Mollie, Sisow, Amasty's extra fee and Fooman's surcharges.

Adjustment Fee — everything else that is not a product, shipping or a known fee: credit memo adjustments, rounding lines, a surcharge from a module nobody has told us about. Corrections land here rather than in turnover, because booking them as revenue overstates it.

Each setting can be set per store view, so a second store with its own bookkeeping can point elsewhere.

Which account may be used

Moneybird refuses a ledger account whose category does not fit the document. On both booking routes the invoice lines want **revenue** accounts:

```
[400] details.ledger_account_id is not valid for sales invoices
```

That message means the account you picked is an expense or balance account. A payment fee feels like a cost, but on a sales invoice it is a negative revenue line — so it needs a revenue account too, not your bank charges account. If you want the cost side separated, do it in Moneybird with a rule, not here.

What happens if you leave one empty

The line goes out without a ledger account and Moneybird books it to the administration's own default. Nothing fails, nothing is lost, and nothing tells you it happened — you find it when the quarter is closed.

The module deliberately does not guess. An invented id would belong to somebody else's books, and that is the failure nobody notices. So empty is safe, but only in the sense that it is recoverable.

Checking it worked

Open an order under **Sales → Orders → [order] → Accounting** and press **Dry run**. The body it shows carries `ledger_account_id` on every line, before anything is sent. Compare it with the accounts you chose.

After a sync, the booking in Moneybird shows the account per line. If a line is on the wrong account, change the setting here and correct the booking in Moneybird: an invoice keeps the accounts it was booked under, because the lines are frozen when the invoice is queued.

A worked example

A Dutch shop with one revenue account for goods and one for shipping:

Setting	Account
Product	`[8000] Omzet producten`
Shipping	`[8100] Omzet verzendkosten`
Payment/Extra Fee	`[8100] Omzet verzendkosten`, or its own revenue account
Adjustment Fee	`[8000] Omzet producten`, or a separate corrections account

If your administration has only one revenue account, point all four at it. That is a perfectly reasonable setup, and far better than leaving three of them empty.

Need More Help?

Documentation:

- All Help Articles - Complete documentation overview

Support:

- Contact Support - Get help from our team

For a complete overview of features and configuration options, see the Moneybird koppeling extension on magmodules.eu

All articles for Moneybird koppeling

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